

Abstracts

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Western Social Science Association

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

WSSA President-Elect, Doreen Barrie, from the University of Calgary, is responsible for the compilation of the abstracts including any errors or omissions. Her able assistant, Carol-Anne Eves ensured that the abstracts were completed in a timely fashion. WSSA's thirty section coordinators deserve more than a small share of the credit for their role in making sure that authors kept within the 150-word limit - in most cases. A quick perusal of the abstracts illustrates the wide sweep of the papers presented as well as the interesting and varied subject matter they cover. We hope you find them useful.

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Women's Studies

Diane Calloway-Graham,
Utah State University

African American Studies Abstracts

Section Coordinator: George Junne, University of Northern Colorado

David Aske

TITLE OF PAPER: The Segregation of Denver's Low Performing Schools
("White Flight in Denver School Systems")

Abstract:

Each year the Colorado Department of Education issues and accountability Report for every public school in Colorado. One of the categories of this report is Overall Academic Performance. The Overall Academic Performance of a school is determined by the state's standardized test. Based on the results of this test, schools are categorized as Excellent, High average, Low or Unsatisfactory.

My Study examines the racial/ethnic segregation of schools that have been categorized as Low or Unsatisfactory in the Denver public school district. Since 1994, the percent of white student attending Low or Unsatisfactory schools in Denver has gone from 24% to 8%. This trend in Denver reflects a national trend that has been referred to as the "resegregation" of schools in America.

Authors: William B. Cissell, Ph.D., MSPH, CHES
Professor, Department of Health Studies
Texas Woman's University

Ronald Alderson, Ph.D., MSW
Executive Director
AIDS Services of North Texas

Title: Effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on Access to HIV/AIDS Services for Evacuees

Abstract: This study employs qualitative methods, including focus group sessions and client interviews, to measure the perceptions of hurricane evacuees about the differences in access to HIV/AIDS services based on race, ethnicity, and socio-economic status. The researchers are HIV/AIDS service providers in Texas, who have been studying the perceptions of clients who have been displaced from along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico by hurricanes.

Dr. George H. Junne, Jr.

TITLE OF PAPER: Integration in DOD Overseas Schools: Implications

Abstract: (Not to exceed 150 words)

One of the most successful social experiments surrounding education was the integration of the Department of Defense Schools (DODS). Before *Brown v. Board of Education*, Topeka, the Defense Department declared that its K-12 schools, particularly the ones located overseas, had to be integrated. All of its “colored and white student” were to be treated equally. One of the results is that today, the standardized test scores of Black, White and other students of color have narrowed more than in almost any other education system. At the same time, there is some discrepancy associated with the rank of the parents where the children of officers may have higher scores than children of enlisted men and women. This paper will examine the history of DODS, the reasons behind the decision to integrate and test scores of the high school graduates.

Geta LeSeur

TITLE OF PAPER: Sara Lucille Smith – “Griot or Settler Figure of Arizona’s Cotton Belt”

My work with black cotton Pickers in the casa Grande valley of Arizona has been on going since the 1990s. In my book *Not all Okies are White: The Lives of Black cotton Pickers in Arizona* (200) an oral history, I did interview with Black women, Black Men, Native American and Chicanos and only one whiter person – a woman. That woman was Sarah Lucille Smith, the self-appointed historian that one finds in small communities and colonized places. Ms Smith was the white Okie, articulator and medium for the black Okies who began coming to Arizona (like Steinbeck’s Okies) from the late 1930’s to the mid 1950’s from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, seeking a “paradise” of sorts.

My paper will profile Ms Smith’s place within the cotton community of Randolph and how she managed to bridge three worlds – hers, the Negro and the rich valley farms – at a time when rejection of blacks and other ethnics was at its highest. She epitomized the possibility of a bond because all picked cotton. I want to theorize and suggest a new representativeness of Smith as colonial settler and griot, and how she managed to become an outcast heroine as well as one who deconstructs that historical period. “Maybe,” she says, “it was planned for me to be here... to help ‘em and show ‘em there are still some good ones of us (whites) still around.

Arthur McFarlane II

TITLE OF PAPER: Health Disparities: Asthma in Colorado
African American Studies

Abstract:

Health disparities in asthma are primarily the same for Colorado as they are for the nation as a whole. African Americans are admitted to the hospital at a much higher rate than whites. They are also almost twice as likely to die from asthma.

Although these data do not come as a surprise to epidemiologists in Colorado, it is harder to explain why the data mirror the national data so closely when Colorado has a very different environment. One possible explanation is the highly urban-centered African American population. Certainly issues of access to care, lack of adequate medical insurance, cost of care, adequate housing, ability to avoid triggers, etc., are comparable to other parts of the United States. Interestingly, Hispanics in Colorado closely mirror their ancestors in Mexico with a lower prevalence of asthma.

The effects of altitude and dry air are not well understood as part of the disparities picture. The impact of rural environments is also not clearly understood though anecdotal data suggest that access to care and meteorological impacts may play a greater role in rural settings. Geography may also play a role in asthma hospitalizations.
Arthur McFarlane II

TITLE OF PAPER: "The Philadelphia Negro"

Abstract:

In 1899 the first sociological study of African Americans was published. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois produced the study under a special fellowship from the University of Pennsylvania. *The Philadelphia Negro* followed the footsteps of *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade in America*, published three years previous, as a seminal look at "Negros" in the United States. In *The Philadelphia Negro* Dr. DuBois describes the Negro population of Philadelphia beginning in 1638. He goes about a far more exhaustive look at the population as of the year 1896. This includes house-to-house interviews in the seventh ward and a statistical description of the health status of Negroes in comparison to Whites throughout the city. It is the first health disparities study of African American published.

This presentation will be a discussion of the factors that Dr. Du Bois identified as "...the social difference between these neighboring groups...". As he enjoined us, "we must endeavor also to eliminate, so far as possible, from the problem disturbing elements which would make a difference in health among people of the same social advancement." In that many of these elements still exist and still confound our abilities to solve them, it is crucial that we acknowledge our statistical and intellectual past at the same time we build a better future.

Theodore Ransaw

TITLE OF PAPER: Roots of Resistance

Abstract:

Recent social science studies have made comparisons between Hip-hop and the civil rights movement. This study argues that Hip-hop is more accurately defined as a social communicator than a social movement. In this light, hip-hop can better be compared to another significant social phenomena – the Underground Railroad. The origins of Hip-hop and the Underground Railroad are both responses to social conditions of the time by groups communicating with signs and symbols, music and dance, as well as creating a unique language and speech to meet their needs. The purpose of this study is to compare rhetorical and visual rhetorical criticism of the nineteenth century Underground Railroad to twentieth century Hip-hop. This study is important, as it looks at cultural communication in a new light. These findings challenge some of the commonly held assumptions about both Hip-hop and the Underground Railroad.

Drs. Ethel Williams and Barbara Hewins-Maroney
University of Nebraska at Omaha

TITLE OF PAPER: Cultural Competency: Language and Its Effect on Health
Disparities Among African Americans

Disparities in health care between African American and other population groups are well-established in the literature. In exploring the health conditions of blacks, a number of factors have been investigated to ascertain the causes of the disparities. Results of the studies indicate that the causes are multivariate. Language, as a causal or contributing factor, including accents and other linguistic nuisances, has not been thoroughly explored. This factor, however, has the potential to be a significant agent in addressing the barriers to the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of African American patients. This study examines language and its associated behaviors and their perceived and actual effect on health and health disparities among African Americans. The study finds that language is one of the pivotal factors in overcoming health disparities and the perception of those disparities among this population.

Stuart Zisman

TITLE OF PAPER: The Advantages of the Blum one-payer model to public health and health disparities

Abstract:

African American Studies, Chronic Disease and Disability Henrik Blum was a world-renowned health planner who consulted to over 50 countries. His entered public health after graduating summa cum laude from UCSF Medical School because his experience as a resident lead him to believe that the U.S. finances health care on the backs of the poor, and many of the diseases he treated were preventable if proper health care had been available earlier in the course of the disease. Based on his experience he developed a one-payer health model where the government collects and contributes some funding, but the policy of the system is shared by providers and recipients rather than government officials. Providers are free to set up for profit or not for profit. The California legislature determined that “cutting the fat” from the current patchwork system, his plan would save 30 – 40% of costs, making it universally affordable. It is a seamless system that emphasizes prevention, protection and promotion, localized need analysis and an array of social services. It’s advantages in general and in particular to health disparities is discussed.

Stuart Zisman

TITLE OF PAPER: Health Disparity Matrix
African American Studies, Chronic Disease and Disability

Abstract:

W.E.B. DuBois produced the first evidence of health disparities in his 1899 landmark study of the *Philadelphia Negro*. In the late 1990’s health statistics continued to show a blatant disparity in health status for people of color that led NIH and CDC to commit funds and allocate resources for corrective action. With a new administration priorities changed and the commitment of funds and resources was diverted elsewhere. In response, a collaborative group in Colorado began to explore and strategically plan ways and means to set up a coherent infrastructure to address health disparities on a long-term basis with the ability to flexibly respond to the support or lack of support present at any given time. This presentation will discuss who makes up the collaboration, and their strategic plan for assessing, maximizing and sharing available resources at a time when the response to the glaring discriminatory and neglectful practices exposed by Katrina were met with further tax reductions for the wealthy and health budget cuts for the poor.

Stuart Zisman

TITLE OF PAPER: Meeting Jim Crow Education and other Discriminatory Practices
Face to Face
African American Studies

The presenter will discuss a three-year sojourn in Mississippi at ant HBCU in which he was forced to confront, as a School, University and statewide faculty leader, damaging discriminatory and neglectful patterns by the Institutes of Higher Learning, the governing body of public higher education in Mississippi. These patterns appeared to be blatant, deliberate, calculated and resulted in the compromise and possible demise of new programs at Mississippi's public HBCUs mandated by a federal discrimination case that went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court after a local federal judge tried to squash it. The presenter will also discuss other discriminatory patterns and neglect directed toward faculty of color he has witness at other institutions. Suggestions for overcoming these patterns will be presented.

Stuart Zisman

TITLE OF PAPER: HIV/AIDS as a consequence of the global economy
African American Studies, Chronic disease and Disability

Abstract:

Blum's Force Field Paradigm of Health requires a holistic and ecological perspective when analyzing factors that effect the health status. His model proposes that environmental influences, while interacting with other influences such as lifestyle, access to health care and genetic influence, is the most consequential in determining health status for populations. Based on this holistic approach an HIV/AIDS epidemic for Honduras fishing village of people of African descent was analyzed as a consequence of global economics by the first Peach Corp director to Honduras. This presentation will present how the disruption of the local economy was a prime factor in the HIV/AIDS epidemic that followed.

Stuart Zisman

TITLE OF PAPER: Historical Roots of Disparities
African American Studies, History

Abstract:

Access to health care, education and the right to vote and be represented are all essential components affecting health status. This presentation presents four historical vignettes from the days of the passage of the Voting Rights Act to the 1980s that document important causative factors affecting the perpetuation of health disparities. The first is how African Americans registering to vote in Mississippi were exposed to retaliatory acts for doing so. The second is how the state of Mississippi tried to undermine the efforts of Dr. Aaron Shirley, Mississippi's first African American pediatrician as he attempted to use federal funds to finance needed public health initiatives that could save the lives of children. The third is the existence of the plantation model of education at HBCUs that eventually led to a thirty-year old lawsuit filed by and HBCU student over discriminatory practices as well as Mississippi's Kent State –the killing of students by police during a student protest. The final story cross-references evidence of the C.I.A. importing illicit drugs for distribution in inner cities.

American Studies

Section Coordinator: Daniel J. McInerney, Utah State University

Diana L. Ahmad
University of Missouri-Rolla

“Different Islands, Different Experiences: American Travel Accounts of Samoa and Hawai’i”

Between 1890 and 1910, the ease of travel between California, Hawaii, and Samoa (through to New Zealand and Australia) improved with the advent of new steamship lines. American men and women traveled to Hawai’i and Samoa seeking adventure and new experiences. After completing their journeys, the travelers published enthusiastic descriptions of their holidays. Predictably, in the books and articles released soon after their return to the mainland, the travel writers described the islands’ weather, the means of transportation on the islands, the hotels, the food, and what souvenirs they purchased. In addition, the publications about Hawai’i overwhelmingly stressed the natural features of the islands while the tales of Samoa emphasized the interactions of the travelers with the islanders. An investigation into why the responses to their experiences are so different, even among travelers to both Hawai’i and Samoa, is the purpose of this paper.

Carla Melissa Anderson
California State University, Fullerton

“‘The Most Advertised Man in the World’: Mark Twain as a Character in Film and TV”

This paper analyzes the representation of Mark Twain as a character in American film and television since 1950. As primary texts, I examine three films, *The Adventures of Mark Twain* (1944), *The Adventures of Mark Twain* (1986), and *Roughing It* (1991) and two television programs, *Star Trek: The Next Generation* (1992), and *Bonanza* (1959). I also draw on reviews of my sources by critics of film and television, as well as on online consumer reviews, theories of visual culture, memory, and popular culture, and the academic literature on Mark Twain, including biography and literary criticism. I use this evidence to describe two paradigms of Twain representation: the dominant, “white-color-coded” literary hero and the lesser-depicted, young western humorist. I argue that, within these paradigms, writers and directors simultaneously conflate fiction and biography and represent Twain as conflicted/divided. I conclude that popular media both reflect and reproduce popular understandings of Mark Twain as author and persona, ultimately denaturing the author and exacerbating his hyperreality.

Mike Chopra-Gant
London Metropolitan University.

“‘You Want Me to Lick Your Balls, Daddy?’: Race, Fatherhood and Power in ‘The Shield’”

In this paper I examine the deployment of race and the symbolism of the figure of the father in the critically acclaimed U.S. cable television show, *The Shield*. While *The Shield* ostensibly supports a progressive vision of contemporary U.S. society, positioning an array of African-American and Mexican-American characters as possessors of legal authority, the attempts of these characters to uphold the law are repeatedly undermined by the ‘Strike Team’, a group of white, male officers assigned to control gang-related crime, who use any available means to pursue their own vision of justice, often employing the methods of the criminals they police to maintain order. Constructed as a surrogate family—with leader, Vic Mackey, as its patriarchal head—the ‘Strike Team’ consistently destabilize the show’s apparently progressive vision of race relations, promoting instead a conservative image of white patriarchy as the ultimate guarantor of an ethnically diverse societal milieu.

Yusuke Ikeda
California State University, Fullerton

“Death in the American Contemporary Culture”

This paper tries to grasp the American ways of dealing and coping with death. Ordinarily, death is avoided as a straightforward topic in contemporary American society. Researching this tendency in American culture becomes a search in the darkness of the culture and the memory of American people. Even within my limited research on obituaries appearing in *Time*, *Newsweek*, and the *Los Angeles Times*, and with analysis of three recent films and one popular television series, there are tendencies we can perceive. I conclude that the rigid way of dealing with death in American culture restrains people’s feelings: in American culture, death is something to be put away and keep distance, if not to be elevated as something good in nature. The recent emergence and popularity of critical representations such as *Garden State* and *Six Feet Under* gives an impression that American culture is finding ways to communicate differently about death.

Hyejung Grace Kong
Indiana University

“Between the Lines: Hospitals in Nineteenth-Century Southern Ports”

This paper offers a social and cultural history of nineteenth-century southern medical care, focusing on the hospitals of three coastal cities: the (Baltimore) Almshouse, the (Charleston) Roper Hospital, and the (New Orleans) Charity Hospital. I focus on the processes by which these urban institutions became major loci of therapeutic care for the urban poor and thereby allowed for the public objectification of already-marginalized private bodies. The comparative case study approach allows me to consider the impact of geo-ecological factors and racial and ethnic conditions, as well as of disease, on

institutionalized medical care in the coastal South. The focus on the years from the 1820s through the 1880s permits the exploration of both continuities and changes across a period of social and cultural changes. My research is the first systematic relational study of the urban dynamics surrounding sickness and healing and a valuable supplement to the existing studies of rural medical care.

Brett Mizelle

California State University, Long Beach

“‘A Man Quite as Much of a Show as His Beasts’: Grizzly Adams, the California Menagerie, and Cultural Imaginings of the West”

In Spring 1860, the hunter, animal trainer, and cultural entrepreneur John Capen “Grizzly” Adams opened his California Menagerie in New York City in partnership with P. T. Barnum. Barnum’s marketing of “Old Grizzly Adams” and his menagerie turned Adams into a cultural icon while drawing thousands of Americans to exhibitions of and stories about his interactions with exotic and dangerous western fauna. This paper argues that Adams’ Mountaineer Museum in San Francisco (1855-1860) and California Menagerie served as central sites where ideas about the American West and its human and animal inhabitants were constructed and contested in antebellum popular culture. “Grizzly” Adams’ exhibitions of bears, wolves, mountain lions, bison, eagles, and sea lions captivated American audiences and provided the foundation for numerous texts about both western animals and the “mountain man.” Taken together, these popular entertainments and representations formed an exhibitionary complex that displayed the recently expanded nation to itself, reinforcing and problematizing beliefs about Anglo-Americans’ supposed destiny to dominate the west’s nature and culture.

Bill Osgerby.

London Metropolitan University.

“‘True Adventures for Bold Men’: Masculinity and Meaning in the American ‘True Adventure’ Pulp of the 1950s and 1960s”

This paper examines one of the more curious publishing phenomena of post-war America – the rise of men’s ‘true adventure’ pulp magazines. From the 1940s, through to the mid 1960s, titles such as *Man’s Life*, *Stag*, *Men Today*, and *Rugged Men* were home to a world of swaggering machismo, prurient voyeurism and sexual violence. This paper, however, argues that behind this celebration of tough-guy bravado there lurked nagging anxieties. Beneath the blustering claims to an exaggerated form of robust manhood, it is argued, there existed a profound sense of alarm that the pace and trajectory of social change was leading to a ‘feminization’ of traditional masculine ideals. These anxieties, it is argued, were constituent in broader perceptions of a postwar ‘crisis’ in American manhood – with many popular texts of the period attempting to reassert traditional ‘manly’ qualities in the face of a perceived slide into ‘femininity.’

Jessica A. Share
University of Iowa

“The Circuit in Space: A Gendered History of American Same-Gender Dance Parties”

This paper contends that the concept of the circuit party is often problematically beholden to a definitional construct privileging gay male experience. “The circuit” is most concretely a set of dance party events that, like circuit training in a gym, rotates between sites as an athlete might travel from station to station. In fact, the gay male circuit spans the world and the calendar as participants can attend an event, often picking between three or four, every weekend of the year. However, this definition presumes a lengthy event schedule and a moneyed leisure lifestyle that queer women and their parties rarely meet. This paper explores the history of the circuit as a masculine space and proposes that an important key to gendering the circuit is the situation of parties in space, rather than understanding them as free-floating and site indiscriminant roving dance parties.

American Indian Studies

Section Coordinator: Jaime Eyrich, University of Arizona

Thom Alcoze, Sally Alcoze, Northern Arizona University

“ISIS at Northern Arizona University: A Give-Away Mentoring Model.”

An informal partnership with the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians in northern Arizona and a small cohort of Native American women at Northern Arizona University provides a unique context for undergraduate Native women students to successfully complete undergraduate degrees in multiple disciplines, prepare for graduate study, and empower themselves in dominant society educational systems. ISIS (Indigenous Sisterhood of Interdisciplinary Scholars) members conduct ecological research to inventory plant and wildlife communities for the Kaibab Paiute Tribe and maintain an on-campus peer mentoring program. The presenters, faculty mentors for ISIS, use critical social theory and their own experiences to explore the relationships between Traditional Ecological Knowledge and western scientific methods in higher education. The presenters examine 1) how cultural contexts privilege and/or disadvantage students depending upon their cultural identities and the settings in which learning takes place, 2) the impact of Native culture on ISIS participants' ways of learning, and 3) the daily lived experiences of the ISIS support network at the university. Using the tradition of Give-Away as a metaphor and model, the presenters explore ISIS's contributions to Purdue's Tecumseh Project, its relationship to the Kaibab Paiute Tribe and the outcomes ISIS has achieved beyond peer mentoring and ecological research.

William G. Archambeault, Louisiana State University

“Where Have All the Indians Gone: A Post-Katrina and Rita Analysis.”

While Hurricanes Katrina and Rita coverage has focused on New Orleans and Lake Charles, little or no attention has focused on the hundreds of American Indian People who live along the coast of Louisiana and whose livelihoods were derived from the seafood industry or from hunting or trapping in the bays and bayous of South Louisiana. This paper attempts to correct this oversight.

Alisse Ali-Christie, The University of Arizona

“Choctaw Higher Education in the 20th Century.”

From traditional educational practices to American Indian Studies Departments and Tribal Colleges, education acts as a stepping stone for Native people to advance in today's world and also serves as a means of reconnecting to tribal roots. However, today, there are many barriers Native individuals and tribal communities face, not only in sending students to college, but keeping them there long enough to earn one or advanced degrees. Since the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma became one of the largest producers of college educated tribal individuals in the 20th Century I hope to look at how the history of the Nation, and what Choctaw are currently doing can aid in increasing retention rates among Native students, help Native students graduate in a shorter period of time.

Elizabeth Arbuckle Wabindato, Northern Arizona University

“Tribal Belonging: The Continuum and the Community.”

This study seeks to learn how American Indian tribal members describe and feel a sense of tribal belonging. It finds tribal members experience tribal belonging in two unique ways, a continuum of people and a tribal community. The continuum of people is about being a part of something bigger, which spans generations. Tribal members see themselves as a blip on the continuum of tribal people which stretches from their ancestors to the Seventh Generation. It can be thought of as a higher level of belonging, which goes beyond their current network of human relationships. Tribal community refers to the current network of tribal member relationships. It is a way of belonging in the present and a way to connect to fellow tribal members, whether on the homeland or elsewhere. These concepts are not mutually exclusive. Tribal members can feel both forms of belonging simultaneously or alternately.

Cheryl Arviso, The University of Arizona

“Teaching Ethical Issues: A Module of University Investigators Working with Sovereign Native Nations.”

Objective: To develop an educational module for university researchers to assure positive working relationships between universities and sovereign native nations.

Background: Historically working relationships between native nations and universities have been tense and tenuous. Recent events within Arizona have prompted universities to consider the develop an ethical issues educational module for investigators.

Methods: At the University of Arizona, an interdisciplinary group representing the Native American Cancer Research Partnership, the American Indian Studies Program, the College of Public and the Office of Human Subjects Protection convened to discuss the teaching points for the proposed module. One non-native investigator with experience working with native nations and one native graduate student developed a series of educational power point slides accompanied by real case studies from the literature. The interdisciplinary group has re-convened to review the draft module. With the incorporation of recommended edits, the module should be available to investigators in Spring 2006.

Conclusions: Investigator education is needed to prevent exploitation and disempowerment of native people. The intent of this module is to promote mutual beneficial relationships between universities and native nations.

Adam Barker, University of Victoria, BC

“Boutique Aboriginalism – The Friendly Road to Cultural Extinction.”

Stanley Fish's theory of "boutique multiculturalism" is a powerful critique of multicultural policy, as it demonstrates how Western society seeks to achieve homogenous core cultural principles. The discussion about these principles and cultural practices is defined in Enlightenment rationalist terms most beneficial to Euro-American states, thus when cultural practices of dominant and minority groups come into opposition, the dominant culture takes precedence. However, Fish's theory does not address the unique situation of Indigenous peoples whose relationship with the state is defined by conflicts of culture which go beyond questioning how the state should "accommodate" difference, rather questioning the legitimacy of the state with respect to Indigenous peoples.

Michael T. Brady, Salve Regina University, Newport, Rhode Island

“The Question of Criminal, Civil, and Regulatory Jurisdiction on Narragansett Indian Land Resulting from the Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1978.”

In 1880, following an agreement between the Narragansett Indians and the State of Rhode Island, the Narragansetts chose to become citizens of the State of Rhode Island, thereby ending their tribal relationship with the State. To memorialize the intent of this agreement, the State legislature enacted the Detricalization Act, which declared the Narragansett Tribe of Indians extinct. In 1975, the Tribe filed two civil actions, asserting a claim to land which they alleged was taken from them wrongfully in 1880. These consolidated actions were settled via a “Joint Memorandum of Understanding” dated

February 28, 1978. The "Memorandum" gave the Tribe a monetary settlement and approximately 1,800 acres of land in Charlestown, Rhode Island. In return, the Tribe relinquished their land title claims. The settlement of these consolidated cases resolved the Narragansetts' land claims, but reserved criminal, civil, and regulatory jurisdiction over these lands, jointly, in the municipal government of Charlestown and the State of Rhode Island. These reserved rights have created numerous legal disputes for the past twenty-eight years. This paper focuses on the legal disputes which have arisen regarding jurisdictional issues on Narragansett Tribal Land since the enactment of the Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1978.

Gregory Cajete, University of New Mexico

"Where There Is No Name For Science"

Native science is a metaphor for a wide range of tribal processes of perceiving, thinking, acting and "coming to know" that have evolved over millennium of human experience with the natural world. Native science is born of a lived and storied participation with a natural landscape and reality. To gain a sense for the essence of Native science one must also **participate** with the natural world, to understand the foundations of Native science one must become open to the roles of sensation, perception, imagination, emotion, symbols and spirit as well as concepts, logic and rational empiricism. Much of the essence of Native Science is beyond words and literal description. Indeed mis-chosen and mis-applied words many times destroy the real and wholistic experience of Nature as a direct participatory act around which Native science has evolved. In today's world the appreciation and understanding of the nature of Native Science is essential to the re-creation of a "participatory" science of life that is so desperately needed to balance the imbalance of science and technology and its continuing social and economic crisis consequences.

Amy Canfield, Washington State University

"Federal Trust Fund Violations and Tribal Responses at Fort Hall Reservation."

Amy Canfield, a Ph.D. Candidate in History at Washington State University, analyzes federal trust fund violations and tribal responses to them at the Fort Hall Reservation.

Joy Clay, Tennessee State University (Co-authored by Rodney E. Stanley, Tennessee State University)

"Reservation Gaming: A Catalyst for Self-Governance for the Tribes of Arizona."

The passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 has allowed Native American tribes a new form of revenue generation which facilitates entry into the U.S. political system and furthers the attainment of economic development goals on reservations. A case study of the state of Arizona exemplifies the benefits reaped by Indian Nations throughout the United States, as Arizona contains the sixth largest Native American population of all states, totaling more than 256,000. This population has proven an insurmountable force in shaping both state and federal politics at an accelerating rate since the authorization of reservation gaming. Native American gaming interests have

proven especially stalwart in impacting state policy through the utilization of interest group techniques to preserve tribal sovereignty, reacquire tribal lands, and to preserve and initiate economic development.

Paula Conlon, University of Oklahoma

“Alligator Clans in Oklahoma.”

In the backwoods of Eastern Oklahoma, far removed from the public eye, all-night stomp dances keep the Green Corn Religion of the Eastern Woodland tribes alive and well. I have been privileged to participate as a shell-shaker at Creek, Seminole, Cherokee, Yuchi and Seneca stomp grounds moved to Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears era in the nineteenth century.

My primary initial contact was Linda Alexander, a Creek/Seminole elder who is well-known for her expertise as a dancer and culture bearer. She is a member of the Alligator Clan, reflecting her Seminole roots in Florida. Participants from the various grounds travel throughout Eastern Oklahoma to help out with their voices and their shell-shakers at each other's ceremonies. This paper will discuss my involvement with stomp dancing, and look at the larger issue of working in a cultural mosaic created by government policies put into place to facilitate westward expansion during the colonial period.

Jeff Corntassel, University of Victoria, BC

Cindy Holder, University of Victoria, BC

“Who's Sorry Now? Government Apologies, Truth Commissions and Indigenous Self-Determination”

Apologies are just one mechanism that governments and other political actors have at their disposal to acknowledge and address past wrongs. Different mechanisms for promoting discursive forms of justice, such as truth commissions, go beyond apologetic words and potentially offer roadmaps for recognizing indigenous self-determination. In this paper we look at four countries and their attempts to acknowledge and address historic wrongs against indigenous peoples: apologies in the U.S. and Canada; and truth commissions in Peru and Guatemala. The examples of the US, Canada, Peru, and Guatemala suggest that movement toward recognizing indigenous self-determination requires action by governments that systematically examines the past, and that holds institutions as well as individuals accountable. Neither apologies alone nor truth commissions alone can accomplish this because both of these processes allow governments to dictate the goal as well as the terms of redress.

Cheryl Crazy Bull, Rissa Wabaunsee, Ray Levesque & Roberto Gonzalez-Plaza
Northwest Indian College, Lummi Nation, Bellingham WA

“Vine Deloria visits the Pacific Northwest: the 2005 Robert K. Thomas Symposium.”

During the summer of 2005, Northwest Indian College hosted the Robert K. Thomas symposium, which is held in memory of Robert K. Thomas, “a good Cherokee and

anthropologist". Vine loved the Thomas gathering and he was particularly impressed with this last Thomas symposium, sadly, his last one. The 2005 Thomas symposium was a magnificent event, highlighted by the powerful and inspiring presence of Vine. He was so pleased with the outcomes of the meeting that he manifested his intention to support the 2006 Thomas symposium being held at the College again. Also, he wanted to start a long-term collaboration with the Indian College and effectively contribute to the activities of the school. We are grateful for his thoughts and hopes. We honor his commitment with this modest in memoriam, remembering his relentless work on behalf of Native Americans and Indian education. This leaves us at the Northwest Indian College with an immense challenge: that of supporting the indigenization of Native American education as advocated by Vine Deloria in many instances. We hope to meet his challenge.

Eileen Luna-Firebaugh, The University of Arizona
Mary Jo Tippeconnic-Fox, The University of Arizona

"A Comparison of Gaming Compacts in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Michigan."

This work compares the gaming compacts and compacting process for the states of Arizona, California, Michigan and New Mexico. The compacts and the processes are very different, as are the states. Some states have one umbrella compact covering most or all of the tribes in that state. Other states negotiate separate compacts. We will examine the different compacts and the negotiation process.

Viola Fuentes, Arizona State University, Tempe

Denny Gayton

"There is no alternative to tribalism: physics and Indian traditions."

As physics makes significant advances and enters into sophisticated thought, it becomes increasingly clear the universe is more than an inert object, operating in a mechanical manner. The history and foundation of physics is discussed, a number of examples of where physics presently sits, especially consciousness, is critiqued by examples of Indian knowledge from the Sioux (primarily Lakota) tradition, illustrating inadequacy in addition to insight for future development. Old Indians have long held that they understand the world and universe to an approximate degree. Many contemporary Indians contend that science and Indian knowledge, two avenues of inquiry, have irreconcilable differences. If the older generations were right, then there is only one place science can go...

“Politics and the Social Construction of American Indians in Four Southwestern States.Higher Education Strategies.”

American Indians represent the ethnic minority group which struggled to benefit from affirmative action in gaining access to higher education. While Hispanics, Blacks, and Asian Americans have seen their numbers increase in the higher education systems of states such as California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, the gain for American Indians has been minimal. Building on the theoretical Work of Anne Schneider and Helen Ingram that indicates the policy design process can lead to a degenerative policy, I plan to examine the politics underlying the design of these four states’ higher education policies which helps to identify the audience that the policy was directed towards; the political and social context in which the policy was to operate; and the individuals or groups advancing the policy statements and exerting the policy pressure. The paper’s argument builds on Schneider and Ingram’s idea that many policy designs contain the footprints of a degenerative form of politics in which the social constructions of target populations are strategically manipulated for political gain.

Sarah Hicks , Ph.D. Candidate, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University and Director, National Congress of American Indians Policy Research Center and Karen Edwards (Project Director, Center for Social Development, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University)

“Native Definitions of Assets and a Cultural Context in Native Communities”

One of the primary differences between Native and mainstream asset-building approaches is the understanding of what constitutes an asset. Mainstream asset-building approaches- such as Individual Development Account programs, homeownership programs, and retirement account programs- focus almost exclusively on acquiring and retaining financial assets and the skills required for participants to understand mainstream methods of building financial assets. Native asset-building programs are usually not focused on one type of asset building strategy. The strong desire for tribal communities to build and maintain institutional and cultural assets from which many citizens can benefit is clear. Tribal governments have used their own resources to buy back traditional tribal homelands, invest in tribal language and cultural programs, and provide much-needed educational and community development programs. Choices like these reflect a longer-term approach to asset building in Native communities, with a greater focus on preserving community and community relationships, in a cultural context, storing “wealth,” and transmitting assets and resources to the next generation.

Curtis Hinsley, Regent’s Professor of History, Northern Arizona University
Octaviana Trujillo, Applied Indigenous Studies, Northern Arizona University
Bob Lomadafkie, Northern Arizona University

“What’s In a Name? The First Five Years of Applied Indigenous Studies at Northern Arizona University.”

This presentation, by faculty members and traditional knowledge scholars in the Applied Indigenous Studies program at NAU, reviews the origins of the program in the late 1990s, its growing pains and early accomplishments within the contours of the local and

national academic communities, and the challenges and visions for the next five years. We look especially at our experiences in bringing traditional knowledge onto the public university campus, combining classroom and community activities, and working across both university disciplines and national boundaries. We look forward to sharing these experiences as lessons learned in process.

Miriam Jorgensen , Associate Director for Research, Native Nations Institute, The University of Arizona and Visiting Scholar, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University

“Research Questions for the Field of Native Asset Building”

The economic and policy subfield of “asset building” is based on the theory that low-income families can gain self-sufficiency by the same means that middle- and upper-income families have done so – through asset accumulation. The idea stands in stark contrast to poor support based on transfer and in-kind payments, and according to its proponents, has greater potential to change life circumstances. Asset building is said to have particular promise in Indian Country, and initiatives that combine a variety of asset building policies and programs have been undertaken across Native America – with the hope that not only individuals and families but entire communities might be lifted out of poverty. Now, however, it is time to test these initiatives’ applicability and progress. Such questions are at the heart of this paper – there is a tremendous amount of research to be done on asset building in Indian Country, to confirm the theory’s tenets and applicability, to examine and refine policy approaches, to determine the effectiveness and overall impact of programs and policies, and so on. In addition to detailing specific research questions, this paper highlights opportu Donna House, San Juan Pueblo

"Vine, Plants and Glyphs: Conversations and theories of Indigenous Knowledge of Plants, Petroglyphs, and Pictographs with Vine Deloria, Jr. and Elders."

Over the decades, Vine and several of his junior colleagues discussed and researched plants, petroglyphs and pictographs from the Indigenous perspective and interruption. He viewed Indigenous People knowledge and oral traditions as journals of data that question several scientific theories. I recall one journey with Vine in searched of a petroglyph east of the high Sierra Mountains where the canyon edge meets the bajada.

nities for students and for institutional collaboration, as both are important means by which research can proceed.

Leo Killsback, The University of Arizona

“*Evahvete Hoheta ‘hanestse’*: Oral Traditions in the First Steps Toward Decolonization.”

Indian people need to look to their oral traditions to understand, find guidance, and seek solutions to the problems they face. The problem with contemporary Indian struggles is that Indian nations, leaders, and people do not know what they are fighting for, and they do not know that there is a need to decolonize their lives. This struggle exists to improve the social lives of Indian people, the political structures in which they live, and the spirituality of their people. Each component is crucial in ensuring the livelihood of future generations. Indian nations are under constant pressure from natural resource developers, the political imposition from state/federal governments, the theft/ exploitation of cultural items and spiritual, traditional knowledge, and, most importantly, threats that emerge as family or community feuds and jealousy. All threats can be destructive to the livelihood of Indian people living in Indian communities; all threats can leave scars of dysfunction that will be inherited to future generations; and all threats have the potential to bring about the complete annihilation of an Indian people.

Lloyd L. Lee, Arizona State University

“The History of Navajo Manhood: Naayéé Neezghani aadoo To Bajish Chini”

In the Navajo creation stories, Changing Woman’s twin sons developed strong minds and bodies to protect the people and to defeat the monsters in the world at that time. The stories of Naayéé Neezghani (Monster Slayer) and To Bajish Chini (Child Born for Water) are instrumental to understanding past Navajo manhood and how Navajo men today develop, maintain, and demonstrate their manhood today. Euro-American ways has impacted Navajo men and their views on life. In this paper, I tell the stories of Changing Woman’s twin sons, discuss the ways historical Navajo men lived, and discuss how Navajo manhood has changed from the 18th to the 21st centuries.

Marinella Lentis, American Indian Studies Programs, The University of Arizona

“Transcendent Perspectives in Contemporary Southwestern Painting: The Art of David K. John.”

This paper wants to analyze how the transcendent, the superhuman, is present in the works of contemporary Navajo artist David K. John and how the rendering of “traditional” imageries is used as modern means of storytelling. John, a commercially successful artist especially known in the Southwest as winner of the Santa Fe Indian Market in 2003, is continuing a tradition of representation of the sacred *ye’ii bei chai* that goes back to sand painting and weaving. Although not ‘original’ in terms of subject matters, his works differ from all his predecessors because of the human touch present and clearly visible in them. In John’s works, the superhuman becomes human and this is what makes the canvases so unique. This is John’s distinctive way of keeping Navajo traditions alive and passing them along to the next generations. This paper will take into consideration some of his major works and analyze them in terms of subjects

portrayed and modality of the representation in an attempt to understand the cultural meanings they bear and John's art rationale.

Sheryl Lightfoot, University of Minnesota

"Indigenous Rights Recovery: A Human Right?"

For over three decades, the international indigenous peoples' movement has been engaged in a struggle with states for recovery of indigenous peoples' rights under the international human rights framework. The record of compliance by states with the existing body of human rights law regarding indigenous people is curious. Most states have 'under-complied' with their human rights obligations but a few states have effectively 'over-complied'. These champions of indigenous rights over the past three decades have been Australia, New Zealand and Canada, all of which have made reforms, constitutionally and/or legislatively, that go beyond internationally recognized human rights provisions by granting collective land and self-determination rights to indigenous peoples. This paper provides an explanation for this 'over-compliance' with existing human rights standards with regard to indigenous peoples in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. It then asks, can the lessons learned from these cases be utilized?

Jacey McCurtain, Northern Arizona University

"Tribal Environmental Management: Where Do We Go From Here?"

This paper will examine the current literature of tribal environmental management in the United States. A categorical analysis will be compiled followed by a conclusion with a list of resources and recommendations.

Jessica Metcalfe, American Indian Studies Department, The University of Arizona

"Indigenous Haute Couture"

Native traditional art forms have been reincarnated by contemporary Indigenous artists and designers and placed on human bodies in the form of haute couture. This project explores the world of Native high fashion and wearable art, and provides a cultural contextualization and analysis. Contemporary Native art is an important means by which the general public becomes aware of Native culture and issues critical to Indian country. The study of Indigenous art reveals those aspects that are important to Native people, including social identity, connection to land, language, cosmology, and self-governance. The study of Indigenous art offers an understanding of how the artists view themselves and the world – and this epistemology is often based in their Native cultural tradition. Thus the study of Native art provides an overarching theoretical paradigm and organizational framework with which to study Native peoples' connection to and maintenance of traditional worldview. This project analyzes the life and artwork of Chickasaw/Choctaw designer Margaret Roach Wheeler and the Kwakiutl/Squamish designer Pamela Baker. The meaning and significance of their traditional art forms is transformed into contemporary fashion. Wheeler focuses her work on creating visionary

woven sculptures, effectively combining fabric with art to create unique form of wearable art. Baker explores how modern style and technology can be blended with the traditional values and symbols of her heritage to create unique and artistic fashion designs. These artists have taken up new materials to display their traditional art forms in innovative ways to uphold and maintain their unique cultures.

Sharon Milholland, The University of Arizona

“Native Voices and Native Values in Sacred Places Management on Public Lands: Bridging the Indigenous Values Gap Through Co-Management Policy.”

Indigenous sacred places in the United States endure persistent physical and political threat. Federal law mandates cooperation with native peoples to effectively protect, and permit access to, sacred sites on federally held lands. Unfortunately, native peoples continue to witness an unabated destruction of these hallowed grounds and continue to experience disparity in how their voices and values are considered in sacred lands management. The need for intensified protection of sacred lands and involvement of tribal governments is recognized in the revised version of the Native American Sacred Lands Act [108 H.R. 2419]. This proposed legislation calls for negotiated rulemaking, or co-management policy, between Native nations and the federal government to manage indigenous sacred lands. This dissertation research focuses on defining the suitability, core issues, and fundamental elements of successful co-management regimes for Indigenous sacred lands from a tribal perspective. The results of this study are intended to assist native governments in understanding the opportunities, limitations, and institutions of sacred lands co-management regimes.

Paula Mohan, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater.

“The ‘Grateful Dead’ Indian: The Political Uses of the Cultural Meaning of Indigenous.”

Redefining the cultural meaning of "indigenous" to one not defined or imposed by a history of colonialism has come to be one of the most important elements of "self-determination" and expanding tribal sovereignty.

In contemporary times, legal efforts to recognize the rights of indigenous nations to expanded jurisdiction, increased sovereignty claims and shared decision-making over natural resources have reestablished the political status of indigenous nations (although in an attenuated form), but often, in practice, the potential power of indigenous nations has not been realized.

It is also clear that while efforts rightly have been made to reconstitute the legal identity of indigenous in a way that reflects contemporary status and nationhood, dominant institutions have been slow to acknowledge this status, earned through piece-meal judicial decisions that detract as much as they grant. In this paper, I want to explore the contested and divergent meanings associated with "indigenous".

William Haas Moore

“Navajos and the Law: 1900”

Begwo’ettin was an off-reservation Navajo leader of a small group of people who lived along the Little Colorado River east of Flagstaff. He and his people managed to survive in spite of hostile territorial politics, government policies, and the invasion of an industrial scale livestock industry. Then in 1899, he and hunting companions were attacked by an overzealous posse. Begwo’ettin and his companions acted in self-defense. As a result, he and two others had to face charges in Flagstaff.

Peter Morris , Associate Director, Native Assets Research Center, First Nations Development Institute

“Integrated Asset Building Strategies in Indian Country and the Broader Field”

Programs and policies that promote the acquisition of assets have a long history in the United States, and internationally. The history of the development of asset-building policies for low-income families in the United States is shorter, but has still managed to develop some successful strategies. Some recently initiated asset-building programs in Indian Country have demonstrated the importance of integrating strategies to most effectively serve participants and the community.

This paper will compare and contrast the experiences of non-Native and Native organizations delivering asset-building programs. It will show that because of pronounced needs in Native communities, challenges in accessing mainstream funding sources, and policy challenges, at various governmental levels, in building assets such as homes and businesses in reservation communities. Native organizations seek to offer a more integrated range of strategies to most effectively assist their participants on a path to increased self-reliance. Non-Native organizations do not differ significantly with Native organizations in the goal of their work but do differ significantly in the way they approach it. These different approaches are important and informative for the future of more inclusive and universal Native and non-Native asset-building.

Nancy J. Parezo, American Indian Studies Programs, The University of Arizona

“The Indian Fashion Show: Visualizing the Beauty of Indian Attire.”

Clothing has been a standard item of ethnographic display in museums, usually placed flat in a case or on a mannequin. In 1942 curator Frederic Douglas took 53 historic First Nation/American Indian women's dresses from the Denver Art Museum and exhibited them as an haute couture fashion show. Presented over 120 times between 1942 and 1956, the live exhibit was designed to eliminate racial prejudice by demonstrating that all women liked and wore beautiful clothes. In this paper I will discuss the museological aspects of this exhibit, including the reaction of First Nation/American Indian peoples, and the role this program played in the development of American Indian/First Nation fashion shows and Indian design programs to train Indian fashion designers, and the use of the dresses by a voracious American fashion industry..

Nicholas C. Peroff, University of Missouri, Kansas City

“The Menominee Indian Tribe: From Emergence to First Contact”

We know little with certainty or in detail about the Menominee People prior to 1634 when the French explorer Jean Nicolet first appeared in Menominee Country. It is typically assumed that the pre-contact Menominee Tribe lived for thousands of years among neighboring tribes in its traditional woodland homeland west of Lake Michigan, that tribal members practiced a traditional Native American religion, and subsisted mostly on wild rice, sugar, fish and game. This paper argues that we can improve and expand our understanding of the pre-contact Menominee Nation if we think about the tribe as a complex adaptive system. With the support of complexity theory, the paper presents a number of new ideas about the origins of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas and what the Menominee Nation may have looked like prior to first contact with European explorers. The paper concludes with some exploratory thoughts about a new way to imagine what life may have been like in pre-contact Native America.

Josh Pitre, The University of Arizona
Jamie Billiot, The University of Arizona

“Hurricanes, Tradition, and the Future: The Impact of Hurricanes on the United Houma Nation.”

Imagine your home and belongings' being submerged in 3 feet of water, sorting through your possessions once the water recedes, mopping inches of mud out of your home, and living with family members or at a shelter. This was the situation many United Houma Nation tribal members faced as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In August and September of 2005, these hurricanes devastated the Louisiana gulf-coast, home to the United Houma Nation.

Over the years, Houma tribal elders have watched their ancestral lands erode, traditional medicines disappear, and family members move to higher grounds outside of the communities. This presentation seeks to bring awareness to the environmental issues the Houma face, explores the impact it has on Houma culture, and what the tribal government is doing to address these issues. As the land erodes, so does aspects of Houma culture. To preserve their heritage, they must protect their tribal communities for future generations.

Diane Michele-Prindeville, New Mexico State University

“A Comparative Study of Southwestern Tribal Governments”

This project builds on my previous research into tribal governance. Using data from personal interviews with officials in 21 Southwestern Indian Nations as well as official documents such as tribal bylaws, constitutions, and resolutions, I compare and contrast the administrations and political systems of constitutional and traditionally governed tribes. First, I describe and classify the various tribal governments. Second, I examine the political systems of the tribes and their particular form of governance, whether

constitutional, corporate, or theocratic. By comparing and contrasting these political and administrative systems, we gain insight into which forms provide the greatest opportunities for participation by tribal members in their nations' governance.

Lucy L. Real Bird, University of Victoria, BC

"Late Entry Coming Out of Chute Number 4", *Baachuaaiigaalaakoosh* of the *Apsaalooke* Nation."

This paper will follow the path of *Baachuaaiigaalaakoosh*, an *Apsaalooke*; a child of the long beaked bird, better know as the Crow Tribe of Indians of Southeastern Montana. This will tell of her journey: being born and raised on the Crow Indian reservation, the undergraduate years of University of Oklahoma, Little Big Horn College, Idaho State University, and Montana State University Billings. The work will primarily consist of the work of her teachers. The one's with the Smooth Minds, such as *Baachiabaacheche* (leader of the pines) work with the Western Folklife Center. The work will include a CD entitled *Stories from Native America with Hal Cannon and Commentary by Henry Real Bird, The Best of Hank Real Bird, Beyond Reflections, Stories of the creation of the Crow People as told by elders of the Crow Tribe* and the work of some of the smooth minds many institutions of the west offer. Especially the work of the ones who have passed like Vine Deloria, Jr., the ones who have gone before him, those still here, and those yet to be born. Their dreams are what inspire us.

Christopher Riggs, Lewis-Clark State College

"The Case of *Trujillo v. Garley*."

Christopher Riggs, an Assistant Professor of History at Lewis-Clark State College, discusses the case of *Trujillo v. Garley* as a victory in an inter-tribal campaign to affirm Indians' rights as both U.S. citizens and tribal members.

Dawn Riggs, California State University, Fullerton

"Delaware Sovereignty: From Penn's Peaceable Kingdom to Bartlesville."

William Penn, Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, is credited by historians for creating a peaceable kingdom in the midst of the violent conquest of the eastern American seaboard. Penn's Quaker pacifism and religious tolerance provided the inspiration for initiating and maintaining an exceptional and peaceful relationship with the original indigenous settlers living within the boundaries of his new colony, the Lenape. This presentation suggests otherwise.

This essay argues that the Lenape, before English, Dutch and Swedish colonization, cultivated a landscape of shared sovereignty that created a stable and successful indigenous polity. Despite the best efforts of belligerent invaders, including the Susquehannock, Iroquois and European, the Lenape maintained their home, Lenapehoking, in the Delaware and Susquehanna River Valleys.

This essay also proposes the Lenape political and economic philosophy has continued application in the 21st century by examining the recent revocation of Delaware

sovereignty in Oklahoma. What this talk will consider is whether Lenape practices that successfully protected their sovereignty, historically, are evident in modern Delaware political administration. In addition, if so, how does the modern interpretation of sovereignty, imposed by the federal government, thoroughly embraced by indigenous people in the United States, ultimately undermine indigenous sovereignty and serve the federal government.

Eric M. Riggs, San Diego State University
Eleanora I. Robbins, San Diego State University

“Sharing the Land: A University/Tribal Educational Partnership in the Earth Sciences.”

Native American communities exercise sovereign control over natural resources and land-use within reservation boundaries, but pressure from external development and internal infrastructure issues are persistent concerns. Despite the need for reservation-based geoscience expertise and the cultural connection many American Indian cultures have with the Earth, Native Americans remain very poorly represented in the earth sciences. Sharing the Land is a program of the Indigenous Earth Sciences Project at SDSU designed to address this problem in Southern California by providing culturally-responsive avenues to the geosciences for college-bound Native students and adults. The program is multi-layered and integrated, involving education programs for tribal environmental managers, the Young Native Scholars residential college bridge program for high school students, a paid internship program in tribal environmental offices for YNS graduates, and the Explorers Club outdoor education program for younger children.

Stephen M. Sachs, IUPUI

“Nurturing the Circle: American Indian Nation Sovereignty and Economic Development.”

In the last fifteen years Indian nations as a group have made significant economic gains, with just a few tribes very well off, some having made very little improvement, and most significantly improved, but still way behind the rest of the country. For the 40% of the tribes that have them, casinos have played a role in fiscal improvement, but the most important factor in economic growth has been tribes gaining control of their economic initiatives, with tribes with casinos increasing economic development from 1990 to 2000 by 36% and those with out gaming by 30%. Experience shows that in order for tribal economic development to be successful, adequate and appropriate for tribal values and objectives, required are adequate and appropriate: 1) Tribal economic self-determination; 2) Culturally appropriate and effective tribal governments; 3) Independent tribal courts; 4) Independent, culturally appropriate tribal enterprises; 5) Business development training; 6) Technical assistance, 7) Financial literacy education; 8) Access to enterprise financing at reasonable interest rates, which can be aided by federal and private policies encouraging lending, development of tribal financial institutions, and insurance on loans where tribally owned land cannot be used as collateral; 9) Reduction of tribal and federal bureaucracy that delays business decision making.

F. Richard Sanchez, Department of History, University of New Mexico

“Arrows and Bullets: Water Rights Issues in the Jemez Valley in the 19th and 20th Centuries.”

With record rainfall and water availability between 1975 and 1996, there was plenty of water for both the upper and lower Jemez Valley, New Mexico. Yet, in 1983, the New Mexico State Engineers office filed a lawsuit on behalf of the Jemez, Zia, and Santa Ana pueblos against the citizens of the upper Jemez Valley for control of the Jemez River surface water as well as reparation for water drawn by the Jemez Valley citizens since 1848. This paper will examine the historical, legal, and social dynamics of water rights in the Jemez Valley drawing on legal documents, primary, and secondary sources.

Aaron Schultz, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota State University; Research Officer, Native Assets Research Center, First Nations Development Institute

“Coalition Building in Indian Country”

No single theory of coalition formation dominates the fields of social science or business. The term ‘coalition’ has been loosely defined by a number of groups, including researchers and community practitioners. The lack of a clearly defined definition for the term “coalition” allows for a variety of interpretations for what constitutes one, and the subsequent processes that may be required in order to form a successful coalition. The goal for this paper is to examine and synthesize the major tenets of coalition theory, discussing the applicability of these tenets to Native American coalitions being formed around building assets. In addition, the paper will highlight unique cultural and economic circumstances that affect Indian Country, and detail how these circumstances affect Native American coalitions.

Steven Semken, Matthew Fouch, Edward Garner, Department of Geological Sciences Peterson Zah, and Jaynie Parrish, Office of the President, Arizona State University, Tempe

“Engaging American Indian Stakeholders in a National Geoscientific Research and Education Project”

The EarthScope Project is a 10-year geoscience experiment to explore the structure and evolution of the North American continent, and to study the processes that control volcanoes and earthquakes. It encompasses the siting of hundreds of seismographs, Global Positioning System stations, and other geophysical instruments across North America in a gradual progression from the West to the East Coasts. EarthScope will take up residence in Arizona and surrounding Southwestern states in the period 2006-2009. In Arizona, the lands of seven different American Indian nations (Gila River, Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, San Carlos Apache, Tohono O'odham, and San Carlos Apache) are in the research footprint. The EarthScope education and outreach plan calls for direct affiliations with Native stakeholders and school systems in concert with the research. To facilitate these activities in a culturally-appropriate way, we have organized a network of leaders and decision-makers from Arizona tribal communities to advise and collaborate

in scientific activities, cross-cultural educational materials development, and outreach. The Arizona Native EarthScope network and its activities are presented as a potential template for research and education collaborations with indigenous and underrepresented-

Alex Steenstra, East Oregon State University

“Indigenous Economic Development Issues: A Companion between American Indian Tribes and Maori Tribes.”

This paper will examine some American Indian and New Zealand Maori tribal economic development and natural resource management issues with the objectives of describing and analyzing tribal and governmental approaches to settlements, exploring the link between economic theory and indigenous practice, and formulating some policy proposals and strategies.

An indigenous environmentalism is linking indigenous peoples throughout the world, including North America and New Zealand. This paper also examines some of the similarities and differences of this indigenous environmentalism in North America and New Zealand.

Jennifer C. Vigil, Division of Art History, The University of Arizona

“Drawing, Past, Present and Future: The Legacy of the Plains Graphic Tradition in The Works of Arthur Amiotte.”

American Indian Studies is committed to developing Native-centered scholarship about the contemporary and historic ways of life, knowledge, and experiences of American Indian, Native Hawaiian, Native Alaskan, and First Nation communities and individuals. AIS proposes a holistic, integrated and analytical study of critical issues facing Native North America in the past, present and future in order to provide a broad scope of understanding about cultural diversity, histories, literatures, languages, philosophies and the arts of the Indigenous Peoples of North America and their political, social, and cultural relationships to other groups of peoples and nation-states. In this session AIS scholars discuss historic and contemporary Native art worlds using AIS paradigms that focuses on fundamental theoretical frameworks, concepts and interconnections in: cultural and social diversity, indigenous knowledge and aesthetics, and Native voices and creativity. In addition they illustrate how interpreting the dynamic intersections between Native Art worlds and the American worlds of art, museums, economics, government education, and politics provides for new insights into the multifaceted worlds which Native artists inhabit and how their work has been interpreted and presented to the world.

Rick Wheelock, Ft. Lewis College

“Powerful Parallels: Deep Ecology and Vine Deloria Jr.’s Writings About Traditional Relationships with the Natural World.”

Vine Deloria's writings about the traditional tribal relationships with nature can provide valuable insight for people searching for a "land ethic." Despite seemingly suicidal public policies concerning the environment in the United States today, parallels between deep ecology and tribal traditions have emerged, presenting opportunities for dialogues that could lead to useful strategies for sustainable economies. At a time of great disillusionment with the environmental policy-making process, understanding the long-term relationships tribes establish with homelands could rekindle confidence in the ability of local people to maintain a healthy relationship with nature. The vast differences between mass society's conceptions of nature and those of diverse tribal peoples present complex challenges in maintaining the dialogue, however!

David Wilkins, The University of Minnesota

"The Revival of Banishment"

This panel examines American Indian law and policy after 1945.

This period is dominated by the struggle to revive/protect tribal cultures, economies, and sovereignty. At the same time, Native Americans have faced numerous challenges, including attacks on tribal and individual rights, economic exploitation, and disproportionately high rates of crime and poverty. The panelists consider Indian responses to these challenges. Professor Wilkins examines the revival of banishment as a way that certain tribes are dealing with such problems as gang violence and drug dealing.

Suzanne Zurn-Birkhimer, Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences and
Department of Educational Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN
Aleeah Livengood, Tim Filley and Jon Harbor

"Linking Tribal Interests in geosciences to Undergraduate and Graduate Opportunities.
Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

To help address the national deficiency of underrepresented students in higher education, including graduate programs in science, Purdue University is pursuing several initiatives aimed at recruitment, retention and successful completion for Native American students pursuing graduate degrees. Our strategy includes building partnerships between Purdue, Native American communities, and colleges and universities with large Native American student bodies. Our approach is based on a model that links higher education in science with the environmental and economic development of tribal communities. As part of this effort we are using pedagogically and culturally sensitive learning opportunities that place geosciences in the context of key

environmental and economic issues and human resources needs for Native American communities. For example, we have just started to build a relationship with the Red Lake Nation, Tribal Colleges and High Schools, and Bemidji State University in areas of environmental management and education that the Native American community has identified as important. This will involve geoscience research by Native American students on tribal lands, with the goal of seeing some students move through Tribal College to undergraduate programs, graduate programs and then professional careers in which they use their scientific expertise to benefit Tribal communities.

Anthropology

Section Coordinator: Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

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

Arid Lands Studies

Section Coordinator: Conrad Moore, Western Kentucky University

Abruzzi, William S.
Muhlenberg College

“Ecology of Ethnic Interactions in New Mexico, 1700-1850”

This paper offers an ecological explanation for the outcome of ethnic interactions in New Mexico between 1700 and 1850, the years when New Mexico was under Spanish (and later Mexican) administration. It focuses on the arrival and extension of two peoples, the Spanish and the Comanche, and the effect that their respective expansions had on ethnic relations in the region. Although a sharp contrast existed between the mechanisms by which the Spanish expanded into Pueblo territory and the Comanche expanded against the Apache, both achieved the same result: excluding less dominant competitors from access to and control of scarce resources. The paper suggests that the resulting Spanish-Comanche Alliance evolved as the historical successor to the earlier Pueblo-Plains Indians Trading System that had prevailed during the Protohistoric Period. The paper also argues that the successive emergence of these two distinct ethnically based, multi-habitat resource redistribution systems in the same territory underscores the ecological basis of historical ethnic relations in the region.

Britton, Charles R.
University of Arkansas
Smith, Richard S.
Arkansas Tech University

“Corporate Dynamism in the Arid States”

Previous work by the authors has shown that arid states have been the dominant beneficiaries of Fortune 500 company headquarters locations and relocations in recent decades. Using additional Fortune 500 data, this paper explores the dynamic characteristics of the types of companies that the arid states have attracted. Statistical comparisons of such measures as rate of revenue growth, most admired companies, and most desirable companies to work for are made. The ranking of companies in the arid versus the humid states relative to these characteristics provides insight into the ability of the arid states to adapt to changes in available technology and generational work force values.

Correa, Aderbal C.
Texas Tech University

“Sustainable Development Issues along the Lower Rio Grande Valley, United States and Mexico”

The southwest Texas-northeast Mexico border region has characteristically similar geomorphology, as well as weather and climate conditions. The region is mostly semiarid, largely rural and/or agricultural with the population concentrated in twin cities that are undergoing rapid urban growth fueled by industrialization. The overall population within the border region has been increasing very rapidly. The 2000 census data show a population of 11.8 million inhabitants that could become more than 23 million by 2030. The conversion of undeveloped arid/semiarid and agricultural lands to urban use in response to population growth is associated with increased energy demands, air quality decline, and accelerating consumption of natural and other resources. The study focuses particularly on the interdependence of water resources, energy supply (oil and gas operations), air quality, and the quality of human life. Possible corrective actions and guidance to policy makers are suggested.

Early, Joseph
Loyola Marymount University

“Investigating Drought Time Series Analysis—A Guide for the Beginner”

Spectral analysis is a time series methodology which allows the researcher to model variables using sinusoidal components. This paper explains how to apply this technique to drought data using the Palmer Drought Severity Index. At an elementary level, the paper seeks to explain how to determine periodicities or cyclical patterns in the drought

data using the main construct called the periodogram. Examples, such as the famous Wolfer sunspot data, illustrate the method. Finally, spectral analysis of Arizona's seven climatic divisions based on monthly Palmer Drought Severity Index data is presented for the period from 1895 to the present.

Ford, Richard K.

University of Arkansas – Little Rock

Britton, Charles R.

University of Arkansas

Gay, David E. R.

University of Arkansas

“The Market for Bottled Water in a ‘Water Rich’ State”

The market for bottled water is a retailing phenomenon. Entrepreneur Sam M. Walton expressed surprise and dismay that Americans would actually pay for water. Being a firm believer in the motto of the state of Missouri, “Show Me,” he became convinced by sales that folks would buy bottled water in sufficient quantities for his stores to sell water. The authors of this paper analyze the demographic characteristics of bottled water purchasers in the “water rich” state of Arkansas. Using data provided by their questions used in an Arkansas poll, the authors analyze bottled water consumption with respect to income, age, sex, and location. Further statistical analysis is provided concerning perceptions that bottled water purchasers have of the water supplies within the state. The paper provides a benchmark for similar analyses for the “water scarce” arid states.

Kuester, Daniel

Kansas State University

“Betting on Prosperity: Revisiting the Effects of Expansion of Corporate and Native American Gaming on the Tourism Industry and Overall Economic Health of Arid/Semiarid States”

During the past twelve months the gaming industry has continued to flourish. The recent mergers of MGM Mirage/Mandalay and Harrah's Entertainment/Caesars have added even more profit potential to a rapidly growing industry. Throughout the past decade many arid/semiarid states have implemented or expanded legalized gaming as a source of state funding. The author re-examines the conclusions reached in a previous paper and includes an analysis of recent tax policies implemented by states to gain revenue from both corporate and Native American casinos. Special attention is paid to the idea that there may be an optimal tax policy a state might implement to maximize revenues from gaming (at some point the demand for casino taxes becomes elastic). Attention is also focused on the growth and impact of gaming revenues in California (where Native American gaming dominates the industry) and Nevada (where corporate gaming is dominant).

Moore, Conrad T.
Western Kentucky University

“Drought, Wet and Near Normal Periods in the Southwest United States, 1895-2004”

Based on Palmer Index data for the 20 climatic divisions in the Southwest United States, three drought periods, two wet periods, and two near normal periods were identified. Drought periods occurred in 1898-1904, 1945-1964, and 1996-2004, wet periods in 1905-1921 and 1978-1995, and near normal periods in 1922-1944 and 1965-1977. While recent studies have concluded that there has been a trend toward increased aridity or wetness in the western states, the data for the present study shows that both drought periods and wet periods have become progressively less intense in the Southwest during the past 107 years. The primary reason for this has been the pronounced increase in the percentage of wet months that occurred during the three drought periods and the percentage of drought months that occurred during the two wet periods. In addition, there were far fewer extreme drought months in 1945-64 and 1996-2004 than in 1898-1904. During the two near normal periods, the dominant percentages of near normal months were virtually identical.

Moore, Conrad T.
Western Kentucky University

“Geographic Shifting of Drought and Wetness Patterns in the Southwest United States, 1895-2004”

Based on net severe and extreme drought months and very and extremely wet months derived from Palmer Index data, an analysis of made of the geographic patterns of drought and wetness in the 20 climatic divisions extending from the Pacific Coast to the Texas panhandle. Drought periods occurred in 1898-1904, 1945-64, and 1996 to the present. In 1898-1904, drought was concentrated in the western climatic divisions. In 1945-64, the driest divisions occurred in the east. Since 1996, drought has been concentrated in southeast California and Arizona. Wet periods occurred in 1905-21 and 1978-95. In 1905-21, the wettest divisions extended from the Pacific Coast to north-central New Mexico. In 1978-95, the wettest divisions extended from the Texas panhandle to central Arizona. La Nina and El Nino periods corresponded to the second drought and second wet periods, respectively, when concentrations were in the east. With drought being heavily concentrated in the west during the current drought, La Nina months have barely exceeded El Nino months.

Reinhartz, Dennis
University of Texas – Arlington

“The Arid Lands of the Greater Southwest on the Maps of Zebulon Pike and Stephen Long”

The United States' exploration of the Greater Southwest began in earnest with the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It was the expeditions led by Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806-1807 and Major Stephen Harriman Long in 1819-1820 and their resultant cartography that initially revealed these arid lands to the new American nation. Pike added substantially to the geographic knowledge of the North American West, above all the southern Louisiana Purchase and northern New Spain, what eventually would become northern Mexico and the states of Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado. His cartography helped to fill in the white space on the map of the expanding North American frontier. Successive explorers, including Long, followed Pike's trails and maps for more than a quarter of a century. Both helped to set the dubious popular image of the Greater Southwest in the American psyche that still persists today. For example, on his map of 1820, Long first applied the deceptive label of "Great American Desert" to the West.

Steenstra, Alex
Eastern Oregon University

"Contemporary Cowboy Economics: The Prior Appropriation Doctrine and the Push to Privatize Water Resources"

The cowboy notion of private property and appropriation ('might is right') was developed in the American west and based on the legal doctrine that he who is first in time is first in right. The prior appropriation doctrine established the right to sell and trade water, creating the first water markets. It also serves as the model for the current push to rely more heavily on marketing as the most desirable way to allocate water resources. In this paper I will argue that this reliance on water markets is a recipe for putting extreme pressures on the environment and has the potential of excluding American Indians living on reservations in the west from their water share.

Templer, Otis W.
Texas Tech University

"Status of Precipitation Enhancement Programs in Texas"

This paper reports on the status of cloud seeding to stimulate rainfall from warm-season convective clouds in Texas. Attempts to produce rain have a long history in the state, especially in drought-prone, semiarid West Texas, and the author has investigated this sporadic activity for several decades. Over much of the region, the number of cloud-seeding projects diminished after the late 1970s, but in the past decade there has been renewed interest with a number of new precipitation enhancement projects initiated. More recently, however, some projects have been discontinued or participants have dropped out of ongoing projects. Among reasons for the apparent waning interest in Texas' precipitation enhancement projects are: 1) significant reductions in state and federal financial assistance, 2) renewed public perception of unfavorable results, and 3)

conclusions by some science organizations that the success of existing cloud seeding techniques cannot be proven.

Zekavat, Seid M.

Loyola Marymount University

“Statistical Reflections of the Impact of Hurricanes on Arid Lands Precipitation”

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of a statistical investigation into the influence of frequency and magnitude of hurricanes on precipitation in arid land areas of the United States. For hurricanes and precipitation dating from 1895, the paper discusses whether or not there are statistical correlations between the magnitude and frequency of hurricanes and the amount of precipitation in the arid states of the United States.

Asian Studies

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

Ahmed, Sayeed Iftexhar, Northern Arizona University

“Role of Grameen Bank on the Progression of Gender Justice: An Assessment from the Capability Approach”

Grameen Bank was established in 1983 to enable rural women in Bangladesh to escape poverty. In order to achieve this goal, this Bank has been providing “micro-credit” to rural women, the strategy that has made it a role model for poverty alleviation worldwide. The purpose of this study is to assess the effects of “Grameencredit” on women’s capabilities-- ability to enter the market, become self-empowered, and ensure welfare-- through the lens of Amartya Sen’s capability approach. This paper argues that these capabilities are essential for progressing towards gender justice in the context of Bangladesh. The conclusion drawn from the study is that, despite operational drawbacks, Grameen Bank has had a positive impact on women’s lives. Yet, it alone cannot increase women’s capabilities. This study also suggests that if the state and civil-society are willing to adopt progressive social and economic policies, there is a potential for achieving sustainable “capabilities” for women in rural Bangladesh.

Ahmed, Sayeed Iftexhar and Yin Min Kyi, Northern Arizona University

“Democracy, Military Rule and the Issue of Relative Autonomy: A Comparative Study of the Body Politic of Bangladesh and Burma”

This article examines the different underlying causes that resulted in dissimilar political experiences in Bangladesh and Burma: the restoration of democracy in Bangladesh and the consolidation of the military rule in Burma. In the context of Bangladesh, the presence of multiple classes created the basis for a relatively relative autonomy of the state which prevents the possibility of a single class or a group to continue their domination for a longer time and hinders military rulers from building up institutions to continue their rule. On the contrary, in Burma, since the Burman (a major ethnic group) dominated capitalist military elites are controlling the state a "high autonomy" of the state has emerged that enabled them to build strong institutions and therefore consolidate their power. These institutions have co-opted major religious institutions and ethnically diverse civil society which helped them in maintaining their rule.

Chan, Florentius, ACRO Consultants

“Asian Mental Health Private Practice Group Practice: A Success Story”

Although there has been a growing Asian population in Los Angeles in last two decades, underutilization of mental health services in public sectors has not been changed. As a result, no new mental health program has been developed for Asian population from the public sectors in last 15 years. Stigmatization is obviously the major factor that impedes the utilization of mental health services in Asian community. To meet the needs of this specific group of Asian population, a multidisciplinary mental health private practice group practice called ACRO Consultants was developed in 1990. This private clinic now has eight mental health professionals including M.D., Ph.D., LCSW, and MFT. In addition to direct services, this clinic also offers various psycho-educational classes including depression prevention, ADHD training, EQ training, effective learning, self hypnosis, and memory training. The development of this group practice, pros and cons of private practice, marketing of private practice, and differences of treatment approach between public service and private practice will be discussed in the panel session.

Chu-yuan Cheng, Ball State University

"China's New Development Plan: Strategy, Agenda and Prospect"

China's current blueprint for national development the Tenth Five-Year Plan has been completed. A new program for national economic and Social development, the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has been laid out by the CCP Fifth Plenum of its 16th Central Committee in Mid-October, 2005 which put forward the overriding goal of building a "Harmonious Society" to eradicate various adverse factors that could lead to social unrest.

To tackle these problems, the leadership has pledged for new policies to realize coordinated and harmonious development. Emphasis will be placed on improving efficiency instead of one-sided pursuit of high rate of growth. National resources will be reallocated in favor of rural and interior development. Major measures will be taken to raise farming income, ensure the nine-year compulsory education system in rural areas and strengthen the social security system.

Attaining these goals requires not only a set of new development strategies different from those employed during the past 25 years but also the establishment of a new social-political system which implement the principles of the "rule of law" to guarantee social equality and justice.

Chiang, Linda H., Azusa Pacific University

"Foreign brides in Taiwan: What the public can help"

The increasing number of foreign women marrying into Taiwan families is a recent social phenomenon. Literature has documented those foreign brides' language barriers, adaptation, and adjustment problems. Although the Ministry of Interior in Taiwan promulgated a measure and encouraged local government to organize training programs for them they still face many challenges dealing with their daily life. It is estimated that about 25% of the school children from cross-national marriages had a problem with language ability. It is crucial for the public and the government to take actions to assist those foreign brides and their off springs. This paper sought to investigate the possible strategies which will enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of those foreign brides. Further, to help those brides to enjoy their lives in Taiwan.

Choi, Youngkyun, and Azar Hadadian, Ball State University

"Adaptation and Accommodation for Children with Disabilities: A Comparison of Asian and Asian American Families"

Among the children of the immigrant Asian families, childhood disability is likely to be at least as prevalent as it is among the native-born population. However, in the growing literature on culture and disability, little has been written about the immigrant experience and about the ways that condition in the new countries affects families. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss issues related to the process of adaptation and accommodation to children with disabilities among Asian families in general and among

Korean American families in particular. Recommendations will be made on how service providers ought to educate themselves in order to serve these families better. Cultural competence may be further achieved through continual self-evaluation and reflection.

Connolly, Erica, University of Hawaii

“Tokyo University in Meiji Japan: A Forum of Nationalism”

As Japan came into direct confrontation with Western imperial powers in the second half of the nineteenth century, it underwent rapid political and cultural transformation. A cornerstone of the character of the new nation was the establishment of a system of public universities, with Tokyo University presented as its flagship. In this paper, the author will discuss the university contributed to Japanese nationalism in two different but overlapping spheres. Within the Japanese nation, it was the physical manifestation of significant cultural shifts. In particular, the author will look at the university's role in the development of the intelligentsia as a new form of aristocracy, its contributions to the creation and definition of the new state, and its place at the pinnacle of a new education hierarchy. Internationally, the university served as a symbol of Japan's modernity and civilization. The government endorsed the university as a means of allowing a more equitable dial!

Hsiao, Kuan-Hsiu, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office at Los Angeles

“Taiwan's Entry into the WTO and Its Economic and Social Impacts on Taiwan Progress from A Perspective of Sci-Tec Lead Advancement”

In the beginning of this new era of 21st century, Taiwan's entry into the WTO (World Trade Organization) in January of 2002 creates lots of opportunities, challenges, threats, and impacts than ever before to Taiwan's economic system as well as its social system in many aspects and the beyond.

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

Kiang, Walter Y., Los Angeles County

“Child Abuse and Neglect: The Case of Asian Population in Los Angeles County”

The Asian Pacific population now accounts for about 12% of the Los Angeles County population. In order to provide bilingual/bicultural services for the needs of this unique population, the Asian Pacific Project was established by the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Families Services in March 1989. This Paper will discuss culturally-appropriate identification and intervention in child abuse and neglect in the Los Angeles County used by the Asian Pacific Project.

The formulation of culturally appropriate intervention and prevention strategies for Asian Pacific families must begin with an examination of the Eastern worldview and how it is operationalized in terms of child rearing and human development, oppression, trauma and reactions to stress, family pathology and coping styles.

This paper will show that the ethnicity of the victim and suspect is an important variable in the case of child abuse. There are many significant differences reflecting the ethnic group on who abuses, who is abused, type of abuse, why the abuse occurred, and who informs the appropriate agencies about the abuse.

Keng, C.W. Kenneth, University of Toronto

“China’s Unbalanced Economic Growth”

This paper summarizes empirical findings and results from the author’s most recent research publication in Chinese: China’s Unbalanced Economic Growth. It studies China’s economic growth with a special emphasis on its regional disparities. It provides an analysis of China’s overall economic landscape as well as an empirical study of China’s unbalanced regional development. Based on its quantitative findings and results, the author predicts the emergence of ten Chinese metropolitan economies in the early 21st century and recommends a regional development strategy as well as implementation policies for China’s future development. This research’s major empirical findings, results and conclusions are outlined in three sections: Section 1 describes China’s economic future – the emergence of ten regional metropolitan economies, Section 2 reports the empirical findings of China’s national and regional economic disparities and discusses policy implications, and Section 3 investigates China’s future economic growth and discusses its growth limitations.

Li, Sijian, Wuhan University, HOPE School of Nursing

“A Community-based and Family-centered Care Approach for Stroke Survivors in Wuhan City of China”

Stroke is a leading cause of residual disability. Many stroke survivors have to be dependent on their family members, leading to increasing burdens of care after discharge home. This study aimed to explore the kinds of care issues encountered by families living with stroke in Wuhan, China.

Overall analysis revealed that optimal family well-being was characterized by (a) mobilization of positive personal coping resources in dealing with stroke-related disability and daily care hassles, (b) realignment of personal competence in activities of daily living, (c) harmonization of intra-familial relationship, and (d) active and proactive management of care issues. Of the 18 families, seven were able to maintain optimal family well-being and one remained functional during the study period. Ten families had their family well-being changed over time, with eight families experiencing negative change and two families positive change. The results are informative in enabling health care professionals to derive culturally-sensitive and community-based care strategies to help families living with stroke in Wuhan, China.

Li, Kui-Wai and Tung Liu, Ball State University

“Investment and Capital Disparity between Coastal and Inner Provinces in Mainland China”

The paper discusses China’s post-reform regional economic growth imbalance relative to input disparity in technology, physical and human capital. Despite China’s high annual growth rates since the adoption of a market-oriented economy in 1978, regional imbalance has been the recent macroeconomic concern. We hypothesize that the growth divergence between coastal provinces and inner provinces in China is associated with the type and performance of factor inputs, including labor, physical capital, human capital, and technology.

To construct human capital data for the analysis, we use the number of graduates in different schooling levels, mortality rates, and migration data. For the technology variable, we use a proxy generated from the investment in innovation. Our regression estimates show that the disparity in the use of technology, physical and human capital stock is responsible for the imbalance in regional output growth. The high economic growth in coastal provinces is attributed to the use of more productive inputs, such as technology, domestic bank loans, foreign investment, and a high level of education; the low economic growth in inner provinces is caused by the use of less productive inputs, such as state appropriations, self-raised funds and a low level of education.

Ma, Rosey, University of Indianapolis

“Identification Dilemma: Hui – Chinese Muslims”

This paper examines the change in identity, religious versus ethnic, of the Chinese Muslims, in different political periods, and in today's atheist China, in the political, religious, and social contexts. It also highlights the reconstruction of the Chinese Muslim identity of a few Hui diaspora, in their respective host country.

Islam first came to China as a foreign religion, brought in by foreign traders, envoys, soldiers, artisans of Arab, Persian, or Turkik origin.

These first Muslims in China were not Chinese. After living in China for many centuries, their descendants, mainly through intermarriages with Chinese women, gradually went through an identity change in their ethnicity, physical and cultural, individual and communal. As Chinese dynasties rose and died in succession, Muslims in China increasingly assimilated with the Chinese language and some cultural traits, took on Chinese names, and became more Chinese. Sometime in history, they started to be called Hui. What did not change was the forefathers' religion, and characteristics attached to it. They remained in Islam. Dispersed over vast areas in China, they lived in tight communities, for solidarity and religious practicality purposes.

Miichi, Akira, Otemon Gakuin University

“New Japanese Education System that Would Include Traditional Value and Would Receive Respect from Neighboring Counties”

Japan had kept the excellent culture, until Japan opened the country to the world 140 years ago. At the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese government leaders, who had recognized the real advanced status of the world, renounced the traditional culture to adopt the western sciences to achieve the industrial Revolution.

After the defeat of the 2nd world war 61 years ago, Japan had changed the old institutions by attaching importance to democracy and human rights under the guidance of the U.S. Forces occupied Japan. Then the almost all traditional Japanese cultures vanished.

In order to establish the new education system, the author proposes the following scheme: We should find out the traditional thinking way buried in Japanese DNA to recover our reverence for nature and religious mind based on the view of human nature as fundamentally good.

Otani, Koichiro, Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne

“Japanese Health Care System and its Future”

Many studies have analyzed Japan regarding its business management and quality of products, but not its health care. Japan has attained the best or one of the best health outcomes in the world, while it spent \$2012 per capita in 2000. This amount is much smaller than the U.S. spending of \$4672. The World Health Report 2000 published by WHO ranked Japan very highly among 191 nations for the most aspects of its health care system. While the Japanese health care system seems to have few problems, it will have to cope with some serious issues including aging population, increasing lifestyle diseases, and rising cost of health care.

This study utilizes the World Health Report 2000 and the Annual Report on Health, Labour and Welfare 2003-2004 published by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Japan, and explores Japanese solutions and compare them with American solutions.

Parnini, Syeda Naushin, University of Tsukuba

“Good governance in the public sector: New approaches to development aid in Bangladesh”

Donor or multilateral agencies have taken a leading role in defining good governance. Corkery states that governance has taken on a much wider range of geographical spread and meaning since 1989. The donors began to impose economic and good governance conditions on the provision of debt relief and new loans or grants from 1990s on Bangladesh. They widened conditionality to include transparent administration, the protection of human rights and democracy and reform of the public service in Bangladesh. The World Bank made issues of corruption a major element in its governance agenda in Bangladesh. Global pressures to cooperate and compete, rising expectations of citizens, the need to reduce public deficits are changing the way Bangladesh needs to be governed. As a result of these factors and donor’s pressures, Bangladeshi government has responded by undertaking public sector reform, which are not only considered as definitive solutions but also as a continuous development process.

Pereiro, Alberto Perez, Arizona State University

“Islam, Tradition and Modernity among the Cham of Cambodia
Section: Asian Studies”

In recent years the Cham community of Cambodia has found itself in transition from being a local Muslim minority in an overwhelmingly Buddhist country to being connected to the wider, internationalist Islamic community. Missionaries from Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, have been active in promoting orthodox Islamic practices among the Cham who, during the Pol Pot regime, had lost most of their religious leaders. This wave of missionization has also been accompanied by Islamic charities providing opportunities for education and business.

However, not all Cham have embraced orthodoxy. One group, the Cham Jahed, practice a form of Islam that is heavily influenced by Sufism and pre-Islamic beliefs that are unacceptable to missionaries. The result is a division between those eligible for participation in an imagined worldwide Islamic community and those that are not. For orthodox Cham, foreign missionaries represent a connection to a larger, more prosperous community outside of their own desperately poor country and yet, they are actively cultivating a relationship with the Cham Jahed, which remind them of their own glorious, if un-Islamic, past.

Roder, Dolma Choden, Arizona State University

“Perceptions of development and change: Views from Central Bhutan”

Bhutan as a nation has seen dramatic changes in the last fifty years including the advent of a national road network, the establishment of a universal education system, and the dismantling of the feudal system. It is within the same time period that Bhutan began to collaborate with other nations and international agencies in development initiatives. These initiatives are currently framed by Bhutan’s own development policies which are centered on the notion of Gross National Happiness. This paper uses field work done in Central Bhutan to ask how local perceptions of development and change echo overlap and diverge from national and international understandings. It is also interested in thinking about what if anything the case of central Bhutan can say about the effects of development in general.

Vrooman, Steven S., Texas Lutheran University

“Snake Oil for the Asian Flu: Global Investing and the Rhetoric of Asian Region Mutual Fund Prospectuses”

An Asian region mutual fund brochure/prospectus for American investors tends to begin with an almost canonical image: smiling Asian children in the foreground and the Hong Kong skyline in the background. This paper investigates such international and Asian region mutual fund promotional material printed in 1999 and 2000, two years after the Asian financial crisis. McCloskey’s critical rhetoric of economics is utilized as a tool for the unpacking of the two competing economic stories the prospectuses tell: the Asian flu model, which blames the Tiger economies, and the speculation model, which blames international hedge funds. These models, the twin prongs of a crisis in the capitalist development story, fill in rhetorical gaps with elements of colonial storytelling -- orientalism and primitivism, or, the skyline and the children. McCloskey’s bottom line, the axiological critique of the resources used to craft economic rhetorics, here becomes an indictment of not only the literature of finance.

Yuzawa, Yae, International University of Health and Welfare

“Prevention of transmitted disease among elderly public”

In Japan elderly people used to live with their families, but nowadays the situation has changed and the majority of seniors are starting to live in nursing homes. When elderly people live together, some kind of infection or disease tends to break out in the facility.

Most useful and available measure is for care-workers and elderly residents to sanitize their hands regularly. As a fact washing your hand has decreased the spread of avoidable infections.

I have been researching infection control in conventional nursing homes and newly type of facilities, to see if there is a difference between the two. I have visited and evaluated 4 standard and 4 newly built nursing homes.

The results showed that new types of nursing homes are better than the conservative ones. In modern nursing homes hygienic condition are better maintained, and I found that signs of bad physical condition were detected more easily.

Association for Borderland Studies (ABS)

Section Coordinator: Chris Brown, New Mexico State University

Joan B. Anderson
University of San Diego

Tensions on the Border: The Development Gap, Migration and Security
Security

This paper discusses the tensions on the border caused by the development gap, migration and security. The income gap between the U.S. and Mexican border regions is one of the largest cross-border income differentials in the world and has been growing over time. The gap in educational attainment is even greater and interrelated to the income gap. Security concerns have increased since 9/11, but are not new. Throughout the 20th century both Washington, D.C. and Mexico, D.F. have understood the border in security terms. The paper explores the interrelationships between these three sources of tensions and suggests some possible changes in U.S. and Mexican policies that have potential for easing these tensions.

Mtro. César A. Olivás Andrade
Mtro. Misael Máñez Cano
La Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Estructura del consumo y transacciones fronterizas en Ciudad Juárez

El siguiente trabajo describe las principales características de los consumidores juarenses que compran en El Paso Texas, asimismo presenta el consumo estimado anual a partir del gasto promedio y de la Masa Salarial Imputada (MSI) de Ciudad Juárez. Para lo anterior, se utilizan 8 giros: alimentos, vinos y licores, ropa, tenis, zapatos, electrónica, juguetes y herramientas. Las variables incluidas son: ingreso familiar, miembros por familia, educación y ocupación del jefe de familia, proporción del gasto por artículo, tipo de visa para cruzar a EUA, lugar de compra, entre otras. Finalmente, se georreferencian algunas variables y se presentan diversos mapas con el nivel de gasto promedio por colonia, lugar de compra, principal artículo demandado, entre otros.

Daniel D. Arreola
Arizona State University

Mexican Border Cities Repeat Photography Project

The project documents and investigates historic built environments along the U.S.-Mexico border. Archival and field research created a preliminary visual documentation of selected built environments of two cities, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, and Reynosa, Tamaulipas between 1900 and 2004. The research utilized my personal collection of vintage historical photographic postcards for the Mexican border cities as base data. The method of research involved repeat photography of the base data images to assess changes in the built environment. Key informant interviews allowed different generations of community residents to respond to the base data images creating a preliminary narrative of place memory.

Juan Artola
Chief of Mission in Mexico of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Mexico's Southern Border

Mexico's border with Guatemala and Belize is a region signed by poverty, peasant discrimination and a strong isolation from the rest of the country. Having a large presence of native populations since pre-Hispanic times, the region always had close historical and social links with Guatemala and the rest of Mesoamerica. Despite its secular economic backwardness, the region has a relevant potential in mineral, energy, cultural and biodiversity resources, which recently attract governmental and private sector interests. Traditional migration from Guatemala has presently transformed the region into an area of passage of high migration flows from Central and South America, as well as from other countries and continents, mostly on their way to Mexico northern border and the US. Border porosity, uncontrollable intensity of migration flows, migrant smuggling, increasing trafficking of drugs, weapons and persons, growth of active criminal networks, increase of Central American child and women prostitution and migrant abuse plus a discreet but most present militarization are all elements that presently define the complex political and social problems in the area. Economic and geopolitical interests add to this scenery of risks and conflicts, whose solution will be relevant for the country's future.

Luis Lloréns Báez
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales UABC

Laboratorio de Gestion del Conocimiento-UABC

In UABC (32,000 students, 127 undergraduate and nearly 50 posgraduate programs , for every academic program, both at under graduated and graduated levels, there is at least one course in research methodology (RM), focused on different aspects, either technical or strategic. Five years ago, a group of 30 RM teachers (out of 100 actually teaching these courses), formed a network for mutual support, self-created as a community of practice. After five years, this community has taught over 2,500 students through one course in the subject matter, with a interdisciplinary approach, promoted

more than 50 new courses in other fields of knowledge and created a new initiative: the Knowledge Management Lab (KML). Everything in this initiative is based on a few basic concepts: cooperation among teachers helps them and their students; research is a key for their academic and professional careers; education in research must be integral, an intellectual and emotional drive; information technologies (intensively used in the Lab, are there to help education, not to override it; networked interdisciplinary cooperation is a key to change our universities. At the present moment, the KML initiative is the largest UABC effort to incorporate technologies in education, through cooperation networks, instead of traditional organizational channels.

Ismael Aguilar Barajas

Tecnológico de Monterrey, Campus Monterrey, División Académica de Administración y Finanzas, Departamento de Economía and Cátedra de Investigación Agenda Económica de la Frontera Norte de México.

Economic Issues in Northern Mexico: An Overview

The northern border of Mexico plays a fundamental role for the nation's development. The relevance of this region goes beyond national boundaries to become part of the shared agenda with the United States. The grand question to be dealt with has to do with the kind of border region that is desirable and with the patterns of development that are both sought and feasible. The addressing of this question implies the attention to a complex set of interrelated issues, like population and economic growth, the macroeconomics of the border and sub-national integration, energy, water and the environment, the metropolitan nature of economic growth, and, of course, security concerns. This paper provides an overview of these matters in order to frame the collective papers that form the proposed panel for this session.

Mtra. Patricia Barraza

La Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juárez

Planeación Institucional y Productividad de la Universidad Pública Estatal en México

Este trabajo está dirigido a medir la Productividad de cinco universidades públicas estatales en México, en el marco de la planeación de la educación superior en México a nivel institucional, durante el periodo 1982-2003. El propósito es explicar el comportamiento de algunos factores que reflejan su evolución institucional. Interesa, desde el enfoque de análisis que se desarrolla, explorar nuevas formas de observar el desempeño de las universidades públicas estatales, asociadas a las que marcan las políticas nacionales. Ambas en pro de una mayor de una eficiencia en la asignación de recursos disponibles, y de mayor pertinencia a un desarrollo sustentable en las regiones.

Juan Decler Barreto

Arizona State University

Spatial Equity and Technological Hazard in Border Trade Corridors: An Exploratory Analysis of Ambos Nogales

Environmental equity issues are intrinsically geographic because they deal with the siting of facilities producing or using hazardous materials, the routes used to transport

these materials, the location of storage and disposal facilities, and the proximity of all of them to residential areas. States-México border cities are becoming more problematic from an environmental equity perspective due to rapid growth of exported-oriented manufacturing and trade flows. Concern about the impact of increasing volumes of hazardous materials coming with industrialization and trade on socially vulnerable groups of border cities has been voiced by several observers. This paper focuses on one aspect of these concerns - the association between socioeconomic status, hazardous waste flows through border trade corridors and location of industrial facilities- via an exploratory analysis of the spatial distribution of residential areas, transportation routes and industrial installations in the border cities of Nogales, Sonora, and Nogales, Arizona. These cities are a transnational urban space that share environmental and technological hazards. Our study is interested in both fixed and non-fixed types of hazards: the fixed location of industrial facilities associated with maquiladora export-oriented manufacturing, and the mobile hazard related to the transportation of toxic waste by-products of manufacturing processes.

Juan Ignacio Bastidas-Lomelí
ITESO (Jesuit University in Guadalajara)

Cambios políticos en México a partir de la alternancia del 2000 en la presidencia de la República.

En México, la alternancia en la presidencia de la República en julio del 2000, planteó una serie de interrogantes y de expectativas con relación a la transformación del régimen político. En vísperas de la sucesión presidencial de 2006, el presente texto se interroga sobre dicha transformación ¿Cuáles son los cambios más relevantes y hacia dónde se orientan dichos cambios? ¿Se trata de cambios irreversibles o están condicionados a las orientaciones del partido que asuma el gobierno federal? ¿Contribuyen a un funcionamiento más democrático o representan un cambio en el significado de democracia?

Dra. Leticia Hernández Bielma
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“El TLCAN y los Efectos de Creación o Desviación del Comercio”

En este artículo analizamos los efectos de creación o desviación de comercio del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte sobre el flujo del comercio internacional y las finanzas públicas de la economía mexicana. Partimos del supuesto de que este tratado no es una forma típica de integración económica. Consideramos que es una nueva forma de integración económica regional que pone en evidencia la aparición de formas específicas de integración económica internacionales entre países con niveles desiguales de desarrollo económico.

Stephen Blank
Pace University

An Initial Exploration of North American Trade Corridors

The vast increase in the volume of goods that move north and south across North America's internal borders has opened a new era of competition among cities, municipalities and businesses to create channels for these flows. This paper seeks to envision and situate the reality of entrepreneurs and leaders in cities and towns from the borders to the heartlands of Canada, Mexico and the U.S., all reaching out to build partnerships that will attract carriers of goods, promote economic development along the routes and create more collaborative ventures among linked centers.

Charles Boehmer
University of Texas at El Paso

The Determinants of Open and Closed International Borders

The objective of this research is to develop a model that would contribute to our understanding of the factors that determine the degree of openness or closeness of international borders. Little research has been done regarding why nation-states are more open to people of certain nationalities and closed to others. The United States is the quintessential example of this variation between openness and closeness of its borders with its neighbors; travel to the U.S. by Canadians is easy and not closely controlled, whereas for Mexicans the requirements for entry to the U.S. are often stringent and cumbersome. We thus seek to answer a very practical question, through the development of a theory that we will subject to empirical testing: What factors explain the openness or closeness of the international borders?

The key to understanding why certain international borders are open relative to other borders lies in the nature of two contiguous states and their past relations. Two fundamental units of analysis to explaining state cooperation and conflict in the international relations literature are the nation-state and the international institutions (Russett & Starr, 1992). Scholars typically focus on why nation-states cooperate or go to war as well as what role that international institutions play in maintaining peace and fostering cooperation (Russett, Oneal, & Davis, 1998)...

Daniel L. Boxberger
Western Washington University

Ua Like Pu Na Haole. (we all the same as you)

A little known story of the fur trade is the number of Hawaiians (Kanakas) who were integral to the development of the Old Oregon Territory. Employed as laborers, midmen, sheepherders and farmers, at many Hudson's Bay Company posts the Hawaiians composed from 25 to 60 percent of the non-Native population. The Hawaiian emigrants, mostly men, intermarried with Native women and were either absorbed into the Native communities or, in a few cases, formed their own "metis" communities. Several blended communities emerged, most notably Kanaka Village near Fort Vancouver, Kanaka Bay on San Juan Island and "Little Hawaii" on Salt Spring Island, representing the largest settlements of Hawaiians outside of the Hawaiian Islands. By focusing on the lives of two

individuals, Naukana (John Coxe) and William Naukana, this paper will explore the role of the Hawaiians in the development of the Old Oregon Territory from 1812 to 1846 and subsequent identity formation influenced by the imposition of the USA/British North America border from 1846 to 1872

Chiara Brambilla
University of Bergamo

Ethnography of the frontier between Angola and Namibia: history of an invention

In the globalization's era, the frontiers' study needs a multidisciplinary approach to show the polyphonic nature of borders. They can not be merely considered like a grid ordering the world mosaic, they should be seen instead like paradoxical structures: although they are invented to separate and distinguish, frontiers become, continuously crossed over, expression of cultures' and territories' multipolarity, generating a transnational flow of narrations and images. Therefore, frontiers are agents of cultural contaminations, showing the plural, dynamic nature of identity.

In this perspective, we consider the frontier Angola/Namibia, proposing a diachronic analysis, which – starting from the colonialism, when the frontier was invented by the Europeans – reflects also on its present political-geographical and cultural configurations. More precisely, we take into consideration the identity of the Kwanyama group, that was changed by the introduction of the colonial boundary by an outsider but was anyway redefined in the encounter/crash with the European identity.

Christopher Brown, New Mexico State University
Hector Gonzalez, El Paso Water Utilities

The Role of Decentralization in Financing Wastewater and Water Infrastructure on the US-Mexico Border

In arid and semi-arid areas, adequate construction and operation of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities is crucial for maintaining a sustainable environment. An important element in the management of wastewater infrastructure is funding, especially when wastewater infrastructure is required to treat transboundary effluents. Asymmetries in ability to pay, in the benefits of pollution control, and in responsibility for causing the pollution often pose problems in binational contexts like the US/Mexico borderlands.

In this paper, we explore the impact of political decentralization in Mexico on the ability of Mexican municipal governments to fund the construction and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants. We specifically examine the case of the Paso del Norte within which the twin city of El Paso/Ciudad Juarez exists, asking the following questions: how have changes in the federal constitution in Mexico changed how municipalities generate revenue? What opportunities or impediments for generating revenue result from these changes? How do these changes impact the prospect for binational cost sharing of needed infrastructure? We also examine the degree to which examining the Paso del Norte case may provide insight into examining other binational contexts, both on the US-Mexico border and in other regions.

Anne Browning-Aiken

The Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, Program Manager, Environmental Policy & Community Collaboration

Managing Water Resources in Semi-arid Ecosystems along the U.S.-Mexico Border: Regional Responses to Climate Changes

Managing water resources in the semi-arid ecosystems along the US-Mexico border requires more than a technological or climate modeling approach to the complex relationships between ecosystems, institutions, policies, and water management. Understanding the causes and effects of global climate change and variability on local and regional communities requires us as geographers and anthropologists to examine historical changes in land use and climate and regional adaptations to these changes, as well as regional responses to institutional and policy changes. Using the Upper San Pedro River Basin in Sonora-Arizona as a case study, I explore the nature of the climate-related water problems from a social science perspective. I review studies of land use changes, binational treaty problems, and recent changes in management policies and practices in response to increased vulnerability to climate variability. I then draw upon interviews with basin residents, water managers, and policy-makers to assess the challenges Mexico and the United States are facing separately and together as a transboundary basin. I conclude with a series of recommendations for regional responses based on our experiences within basin communities and collaborative research efforts.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly

University of Victoria in Canada

Canada-U.S. Relations and the Emergence of Cross-Border Regions

Canada and the U.S. share a tradition of day-to-day co-operation and have an “intimate” knowledge of each other apparent in the current tradition of quiet diplomacy and low-level functional solutions in a few key policy arenas (free trade, labor, and environmental standards). For Canadians, co-operation with the United States always involves considerations of identity and sovereignty. Generally, Canadian officials resolve this issue by maintaining low-key functional and effective relations with their American counterparts, which inherently limits any expansion of the supranational role of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but concurrently enhances other multilateral relations amongst Canadian and American public and private organizations. This paper draws on findings from the recent Policy Research Initiative survey as well as the author’s fieldwork on multi-level governance issues arising from the emerging cross-border regions spanning the Canadian American border. Relying on four analytical lenses - the economy, local and central politics and policies, and local cultures. This paper examines how emerging cross-border regions along the border are changing Canadian- American relations. This paper underlines the importance of understanding cross-border relations at the sub-national level to understand Canada-U.S. relations focusing on general and specialized and formal and informal relations, and, the emerging border regions.

Angel Luis Cabrera

Arizona State University

A New Underground Railroad? Putting Questions of Global Justice in Focus on the Arizona-Mexico Border

This paper explores the surprisingly rich set of parallels between recent unauthorized immigration from Latin America to the United States and the movement of fugitive slaves from the U.S. South to the North. Both sets of migrants risked death on journeys through perilous, unfamiliar terrain to gain economic and other freedoms. Both migrations have created significant political controversies and backlash on the part of ordinary citizens in the receiving state or region. Both provided opportunities for morally motivated individuals to transcend such ascriptive categories as race or nationality and reach out to migrants as individual human beings, rather than as members of racial/ethnic or national groups. The parallels are strong enough to cause us to take a hard look at questions of transnational justice in a global economic system in which so many are compelled to migrate from hard necessity.

Jan Carpenter
Northern Arizona University

Madonna and Whore Revisited: Media Representations of Mexican Immigrants

Placing recent discourse on Mexican immigration within the framework of critical race theory and feminist theory reveals the raced and gendered nature of media representations of Mexican immigrants in the US. An analysis of newspaper reports in Arizona from 1987 to 2003 shows how the dichotomous Madonna/whore depiction of Mexican women is manipulated to support political goals. Similarly, Mexican men are portrayed as docile workers or as dangerous criminals. Heated debates exist as to whether immigrants take jobs away from Americans or take jobs Americans don't want; do they add to the economy or are they a drain; are Mexican women hard workers or baby-making welfare recipients. In these debates, Mexican women and men are racialized and gendered in ways that create and contest the idea of who can be an American, what it means to contribute to society, and who is perceived as eligible for citizenship.

Mirna Cázarez-Vázquez
Universidad de Guadalajara

Imagen, tercer mundo y Organizaciones No Gubernamentales

Aproximarse a Latinoamérica a través de la imagen implica una serie de elementos que entran en juego. El uso y desarrollo del Internet a finales del siglo XX e inicios del siglo XXI ha contribuido en gran manera, así como los medios de comunicación, dado que éstos juegan un papel fundamental en la transmisión de la imagen, en la medida que son creadores de opinión. Es fundamental el papel que han jugado las ONG's para el Desarrollo en la transmisión de la imagen del Tercer Mundo. El propósito es analizar el papel que jugaron las ONG's para el Desarrollo en el código relativo a las imágenes.

Alejandro Mercado Celis
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Tijuana reinventada: Espacios de creación artística y desarrollo regional

El acelerado crecimiento económico y poblacional de Tijuana ha propiciado la aparición de nuevos espacios de acción social. Actualmente el espacio de creación artística que se ha creado en Tijuana ha logrado tener éxito en ser reconocido nacional e internacionalmente. Los participantes de este espacio en su mayoría menores de 40 años, están transformando los símbolos que definen a Tijuana. Estos artistas han tenido más éxito en generar una nueva identidad para Tijuana que las nuevas generaciones de empresarios y políticos quienes han permanecido enlazados a estructuras tradicionales. El paper reporta trabajo de campo realizado en noviembre de 2005 en la ciudad de Tijuana durante el cual se entrevistaron a 16 artistas y colectivos seleccionados por su reconocimiento fuera de Tijuana y por su liderazgo en la ciudad. Desde un enfoque de desarrollo regional, se describe la formación de este espacio, su funcionamiento y se discute el significado para el resto de la sociedad Tijuanaense.

Fernando Cerón
Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, UBAC

Supuestos en la Construcción de la Identidad

Se descubren los supuestos básicos que determinan la identidad de los sujetos en los contextos de la globalización y la postmodernidad. Se expone, además, el proceso en el que esos supuestos participan en la construcción de la identidad del sujeto y cómo las formas de vida de éste fortalecen y conservan las instituciones sociales. Se analiza esta acción moldeadora recíproca entre el individuo y el contexto social dentro de una visión del mundo característica del modernismo y el postmodernismo.

Manuel Chavez
Michigan State University

The Operational Difficulties in the Managing Process of the North American Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP).

As NAFTA enters in a new stage of consolidation, the three nation-partners signed a partnership to maintain and increase the economic vitality of North America. However, new U.S. national security concerns will represent challenges to ensure that citizens of the three countries live in a secure and economic viable environment. The challenges facing the *Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America* (SPP) known in Spanish as *Alianza para la Seguridad y la Prosperidad en America del Norte* (ASPAN) signed by the leaders of Canada, Mexico and the United States, last March 2005, are real not only for the national governments but for the local administrations. This paper will explore these challenges especially as related to accountability and transparency mechanisms.

Ramon Chavira Chavira
Univesidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

IME en Ciudad Juárez, un modelo de acumulación de precarización social

La investigación aborda el proceso que ha venido teniendo la Industria Maquiladora de Exportación -IME-en Ciudad Juárez, durante los cuarenta años de existencia - 1965/2005-, principalmente en cuanto al empleo generado y las condiciones sociales precarias, desde una perspectiva crítica. En este sentido se estudia el marco de competencia de los capitales de los países capitalistas avanzados durante la década de 1960, como sería el caso de la competencia entre los capitales de las empresas trasnacionales de Estados Unidos, Alemania y Japón, lo que llevó a la segmentación y relocalización de procesos productivos en los países dependientes, como sería el caso de México; así como las condiciones concretas que ese empleo ha venido definiéndose, sobre todo por su alto nivel de precariedad.

El desarrollo de la investigación en curso, refleja que en gran medida las condiciones de empleo y culturales concebidas en un sentido amplio son determinadas por la estructura económica que representa el modelo de la IME.

Kimberly Collins
San Diego State University

Local Government Capacity in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region: The Case of Calexico and Mexicali

Along the U.S.-Mexican border, there are many issues confronting local governments on both sides of the border. Local governments are impacted by migrants traveling through the region. There are demands for services for residents who live in one community but pay income and other taxes on the other side of the border. There is a lack of agreement or joint decision making regarding business development in the region and the cities on both sides at times compete instead of cooperate. Finally, uncontrolled population growth is a serious ongoing problem for the local governments, particularly in terms of planning. This paper begins with a review of the theories surrounding local government capacity—based in the federalist systems of the United States and Mexico. The following two sections review the local governments of Calexico and Mexicali, specifically, their organizational infrastructure. After the individual discussions of each municipal government, a short comparative analysis is presented. Finally, a regional view will be explored to understand the joint capacity of the governments, especially with the influences of globalization.

Kimberly Collins
San Diego State University

Objective and subjective indicators of quality of life in the Calexico-Mexicali communities

The term quality of life has diverse meanings for different people in the U.S.-Mexican border region. The region's population consists of domestic and international migrants and those native to the area. In a binational region, one finds cultural and life perspectives as a strong part of how individuals understand their community and quality of life. This dynamic does not facilitate an agreed upon definition or list of indicators for quality of life. This paper will review the subjective and objective quality of life data for

the twin cities of Calexico, California and Mexicali, Baja California. The subjective data was collected through a survey of perceptions in the region in spring 2005. The objective data was collected through a number of governmental and private sources. It is through the analysis of both sets of data, as well as comparing these data with similar cities or regions, that the quality of life is determined.

Julie Collins-Dogrul
University of California

The Homogenization of Cross-border Organizing: A Historical Comparative Analysis of Health and Environment

While border scholars have studied transnational environmental organizing, few have focused on transnational organizing around public health. This paper compares border health and border environment arenas and shows that while their organizational histories diverged before NAFTA, they converged after the agreement passed. Cross-border health activity stretches back to WW II, and was led primarily by government public health professionals organized in voluntary groups. Few organized against NAFTA. In contrast, cross-border environmental organizing is more recent and grassroots, with most activity sparked by opposition to NAFTA. Despite their different organizational histories, today, both arenas have grown, bureaucratized, and are populated by specialized government agencies. The comparison suggests that NAFTA legitimized cross-border organizing which ignited a formalization process. NAFTA's homogenizing effect on health and environmental organizing is interesting given their disparate organizational histories and provides lessons useful in predicting how new trade agreements may influence organizations in other border regions.

Irasema Coronado and Gregory Schoberg
The University of Texas, El Paso

"Que paso con el Voto?" - Absentee Voting in the Mexican Elections

Recent changes in federal law in Mexico provide an opportunity for Mexicans that live outside of Mexico to vote in the 2006 national elections. Theoretically, this should facilitate much greater participation in the electoral process in Mexico, however, early data indicate that very few people (or at least fewer people than scholars expect) are registering to obtain an absentee ballot.

In this paper, Greg Schoberg and Irasema Coronado explore the history of the national debate on transferring the right to vote to Mexicans living abroad, specifically how this national debate permeated the political parties and leaders and society in general and eventually how it made it to the legislative agenda. They examine the various positions of the Mexican legislature on the subject and the eventual compromise that resulted in granting the right to vote. To the surprise of many a political observer and after the heated Mexican national debate on the transfer of electoral rights to Mexicans living abroad, the response from many qualifying recipients of the right to vote has been surprisingly low. The authors examine the main variables that translated into such low level of interest among those would-be voters.

Fernando Correa Alsina
Regional Norte de la Universidad de la República – Uruguay

“Efecto sustitución y la evolución del costo de vida en la frontera de Uruguay con Brasil”.

El consumidor que vive en la frontera tiene la posibilidad de comprar bienes en ambos márgenes. Comportándose racionalmente, sustituirá compras de un país hacia el otro según la evolución relativa de los precios. Así podrá acceder a un menor costo de vida que aquél ubicado en el interior. Además, si el tipo de cambio real bilateral entre los dos países fronterizos experimenta fluctuaciones importantes, podrá sacar un provecho significativo de dicha sustitución.

Este trabajo aborda el tema desde un punto de vista teórico y empírico. Se presenta una adaptación de la teoría de los índices del costo de vida a la situación planteada; se realizan estimaciones de la evolución del costo de vida durante el período 1995-2005 para un consumidor que vive en la frontera Uruguay-Brasil y en el interior del país; finalmente, se calcula la ventaja de vivir en la frontera.

Evelyn Cruz, J.D.
Arizona State University

Immigration Law and Criminal Justice in the United States

The process through which immigrants go in order to transition into legal citizenship in the United States is laden with misunderstandings. It is a side of immigration law and practice that many choose to ignore or simply cannot perceive. This presenter's research explores some of the social implications of immigration policy, specifically as it relates to the criminal justice-immigration overlap and the ways in which citizenship is translated within the current bureaucratic process. Also explored are details of court procedures in the practice of immigration law and the notion of therapeutic jurisprudence in attorney-client relations.

Robert J. Czerniak
New Mexico State University

Central Place and Colonia Development

Central place is one of the most durable theories in geography. It helps to explain interurban hierarchical relationships, the distribution of retail activity within cities and areas of control by government organizations. Colonias are a well recognized form of U.S.-Mexico border development by groups of people that are poor and Hispanic. Although often characterized as low quality residential areas only, there is also commercial activity that occurs in the colonias. Field research was undertaken in 2004 of a selected group of colonias in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Field counts of colonia businesses and discussions with the business owners suggest that the number and types of businesses within the colonias follow some of the general concepts contained in central place theory. The research concludes that using central place theory in relation to the structure and number of colonia businesses may provide insight into when and where government subsidies and/or training may be successful in supporting the creation of commercial activity in the colonias.

Amira De la Garza
Arizona State University

Hyperborder 2050: Re-Imagining the Future of the U.S.-Mexico Border

Would borders open up in North America by 2050? What would North American infrastructure be like in 2050? How would we together, handle issues of energy/resource sharing, technology, government, transportation, employment, etc.? Through the collaboration of Laboratory of Architecture (LAR)/Fernando Romero, an architecture and design office in Mexico, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), the North American Center for Transborder Studies (NACTS), and others, Hyperborder 2050 offers us an opportunity to re-imagine the boundary between the United States and Mexico. The Hyperborder Project involves scholars from multiple disciplines across the U.S. and Mexico to visualize graphically, conceptually, and pragmatically the nature of the border in 2050. Presenters will discuss the forthcoming publication of Hyperborder 2050, inviting WSSA attendees to participate in this dialogue.

Nicole Diesbach de Rochefort
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UABC

Nuevo Paradigma de la Ciencia

Sólo a partir de formas y procesos que rebasen los paradigmas dominantes, podrá el ser humano pensar no tan solo en la necesidad sino en la posibilidad de crear una nueva conciencia que le lleve a leer lo científico desde el punto preponderante de lo humano (integral) como cualidad esencial. Visto el impasse en el cual nos quedamos atrapados hoy, no sólo existe la necesidad de un nuevo paradigma sino la urgencia. No solamente estamos ante una crisis de los fundamentos del conocimiento científico, sino también del filosófico, y en general, ante una crisis de los fundamentos del pensamiento.

Angela J. Donelson
University of Arizona

Improving Access to Resources in the Colonias: A Social Network Approach

Since the 1960s, the federal government has targeted investments to persistently poor, rural regions. However, federal efforts have failed to measurably improve the quality of life, as poverty has deepened in places like the colonias of the US-Mexico border. Investments in US colonias often fail because the federal government has not adequately assessed the relational environment in which civil sector organizations and informal participants operate. Federal programs often distribute funding and resources that build the capacity of civil sector organizations in ways that are insensitive to the needs of informal participants. This exacerbates existing structures of hierarchy and inequality.

This paper reveals how government institutions can improve their investments by analyzing social relationships relating to the acquisition of quality of life resources. Formal social network analysis provides a means for analyzing and cross-comparing the social structure of communities, as well as for understanding how both individuals and community based organizations operate. Social network analysis of five colonias reveals

how communities more successful in these efforts can help those less successful in improving the quality of life.

Roxanne Lynn Doty
Arizona State University

Fear and Loathing on the Southwest U.S. Border: Security, Enemies, and the State of Exception.

As undocumented immigration has become one of the most prominent issues of our time, so too as the phenomenon of civilian groups, like the much publicized Minutemen, who engage in their own patrolling of U.S. borders. While this phenomenon has received an overwhelming amount of media attention as well as attention from rights groups and some policy makers, it has garnered very little scholarly attention. Important questions regarding these groups include the following; what has been impact on immigration policy and on immigrants? What are their connections to the broader anti-immigrant movement? To what extent has 9/11 energized and legitimized these groups? How do we conceptualize these groups in terms of their relationship to state sovereignty, national identity, and security? I examine these issues by drawing upon and critiquing the Copenhagen School's securitization theory and Carl Schmitt's concepts of "the exception" and the friend/enemy distinction that construct the realm of "the political."

Pamela Duncan
California State University, Fullerton

Environmental enforcement, international accountability and federalism: The NAAEC Article 14/15 submission mechanism and its impacts on subnational governments in the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

Under Articles 14 and 15 of the environmental side agreement to NAFTA, citizens are allowed to make submissions alleging non-enforcement of environmental laws. Dozens of such submissions have been made to the Secretariat of the trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation since NAFTA came into effect. While most have targeted federal-level environmental actions, some have focused on enforcement of environmental laws at the state and provincial level. This paper examines some of those cases; it compares their impacts and implications for the three NAFTA parties; and it draws some conclusions about federalism in these three countries, as well as the potential impacts of international agreements on federalism generally. The paper provides some interesting and useful insights about comparative federalism and continental environmental management.

Dolores Vásquez Elliot
Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, UABC

Educacion sustentable para toda la vida.

Es urgente formar individuos con conciencia social y planetaria por lo que se propone la formación de individuos que desde la dimensión de la educación sustentable considerada como la opción más adecuada para desarrollar actitudes y propuestas de solución para enfrentar los problemas que estamos padeciendo. La educación

sustentable para adultos mayores se define como el proceso mediante el cual se pueden desarrollar o perfeccionar las potencialidades y facultades psicológicas, sociales, y espirituales de las personas durante toda la vida. El programa universitario “Educación Sustentable para toda a vida” propone cursos para encarar la etapa de la vida de la “tercera edad” y de formación para la solución de problemas ambientales. Asimismo este programa responderá a una necesidad cada vez más apremiante y que en nuestro país adquiere una particular importancia porque pretende recuperar la visión de nuestros antepasados del “anciano sabio”.

Julie Murphy Erfani
Arizona State University

Whose Security? Dilemmas of U.S. Border Security in the Arizona-Sonora Borderlands

Recent U.S. government crack downs on illicit crossing of the southern border with Mexico have helped spawn a revolution in social networking among groups concerned with cross-border migration and national and human security. Current U.S border security policy and practice have also helped trigger crime waves associated with human- and narcotics-trafficking that have diminished the personal security of people in live in and move through the borderlands. Paradoxically, federal immigration enforcement policies aimed at increasing central governmental control over people crossing the southern border of the United States have actually inspired a complex array of informal networks—both legal and criminal networks—that exercise increasing control over everyday life and movement through U.S.-Mexico border regions. Border crackdowns by central U.S. government have helped galvanize social networks and local government networking on both sides of the border, and these networks have increasingly displaced the central government’s control over national and human security in the U.S.-Mexico border region. This paper explores the social networking revolution and increasing crime and personal insecurity experienced by residents in various locales of the Arizona-Sonora borderlands.

Adrian X. Esparza
University of Arizona

Urbanization in Arizona and New Mexico Colonias

Colonias of Arizona and New Mexico are attracting more attention as scholars and practitioners respond to a range of social and economic problems. This research steps back from current issues and considers the broader context of colonias development. This is accomplished by focusing on urbanization, urban interdependency, and morphology. The research looks at historic trends in urbanization, commuting and interaction, and the form and function (morphology) of colonia communities. The analysis examines thirty-four incorporated colonias of Arizona and New Mexico and uses Bureau of the Census data. The analysis shows that urbanization lags well behind state-wide averages, and that commuting is far more prevalent in New Mexico colonias than in Arizona, indicating much stronger interdependence with other towns and cities. The urban morphology of colonias is captured in models of rural, agriculture-based settlements and more urban colonia subdivisions which, together, claim the lion’s share of colonias.

Adrian X. Esparza
University of Arizona

Border Policies and Quality of Life in Arizona and New Mexico Colonias

Colonias are characterized by high levels of deprivation, especially as it applies to social and economic conditions, housing and infrastructure. This paper looks at one of the causes of persistent deprivation: instability brought about by policies that affect the United States-Mexico border. Policies imposed north of the border deal with immigration policy, especially the 1986 Immigration and Reform control Act (IRCA), Operation Gatekeeper (1994) and the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act (ILLRRA). On the Mexican side, impacts have swept across the border mainly in response to the peso devaluations of 1982 and 1994. We use data from the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Homeland Security to assess the impacts of border policies as they affect incorporated and unincorporated colonias of Arizona and New Mexico. The analysis shows that immigration responds to border policies and plays an important role in shaping quality of life, especially in educational attainment and per capita incomes.

Alejandro Dávila Flores
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Economic impacts of natural gas exploitation in the Burgos Basin through the scheme of Multiple Services Contracts

Using national and regional input-output models, this paper estimates the direct and indirect impacts on employment and value added associated with the extraction activities of natural gas in the Burgos Basin, in northeastern Mexico, which are undertaken through the Multiple Services Contracts or Contratos de Servicios Múltiples. An annual calendar of impacts is considered for the period 2005-2014, which takes into account the official programme of investment. Impacts in the general level of prices of the national economy linked to increases in prices of different sectors are also estimated, and so is the sensibility of prices in each branch of economic activity due to increases in prices in primary energy. The analysis is done for the 72 branches contained in the National Accounting System – Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales – of Mexico

Manuel Flores-Robles
ITESO (Jesuit University in Guadalajara)

La integración Empresarial como estrategia de desarrollo

A partir de los noventa los gobiernos de América Latina consideraron la integración productiva como una estrategia para enfrentar la competencia que significó el escenario de apertura de sus mercados a productos externos. Los resultados de estos programas implementados en la región la integración productiva han sido diversos según los países y sectores productivos. El propósito es evaluar la problemática e impactos que supone esta estrategia de desarrollo

Angel Lorenzo Florido Alejo
Universidad de Guadalajara

Hacia un nuevo modelo de gestin social?, Presupuestos participativos en Guadalajara, Mexico

La vida de las ciudades gira entorno a las acciones colectivas de sus ciudadanos, algunas de ests pueden estar determinadas por polticas gubernamentales que buscan la participacin activa de sus ciudadanos. En Guadalajara recientemente se llev a cabo, un programa piloto por parte del gobierno municipal en seis colonias de la ciudad que pretenda elevar la participacin de los habitantes a partir de la experiencia exitosa de presupuestos participativos en Porto Alegre. La idea de llevar a cabo una experiencia como esta en Guadalajara se insertaba en lo que el ayuntamiento de Guadalajara ha empezado a nombrar como "Nuevo modelo de gestin social" cuya intencin y propsito ha sido la de involucrar a la sociedad tapata en sus polticas y acciones. De acuerdo a los resultados de esta experiencia es que se ha pretendido ampliarla a ms colonias. El presente trabajo hace una evaluacin crtica sobre la experiencia que recientemente concluy en Guadalajara y a la que se le dio seguimiento con la intencin de recuperar la experiencia, para ver los errores y aciertos que se dieron durante el proceso de ejecucin de la experiencia.

Paul Ganster
San Diego State University

Quality of Life in the Greater San Diego-Tijuana-Tecate-Playas de Rosarito region

This paper includes qualitative and quantitative indicators that reveal perceptions of the residents in San Diego-Tijuana-Tecate-Playas de Rosarito region about their quality of life. When possible, these statistical indicators are presented to include at least five years of data, which enables us to understand changes in that indicator over time. Community leaders often speak about how San Diego and Tijuana (including Tecate and Playas de Rosarito) constitute a large binational community that is divided only by a somewhat porous and artificial international boundary. Through statistical indicators and the views of a sample of residents from both sides of the border, this project aims to highlight similarities and differences and assess the degree to which San Diego County, Tijuana, Tecate, and Playas de Rosarito constitute a single transborder community. A working group of U.S. and Mexican researchers, public sector representatives, and members of nongovernmental organizations identified specific quantitative indicators. Key criteria for selection of indicators were that they must be relevant to both sides of the border and that they must be available as quantifiable data regularly collected and maintained by an agency. While this approach limited choices somewhat, it did assure that these indicators could be followed over time to provide a good sense of the direction of change in the binational communities.

Dustin Garrick
University of Arizona

Institutionalizing Water Scarcity: Mexico's Colorado River Water Allocation during 'Extraordinary Drought'

A focal clause of the 1944 treaty that distributes water supplies from the transnational Colorado River Basin dictates that water deliveries to Mexico will be curtailed only during times of 'extraordinary drought.' The 'extraordinary drought' clause has catalyzed ongoing debates over Mexico's water allocation during drought, and these discussions have intensified as Colorado River reservoirs reached historic lows in 2005. This paper explores the complex interaction of hydroclimatic, technical, and political economic factors that underlie notions of water scarcity by evaluating technical and political decisions at two times: a) the 'extraordinary drought' clause's inception during the treaty's negotiation in 1944 and b) contemporary efforts to define criteria for imposing water shortages upon Mexico. This longitudinal analysis suggests that notions of scarcity have become increasingly divorced from hydroclimatic variability as technological engineering approaches have evolved from the dam-building to dam-operations eras. US and Mexican perspectives on scarcity diverge sharply on the distinction between drought and shortage.

Edgardo Ayala Gaytán
Tecnológico de Monterrey, la Frontera Norte de México.

A General Equilibrium Model to estimate the Regional Integration of States along the U.S. - Mexico Border

An Input-Output Matrix of the Northeast Region of Mexico (Nuevo León, Coahuila and Tamaulipas) is built to calibrate a Social Account Matrix. The latter helps to estimate and simulate output and employments multipliers of changes in the level of economic activity in southern states of the U.S., more particularly in Texas. Besides the estimation of the regional multipliers, an analysis of the complementarities of the economic structures of northeastern Mexico and Texas is provided.

Ramón Zamudio Gómez
Universidad de Guadalajara

Nadando contra la corriente: la constitución de una comunidad multicultural y bilingüe en un área hispana de los Estados Unidos

Se presenta una síntesis de una evaluación de los programas bilingües que está poniendo en marcha un Distrito Escolar, centrada en dos componentes: los programas mismos y la incorporación de la comunidad a los mismos. Se trata de una comunidad agrícola conocida como "Little Mexico" en el noroeste de los Estados Unidos, en donde gente del Distrito y de la misma comunidad han instituido una política de trabajo educativo enfatizando el uso de dos o más idiomas por parte de profesores, administradores y funcionarios del Distrito. Se pretende beneficiar a alumnos con idioma distinto al inglés, que en este caso son mayoría hispanos y en menor medida rusos, al mismo tiempo que los alumnos anglosajones aprenden los contenidos curriculares en más de un idioma. Se describen las dinámicas y políticas educativas que están haciendo posible este proyecto con los retos que se vislumbran hacia el futuro; se

destacan las dimensiones políticas, económicas y culturales que contextualizan el proyecto y los programas del distrito y de la comunidad.

Subhrajit Guhathakurta
Arizona State University

The Border Observatory: The idea, concepts, and methodological framework for longitudinal assessment of quality of life in US-Mexico border cities

Currently there is no readily accessible archive of "Quality of Life" (QoL) data for the border region. Given the ongoing resource constraint in the border region, local and regional governments are forced to make choices about where and when to make critical investments to improve the living conditions of their communities. By measuring and archiving both objective and perceptual quality of life attributes, this study will provide critical information about quality of life in the U.S.-Mexico border region and will serve as a model for a similar studies in other areas. The project addresses three regional needs: (1) To establish a baseline of objective data and perceptual data that reflects quality of life in the study area, (2) To stimulate a regional dialogue about quality of life, and (3) To make community leaders and public policy makers aware of issues related to quality of life so that key policy changes for enhancing quality of life of border residents can be considered.

Subhrajit Guhathakurta
Arizona State University

Monitoring Quality of Life at the U.S.-Mexico Border: The Border Observatory Project

The Border Observatory Project provides longitudinal assessments of objective and subjective Quality of Life (QoL) indicators as well as measures of subjective well being for twin-city communities along the U.S.-Mexico border. The project provides a holistic assessment of QoL indicators, both objective and subjective, in the social, community, economic, and environmental areas. In this paper we discuss the concept and framework for collecting QoL data and the preliminary results based on a survey conducted at the Mexicali-Calexico twin-city border community. The information collected and analyzed in this project can facilitate the consideration of policy changes aimed at enhancing the quality of life of border residents.

Lassi Heininen
University of Lapland

Strategic Marginality: Northern Borders, Resource Conflicts, Transnational Agendas and Indigenous peoples.

This paper explores the impact of the globalized U.S. energy security structures and requirements upon peoples of the circumpolar north. It examines the competing discourses surrounding energy development in the U.S. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Here, one of the largest sources of opposition to oil exploitation comes from Canada's indigenous border communities who see in the drilling a potential threat to the survival of caribou herds which migrate across national borders to constitute a transnational food resource.

But the paper is also about several larger themes. First, it places the ANWR case study in context of the growing probability that more of these kinds of problems and conflicts will occur in the North – as the frequency of oil and gas drilling increases, and as transportation systems and infrastructures become more developed. Second, it identifies the new challenges for international negotiations and international governance as existing international treaties fail to deal with the newly emerging cross-border elements of security.

Finally, this paper will ask questions about the legitimacy of competing transnational claims about security in the circumpolar north. How have institutionally defined concepts of sustainable development become a battleground for competing claims about “security” in the North American circumpolar region, and what are the implications for indigenous peoples and national borders.

Francisca James Hernández
Stanford University & Pima Community College

Border Marginalities

"Border Marginalities" presents an archaeology of the complex construction of social marginalization at the United States-Mexico border. The paper draws from intersectional theories of race-ethnicity, class and gender to propose the concept of "marginalities" and apply it to the border. The border's marginality--its political, economic, and cultural subordination--is examined through ethnography conducted in El Paso, Texas/Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua from 1993-2000 along with urban geography and history. Firsthand narrative, visual statistical mappings, and secondary literature are incorporated to illustrate and explain the disjointed patterns of the border's uneven economic development as a feature of its gendered, neocolonial, and ethnoracialized-class order.

Michelle A. Holling
Colorado State University

A Rhetoric of Dispensation: Advocating a “Mexican People” and Nation-State Unification in The Mexican Question

In *The Mexican Question in the Southwest* (published in 1939, by Emma Tenayuca and Homer Brooks), the text rests in its articulation of nationhood that is radical for its time. Specifically, this analysis argues that *The Mexican Question* advocates for nation-state unification through a rhetoric of dispensation within which a Mexican people are advanced. Via the process of rearticulation, Tenayuca & Brooks resituate Mexicans (Americans) as a people, rather than as a “problem.” That rearticulation then functions as a basis from which to argue for their rights and inclusion within the nation-state. This presentation utilizes their analysis as the basis for a discussion of the “Mexican Question” today.

Antonina Ivanova
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur

The North American Development Bank: Recent Reforms and Future Challenges

The North American Development Bank (NADBank), and its sister institution, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), were chartered under the auspices of

the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to assist border communities in addressing the serious environmental problems in the U.S. - Mexican border region. NADBank is funded equally by the United States and Mexico and started operations in 1995. It provides financing for environmental infrastructure projects. NADBank also funds technical assistance programs under its Institutional Development Cooperation Program (IDP), which trains utility managers and enhances the ability of communities to built, operate and maintain infrastructure projects sustainably. In 2000/01, a set of policy measures aimed at increasing NADBank's financing activities was approved: expansion of the activities into new sectors, creation of a lower interest rate lending program, etc. This paper analyzes the implementation of this reforms and outlines some future challenges for the NADBank activities.

Mtro. Servando Pineda Jaimes
La Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juárez

La política desde la frontera. De la insurgencia a la apatía electoral

El presente trabajo analiza el proceso de alternancia política que se ha experimentado en la frontera, particularmente en Ciudad Juárez de 1983 a la fecha. Busca dar respuesta a preguntas tales como, ¿qué cambió durante este tiempo?, ¿Qué ha dejado a los fronterizos la democracia?, ¿cuáles son las expectativas?, ¿avanzamos o retrocedimos en la búsqueda de la consolidación democrática?, ¿hacia donde vamos en materia democrática? Se busca presentar un panorama de los avances y retrocesos que en materia democrática se han tenido en la frontera.

Gabriel Judkins
Arizona State University

Persistence of the Border: Expansion of Medical-Tourism Amid Trade Liberalization

Recent free-trade rhetoric asserts that economic trade liberalization agreements have diminished the effect of international borders and resulted in widespread land-use and land-cover change. Some have even suggested that this trend portends the minimization of distance and geography as factors influencing change in human-environment relations. This research questions the rhetoric of these assertions through an examination of the burgeoning border trade in medical-tourism. Trade based on medical-tourism is primarily defined by a persistence of the border as an economic and social barrier, allowing the juxtaposition of difference in geographic proximity. The rapid growth of medical-tourism along the U.S.-Mexico border indicates that in spite of decades of free-trade agreements including NAFTA, the border remains intact with regard to the medical services industry. The function, reach and urban land-use changes related to this trade are explored through a case study approach on Los Algodones, Mexico.

Ahmet Kubas
Visiting professor at El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Trakya University

Sustainable Water Use in Baja California Region

As a result of NAFTA the U.S. Mexican border has become a magnet for large developments in the industrial and labor sector promoting an intense population

migration from the south of Mexico to this region. But in Baja California there is inadequate availability of natural resources and environmental capacity of the region to sustain the present pace of socio-economic developments.

In Baja California, water resources are restricted, for the most part of the history of the region the largest portion of the available water was used for farm irrigation but in recent years urban drinking water demand has increased as a result of an increasing urban population. A competition for the resource is inevitable between urban and agricultural users.

Besides, not enough clean water reaches the Sea of Cortes which is one of the region's most important natural resources, with negative affects to the flora and fauna of the Gulf of California. Presently, the amount of water available is not enough to fulfill the requirements of farming, residential users, industry and the environment. The most important challenge of the region is the optimization and effective management of water supply and demand. Drop irrigation...

Jorgen Kuhl
University of Southern Denmark

Fixing Borders: The European experience of plebiscites in disputed borderlands in the 20th Century

Following World War I the boundaries of Europe were redrawn. In a number of cases the exact demarcation of the future international borders was based on the principle of national self-determination among the inhabitants of the disputed mixed regions the become borderlands. Consequently, a number of international, but even unilateral referenda were initiated. Most of them took place on the basis of the peace treaties concluded in Paris and suburbs after the war. However, in other cases, a number of regions simply decided to hold unilateral plebiscites regarding the future status of the borderland concerned. This paper focuses on the European experience of fixing international borders through plebiscites. It both examines the plebiscites leading to new border regimes and those failing to do so, and it points out the impacts. It also offers an assessment of, whether the instrument of plebiscites to implement the principle of national self-determination is a realistic tool also in the 21st Century or rather has to be viewed in terms of the window of opportunity, which opened in some, but far from all possible regions with disputed borders in the early 20th Century.

Kyoko Kusakabe
Asian Institute of Technology

Gendered commodity chain of fish border trade from Cambodia to Thailand

Fish is one of the largest export items from Cambodia to Thailand. Women are the dominant players among the small border exporters. Women traders have always been under the "protection" and exploitation by the state – either in forms of street-level bureaucrats or by military – in doing their business. The paper explores the changing strategies of trade that women employ with changing macro-economic and political environment – from war zone to state monopoly of fish trade, and to opening of borders through deregulation. The study focused on the commodity chain of fish from Tonle Sap to Thailand, and found that even though the profit margin is not different among actors in the chain, women small scale border traders are more vulnerable because of their low bargaining power with other actors in the chain, thus becoming the risk absorber. One of

the ways that can be explored to enhance the bargaining position of small-scale women traders is to recognize their roles in the trade and make them visible so that tax and fees can be collected in a rate realistic to their business operation.

Marcella LaFever
California State University

Building a new relationship: Negotiating borderlands in the British Columbia treaty process

The ability to build long-term relationships across cultural barriers is an area that appears promising for increasing the engagement of marginalized groups in the public dialogue required for community planning. The purpose of this study was to develop theory to describe how First Nations and the governments of Canada and British Columbia engage in communication for relationship building, a stated goal of the treaty process. This study used a grounded theory methodology to examine dialogue between treaty process participants; artifacts of the treaty process; and observations of Main Table treaty negotiation sessions. The purpose of this examination was to determine what communication structures, communication attitudes, and communication behaviors either inhibited or enhanced the process of relationship building during treaty negotiation. Based on these results a theoretical model was developed that explains relationships in the treaty process.

Alfonso Andrés Cortez Lara
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Useful approaches for binational water management in the Lower Colorado River transboundary region.

This work analyzes the several issues related to transboundary water management conflicts in the Lower Colorado River region. Here is explored the advantages of applying alternative institutional approaches to face ongoing water salinity problems, sedimentation, and the resonating All-American Canal conflict. This paper offers a general description of the driving forces inducing such conflicts in order to get an understanding of the socio-environmental problems' features. From this, the potential of the Collective Action, Adaptive Management, and Conflict Resolution approaches can be assessed as effective ways to face and, eventually, to overcome these critical problems. It is argued that such approaches can induce an environment that facilitates an efficient, equitable, and sustainable transboundary water management in this highly interdependent region characterized by its semi-aridity, growing population rates, and detrimental trends in water quality.

Mercedes Gema López Limón
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Condiciones de vida y de trabajo de las familias jornaleras agrícolas en la agricultura de hortalizas de exportación en el Valle de Mexicali

En el Valle de Mexicali, desde su origen se realiza una agricultura comercial ligada al mercado mundial; en los años setentas surge el sector de la producción de hortalizas de exportación, hoy convertido en el más dinámico y que contrata mayor cantidad de

fuerza de trabajo, que exporta, vía las compañías comercializadoras estadounidenses, al gran mercado interno de Estados Unidos, a Canadá, la Unión Europea y Japón. Los procesos transnacionales actuales de reestructuración y de movilidad en el trabajo - signados por la flexibilización y desregulación laboral- , están afectando de manera profunda la vida de toda sociedad rural que participa en la mundialización.

En el presente trabajo se analiza esta nueva organización de la producción que propicia una mayor vulnerabilidad de la situación presente de las familias jornaleras, y una virtual situación de mayor riesgo social, económico y de salud para las siguientes generaciones. En el Valle de Mexicali el proceso de trabajo se caracteriza por una aguda explotación manifiesta en una nula reglamentación y protección de los trabajadores, carentes de seguridad social y de protección alguna ante riesgos laborales (accidentes y enfermedades), que los colocan en franca indefensión laboral. Y son esas mismas condiciones las que permiten a las compañías competir con ventaja en el mercado mundial.

Luz Lomelí-Meillon
ITESO (Jesuit University in Guadalajara, Mexico)

Los orígenes del PAN en el estado de Jalisco

El texto se interroga sobre el origen de Acción Nacional en el estado de Jalisco, una de las entidades que contribuyeron en forma relevante a la constitución de partido y a la formulación de su programa y sus principios doctrinarios. La elección de su candidato para los comicios presidenciales del 2006, alineó las fracciones internas de ese partido, en torno a dos ejes: Los "neopanistas" que postulan una militancia pragmática en busca del poder; y los panistas que reivindican la fidelidad al proyecto original del Partido Acción Nacional. El holgado triunfo de estos últimos puso de relieve la importancia que tiene para la mayoría de sus militantes, la percepción de sus orígenes. Esta situación coloca en el debate académico el tema de los orígenes del PAN en los diversos estados.

Donna Lybecker
Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

Protection or Isolation: Border Fencing and the Environment between the US and Mexico

The past year has seen increased discussion on expanding the border fence separating the US and Mexico. According to a survey by Rasmussen Report, within the US 60% of those surveyed like the idea of a barrier along the US-Mexico border. However groups such as Environmental Defense and American Friends Service Committee speak against the idea. Within Mexico, numerous environmental, social and human rights groups, along with President Fox, oppose the idea. The majority of arguments for increasing barriers between the two countries focus on security issues while, according to those opposed, ignoring among other things environmental effects. This paper discusses the range of environmental impacts likely to occur with increase border fencing along the US-Mexico border. Research shows that effects can be negative and/or positive for the environment, depending on the conceptualization of border fence.

Rocío Magaña
University of Chicago

Fatalities, injuries, and heroes: The politics of saving lives in the every-day negotiation of the Arizona-Mexico border

Death and physical injury associated with unauthorized migration has become a topic of increasing concern for law-enforcement, diplomatic, and medical authorities along borders that separate the global north from the global south. The U.S-Mexico border is a prime site for such concerns. Here, an increasing number of actors deploy medicalized views of the border-crossing experience in efforts to constitute and maintain an environment in which their interventions – both in favor and against unauthorized migrants – can be construed as legally, morally or pragmatically legitimate. In this paper, I argue that in this ever tense and conflictive scenario of border enforcement and migration failures, the protection of life, bare and social, has become a basic common denominator and tool of social and political leverage discursively deployed by most, if not all actors. I explore these biopolitical developments through an examination of the medical and medicalized discourses and interventions currently taking place along the Arizona-Sonora border.

Arnulfo Mar
University of Texas at Brownville

Characterization of the Mispero Plant as a potential Agent in the Treatment of Diabetes.

The high incidence of diabetes among the Hispanic population of the Rio Grande Valley has been well documented. The Mispero plant, as it is known by its Spanish name, is widespread in the Rio Grande Region and is commonly used by general population in the control of diabetes. In this study, we have started the analysis of neutral buffer extracts of the Mispero plant to determine its biochemical characteristics. Among the techniques used are: UV-visible spectrophotometry, sugar content determination using the Benedict Reagent, amino acid analysis content by ninhydrin, protein test using the Biuret reagent, and SDS Electrophoresis, with proteins detection by coomassie brilliant blue and silver stain. In addition, High Performance Liquid Chromatography was done by using a reverse phase column with detection at 254 nm and 280 nm.

José María Martínez
Colegio de Sonora

El artículo 27 de la Constitución Políticas de los Estado Unidos Mexicanos y sus Efectos en los Cambios Potenciales en la Tenencia de la Tierra

Vast agrarian struggle left a deep mark on Mexican history. In the early part of the 20th century the revolutionary movement expropriated many large land holdings and created the ejidal or communal land system. In 1992 a fundamental constitutional change led to the promulgation of a new Agrarian Law with substantial consequences for property rights, production systems and rural sector organizational models. The new legal structure ended land redistribution and guaranteed more freedom to ejitarios regarding common and individual land holdings. One of the most important environmental impacts related to the new law's implementation is the increase in soil erosion on pastures due to

the increased number of animal units as a result of purchase of ejidal rights by large cattle owners. Lack of reliable studies on the value of lost biodiversity, the expansion of mining, the absence of regulations for surface and groundwater use, and conflicts over ecological protection of natural resources pose a real threat to sustainable ranching in the San Pedro and Santa Cruz Basins.

Oscar J. Martínez
University of Arizona

History at the Pass of the North: Publications of the Border Heritage Project

This presentation will summarize recent research-related activities of the Border Heritage Project, based at the El Paso Community Foundation. Below are the published booklets that will be highlighted:

The Pass of the North and the Creation of the U.S.-Mexico Border
The First Peoples: A History of Native Americans at the Pass of the North
Children on the Border, 1880-1920
Tenacious Immigrants: Crossing the Border, 1880-1939
Indian Trails, Caravans and Stagecoaches at the Pass of the North
Railroads and Highways at the Pass of the North

Marlynn L. May
Texas A&M Health Sciences Center

Promotores/as and the Organizations in which They Work: Opening Structural Paths to Greater Access to Services

Colonias exhibit a strong will for community building and Promotores/as are among those directly promoting development. This presentation is based on a study of Promotores/as and the organizations in which they work. Most studies of Promotores/as focus on the tasks they perform and the appropriate skills needed. In this study, we changed the unit of analysis to focus on the organizational context in which Promotores/as work and how these organizations impact the definition of who a Promotor/a is, what s/he does, where, how and for whom. The findings include: (1) Promotores/as most often see themselves as synonymous with their community and understand their work as serving the community in which they live; (2) the organization in which Promotores/as work provides attachment and place, a positive and encouraging practice environment, resources that enable their practice, and other benefits; (3) organizations vary in geographical scope and management/organizational control. This creates an environment in which Promotores/as in some organizations are encouraged to "move beyond" themselves and their communities.

Allan K McDougall
University of Western Ontario

Lives and the Borderlands-Coherence to Fissure: Peter Skene Ogden and Roderick Finlayson

Ogden and Finlayson both were significant members of the fur trade on the Pacific slope of North America and both experienced the final definition and imposition of the United

States/British colonial border through the Oregon Treaty. This paper offers a case study of the impact of a border across a contested region with the accompanying transformation of constraints on individual agency. It focuses on the lives of Ogden and Finlayson and their choices as their communities underwent the transition from frontier to statist social regulation. The paper documents contrasting choices of loyalty, the impact of statist regulation and the transition of both lives from the fur trade to alternative settler societies.

Dawn McLaren
Arizona State University

Documenting the Undocumented: The NACTS Project

In order to clearly describe the undocumented immigration situation, a number of analyses will be produced: 1) a timeline detailing public policy, including a data series of migration flows to analyze the consequences, both good and bad, of various actions, 2) an impact analysis using an input-output matrix, including individual industry results, and 3) a complete cost-benefit analysis. This presentation will discuss the ongoing economic research at the North American Center for Transborder Studies which examines these issues as they relate to the State of Arizona. The goal is to provide an economic model that incorporates the notion of cultural capital to the practical dialogue on immigration policy.

Ignacio Medina-Núñez
ITESO (Jesuit University in Guadalajara)

La visión de los pobres sobre la pobreza

El municipio de Guadalajara en el Estado de Jalisco, México, es una zona urbana habitada por cerca de dos millones de habitantes, en donde, según los índices oficiales, existe un sector significativo de pobres. En 2004 y 2005, los autores realizaron una investigación en distintos barrios de la ciudad para encontrar, a través de numerosas entrevistas, cuáles son los planteamientos que tienen estos habitantes sobre la pobreza y sobre las alternativas para salir de esa situación.

Enrique Priego Mendoza
Instituto de Unvestigaciones Sciales de la Universidad Autónoma de de baja california, México

El Dúo Dinámico;Políticas Públicas y Discapacidad.

El tema de la conferencia es asunto de alcance mundial y por tal motivo y para ser efectivo, es preciso poner límites: nuestro límite es la ciudad de Mexicali. El tema deriva de la investigación en proceso: " Discapacidad, Políticas Públicas e Integración Social." Propósitos:1- Difundir y comunicar el tema a la población. 2- Contribuir a generar una corriente cultural de respeto a las personas, a los principios y normas en relación al libre y seguro acceso de toda persona a los servicios; a las edificaciones e instalaciones públicas y privadas; a la acción urbanizadora libre de obstáculos, de barreras arquitectónicas, de riesgos y de peligros. Principio fundamental: Todos somos capacitados – discapacitados.

Cecilia Menjívar
Arizona State University

Gender Relations and Guatemalan Women's work in Guatemala and in the US

I seek to examine the link between paid employment and gender relations in the home, relying empirically on the experiences of women in Guatemala and Guatemalan immigrant women in the United States. Fieldwork in both Guatemala and among Guatemalan in the United States allows to "hold constant" some important factors while letting the broader macrostructural context vary. There are certain aspects of earning an income among the women in this study that emerge in both contexts, perhaps due to the demands of contemporary capitalism on workers around the world. In both places, earning a wage among women who felt pressured to work reflected the women's vulnerability rather than their independence, as paid work both in the United States and in Guatemala did not automatically "benefit" women and sometimes ended up reinforcing gender subordination in families. But there were some stark differences as well. This study calls for caution when assessing the effects of paid employment on women's lives, as well as when comparing apparently vastly dissimilar contexts.

David J. Molina
University of North Texas

Measuring Economic Welfare through Consumption Inequality in the Mexican Border Region

Ever since the seminal work of V Pareto (1906), economists, as well as other social scientist, have used income distribution as a measurement of economic welfare in any given society. Recently, there has been an increase interest in looking at the distribution of consumption as at least another measurement, if not a better one, of economic welfare. The notion is basically based on the argument that it is in our consumption pattern where true wellbeing can accurately be measured. This works looks at the distribution of consumption between the border and the no-border states and compares it to the income distribution of these same regions found in Peach and Molina (2002).

Olivia T. Montalvo
Arizona State University

Not One More: Protest and Memorials for the Women of Ciudad Juarez

Since 1993, misogynic violence has been epidemic in Ciudad Juarez, were several hundred female bodies have been found throughout the city and desert outskirts. This study investigates how the landscape creates a social-spatial stage that links violence, protest, and memory. This is accomplished by analyzing how the iconography of pink and black crosses painted in the urban landscape memorializes and protests these tragic events. The main focus of this work is to illustrate the memorialized landscape by first taking a symbolic approach to the iconography of the pink and black crosses and then emphasize how cultural processes cause these vernacular memorials to go beyond just being an 'image' but are an 'action' that calls for social and political justice for a marginalized group. The pink and black crosses are vernacular monuments that represent and articulate the social memory of the victims and act as a tool for civic engagement.

T. Mark Montoya
Northern Arizona University

No Border is an Island: A Comparative Study of Pro-Immigration Groups in the U.S.
Borderland Studies

With the growth and reemergence of anti-immigration groups and anti-immigration sentiment in the United States, particularly against Mexican immigrants, the U.S.-Mexico border has become the place where questions of so-called illegal immigration are articulated at the most visible level. For most of the anti-immigration groups, the answer to the "immigration problem" is simple: secure the border. However, pro-immigration groups' message concerning immigration is at best mixed. I argue that the focus on immigration, by both anti- and pro-immigration groups is an outdated model fixated on the legitimacy of the modern nation-state. Instead, at issue, are the meanings of and criteria for citizenship. As part of a larger study, this paper examines how particular pro-immigration organizations can engage in the activities that may have a clear influence on citizenship regimes. Borrowing from Rocco's (2004) study of transforming citizenship's meanings in Latina/o communities, I develop the notion of

Carol Mueller
Arizona State University

Print Media Coverage of U.S.-Mexico Border Before and After 9/11

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 directed the attention of U.S. citizens and policy makers to the safety of the U.S. borders. The question addressed in this paper is how well media attention in a border state with Mexico responded to this heightened state of concern. Articles regarding the U.S.-Mexico border appearing in *The Arizona Republic* for the eight months before and after 9/11 were coded to explore this question. To the surprise of the authors, the topics of terrorism and security related to America's southern border never dominate the public discourse during that time period. Rather, issues that have historically been at the forefront of the public debate concerning the border such as legal and illegal immigration, smuggling, and the deaths of undocumented migrant border crossers continue to predominate in the post 9/11 coverage of the border in Arizona's most widely circulated newspaper, *The Arizona Republic*.

Stephen P. Mumme
Colorado State University

Salvaging the U.S. Section, IBWC: Lost Cause or Window of Opportunity?

The International Boundary and Water Commission, the treaty based agency tasked with administering international water agreements on the U.S. Mexico border, has recently come under intense scrutiny at both the domestic and international. Domestically, the U.S. Section has received a blistering criticism for internal operations for the State Department's Inspector General. In May 2005 the incumbent U.S. Commissioner was forced to resign. Internationally, the Commission has been barraged with various reform proposals. This paper considers the short-term future of the IBWC, with

emphasis on the U.S. Section, in the context of recent events and current challenges on the binational water agenda.

Stephen P. Mumme
Colorado State University

The Real ID Act and the Tijuana Border Fencing: The New Politics Security and the Border Environment

Approval of the so called "Real ID Act" may 11, 2005 as part of the \$82 billion U.S. Iraq defense emergency appropriations bill shoehorned in immigration restrictions that, among other measures, exempt the Dept. of Homeland Security from U.S. domestic environmental law and authorize the extension of the controversial border fence, originally authorized by the Illegal Immigration Act of 1996, to the Pacific Ocean. This paper reviews the political and policy circumstances that allowed this provision to become law and documents how this new legislation threatens to set back several decades of environmental progress along the border. It argues that environmentalists must confront a changing venue for environmental decision-making along the border, that current binational environmental programs are inadequate for this purpose, and that environmentalists must elevating the issue of environmental security to the top of the border agenda if they wish to consolidate and extend important gains in border environmental protection realized over the last decade.

Tom Olson
University of Texas at El Paso

Nafta, Nataniel, and Well-Being along the U.S.-Mexico Border

How best to determine overall improvement in well-being for individuals and communities is a daunting task. This is particularly true when focusing on the population along the 1,900 mile U.S.-Mexico Border, a unique region in which distinct cultures, economies and political systems meet, sometimes in what appears to be an easy blending and other times in obvious conflict. This paper, which grew out of the author's experiences at the most recent U.S.-Mexico Border Health Association Conference, explores two approaches to analyzing well-being, an economic approach and a life trajectory approach. In so doing, it seeks to directly confront unspoken assumptions, as well as the silence that often surrounds the politics of well-being, and to argue for a more holistic approach to understanding and evaluating well-being along the U.S.-Mexico Border.

Nicolás Pineda Pablos
Universidad de Texas en Austin.

La cobranza y el manejo del agua en Cananea: opciones de salida a la tragedia del no pago

El problema del manejo del agua en Cananea puede ser visto como un problema de manejo de recursos comunes donde los individuos participantes no pueden ser excluidos del beneficio de la prestación y económicamente enfrentan el incentivo de aprovechar al máximo el recurso sin pagarlo y sin incurrir en sanciones para ellos. Se trata de un comportamiento que es individualmente racional, pero que visto como acción

colectiva, produce resultados indeseables. Por una parte, si todos los participantes adoptan la conducta de no pagar el servicio, el resultado será la quiebra del organismo que opera el servicio y, si el recurso es limitado y escaso, el eventual agotamiento del recurso. O sea que, a corto plazo, los individuos aparentemente ganan, pero a mediano plazo, todos pierden (Ostrom 1990, pag.6). Dicho con una metáfora, se está matando la gallina de los huevos de oro. Este trabajo revisa los cambios que ha tenido el manejo del agua de la ciudad de Cananea, plantear una definición del problema y reflexionar sobre las posibles

Soluciones. Las preguntas son: ¿Cuáles son los elementos claves de las situaciones del manejo del agua en la ciudad de Cananea? ¿Cuáles son las posibles vías de solución? ¿Hay alguna manera de romper el círculo vicioso de manera que el manejo del agua contribuya al desarrollo de la ciudad y el bienestar de los ciudadanos y la conservación del recurso?

Hector Padilla

La Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juárez

The Final Election and the Impact of El Voto Abroad

Under recent changes in federal law in Mexico, Mexicans that live outside of Mexico may now vote in the 2006 national elections. A topic yet explored by previous research is how this change and the votes of those likely to participate may impact the 2006 election. Héctor Padilla explores the potential impact of El Voto abroad on the final results of the upcoming Mexican election. The 2006 Presidential election is one of the most difficult elections Mexico has ever gone through. It is also the most competitive, and everyone would be hard pressed to project a winner. In effect, the final tally may not be known until the day after the elections. Given this scenario, El Voto abroad may turn out to be decisive in a very close three-way race. But, given the limited scope of El Voto abroad, both in who can participate and the low level of interest, can El Voto abroad really make a difference? Héctor Padilla provides insight into this question in his paper.

Dr. Héctor Pedraza

La Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juárez

Algunas dificultades de la participación ciudadana en el diseño de políticas públicas

Se hace una exposición de las dificultades para que los ciudadanos influyan en el diseño de políticas públicas municipales, a través de la experiencia del Comité de Planeación del Desarrollo Municipal de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, en el período 1998-2002

Marisela Palos

California State University

Gangs: Culture and communication at the borders of society

From the inside of the gang culture, this presentation offers a unique view of the meaning of intercultural communication competence. Utilizing an interpretive perspective, former gang member Marisela Palos, explains gang culture in terms of communication norms and asks the audience to make alternative interpretations to the

widely held ethnocentric views about the meaning of anti-social behavior in the lives of gang members.

Fernando Parra
Cal Poly Pomona

Religious Iconography in an Urban Context, Chihuahua, Mexico

Religious icons in secular context captured by digital camera are presented as evidence of the blurring of the religious and secular boundaries in Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico. Unlike the United States wherein the separation of state and religion is rigidly enforced, Mexico appears oblivious to these "artificial" boundaries. Despite a history of conflict between the church and state, religious indicators in the secular world abound. Crucifixes in nonreligious private and public hospitals, Guadalupe images on public buses, and much more indicate the religious ambience in the secular world of Chihuahua. The display of religious indicators is particularly significant in Chihuahua since copious religious display is not the norm. Palpable religious display is more often found in Chicano East Los Angeles, for example.

Steve Parker
University of Nevada Las Vegas

Cultural Tourism and Ecotourism in Mexico: Public Policy Implications

This paper will examine the prospects and problems facing Mexico in developing these two types of non-mass tourism. Special attention will be paid to cultural tourism in cities like San Miguel de Allende, Mexico City and Oaxaca, where the pace of modernization threatens to overwhelm the sites that attract the visitors in the first place. In addition, the user fees paid by guests at sites such as Monte Alban (Oaxaca) are not dedicated for return to those places. Monies that could be used for further protection and exploration go into the central Treasury instead. Challenges facing ecotourism in Huatulco will also be examined. These include infrastructure and a heavy reliance on the cruise-ship industry. Facilities here are heavily controlled by ex-pat firms and thus insufficient profits are reinvested within Mexico. This, of course, is the problem known as Dependency. This nation's close proximity to the United States is both an asset and a liability and both dimensions will be discussed. Research for this paper was done during trips to Mexico in 2004 and 2005.

Dr. Tony Payan
Department of Political Science, University of Texas, El Paso

Better Bureaucracies, Better Criminals: How U.S. Border Strategies Produce Stronger Criminal Networks

The fundamental approach of the U.S. Government to its Southern border obeys a single linear logic: more and more law enforcement over time. The result has been a gradual closing of the border between Mexico and the United States. Much has been said about the costs and the inconvenience of U.S. border security strategies to legitimate border crossers: shoppers, import/export business people, transportation companies, etc. But legitimate border crossers are not the only ones that operate across the border. The border has always been utilized by illegitimate border crossers for their

illegal activities as well. Much as legitimate border crossers, illegitimate border crossers must adjust to a new game every time the United States government escalates its law enforcement strategies and tactics on the border.

In the process of adjusting, I will argue, illegitimate border crossers have become more and more adept at skirting U.S. government efforts to curtail their activities and that in fact U.S. strategies have made them better at what they do and how they do it. Moreover, U.S. strategies have channeled even more business their way, increasing their profits and their ability to corrupt both the U.S. and the Mexican police systems.....

Dr. Tony Payan

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Luis F.B. Plascencia

Arizona State University

Authorizing the 'Undocumented:' Rethinking the Boundaries of Migrant Categories

In the United States, the term "undocumented" has become well established as an acceptable and "neutral" linguistic option for the more pejorative term "illegal" ("illegal" in Spanish), as well as for the older, though still used by some, "wetback" ("espaldas mojadas" in Spanish). The term "undocumented" is frequently used by a significant segment of social scientists, policy makers, and news media. The proposed paper offers a critical examination of the assumed neutrality of the term "undocumented." It suggests that social scientists and others have overlooked the link between "illegal" and "undocumented," specifically what the latter imports from the former. The paper addresses the politics of naming: the power of discourse to determine what is said and how it is said—the setting of the terms of the discourse and the naturalization of language. The author presents alternative language for the discussion of key migrant categories.

Carlos E. Posadas
Arizona State University

Mexican Women, Immigration, and Networks in Arizona

As the ease of crossing the U.S.-Mexican border has become a burden, the flow of immigrants has changed over the last 30 years. Instead of circular migration, men are more likely to bring their families with them or send for them later and settle in the U.S. in an effort to avoid the difficulties that tighter border security has created. This has led to a rise in women migrating to the U.S. Arizona, a border state that is in the middle of the immigration debate, has received a larger share of Mexican immigrants over the last 10 years, including many women coming to join their husbands or families. Migrants have long used networks to immigrate and find jobs. Using qualitative and quantitative interview data, we look at how networks are helping or hindering Mexican women immigrants as they struggle to settle, find jobs, health care, and deal with their families in Phoenix.

Edmundo Ramos Sotelo
Tecnológico de Monterrey, Frontera Norte de México

Specialization and Diversity in Major Metropolitan Areas of Northern Mexico, 1993-2003

This paper focuses on the specialization and diversity in major metropolitan areas of Northern Mexico for the period 1993-2003. It is explored why some metropolitan areas are specialized while others are diversified. More particularly, there is the interest to study the connections between the structure and evolution of manufacturing industry with employment performance and population growth.

Carlos A. Reimers
Texas A&M University

Housing Diversity in Low-Income Environments: Changing Patterns in House Form and Household Arrangement in the Colonias of the US-Mexico Border

Colonias of the US – Mexican border show a diverse housing environment that differs from the homogeneity of planned low-income housing projects. This diversity is produced by a mixture of cultural, traditional, and practical responses of low-income inhabitants to their needs for housing. As needs change over time, housing also changes and consolidates reflecting new needs, characteristics, and priorities of the households.

This study identifies housing diversity in colonias looking at two specific dimensions over time: house form and household arrangement. House form involves the physical characteristics of the housing structures used by households and the successive changes operated on these throughout time. Household arrangement involves the composition and characteristics of the household and how it changes over time. Understanding housing diversity is a key issue for programs supporting basic infrastructure, services, and housing improvement and consolidation in colonias. Current federal and regional programs require compliance with regulations and development standards that promote single-family detached housing. This research aims to incorporate knowledge about housing diversity in theoretical frameworks and strategies guiding low-income housing in the colonias.

Chad Richardson
The University of Texas-Pan American

The Informal/Underground Economy of the South Texas Border

By means of a combination of paid and students interviewers, over 400 individuals have been interviewed in an ongoing research project to determine the nature of informal or underground economic activities. Though many of the respondents were undocumented, the majority are either resident aliens or U.S. citizens. Most of the economic activities are related to the culture or the proximity of Mexico, either for supplies, for sales, for health care, or to hide economic activities. Though the research does involve some fixed response questions, it employed mainly ethnographic/qualitative research methods. The paper will report on the range and the nature of such activities, with patterns and anecdotal accounts.

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña
Universidad de Guadalajara

Las Cumbres de las Américas, el ALCA y los proyectos alternativos en latinoamérica

En la ponencia se afirma que a partir de la IV Cumbre de las Américas, las acciones de los movimientos sociales y la oposición de algunos gobiernos latinoamericanos, han complicado a Estados Unidos la negociación para hacer operativo el proyecto del Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas. Se aborda el problema de los subsidios agrícolas y el papel de las transnacionales. Además, se analiza el proceso del bilateralismo encabezado por Estados Unidos, y la viabilidad de la iniciativa denominada Alternativa Bolivariana para las Américas.

James C. Ross
Colorado State University

In Search of the Human Dimension: Recycling Environmental Security Arguments against Immigration

Environmental security is one of many recycled anti-immigrant tropes that resurface each time restrictionist temperatures rise. While much commentary today centers on reconciling the huge divide between "mass amnesty" and "mass deportation," this paper examines environmental security arguments against immigration that unite otherwise political adversaries into unwieldy marriages of convenience. Population growth, ecological degradation, over-consumption, urban sprawl, and traffic congestion have all periodically factored into "liberal" anti-immigrant rhetoric for nearly half a century. How tenable is this link between immigration restriction and environmental security? What are the hidden costs and alleged benefits of aligning environmental security arguments with anti-immigrant national, cultural and economic security agendas? Given rising numbers border-crosser deaths, squalid living and working conditions of new arrivals, daily fears of deportation among millions of undocumented immigrants, an unquenchable thirst for cheap labor and unremitting promise of a better life in the United States, I will conclude that a human security focus would be a more productive and just approach toward sustainable immigration and border management reform, and may even assuage some concerns of the anti-immigrant environmental security community.

Richard W. Ryan
San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Influencing Environmental Policy in Border Areas

This research focuses on the emergence of environmental-oriented non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in an area known for its lack of environmental activism despite significant air pollution issues and water policy controversies. Emerging NGOs and initiatives by NGOs will be examined for membership, catalyst for emergence, policy agenda, linkages, and transborder networking. NGOs on the Imperial County, CA-Mexicali, Baja California border will be compared with each other and with environmentally oriented NGOs on the US-Canadian border. Comparative indicators that will be utilized are: prospects for longevity, policy agendas, linkages with governmental entities, and potential policy impact. The policy areas include NGOs addressing a shared air shed, an international river, an inland sea, and international lakes system.

Aleix Serrat-Capdevila
University of Arizona

Binational Academic Collaboration in Water Management Support Models: An Approach and a tool towards collaborative management in the border area

Sonora and Arizona share very similar water resources challenges due to the area's hydro-climatic regime. The Udall Center has been involved in promoting cooperation in water resources management at the basin level, especially in the binational San Pedro River Basin. With other partners (SAHRA, CEEM), the Udall Center has been promoting the application of technical tools towards supporting decision making for water resources management. Promoting multidisciplinary academic collaboration to jointly develop decision support models aimed at specific water problems is a first step towards collaborative management. Indeed, this type of technology transfer and capacity building may provide a common arena for testing water management policies and evaluating future scenarios. While providing a decision-making tool and a common wavelength for communication is at the center of our present efforts, this setting is an open door for direct involvement of stakeholders from Mexico and the US.

Kyle D. Shanton
New Mexico State University

Inquiry Communities: A Critical Collaboration

In this paper session we present on-going work, among a teacher educator, a high school teacher, and high school students, in rural New Mexico. The aim is to use real inquiry—that is, one that troubles (Kumashiro, 2002) the core of our assumptions and beliefs—as a basis for both a teacher's and students' work toward a more emancipatory literacy education. Grounded in a theoretical framework of "education as the practice of freedom" (hooks, 1994), and literacy as the transaction of meaning (Rosenblatt, 1991), we have developed intersecting communities of praxis that use critical inquiry to address issues related to marginalization and retention of ethnolinguistically diverse rural

students' in school. We consider: 1) What do students think matters in school? 2) How do they view the role(s) they play in school? And 3) What does this mean for teachers? Our analyses focus on the risks and tensions involved in creating real inquiry and dialogue.

David A. Shirk
University of San Diego

Bi-National Implications of Mexico's Shifting National Security Agenda

Since 9/11, changing U.S. national security concerns and institutions have placed a heavy emphasis on Mexico and the U.S.-Mexican border. However, relatively little attention has been given to interpreting the Mexican security perspective. In particular, it is not clear what is Mexico's national security agenda, to what extent this is a cohesive and widely-shared agenda, or how Mexican security priorities have evolved in response to both domestic concerns and new U.S. priorities. To some extent, 9/11 interrupted and presented significant challenges for Mexico's increasingly internationalist foreign policy agenda. Yet the post-9/11 context also presented new opportunities for cross-border collaboration, particularly in the area of border protection and international security. This paper examines the ways that the Mexican security agenda and apparatus has changed in response to the post-9/11 context, and the extent to which there is a cohesive vision of Mexican security priorities in the new context of global terrorism. Methodologically, this paper draws on interviews with U.S. and Mexican security personnel, news content analysis, and government data. In the process, this paper catalogues and assesses current Mexican security concerns --e.g., insurgent movements and organized crime-- as well as those that represent possible threats to U.S. interests, such as mounting crime and violence along the U.S.-Mexican border and possible terrorist pathways into the United States.

Nicholas P. Sisto
Tecnológico de Monterrey, Frontera Norte de México

Environmental restoration in the lower Colorado and Bravo/Grande basins: what way forward?

The lower Colorado and Bravo/Grande basins have both suffered environmental damages caused by low or non-existent in stream flows; degradation in the Colorado River Delta represents one of the greatest ecological disasters in North American history. The solution to these problems: letting through more water, is both technically simple and politically, economically and institutionally, problematic to implement. Large upstream users on both sides of the US-Mexico border - in particular, the irrigated agriculture industry - face strong incentives to use water. This paper evaluates and compares these incentives, in particular in the Distrito de Riego 005 Delicias (Chihuahua) and the Elephant Butte Irrigation District (New Mexico). Given the nature of these incentives and assuming that both countries do wish to guarantee flows to the lowest parts of the two basins, each will have to work hard on its own legal and institutional framework before cooperation can bear fruit.

Claudia Sadowski-Smith
Arizona State University

Border City: Immigration, Internal Migration, Industries in Phoenix
Borderland Studies

This paper examines metropolitan Phoenix as a border city, a city literally located near the Mexico-U.S. border and exposed to the manifold effects of the encounter between so-called Third and First World that this international boundary manifests. My analysis of Phoenix, the currently fourth largest city in the United States, will draw on scholarship on so-called "global cities" (e.g., Saskia Sassen, Edward Soja) and the interdisciplinary field of border studies. As both a city and a border space, in Phoenix current manifestations of neoliberalism and neoconservatism are expressing themselves most clearly in the underexplored relationship between internal migration (primarily from the so-called rustbelt), increased undocumented immigration from Mexico as a result of shifts in border militarization, rapid urban development, and the city's real estate market, which has remained one of the main industries in the city since the decline of telecommunication. I want to look at what can we learn from the

Glen W. Sparrow
San Diego State University

A Joint Transborder Graduate Program and the People it Impacts

In response to a 2002 RFP for the U.S.-Mexico Training, Internships, Exchanges, Scholarships (TIES) Partnership program of USAID, a joint application was submitted by San Diego State University and Universidad Autónoma de Baja California proposing a Joint Interdisciplinary Master's Degree in Transborder Public Administration and Governance. This paper explains and analyzes the pedagogy and process that created and launched the SDSU-UABC program. Specifically, descriptions of curriculum development, the recruitment of students and faculty, finding and involvement of the Advisory Board, and the approval by the two university administrations will be discussed. With the graduation of the first cohort of students last fall, the paper can look more closely at the students, faculty and University administrators and how the program impacted them and their environments. Finally, a primary goal of the program is to encourage others to learn and borrow from our experience and to undertake further efforts at this sort of binational collaboration.

Terry Sprouse
University of Arizona

Economic and Non-economic Values of Binational Effluent: The Case of Ambos Nogales

The purpose of this project was to place an economic value on the effluent that originates in Mexico but is treated and utilized in southern Arizona. The Mexican effluent provides many benefits to southern Arizona, for example, recharging aquifers, sustaining riparian habitat, attracting tourists and increasing land values. However, there are several potential projects that could divert the effluent from the river to other uses in both Mexico and Arizona; including an electrical generating plant in Arizona, housing developments, or re-use of the effluent in Mexico. The project provides a common base

of supportable data and objective information that different groups can utilize to make water and land management decisions.

The study examined four types of benefits associated with maintaining (Mexican effluent-dominated) stream flows downstream of the International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rio Rico. The four types of benefits include:

1. the contribution of nature-based tourism to the Santa Cruz County economy;
2. the impact of proximity to the riparian area on property values;
3. the value of stream flows to local agriculture;
4. the benefits associated with maintaining species and ecological processes in the riparian corridor.

Martha Stamatis

Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UABC

The Teilhardian Perspective and a New Social Science

Pierre Teilhard de Chardin perspective is the most comprehensive view of humankind. Sciences people, mainly in emerging fields, recognize such an influence. Teilhard is known as paleontologist and geologist, biology and astronomy expert, besides as philosopher and theologian. I have discovered he is the best sociologist I ever met. Teilhardian perspective can bring social sciences to a real postmodernism, which arrives to XXI Century by doing synthesis of the new ways of social interaction in a new form: dialectic and holistic view without reservations and, overall, full of faith in human being. The paper includes the following aspects: Pierre Teilhard de Chardin: Biographic Considerations; The Teilhard Presence in Postmodern Thought; Evolution, Socialization and Action Matter in Teilhardian Perspective; The Teilhardian Collective Conscious: Intelligent, Intentional and Prospective; As a matter of conclusions.

David Stea

Southwest Texas State University

Evaluating Educational Revolution in a Mexican Border State: Experiential Science Education in Tamaulipas

When, at the conclusion of the Mexican Revolution, Jose Vasconcelos developed the national educational plan for post-Revolutionary Mexico, the plan appeared truly revolutionary. However, once institutionalized, it changed little in more than three-quarters of a century, and now seems in many ways archaic. In particular, it has not worked well in the teaching of science, particularly in more traditional sectors of society. The need for more and better science education is recognized in Mexico, but how to accomplish this is still a matter of debate.

This paper describes a project, funded by COTACyT (Consejo Tamaulipeco de Ciencia y Tecnologia), to introduce experiential science education in the primary grades, among whose revolutionary elements is that it involves not just students and teachers, but parents and other community members as well. The project, completed in mid-2005, was accomplished in public and private primary schools in urban and rural municipios of Cd Victoria and Hidalgo. Its more general impacts on students were evaluated through administration of several instruments assessing cognitive development. A clear advantage of the experimental program over "official" teaching was demonstrated for the first

and sixth years, with marked differences emerging between urban and rural schools.

Kendra Sullivan
New Mexico State University

Women Maquila Workers and the Developing Border Region

The International Border between the United States and Mexico is a place of constant flux. The constant movement and activity present there everyday demonstrates the continuous development that makes the region so fascinating. The activities of the U.S./Mexico border contribute to its ongoing development, and one of the primary activities in the last 50 years has been those of the maquiladora industry. It has brought new form to the border region, economically and physically, primarily due to thousands of new residents. Historically, women have made up the majority of the workers within the maquiladoras, and the treatment of them is a debated topic. Like the entire region, the demographic of the workers within the maquiladoras is changing. This discussion will explore the patterns of development that exist in border region and its relation to the maquiladora industry while taking a specific look at the effects it has on women working in the industry, and what, if any, effect these women have on the border region. From these patterns, speculations about the future of the women workers can be drawn. Problems they have faced and problems they are beginning to face will be discussed along with ideas to improve situations where needed.

Lindsey Sutton
Arizona State University

A Landscape of Uncertainty: South-to-North Flows at the Chihuahua-New Mexico Border

The landscape of the northwestern Chihuahua and southwestern New Mexico borderlands is characterized by south-to-north flows between Las Palomas, Chihuahua and Columbus and Deming, New Mexico. During the summer of 2004, I conducted qualitative field research through surveys and interviews in these three towns and found that migrant labor, emergency medical care services and education were the dominant trans-boundary networks in these communities. These flows are cultural practices but also label border crossers according to the reasons they cross. This day-to-day action of crossing creates routines in the landscape but causes conflict. At the port of entry, migrant workers hitch rides, school children wait for their bus and pregnant women hope for an ambulance ride to the Deming hospital. These practices evoke sympathy and criticism from U.S. residents. Despite the constant debate in the local U.S. communities, these south-to-north flows persist, but do so in the face of growing uncertainty.

Lawrence D. Taylor
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

The Mormon Colonies in Chihuahua and Sonora as American "Enclaves" in Mexico

A major motive for the Mormon migration to Mexico from the mid-1880's on was the unwillingness of many of the more orthodox and conservative members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to abandon polygamy or "plural marriage". The tenacious refusal of some Mormons to abandon polygamy, as well as the Mormon

Church's stress on the needs and benefits of the community as a whole rather than the individual in their economic and social life, had made them the target for persecutions since the establishment of the Church in 1830. The Mormons' efforts to avoid persecution had led them to seek a new Zion in the western portion of the continent, where they believed they could escape intervention in their affairs by the "Gentiles".

Nevertheless, the Mormons never really turned their backs on the U.S., but instead tended to seek accommodation with the larger political entity of which their colonies in that country formed a part. The Mormons in Mexico, for their part, did not refute their U.S. citizenry, nor did they break off contacts with their former homeland. As time went on, they came to increasingly depend upon the U.S. as a source of supplies and of new immigrants for the colonies. With the outbreak of the Revolution in 1910, they also came to view the U.S. as a place of sanctuary in which they might seek refuge to escape the violence and destruction of the Mexican conflict.

Michelle Téllez
Arizona State University

Enredados en la Frontera: A Border Settlement Redefines Community and Place

Despite the rhetoric of a borderless global society, the U.S./ Mexico border has become more rigid than ever. Global economic policies have contributed to increased migration north but increased militarization and deaths have made crossing to the U.S. all the more unrealistic. What becomes of the migrant workers who have made this border region their new home? How has the state responded to their needs? This paper examines the ways in which a community in Tijuana has responded to their predicament by collectively creating homes, schools, cultural centers and, most importantly, a sense of belonging. These migrant workers have communally organized themselves locally and have found a small space of dignity within the auspices of globalization. Using the narratives of women from Maclovio Rojas, I propose to explore notions of place, community, resistance and autonomy.

Susan Tiano
University of New Mexico

Maquilas y Mujeres in the 21st Century: Considerations of Female Employment in Cd. Juarez

This paper examines the relationship among female maquila employment trends and economic cycles. Based on the maquila industry in Cd. Juarez, it explores the dynamics of female employment in the first five years of the 21st century within the context of recession and rebound which characterizes Juarez' maquila sector in that time frame. The paper builds on prior research on women in the maquilas but presents the results of new field research.

Javier V. Urbina
University of California Los Angeles, New Mexico State University, Ohio State University

Values toward the collaborative classroom

The latest major topic within the Middle East states in the last two years has been the attention focused and brought by the US-Iraq war, which deals with a warfare abroad

and a culture conflict at home, a conflict that has separated the Americans in two clear social sectors. The responses to the war have been taking both shapes against war and in favor of war, but the students need to be able to think critically in the collaborative classroom so they will be ready to work under both environments which ever they may select in order to form part of a XXI century American society. Today's social conflicts could be discussed in college classrooms where the politics with a universal diversity can be able to cope with all kind of social issues. Higher education creates fresh winds in the context of political ideologies even under a struggle in post 9-11 days; the individual and the national contexts of higher education create topics for provocative constant debate and discussion which include; authority, rights, duties, citizenship, and social justice, the collaborative classroom creates and ideal environment in which such topics can be introduced to the student in order to find solutions to the conflicts...

Javier V. Urbina

University of California Los Angeles, New Mexico State University, The Ohio State University

The New Frontier: Dealing with Post 9-11 Immigration

The US-Mexican border gathers a unique population that is being challenged by new formats of development and now gathers the ultimate knowledge challenge created by academics around the world: global competition. The US-Mexico border at the beginning of the XXI century has to also deal with post 9-11 immigration issues while having the need to cope with global competition. The global city environment is beginning to shape all cities around the world since the ladder of knowledge could imply accepting well-prepared academics. Further, the acceptance of citizens with a massive knowledge in several academic disciplines is a must for the new frontier; academics are the people who are capable of dealing with all sorts of human relation projects. But companies have to select their human resources from the top of the ladder of knowledge. All over the correct prepared people have to be in the correct offices, the problems of the XX century are not the same as the problems of the XXI century. Human capital has to be distributed to solve problems where the needs are urgent. The objective could be obtained when dealing with both internal and external immigration in the US- Mexico border now under post 9-11 days...

Lisa Philips Valentine

University of Western Ontario

Daughters of the Governors: Lives in a World Transformed

This paper explores the opportunities and challenges precipitated by the imposition of the British-USA border that were faced by daughters of two 'governors', Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of Fort Vancouver and Sir James Douglas, first governor of Vancouver Island and later the combined colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. The backgrounds of these women were similar: their fathers were ranking officials of the Hudson's Bay Company; their mothers were daughters of fur traders; fluent in French and the language of their mothers (Ojibwe and Cree); they were well educated, functioning as secretaries for their respective fathers at different times in their lives; and they were raised as members of the social elite in the west prior to the emigration of other American and British settlers. However, the border influenced the choices open to them and their lives, which overlapped at Fort Vancouver from 1825

through the 1830s, took very different paths following its imposition by the Oregon Treaty in 1846.

Martin van der Velde
Radboud University Nijmegen

The long arms of 'Schengen' or where does the borderland end: The case of the textile-bazaars in Łódź (Poland)

The purpose of this contribution is to trace the effects of the institutional changes of borders on the daily lives of people, organizations and/or societies. In particular the effects of the Schengenisation of the Poland's eastern border are scrutinized with regards to the functioning of the large bazaars and open-air markets in the Łódź-region. The functioning of these bazaars is very depended upon the openness of Poland's Eastern border, as many customers as well as traders (used to) come from countries like Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. Questions that will be addressed are amongst others whether the function and the clientele of the bazaars and open-air market has changed? What have the responses and policies been of the local government and development agencies? This way we will show that structural changes in border regimes do not only influence the region immediate alongside the border, but also at other places.

Rick Van Schoik
Southwest Consortium for Environmental Research and Policy

Planning and Operation of Transboundary Watersheds

Watershed scale and approach is a priority recommendation of various agencies and organization because only such an inclusive concept allows consideration of the interdependencies of water supply, water quality, water infrastructure, groundwater, and the impacts of these on human and ecological health as well as the economy. Planning and operating only a portion of a watershed because it resides with a single jurisdiction ignores the myriad transboundary effects. It is hypothesized in this paper what is in a watershed and thereby what types of agencies and organizations need to be present at the negotiating table. It is further speculated what the binational counterparts are for the several large, medium, and small watersheds along the U.S-Mexico border region. Finally the paper will search, within the web of the several layers/levels of government and their counterparts across the international/state/local and tribal, for mechanisms for a coherent watershed management plan.

Mónica Vereá
Norte Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Growth and Asymmetries in labor flows:
10 years after NAFTA

La ponencia intentará analizar la el crecimiento y las asimetrías de la movilidad laboral a once años del inicio del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN). Se describen las bases en que se fundo el TLCAN para permitir la movilidad de inversionistas, comerciantes y profesionistas, resaltando cuantos y que tipo de trabajadores han ocupado sus mercados laborales. Asimismo, se analiza en forma comparativa las admisiones de esta mano de obra por los tres socios comerciales,

destacando la de mexicanos en el mercado laboral estadounidense. Para ello, distinguimos la importante historia de las relaciones migratorias entre México y Estados Unidos y los cambios en los patrones generales de dicha migración desde la década de los noventa.

Dr. Cuauhtémoc Calderón Villarreal
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

La demanda de trabajo y el comportamiento salarial de la Industria Maquiladora de Exportación en las ciudades de la Frontera Norte de México.

En este trabajo analizamos los determinantes de una estructura salarial heterogénea y el comportamiento asociado de la demanda de trabajo de la Industria Maquiladora de Exportación (IME) en la frontera norte de México. Para ello se desarrolla un modelo teórico. Tratamos de aislar los efectos de "turn-over" y de la tasa de cambio sobre el ajuste de los salarios ofrecidos por la IME. Suponemos que las empresas maquiladoras promueven una política de inflación administrada de los salarios en función de sus anticipaciones sobre el curso de la tasa de cambio. El trabajo realiza una serie de estimaciones empíricas, aplicando la econometría del panel para el conjunto constituido por las ciudades fronterizas.

Mirta Villegas-Montes
Investigadora independiente

Pobreza y desarrollo en Mezquitic, Jalisco, México.

En el momento actual en que la globalización inunda todos los ámbitos de la actividad humana, ¿que está ocurriendo en uno de los municipios más grandes, pero a la vez más pobres, con índices muy altos de migración, y más alejados del estado de Jalisco? Se trata de un estudio sobre un municipio del norte del Estado de Jalisco en México, en donde se tratará de mostrar de qué manera están tratando de resolver sus propios problemas como trabajo, alimentación, educación, comunicaciones, cultura y de qué manera tratan de preservar su propia cultura ante la invasión de todas las influencias externas en el marco de la globalización ¿Es viable el desarrollo en lugares con índices tan altos de pobreza y qué tipo de proyectos de desarrollo se deben impulsar?

Katina Widmer
New Mexico State University

Crossing Boundaries: The Role of Social Networks in Undocumented Border Crossing

Contemporary migration theory places great emphasis on social networks as the driving force as well as the fuel behind international migration from Mexico and Central America to the United States, particularly when this migration is unauthorized. Researchers claim that networks of migrants from specific communities encourage the migration of others from their community, and that they provide resources (such as money, information, housing, and transportation) migrants in their network.

But the widely accepted theory of social networks does not explain the presence of many undocumented immigrants in shelters along the U.S.-Mexico border. This paper accepts the idea that social networks play a huge role in the larger migration

process, but it looks at the question of what role social networks play specifically in the undocumented border-crossing process. Through interviews with undocumented immigrants in shelters in El Paso, TX, the paper shows that parts of the migration process require more of individuals.

Alejandro Ibarra Yúnez
Tecnológico de Monterrey, Frontera Norte de México

National Security and Competitiveness in North America: A Mexican Viewpoint

After 11 years of NAFTA, institutional change towards modernizing the Mexican State, occurred in those government agencies related to trade and investment, along with other directly related to economic and business competitiveness. After 9/11, the US security policy has been approached unilaterally. Moreover, the security measures of the Department of Homeland Security, directed to its border with Mexico, have implied new challenges for policy and institutional change that has no parallel, but has also entailed divergent visions between NAFTA partners regarding security at the borders. Visions related to making North America a competitive region have been divergent between Mexico, Canada, and the US. The present analysis presents the main policy and institutional challenges from a Mexican viewpoint, where vertical and mainly horizontal coordination among government institutions are spelled out. The interrelationships between government agencies and the productive sector are also analyzed, making them a critical element not only in investment challenges, but also in deepening economic integration needs.

Canadian Studies

Section Coordinator: Diddy Hitchins, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Leslie Alm and Ross Burkhart
Boise State University

“Canadian-U.S. Divergence: A Case Study of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation”

Do the way Canada and the United States approach international environmental policymaking make a difference with respect to how they approach and participate in the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)? We argue that it does. We use involvement and reaction to the mission and goals set forth by the CEC to assess the contention that the vision for and goals of the CEC are much more aligned with the way Canada perceives the way international environmental policymaking should be governed. In addition, we provide an analysis of the scope and effectiveness of public participation as a key element in the CEC's charge to foster protection of the North American environment. In this regard, we will investigate the structure, functions, and influence of the CEC in completing its mission for the purpose of substantiating our basic proposition, that how Canada and the United States approach international environmental policymaking affects the way they participate in and react to the mission and goals of the CEC.

Carol L. Beran
Saint Mary's College of California

“(Re)presenting Emily Carr”

The public image of artist and writer Emily Carr underwent several transformations during her lifetime and has continued to undergo revision since her death in 1945. Two recent books on Carr offer contrasting (re)presentations of Carr for the Twenty-first Century. Susan Crean's *Opposite Contraries: The Unknown Journals of Emily Carr and Other Writings* (2003) presents Carr in her own voice through segments of Carr's papers that have not been previously published. Susan Vreeland's *The Forest Lover* (2004) is a fictionalized version of part of Carr's life. Vreeland advises readers in an Afterword, “When reading a novel treating a real life, it is wise to consider it speculative fiction presenting what could have happened”. “This book is not a life; it is a story”, Vreeland asserts, and she frankly lists some of the major deviations, noting, “That Emily altered facts and chronology of her life to suit a story and to formulate a myth of herself permitted me to take certain liberties for the sake of the narrative”. This paper examines three key aspects of these two Twenty-First Century constructs of Carr: empathetic racism, traumatic loving, and multicultural spirituality.

Josee Bergeron
Glendon/York University

“Francophone Minorities: From an homogeneous representation to the construction of a plural political space”

The strong tendency to represent Canada as a plurinational or multinational federation emphasizes the Canadian experience of searching for compromises in intercommunity relationships. Collective identities are primarily presented as a struggle between two groups: English Canadians and Québécois. The Francophones in minority situations are either completely absent of these debates, or assimilated into Québécois or represented like a homogeneous group. The multiple debates inside various social groups that question this dichotomy are too often not part of the questioning on the plurinationality in Canada: only the majority group would re-examine its constructions of the identity membership leaving the other social groups in a folklorized margin. The central argument of this text is as follows: Francophones in minority situations are in a process of reconstruction their political space. In other words, this invisibility of the Francophones in minority situations reify the categories of analysis and the identities of a group. The social practices of construction and representation of political spaces are the fruits of identity confrontations in order to define what this space is, what institution represents this space, who takes part in this space and what will be the political requests privileged.

Daniel L. Boxberger
Western Washington University

“Pu Na Haole Ua Like (we all the same as you)”

A little known story of the fur trade is the number of Hawaiians (Kanakas) who were integral to the development of the Old Oregon Territory. Employed as laborers, midmen, shepherders and farmers, at many Hudson’s Bay Company posts the Hawaiians composed from 25 to 60 percent of the non-Native population. The Hawaiian emigrants, mostly men, intermarried with Native women and were either absorbed into the Native communities or, in a few cases, formed their own “metis” communities. Several blended communities emerged, most notably Kanaka Village near Fort Vancouver, Kanaka Bay on San Juan Island and “Little Hawaii” on Salt Spring Island, representing the largest settlements of Hawaiians outside of the Hawaiian Islands. By focusing on the lives of two individuals, Naukana (John Coxe) and William Naukana, this paper will explore the role of the Hawaiians in the development of the Old Oregon Territory from 1812 to 1846 and subsequent identity formation influenced by the imposition of the USA/British North America border from 1846 to 1872.

Howard Cody
University of Maine

“Assessing Paul Martin’s Minority Government”

In 2004, Paul Martin formed Canada’s first minority government in a quarter century. Canada has a long history of majority government; its relatively few minorities typically last no more than two years. In his minority Martin has needed the support of the left-nationalist New Democrats to defeat non-confidence motions. Their arrangement has proved problematic, as the NDP advances an anti-American policy line that rejects Martin’s stated intention to improve the tone and optics of the bilateral relationship. Meanwhile, the right-wing Conservative party and the sovereigntist Bloc Quebecois have cooperated to bring down the government and force an election. Behind these events lies the sponsorship scandal which complicates Martin’s government. We examine what this situation suggests about the Canadian approach to minority government. We also consider how, how much, and in which circumstances forces outside the government can influence policymaking.

María del Carmen Franchello de Mariconde
Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

“Diffusion of heritage by means of painting: Canada and Argentina”

The aim of this paper is the analysis and reflection upon one of the least explored aspects of architectural and cultural patrimony, which is its representation through painting, as a way of acknowledging, diffusing and appraising it. These artists valued the experiences of the heritage which identifies the regions they belong to and their works show the imprint of their own ways of interpreting art, architecture and the city of different cultures and historical periods referred to the local, popular and monumental patrimony. In this way they fostered the diffusion and acknowledgement of patrimony throughout time. The analysis will focus on the art of two female painters who were contemporary and worked in the first half of the 20th century: Emily Carr (Victoria, BC. Canada, 1871 – 1945) who worked in the United States, Canada and British Columbia region and Léonie Matthis (Troyes, Francia. 1883 – Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1952) in Argentina, South America. This paper makes reference to aboriginal heritage, which is a topic developed by Emily Carr; to Jesuit heritage, dealt with in Léonie Matthis' works and with the immigration patrimony, since the former ones are closely related to it.

C.E.S. Franks
Queen's University

"The Gomery Commission: true reform or more of the same?"

"The Gomery Commission's investigation into the sponsorship affair produced two reports, the first dealing with what had happened - how government resources had been misused and who was responsible for the abuses - and the second dealing with what allowed things to go so wrong and what can be done to prevent a recurrence. This paper, after describing the background and the main findings of the first report, will concentrate on the issues and recommendations in the second. The Commission's terms of reference demanded that it look into a wide range of issues, including the respective responsibilities and accountabilities of ministers and public servants. This means that the Commission's research and recommendations cover a wide range of issues dealing with parliamentary government in Canada. Whether the Commission took advantage of this opportunity, and the prospects for its recommendations being adopted and creating true reform, will be the main focus of this paper."

Diddy Hitchins
University of Alaska Anchorage

“Electoral Reform in Canada and British Columbia”

In his first Throne Speech on becoming Prime Minister of Canada in February 2004, Paul Martin committed his Liberal Government to an action plan for democratic reform designed to restore public faith and trust in government, to reengage citizens in Canadian political life, and to reverse the trend of more and more Canadians feeling alienated from their governments. In his second Throne speech only nine months later he added, “examining the need and options for reform of our democratic institutions, including electoral reform”. British Columbia, Canada’s westernmost province, began to make changes in its political system as early as 1995 when it introduced provision for citizen-initiated referendums and the recall of members of the Legislative Assembly. In 2001 BC moved to fixed election dates every four years rather than letting the date be at the Premier’s discretion. In 2004 BC created a representative 160 member Citizens’ Assembly on Electoral Reform, to decide whether BC should change its electoral system. This paper will examine both BC and Canadian proposals and progress towards electoral reform.

Diddy Hitchins
University of Alaska Anchorage

“Political Reform Compared: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the UK”

Canada entered the twenty-first century with a political system widely perceived by Canadians to be in trouble. On becoming Prime Minister in 2004, Paul Martin, included in his government’s program and Throne Speech promises that his government would address the political malaise and the “democratic deficit”. For the last quarter of the twentieth century, the issue that had virtually monopolized political development in Canada was the possibility of Quebec secession: forestalling Quebec secession was the issue that drove all Canadian government proposals for political development. This narrow focus, during a period of dynamic social change in Canadian society, inevitably alienated other interests, most notably First Nations, and the Western Provinces, who felt their concerns were being ignored. As dissatisfaction increased, voter turnout fell, reflecting a high degree of public disillusionment with the federal government and the Canadian political process. This paper will examine contemporary proposals for reform of the Canadian political system. Canadian proposals for political reform will be compared and contrasted with similar developments in three other Westminster-based parliamentary political systems - Australia, New Zealand and the UK. The paper will conclude with some general observations about political reform in parliamentary systems.

David Katz
Michigan State University

“Is medicare a terminal case?”

The Canadian medical care system ("medicare") is in an acute crisis, which has the potential to be terminal. Medicare seems beset on all sides: attacked politically from the Right, it is now also under grave legal threat due to a recent court decision. This paper offers a summary interpretative diagnosis as to how such a universally popular social program arrived at this (perhaps) fatal juncture.

Allan K. McDougall
University of Western Ontario

“Lives and the Borderlands-Coherence to Fissure: Peter Skene Ogden and Roderick Finlayson”

Ogden and Finlayson both were significant members of the fur trade on the Pacific slope of North America and both experienced the final definition and imposition of the United States/British colonial border through the Oregon Treaty. This paper offers a case study of the impact of a border across a contested region with the accompanying transformation of constraints on individual agency. It focuses on the lives of Ogden and Finlayson and their choices as their communities underwent the transition from frontier to statist social regulation. The paper documents contrasting choices of loyalty, the impact of statist regulation and the transition of both lives from the fur trade to alternative settler societies.

Jean O. Melious
Western Washington University

“Cross Border Port Competitiveness and the Environment in British Columbia and Washington State”

The primary relationship between the ports of Seattle and Tacoma and the Port of Vancouver, Canada's largest port, is competitive. These ports also share the same ecosystem, however, including locations on the inland sea known as the Puget Sound-Georgia Basin. In this ecologically-sensitive environment, the ports must balance two critical concerns: economic growth and environmental quality. The ports must meet their trade, security, and safety mandates in a climate of growing alarm over the long-term sustainability of the marine environment, air pollution from marine vessel emissions, and port-related introductions of invasive species. They will address these challenges within very different legal regimes that can expose the ports on either side of the border to differing costs and prospects of legal liability, affecting the ports' competitiveness.

Josh Mukhopadhyay
University of California, Los Angeles

“Reflections of US versus Canadian Labor Law on Civil Society: The Wal Mart Unionization Campaign”

Few large countries share more similarities with regards to employers, national workforces, and general economies than do Canada and the United States. However, whereas 35-40% of the Canadian workforce is unionized, less than 15% of American workers are organized. What substantive differences between US (national/state) and Canadian (provincial) labor laws can explain this difference? Simultaneously, what linkages can be drawn between levels of unionization and the “health” of local Civil Society? Are there corresponding shifts in employee productivity and business efficiency in the respective jurisdictions? In the US, Wal Mart remains non-union and organizing efforts are stymied time and again. In Canada, Wal Mart was forced to recognize several union bargaining units in Quebec, though it subsequently closed the problem stores. Saskatchewan and British Columbia appear to be the next test provinces. What lessons can unions and management in each country learn from the examples they see on the other side of the border? What does the future hold for Wal Mart and the unions that seek to co-opt their workforce?

Douglas C. Nord
Wright State University

“Beyond Pine, Swine and Security Lines: An Alternative Approach to the Study of Canada in the United States”

This paper considers an alternative to the popular policy-based approach to the study of Canada in the United States. Instead of examining the operation of particular policy arenas, the essay suggests another perspective focusing on differences in societal values and priorities. The paper reviews the tradition of value-based studies of both Canadian-American relations and public policy making in North America and considers whether this approach is more useful today in explaining variance in public policy choices between Canadians and Americans today. A number of contemporary public policies found on both sides of the border are considered from this vantage point.

Jeffrey B Robb and Sonia Iwanek
Texas Woman's University

“Felon Voting Rights in the United States and Canada”

In the United States, roughly 5 million people have been disenfranchised by laws that prohibit felons from voting. Studies suggest that felons as a group would vote primarily for Democrats, potentially affecting elections such as the Florida presidential race in 2000. Polls suggest that most Americans favor allowing felons to resume voting after serving their sentences. Currently the states control whether felons may vote in both state and federal elections, but bills have been introduced that would grant federal voting rights to all released felons. In Canada the Supreme Court ruled in November 2002 that banning inmates from voting in federal elections violates the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Thus every inmate is entitled to vote in Canadian federal elections, even

while incarcerated. This ruling does not, however, extend to provincial elections. Currently only Alberta and Saskatchewan do not allow inmates to vote in provincial elections. Saskatchewan's bill that will allow inmates to vote in its elections only requires the Royal Assent by the Lieutenant Governor-General in November 2005.

Lawrence D. Taylor
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, Mexico

"The Rise and Fall of an Intended Arctic Metropolis: The Frobisher Bay Development Project and the Diefenbaker Government"

The paper examines the efforts of the Progressive Conservative government under Diefenbaker to transform Frobisher Bay (Iqaluit) on the southern coast of Baffin Island into a major population and transportation hub in the Canadian Arctic. In tracing the evolution of the idea for developing this port and community, it considers the various factors that induced the Diefenbaker government to make it a key component of its 1958 election campaign "Northern Vision". Chief among these were the increasingly important role of Canada's north, and the Arctic, in continental defence planning; the desire to establish a central administrative centre to strengthen governmental control over the vast reaches of the eastern Arctic; as well as the growth of transpolar air routes between North America and Europe. The paper discusses the plans presented for utilizing the latest developments in science and technology in an attempt to make living conditions more bearable for colonists coming from the south. It also probes the reasons for the ultimate collapse of the project, due to the introduction of jet aircraft on polar routes, making refuelling stops unnecessary, as well as progressive budget reductions. The paper concludes with an assessment of important spin-offs in regional development resulting from the project.

Livianna Tossutti
Brock University

"Can Family and Religious Networks Revitalize Civic Engagement?: assessing patterns across cultural communities and generations"

The central place of family and religious networks in early childhood socialization endows them with a potentially critical role in transmitting social capital to younger generations. The empirical evidence on whether these institutions fulfill this function is inconclusive. Cento Bull has found that individuals with stronger family or religious ties were as or more likely to participate in apolitical voluntary associations and/or political activities than people who were not strongly integrated into these networks. Other researchers have argued that attachments to family networks have delayed democratic life in certain communities because individuals focused their efforts on achieving private, material interests at the expense of the common good. In the United States and Canada, attendance at organized religious services and/or religiosity has been positively associated with electoral turnout, volunteering and philanthropy. This study will evaluate the potential for families and religious institutions to stimulate declining political and civic participation in Canada. The study also examines whether strong attachments to family and religious networks might facilitate their integration into the civic community. A third objective of the paper is to determine whether the impact of ascriptive networks on political and civic participation varies across ethnocultural communities and generations.

Lisa Philips Valentine
University of Western Ontario

“Daughters of the Governors: Lives in a World Transformed”

This paper explores the opportunities and challenges precipitated by the imposition of the British-USA border that were faced by daughters of two ‘governors’, Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of Fort Vancouver and Sir James Douglas, first governor of Vancouver Island and later the combined colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. The backgrounds of these women were similar: their fathers were ranking officials of the Hudson’s Bay Company; their mothers were daughters of fur traders; fluent in French and the language of their mothers (Ojibwe and Cree); they were well educated, functioning as secretaries for their respective fathers at different times in their lives; and they were raised as members of the social elite in the west prior to the emigration of other American and British settlers. However, the border influenced the choices open to them and their lives, which overlapped at Fort Vancouver from 1825 through the 1830s, took very different paths following its imposition by the Oregon Treaty in 1846.

Wei Li
Arizona State University

“Global Banks and Immigrant Community Building in Canada and the US”

This paper compares the role of globally prominent banks in immigrant community development in Canada and the U.S., by evaluating how global financial structure, national regulatory regimes, and local dynamics differentially impact the ways in which such role is performed. Using HSBC as a primary example, the paper seeks to 1. examine geographic locations of HSBC's branch networks and their spatial correlation with local Asian populations in two major North American immigrant gateway metropolitan areas: Vancouver, and San Francisco bay area; and 2. conduct in-depth interviews on HSBC's decision-making and behavior in community building capacity above and beyond the bank's regular financial transaction functions. The paper builds upon the author's pioneer joint-work on studying the role of minority-owned banks and ethnic Chinese foreign bank offices in immigrant community building in Los Angeles. This paper will yield policy recommendations for financial institutions to proactively tap into immigrants' financial and social capital, and to contribute to immigrant's integration process into host societies.

Chicano Studies/Landgrants

Section Coordinator: Santos C. Vega, Arizona State University

Frank Barrios

Central Arizona Water Conservation Project, Phoenix, Arizona

“A History of the Impact of Catholic Priests on the Hispanic Community of Phoenix”

The paper will provide a summary of the subject issue concentrating on events and individuals who had the most profound impact on the Hispanic Community of Phoenix. The presentation will include a computer generated slide show of seldom seen photos of early Catholic priests including Edward Gerard, Novatus Benzing, Antimo Nebreda, Fernando Ortiz, Emmett McLaughlin, Albert Braun and Victor Bucher.

With many years of no formal representation in government the Hispanic community looked for leadership in prominent individuals, protective organizations and to the Catholic Church, more specifically to individual priests. The presentation will look and analyze the impact that individual Catholic priests had on the development of the Hispanic community of Phoenix. Decisions made by individual priests had profound and lasting impacts on Phoenix's Hispanic Community including the Immaculate Heart of Mary & Sacred Heart Catholic Churches, Memorial Hospital and the Marcos De Niza Housing Project.

John Francis Burke

University of St. Thomas, Houston

“*Mestizo Democracy* and its Critics”

In *Mestizo Democracy*, I contend that the ongoing *mestizaje* (commingling) of Latino culture with African-American, Asian-American, European-American and other cultures in the U.S. Southwest offers a constructive alternative to the prevailing models of separatism and assimilation in the discourse on multicultural politics. After presenting a short exegesis of my argument, in this presentation I review critical evaluations of my argument and my scholarly response in turn.

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

Celia Mancillas Bazan
Universidad Iberoamericana

Alejandra Dominquez Espinosa
Universidad Iberoamericana

Angelica Ojeda Garcia
Universidad Iberoamericana

Graciela Polanco-Hernandez
Universidad Iberoamericana

Alma Polo-Velazques
Universidad Iberoamericana

“Interpersonal and Mental Health in Mexican Migrant Couples: A Bicultural Study”

Mexican migration toward the United States, and consequently the acculturation process occurring in both countries, has been a continuous concern of research in various disciplines due to a variety of risk factors and its complexity. There has been interest in the political, social, economic, and population questions. However, family implications have been relatively neglected. This paper describes a psycho-socio-cultural approach to interpersonal relationships and families of migrant couples in three dimensions: (1) gender identity, gender roles, and (3) interpersonal reality that is constituted by the interaction between intimacy, communication and couples' coping styles. Interpersonal reality is the interplay among individual-society and immigrant culture. The research question examined “Is there an interpersonal reality favorable for developing mental health and interpersonal health, promoting better social and acculturation adaptation in Mexican couples living in Mexico and the United States?”

Pete Dimas
Phoenix College, Phoenix, Arizona

“Los Veteranos of World War II: A Mission for Social Change in Central Arizona”

Will present video program depicting the social and economic evolution of the role of Mexicans/Chicanos in the development of Phoenix prior to World War II. Presented are the adverse conditions of this population up to the war, and the determination of the veterans to end overt discrimination after the war through the activities of American Legion Post 41, a post formed by the returning Chicano veterans. A discussion of the evolution of the project will follow the presentation.

Present DVD Pete Dimas, Producer, Project Sponsor: The Braun-Sacred Heart Center, Inc.

James A. Jaramillo
Lingua School of Languages, Show Low, AZ

“Historical linguistic Analysis of Spain in terms of Ethno linguistic groups”

The cultures that traveled to, inhabited and most importantly interacted with the natives of Spain reflects the Statement of the Problem/Purpose. First, I will describe how the pale ontological evidence indicates diffusion from outside the Iberian Peninsula.

Second, I will demonstrate how the archaeological evidence also indicates external diffusion.

Third, I will show how paleographic/historic evidence likewise attests to external diffusion.

Fourthly, I will show how Spanish language and culture are largely hybrids of the Latin and Semitic peoples.

“A Diachronic Analysis of the Archaeology, History, and Linguistics of Spain Indicates the Need For Reclassifying the Ethnic Term of Hispanic as Roman-Semitic and the Language term of Spanish as Latin Semitic”

I use pale ontological, archaeological, historical and linguistic evidence to show this ethno linguistic development.

(Ethno linguistic contributors to Spanish language and culture are the Romans and Moors, all of the remaining groups likewise contributed.) Each culture’s contributions are listed in chronological order.

Aileen F. Lucero
Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Morphing Mestizaje: The Changing Demographic Face of Latinos”

The U. S. Census Bureau has indicated that since 2002, the Latino population is the nation’s largest ethnic minority. Latinos were the fastest growing minority population accounting for half of the nation’s total population growth in the 2000 Census. Although the Latino population is often treated as a monolithic group, Census data have revealed an increasing diversity within the all encompassing Latino/Hispanic category. The ongoing influx of immigrants, the growing proportion of the “other Hispanic” population, and the increased dispersion of Latinos have changed the composition of the Latino population. This paper examines population change and selected characteristics of major Latino ethnic groups in the southwest region, and also explores the rapidly growing Latino foreign-born population. Census data files and current population estimates are the primary bases for this analysis.

Emilia Martinez-Brawley
Arizona State University, Tempe

“Language, Identity and Power: The Case of Spanish”

This article paper will address the relationship between language and identity and language and power. Language is viewed as both, vehicle and object of domination. The article includes references to a number of languages that have been suppressed in the Western hemisphere, but the main focus is the history and status of Spanish in the U.S.

Bárbara J. Robles
Arizona State University

“Latino Family and Community Wealth Building: Linking the Earned Income Tax Credit to Asset Building in the Borderlands”

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is the largest anti-poverty fiscal policy program for working poor and low-income families administered by the Internal Revenue Service. Estimates from the 2003 tax season indicate that the EITC expenditures amounted to \$34 billion (Joint Committee on Taxation, Ways and Means Committee 2004 Green Book). The American Family Survey of 1997 reports that Latino families have the lowest EITC participation rates (18.4%).

My paper chronicles the *Frontera* Asset Building Coalition (a group of community based organizations offering free tax preparation and asset building services to low-income Latino community residents) and provides empirical analysis of a new Borderlands data source that documents the financial behaviors of Latino low-income and working poor families filing tax returns for the tax year 2003 (TY2002). The survey provides evidence of the need for particular asset building programs that serve Latino communities. Local, state and federal policies that contribute to family and community asset building initiatives in the Borderlands are discussed and future policy initiatives are recommended.

Keywords: Earned Income Tax Credit, transnational economic activity, cultural responsiveness, economic resiliency, financial education, asset building programs and community development

Santos C. Vega
Arizona State University, Tempe

“Demographic Research through Oral History Projects”

One purpose of the Community Documentation Program is to conduct demographic research through oral history projects. Neighborhoods are selected based on special criteria identifying the neighborhood as being in some significant category such as: (1) in danger of eminent domain takeover; (2) a historic barrio; (3) a cultural and linguistic based barrio; (4) some other significant factor that will provide demographic information that is important for documentation. The oral history research process provides a proven method which results in text, photos, and community participation.

Paz Zorita
Arizona State University, West

“Language, Identity and Power: The Case of Spanish”

This article paper will address the relationship between language and identity and language and power. Language is viewed as both, vehicle and object of domination. The article includes references to a number of languages that have been suppressed in the Western hemisphere, but the main focus is the history and status of Spanish in the U.S.

Chronic Disease and Disability

Section Coordinators: J. Gary Linn, Tennessee State University
and
Stephen Brown,
The University of Hawaii at Manoa
and
Barbara Buchanan-Covington, Tennessee State University

William Adkins and Karen Milchus
Georgia Institute of Technology

“Who is Teaching in the Inclusive Classroom”

Although there are accounts of successful teachers with disabilities, little substantive research on their role in the classroom has appeared to date. This paper reports on ongoing research conducted through the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on Workplace Accommodations (RERC) exploring the experiences and needs of K-12 and postsecondary teachers with disabilities. Surveys, interviews, and focus groups of teachers in the general classroom and in science and mathematics, with data subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Findings in three areas are discussed along with implications for disability advocacy and scholarship. First, many student teachers with disabilities continue to meet resistance when seeking accommodations, particularly on the part of officials in school where the student is assigned for teaching experience. Administrators have, on average, lower expectations of teachers with disabilities. These teachers often fear discrimination if they self-identify and request accommodations. Third, successful teachers with disabilities report their impairments frequently serve to improve the effectiveness of teaching. Accommodations as simple as asking students to write on the blackboard become effective strategies for involving students in the learning process. Barriers in the workplace, both physical and attitudinal, continue to be a problem. However, the workplace, both physical and attitudinal, continue to be a problem. However, our findings suggest the possibility of "educating the educators" about the value of teachers with disabilities in the classroom, not just their rights under the law.

Aristoteles Alencar
University of Amazonas

“Treating Tobacco Addiction in an Elderly Brazilian Population”

Tobacco addiction is pervasive in the Americas. Although in recent years Brazil has waged an increasingly successful national campaign against smoking, many adults, especially seniors, continue to use cigarettes. In many respects, older smokers are the most difficult to treat. They prefer to live with their ingrained habit and see little health or other benefits in quitting. This study provides case histories of seniors treated for tobacco addiction in Manaus, Amazonas Brazil. Information presented here should have application for treating tobacco addiction in other older Latin populations in South America and the United States.

Barbara M. Altman
National Center for Health Statistics

“Comparison of Responses to Four Different Sets of Questions Used to Measure Disability”

The attempts to measure disability through a survey mechanism has been a continuing struggle over the past 20 years if not more. Examination of questions used historically in the US Census and the National Health Interview Survey have shown the change in approach to this problem as well as a change in conceptualization of what aspects of an individual's life reflect this disability construct. Accurate measurement of disability, however, has been a consistently moving target. With the changes in conceptualization and the results of cognitive testing of questions and the proliferation of the measurement of disability in a variety of national surveys, it has always been a guess as to how valid or even reliable the measure has been. Cross survey comparisons of questions that produce different prevalence estimates have done nothing more than muddy the water further. Comparisons among questions within surveys have only demonstrated that the dimensions underlying the questions such as limitations in physical functioning or difficulty in accomplishing simple tasks associated with independence are different.

Rosemary A. Blanchard
Crownpoint Institute of Technology

“Indigenous Community Strategies for Building Healthy Lives”

This presentation discusses and analyzes nine American indigenous community-based programs funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the late 1980s and early 1990s to engage Native American youth considered at risk of engaging in substance abuse and other high risk behaviors. Leaders of these programs met in Albuquerque, NM in mid-1990s for a facilitated workshop to share their experiences and the conclusions they drew from them. Unfortunately, CSAP has not returned to Native communities

the full richness of the sharing which occurred. This paper seeks to mine that richness for deeper insight and to trace the process into the present. Participants from programs as diverse as village-based traditional hunting in Alaskan Athabaskan villages to service learning programs to language immersion programs, share their experiences in developing their programs – their successes, disappointments, and renewals of effort. From these, a number of themes are generated which identify factors associated with effective Native community-based substance abuse prevention programs. Finally, the author revisits as many of the original programs as possible to explore factors affecting continuity.

Steve E. Brown
Center of Disability Studies, University of Hawaii

“The Most Discriminated Against People in the World”

Timothy Nugent, who began the program for students with disabilities at the University of Illinois (UI) stated, "I committed professional suicide by starting this program when I did." From its beginnings at a hospital in Galesburg, Illinois to its current status as one of the premier programs for students with disabilities in the world is a story fraught with blood, sweat, and tears. In 1949, it was decided that the Galesburg campus would be closed. Nugent appealed unsuccessfully to hundreds of other universities to adopt the program. Their effort failed. The campus closed. But the group refused to surrender. They sought to move the "Rehab Program," as they called it, Urbana-Champaign. Support for the continuation of the program at the main campus was minimal. University administrators did not believe individuals with severe physical disabilities could live "normal" lives, have families, and obtain gainful employment. Why boost their hopes with a prestigious University of Illinois degree? After a day of demonstrations, the university begrudgingly granted provisional or "experimental" status to the rehabilitation program at Champaign-Urbana.

Janice Emerson, Michelle Reece, Dustin Brown, Pamela Hull, Robert Levine, & Baqar Husaini
Tennessee State University

“Environmental Factors and Physical Activity in a Low Income Urban Sample”

The United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention Community Guide's systematic review of the effectiveness of selected population based interventions designed to increase levels of physical activity recommends action in areas such as environmental approaches. This study addressed what environmental factors affected attaining physical activity recommendations in a community sample of 467 recruited during 2003-2004 from randomly selected households within 18 zip code areas encompassing the catchment area of low-income health clinic in Nashville, Tennessee. Data were collected by face-to-face structured interviews. Study asked participants how many days a week and for how many minutes they did moderate physical activity. Census tract data was used by the study to determine what facilities were available to encourage physical activity and what barriers, especially crime, were present to deter activity. Preliminary hierarchical linear regression models revealed that low-income females in higher crime zip codes were less likely to get the recommended amount of physical activity than other groups. These findings support previous survey data regarding why older females do not get enough physical activity.

Doris Zames Fleischer
New Jersey Institute of Technology

“Harold Willson: Catalyst for Accessible Transportation”

With his laser beam focus, Senior Economic Analyst, Kaiser Foundation Medical Care Program, Oakland California, demonstrated a relentless, almost quixotic, determination to be a guiding force in the development of accessible transportation. Medical innovations and advances in technology – such as new pharmaceuticals, therapies, prosthetic devices, as well as motorized wheelchairs and scooters – not only added to the number of active people with disabilities, but also the desire of this population for increased mobility. Serving also as representative of Easter Seal Society's Architectural Barriers Committee, Willson, a wheelchair user, played a pivotal role, especially in 1968-69, in making the Bay Area Rapid Transit System barrier free. Never again would skeptics be able to argue successfully against the feasibility of accessible train systems.

Susan Foster
National Technical Institute for the Deaf

“Emerging Genetic Technologies: Implications for Persons with Disabilities”

Genetic technologies are advancing at an ever-increasing pace. While many of the applications for this technology will cure devastating illnesses and alleviate suffering, there is also the potential for discrimination and abuse. Decisions will be based as much on social interpretations of what constitutes an acceptable range of variation in the human condition as on medical knowledge. Definitions of disability, acceptable v. unacceptable limitations of function, and individual v. social responsibility for decisions re genetic interventions will determine social policy in this area. This paper will discuss ethical and social questions associated with advances in genetic technology regarding persons with chronic illness or disability. Examples include the debate about "curing deafness v. cultural genocide" in the Deaf community, the responsibility of parents with regard to amniocentesis and wrongful life lawsuits.

Adriene Hicks
Tennessee State University

“A Stress Reduction Program for Nursing Students at an Historically Black College”

The relatively high level of psychosocial stress experienced by BSN nursing students has been well documented for many years (Mahat, 1988). Productivity both as a student and a nurse professional is influenced by the ability to effectively cope with less stresses (Chin, 2004). The purpose of this study is to document the efficacy of alternative stress reduction programs for groups of predominantly African American nursing students at a historically Black university in middle Tennessee. A quasi-experimental design was employed. The results suggest that students with well-established self-care strategies were relatively more effective in dealing with the stresses and strains of nursing school.

Cynthia Jackson, Carolyn Teamer, & Sheena Walker
Tennessee State University

“African American Women, Sense of Coherence and Threat of HIV/AIDS”

To further the research in the areas of risk factors of HIV/AIDS among African American (AA) women such as power in their relationships between them and their male partners and to explore ways of navigating those risk factors. A random sample of African American women was asked to complete: Sense of Coherence Scale, Relationship Dynamics, Perceived Risk & Threat of AIDS, and Safer Sex Efficacy questionnaires, and a question: Do you fear violence in your relationship?" Preliminary results suggest that AA women who have a higher sense of coherence perceived a lower threat of HIV/AIDS. Additionally,

AA women who have higher sense of coherence are less likely to fear violence in their relationships.

J. Gary Linn, Donna Champeau, Marion McNamara, Audrey Marezki
Tennessee State University, Oregon State University, and Pennsylvania State University

“The Rural Livelihoods Project: Mitigating HIV Through Agricultural Practices in Southern Africa”

Malawi in southern Africa is afflicted with both high rates of malnutrition and of HIV. Antiretroviral treatment of HIV/AIDS remains economically out of the reach of most rural families in Malawi. Consequently, special efforts need to be made to adapt agriculture to the HIV epidemic so that vulnerable individuals and families can improve their nutrition to better maintain their immune systems. This paper describes the ongoing activities of Rural Livelihoods Project, which is supported by ALO/USAID. The implementation of micro irrigation technologies, labor saving agricultural practices, and new crops is described. The importance of the interface between agriculture and health for rural development in Africa is explored.

Gary E. May
University of Southern Indiana

“What Social Workers Need to Know”

Social Work programs around the state of West Virginia are collaborating with national experts to develop and compile curriculum materials related to developmental disability for integration into Social Work education. This is based on anecdotal information indicating that content related to developmental disabilities is sometimes inadequate in BSW curricula as well as related fields. This presentation will focus on determining the essential knowledge, values, and skills related to developmental disabilities needed for beginning level of practice. Content related to the different core curriculum areas – human behavior and the social environment, values and ethics, diversity, populations at risk and social and economic justice, social welfare policy and services, and practice will be discussed. How do we prepare service providers to plan, advocate, and promote self-determination in supporting persons with the developmental disabilities? How do we include consumers and caregivers in planning and skills set development? Examples of curriculum materials will be presented and discussed. These curriculum materials will include information on relationship between developmental disabilities and child abuse, issues in older adulthood, and legal and ethical issues.

Tameka Minchey-Taylor
Tennessee State University

“A Community Based Diabetes Intervention for African Americans”

There is a disproportionately high incidence of diabetes and diabetic complications among African American diabetics (USDHHS, 2004). Approximately 13% of all African Americans have diabetes. The objective of this study is to test the efficacy of a diabetic education program for African Americans with diabetes residing in Nashville, Tennessee. Participants are provided with alternative interventions. The experimental intervention is "staged" over time, while the control intervention is provided at one point in time. Results suggest that those individuals receiving the "staged" intervention are more knowledgeable about their illness and better equipped to manage their complications than persons who participated in the more traditional "one shot" teaching module.

Cordelia Nwozo
Tennessee State University

"A Qualitative Study of African American Women Experiencing Relapse"

Substance abuse is a major problem affecting all segments of the U.S. population. Although many individuals with addictions receive effective treatment, relapse is very common and must be addressed by patients and clinicians. This study explores the experience of relapse among a group of participants enrolled in a substance abuse treatment program. In depth qualitative interviews provide new insights into the lived experience of African American women who relapse. Information is presented which can inform clinical practice and enhance treatment.

Tom Olson, Beatriz Vera, and Oriana Perez
University of Texas at El Paso

"The Lived Experience of OCD in a Multicultural Community"

Obsessive-compulsive disorder, or OCD, has been described as one of the world's ten most burdensome illnesses. Remarkable progress has been made in understanding the neurophysiology of this disorder and in identifying potentially useful options for treatment and care, specifically pharmacotherapy and cognitive behavioral therapy. However, understanding of the personal experience of OCD for clients has been limited to anecdotal reports and case studies. This research used in-depth, open-ended interviews to explore the lived experiences of a purposive sample of ten adults in Hawaii diagnosed with OCD. Participants were selected for maximum variation based on gender, age, and ethnicity. An important outcome of this work was the development of a semi-structured interview tool (the OCD Semi-Structured Interview Guide, or OCD-SSIG), which is currently being used in a larger, systematic study of health disparities, quality of life, and OCD.

Brenda Ralls, William F. Stinner, and Craig Merrill
Utah Department of Health and Utah State University

“Diabetes Risk Factors and Perceived Diabetes Risk Among Adults in Utah”

Enhanced public awareness of the linkage of risk factors to the onset of chronic disease is important in prevention. In this sense, it is instructive to address the following questions: (1) Are certain objectively-defined risk factors, alone or in combination, more likely to be connected to elevated perception of personal risk than others? (2) Does an increased number of objectively-defined risk factors augment personal risk perception? (3) Is the above interplay conditioned by selected demographic and socioeconomic background characteristics? In this study, we examine the above issues in the specific instance of diabetes using data from the 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System for a subsample of 582 Utah adults who reported one or more objectively-defined risk factors (obese, sedentary lifestyle, high cholesterol, hypertension, and poor diet). The demographic and socioeconomic background characteristics include age, gender, metro-nonmetro residence, education, and minority status. Descriptive and multivariate logistic regression analyses are employed.

Elizabeth K. Rasch
National Center for Health Statistics

“Health Conditions Among Community Dwelling Adults with Mobility Limitations”

Roughly 20% of community dwelling adults in the U.S. report some type of limitation in functioning and the comorbid disease burden is high in this subpopulation. Although serious negative consequences are associated with comorbidity among individuals with disabilities, our current knowledge is incomplete since study populations have generally not been nationally representative and comparisons to reference groups have been limited. The current study examines the relationship between the occurrence of prevalent and incident health conditions and time lost from work or other daily activities in nationally representative groups of adults with mobility limitations, other limitations, and no limitations. Statistical analyses were performed using the 1996-97 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) linked to the 1995 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Disability Supplement. Results indicate that adults with limitations had many more work or other days spent in bed due to illness compared to adults without limitations over the study period. However, after controlling for the number of prevalent and incident conditions, limitation severity, individual characteristics, and availability of resources in two-step logistic and linear regression models, the odds of having days spent in bed due to illness and the number of days spent in bed were significantly lower for adults with limitations compared to those without limitations. Since time lost from work and other important daily activities is strongly associated with the occurrence of health conditions, the development of interventions to prevent ongoing health problems in adults with disabilities is of great importance.

Emily Schlenker
Illinois State University

“The Heritage Alzheimer's Garden: A Post-Occupancy Evaluation”

This project was undertaken at the request of the Administrator of a nursing home facility in Normal Illinois. The staff working on the wing housing resident with cognitive deficits related to Alzheimer's disease and other dementias requested a healing garden for the use of residents, families, and staff. It was decided that a bare courtyard would be made into a garden for this purpose. A number of considerations were important in this design. Safety was a major consideration, both in terms of plant materials utilized, and of the residents' tendency to wander and lose their way. An additional concern dealt with the possibility of resident confusion arising from shadows, sunlight, winding paths, and lack of landmarks in the space. The initial assessment and planning for the garden were done in May 2004, after which planting occurred. Following completion of the work, a post-occupancy evaluation was made in July 2005. The evaluation was adapted from Clare Cooper Marcus' Children's Therapeutic Garden Audit (September 2004). The residents and their families had already begun to enjoy the garden and were able to carry out activities safely in the space. The staff also had access to the garden and made use of the space of therapy activities and stress reduction.

Carolyn A. Teamer, Cynthia D. Jackson, Sheena Walker, and Shannon Davis
Tennessee State University

“Psychological Factors Associated with Identity and Career Development of Persons with HIV”

This study sought to examine the relationships between specific factors such as physical disability (or symptoms of AIDS), social support, coping skills, and the ability of HIV positive individuals to successfully identify and navigate their changing career concerns and/or make modifications for successful career adjustment. Thirty-two participants completed a basic demographic form and questionnaire assessing their career satisfaction, support systems, and the effects of their medical and psychological condition on employment satisfaction and transition status. Preliminary results suggest that participants who were satisfied with their overall careers were highly correlated with an established personal support network of medical care, family and friends, and additional outlets for addressing both medical and psychological stress.

Verla Vaughan and Michelle Reece
Tennessee State University

“Characteristics of Elderly African Americans with Type 2 Diabetes Residing in Public Housing”

Chronic conditions such as diabetes are associated with elevated levels of depression. Comorbid depression in diabetes is of concern because it may lead to poorer outcomes and increased risk of complications by lowering adherence to glucose monitoring, exercise, diet, and medication regimens (Ciechanowski, Katon, & Russo, 2002). African Americans are disproportionately affected with diabetes, but the relationship between diabetes, depression, and health outcomes among African Americans has been under-examined. A pilot study was conducted using an experimental design to evaluate the impact of depression on a diabetes intervention aimed at improving diabetes self-care and blood glucose levels among elderly African Americans living in publicly-subsidized senior apartments. One hundred and seventeen participants were assessed on the following measures during a structured interview: The Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), Michigan Brief Diabetes Knowledge Test (MBDKT), Confidence in Diabetes Self-Care (CIDS), and Demographic Data. Results of baseline data showed that participants had a mean score of 3.99 on the GDS, 7.9 on the MBDKT, and 84.7 on the CIDS. The majority of the participants 72% (n=85) were female, 27.4% (n=32) were male, 47% (n=53) were widowed, and 42% (n=49) had a high school degree or above. The mean reported years with diabetes was 13.

Debra Rose Wilson
Tennessee State University and Walden University

“Stress Management for Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: A Holistic Inquiry”

Among the many destructive sequelae of childhood sexual abuse is a maladaptive response to stress that has been linked to a reduction in the immune system's ability to resist disease. The purpose of this exploratory mixed-method study was to examine the experience of stress management for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse (n=35). Participants attended four weekly stress-management training sessions, presented from a mindfulness paradigm, which included education and opportunities to integrate techniques into their lives. Data gathered included pre and post intervention saliva samples for secretory IgA (an objective measure of immune function), Ways of Coping Questionnaire (a subject measure of coping styles during stress), and a post-intervention (intersubjective) qualitative interview. Treatment effect was found with a paired-samples t test for both salivary sIgA ($p < .05$) and four scales on the Ways of Coping Questionnaire including Distancing, ($p < .001$), Escape-Avoidance ($p < .001$), Planful Problem Solving ($p < .01$), and Positive Reappraisal ($p < .001$). Three qualitative themes emerged: Hypervigilance, an outward focused hyper awareness; Somatic Detachment, a lack of inward focus on self and body processes; and Health Pathway, a process of healing from the abuse. Stress management strategies resulted in enhanced immunity, reduced use of maladaptive coping strategies, and a sense of empowerment for adult survivors of childhood sexual.

Natsai Zhou
Tennessee State University

“Attitudes Toward Health Service Utilization in a Rural Tennessee Community”

Attitudes and perceptions influence health-seeking behaviors (Brown 2004). Rural residents are twice as likely as their urban counterparts to postpone timely trips to their health care provider, seeking help only when they develop a problem (Medical News Today, 2005). The majority of insured rural Tennessee residents admitted to Vanderbilt University Medical Center for complications of chronic illnesses could have prevented them if they had visited their provider earlier. The purpose of this study is to explore and understand the unique health care attitudes, perceptions, behaviors, values, and preferences of rural persons (especially minorities) that delay health care intervention. This is a qualitative study that followed the Grounded Theory method of Glaser and Strauss, 1967. In-depth interviews provide new information on the attitudes of rural adults toward available healthcare.

Criminal Justice and Criminology

Dennis W. Catlin, Northern Arizona University

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

The Relationship between Ethical Orientations of Law Enforcement Officers and Ethical Decision-Making

This preliminary study examines the relationship between the ethical orientations of police officers as measured by the Ethical Position Questionnaire and their ethical decision making as presented in ethical scenarios.

Steve Dodd, Northern Arizona University

Preparing Tomorrows Resource Stewards for the National Park Service

The ranks of the National Park Service’s law enforcement park rangers are currently experiencing a huge turnover of staff due to retirements and other reasons. This presentation describes how Northern Arizona University’s Park Ranger Training Program is filling that void by preparing young men and women to join the ranks of the NPS. A discussion of the NPS required training blended with NAU’s natural resources protection curriculum is presented.

Hillary Estes, Zachary Sneed, D. Shane Koch, Southern Illinois University and James F. Quinn, University of North Texas

Description and Preliminary Evaluation of the Tarrant County, Texas Mental Health Court

The use of specialized courts to deal with specific sub-populations of offenders deemed appropriate for diversion from part or all of the justice process began with drug courts but has spread across a variety of defendant categories, at least in experimental versions. This paper describes the origins and operation of a specialized court for mentally ill offenders and provides preliminary data on defendants' backgrounds, their formal interactions with the court and short-term indicators of the court's efficacy in facilitating their return to conventional life.

Stephanie Frogge, Sam Houston State University

Incite or Insight: Victim Impact Statements in Capital Cases

Although the United States Supreme Court has provided some clarity as it relates to the use of Victim Impact Statements in capital cases, state statutes vary considerably and in some cases even contradict the Court's parameters for their use. This paper examines the Supreme Court's position on Victim Impact Statements, their role in a victim-sensitive justice system, and state statutes relating to Victim Impact Statements. It also offers legislative recommendations designed to bring current Victim Impact Statement statutes into compliance with Supreme Court principles.

Larry Gould, Northern Arizona University

Assaults on National Park Service Rangers

The primary research question was, "Why are National Park Service Rangers assaulted at a rate much higher than other Federal Agents?" The report discusses the types of assaults, include the demographics of the assailant, time of day, and work conditions. Additionally, the role of the NPS Rangers is discussed relative to the roles of other Federal agents. The findings suggest that the working conditions and the type of law enforcement work expected of NPS Rangers has a huge impact on the assault rate.

Richard Christopher Hull, Northern Arizona University

An Examination of Felony-Murder Rules and Their Potential Contribution to Wrongful Convictions

Legal scholars contend that felony-murder rules operate in contradiction to the basic principles of criminal law. In particular, emphasis has been on the commission of a felony as evidence of homicidal malice and whether liability should reflect culpability (Gregerson, 2004). It is further argued that the Model Penal Code's general culpability scheme and its emphasis on intent are incompatible with felony-murder rules (Binder, 2000). Several state courts have responded in numerous ways to restrict the use of the felony-murder rule, while courts that employ the rule often justify its use as a deterrent against the commission of felonies (Gregerson, 2004). Concern voiced from within the legal community regarding felony-murder rules-their lack of defined limitations of criminal liability and inconsistent application-begs the question as to whether

felony-murder statutes contribute to wrongful convictions in the U.S. Research into this question is informed by the literature concerning felony-murder.

Stephanie A. Jirard, Shippensburg University

Death-penalty litigation flaws: Miscarriage of justice or reality of justice?

This article examines the case of Joseph Amrine, an innocent man wrongfully condemned to death and discusses how three death-penalty litigation flaws that can contribute to miscarriages of justice: allowing all-white juries to sit in judgment of African-American capital defendants; allowing the uncorroborated use of jailhouse informants at death-penalty trials; and allowing state and federal courts to deny habeas corpus relief from death sentences based solely on claims of actual innocence.

Linda D. Keena, Southeast Missouri State University

USA Work Arounds: A Criminal Justice Response to the Drug Free Student Loans Act of 1998

This qualitative study was conducted to understand the criminal justice system's reaction to the implementation of the Drug Free Student Loans act of 1998, which denies federal student aid to those individuals who have been convicted of drug offenses. The study focuses on the problems encountered by criminal justice personnel and recipients of the policy implementation and the coping mechanism they utilized. The findings of this study illustrate efforts to circumvent the effects of the policy. Judges, lawyers and parole officers reveal ways in which the educational efforts of a defendant could be acknowledged and safeguarded.

Ken Johnson, National Park Service (Retired)

Missing Ingredients in National Park Service Law Enforcement

Analyses of the National Park Services law enforcement capacity have identified the urgent need for improvement in mission capacity. Among the deficits are: the absence of measurable priorities linked to the agency mission; a profound lack of problem solving technique; and an enduring misunderstanding of the mission values of a well managed program. Resolving these problems will require shifting a work force which values independence and reactivity towards one which values the long term accretion of information, clear management direction reinforced by performance measures and interaction with park science and education programs in problem solving. These changes may also require change in how managers select, value and deploy these employees. Lastly, this session will discuss several experiments underway to identify and test solutions towards better protected parks and visitors.

Susan A. Lentz, University of Nevada, Reno

An Update on Rape Law Reform

Rape law reform began in the 1960s and 70s with gender neutral laws and recognition of the phenomena of marital and date rape. While domestic violence has perhaps more recently dominated legal reform aimed at confronting gender

violence, laws addressing sexual violence have, nevertheless, continued in their importance. This writing will examine statutory trends and issues in rape law for the 21st century.

Eileen M. Luna-Firebaugh, University of Arizona

'The Way We Do It', Training of Tribal Law Enforcement

The paper looks at in house training at the Indian Police Academy in Artesia New Mexico and training by the Southwest Center on Law and Policy. It is based on collected survey data from each venue and interviews.

Timothy M. Maher, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Police Sexual Misconduct: The Female Officer's Perspective

This paper examines police sexual misconduct (PSM) from the point of view of female police officers. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 female police officers from county and municipal departments in a major metropolitan area. A majority of the respondents had witnessed the less serious and non-criminal forms of PSM first-hand, including sexual harassment, though few had reported it to a superior. The theoretical and policy implications of the findings are discussed.

Emma Martin and Pauline Ramshaw, University of Teesside, England

Initial Police Probationer Training in Higher Education

After a national review and inspection of the training of Probationer Police officers within England and Wales one of the recommendations from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's Training Matters was that initial police training was undertaken away from National Police Training Schools and that newly recruited police officers should be trained and education within the localities in which they would eventually serve as police officers and some forces decided to undertake this within communities. The Home Office signaled the need for modernisation of the probationer programme training system in order to meet the requirements of a 21st Century police service. The recommendation that police training should be conducted and delivered within a Higher Educational context can be viewed as one of the biggest changes within UK policing that has ever occurred. This paper seeks to examine the rationale and context of these changes and to argue for the continuation of this process within higher education.

Jon'a F. Meyer, Rutgers University

Peacemaking as Viewed by Criminal Justice Professionals

Much has been said about Navajo Peacemaking, but relatively little is known about the views held by various criminal justice personnel regarding the utility and value of peacemaking as an alternative to processing cases through the criminal courts. Interviews with judges, prosecutors, drug court officers, defense attorneys, probation staff, and law enforcement professionals were used to complement interviews conducted with peacemakers, peacemaking staff, and disputants who use the process in an effort to restore harmony to their lives. Regardless of their positions, the criminal justice professionals tended to see

some value in peacemaking, even those who did not endorse the process as a panacea for many societal ills.

Phoebe Morgan and Ryan Senters, Northern Arizona University

You Know You are A CJ Major When: An Art Elicitation Study

Our presentation reports the results of a pilot study designed to investigate the potential of collage for narrative studies. Students enrolled in upper division criminal justice courses were asked to create collages envisioning the CJ Major experience and then write narratives regarding them. Typically visual analyses focus on compositional elements, while narrative analyses attend to matters of content. Our study combines both; thus, facilitating considerations of both content and structure. In other words, we examined not only what our participants said about being a CJ Major; but, also how they composed their vision of it. In this session, we will describe our data collection and analysis methods and explore applications for future research. We will also share examples of the data and our analysis of them.

Nabi Bux Narejo, University of Sindh Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

Analyzing Woman: A Victim in Pakistani Criminal Justice

Violence against women is a traditional norm in many population pockets here in Pakistani society. The etiology is well-rooted in factors found in such socio-cultural environment. The community defines status of woman where she finds herself constrained in mobility, achievement and satisfaction of her rights and especial right to marry by personal choice. Such socially defined status of woman is further fixed by Law. A woman in all her living status (a mother, sister, daughter) is locked in decisions dictated by patriarchal society where she is a slave personal property. Law fails to perceive and properly define violence against woman in general. The violent crime like Honor-Killing is perpetrated by criminals under well-protected garb of saving honor (Ghayrat) of womenfolk. First Information Report about such crime is not registered at most of the police stations here especially in Province of Sindh of Pakistan where such violent custom prevails most.

Marianne O. Nielsen, Northern Arizona University and Barbara Heather,

Grant Macewan College

An Opportunity Lost: Quaker and Lenni Lenape Peacemaking in the 1700's

Between 1656 and 1756, there was a period of cooperation and peace between the Lenni Lenapi (Delaware) Indians and the Quaker leaders of Pennsylvania that is unparalleled in the history of colonial/American Indian relations. Based on mutual respect and similar world views the two groups developed trade, legal, political and social arrangements that allowed them to live peacefully together despite conflicts between settlers/invaders and Indian groups in neighboring regions. Both groups practiced what is now called restorative justice within their own groups, and occasionally with each other in treaty-making. These circumstances would seem ideally suited for an exchange of ideas about justice practices and dispute resolution, yet such was not the case. Because of the time

frame of settlement, language and cultural misunderstandings, and Quaker ideologies of religious superiority (though not biological, technological or cultural superiority, unlike other settlers) this exchange did not occur. By 1756, changes in demographic and political environments made it a lost opportunity to change, perhaps, the future nature of Indian/white relations in the USA.

Masami Nishishiba, Brian C. Renauer, and Matt Jones, Portland State University
Representative Bureaucracy and Arrest Disparity

Racial disparities in the criminal justice system have led to calls for more representative police departments as a potential solution - often referred to as representative bureaucracy. The notion of representative bureaucracy, originally proposed by Donald Kingsley in 1944, assumes that public agencies that reflect the communities they serve will provide more effective services.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement (CALEA) recommends in its Standard for Law Enforcement Agencies that police departments make an effort to mirror the demographic composition of the community. One possible effect of having more representative police departments is less racial disparity in arrest rates.

Although previous research has attempted to explain arrest behavior of police officers and racial disparities, no study has specifically examined the demographic composition of the police departments, using the EEO Index as a potential explanatory factor. In this study, using Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) and U.S. Census data from 1990 and 2000, we assess the connection between police representation and racial disparity in the outcome of "discretionary" arrests as our dependent variable

Steven Patrick and Robert Marsh, Boise State University
Preliminary Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse Trends in Idaho

Over the past 15 years we have been involved in producing an annual report on child sexual abuse for the state legislature. Currently we are involved in producing a 10 year trend recidivism follow-up study. This paper reports the preliminary findings for these follow-up data. The research shows that while child sexual abuse is an extreme crime, recidivism trends show that perpetrators of child sexual abuse are no more likely than most types of criminals and much less likely than some types of criminals, to recidivate. Preliminary work shows that media reporting often leads to exaggeration of recidivism rates and more resources than may be necessary flowing into this criminal type. Additionally, funds placed into confinement and monitoring might better be used in treatment programs, for both offenders and victims, and in evaluation to identify the relatively few truly predatory child sexual abusers.

Richard Paul, Northern Arizona University

Who Ya Gonna Call?: The Navajo Nation Rangers Law Enforcement Authority
This paper will discuss the impact of a prosecutor's decision that the Rangers lacked law enforcement authority. The impact on the community will be presented, detailing how the community members were forced to look for other

ways to resolve land disputes and livestock disputes once the Rangers were no longer able investigate and prepare cases for court. It will present the Rangers' battle to overturn the prosecutor's decision that they lack law enforcement authority over the Navajo Nation Code and discuss a possible solution to their dilemma (enabling legislation that will bring together the Navajo Nation Code sections and the various law enforcement agencies in one section of the code).

Michael R. Pendleton

Policing the Park: Understanding Soft Enforcement

Evidence indicates that the long-standing "low key" enforcement approach to park crime is being replaced with a hard enforcement strategy. This shift is occurring with little understanding of soft enforcement in parks and its potential for effectiveness. A yearlong ethnographic study of law enforcement in the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve in British Columbia, Canada shows that park enforcement is more complex than the dichotomous view found in the literature. Pattern analysis yielded a four-part model of soft enforcement that is determined by the degree of symbolic expression and intervention utilized by park Wardens to enforce the law without taking formal legal action. Each of the four approaches: Encouraging, Bluffing, Avoiding, and Bargaining, reveal the complexity and strategic potential of soft enforcement as a means to manage the paradoxical dual mandate of parks. However, without the strategic application of hard enforcement, soft enforcement is soon revealed as a *counterfeit ritual*, that leads to acts of accommodation that not only facilitates crime but also compromises the image of the agency.

Barbara Perry, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Hate Crime as A Human Rights Violation

To the question "what's the unique harm of hate crime," scholars have typically responded by speaking of the physical or psychological impact of bias motivated violence. They rightly point to the tendency for hate crimes to be more violent, and thus more physically damaging than their non-bias motivated counterparts. Or they may draw attention to the vast and long-lasting syndrome of psychological effects that often result from hate crime. However, I offer in this paper a more far-reaching assessment of the harm of hate crime. It is not only the after-effects that should concern us. Rather, the harm is in the violence itself. Hate crime constitutes more than a simple crime - it is, in fact, a violation of human rights. It directly violates, challenges or threatens an array of rights, thereby limiting the participatory capacities of its victims, and of the victims' communities.

Rebecca D. Petersen, Kennesaw State University

Georgia's Seven Deadly Sins: The Transfer of Youth to Adult Court

In 1994, the Georgia General Assembly passed Senate Bill 440 (SB 440) which gives the Superior/Adult court exclusive jurisdiction over youth ages 13 to 17 who have been arrested for one of seven violent offenses, otherwise known as the "Seven Deadly Sins." These crimes include: murder, rape, armed robbery (with a firearm), aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy, aggravated sexual

battery and voluntary manslaughter. Since the passage of this bill, there have been approximately 4400 arrests of young people for one of the SB 440 offenses and these arrests represent nearly 4000 individuals as some youth were arrested more than once for an SB 440 offense. However, just because a youth has been arrested for one of the Seven Deadly Sins does not mean s/he will be tried in the adult system as prior to indictment, the Superior Court exercises prosecutorial discretion on which court, if any, the case ultimately will be heard. The Georgia Public Defense Standards Council (GPDSC) and the Governor's

Richard E. Priehs, Saginaw Valley State University

A Systematic Overview of the Murder Trial of James Altman

Trials are typically reviewed from a legal perspective. The "fair trial" question is scrutinized from the record and tested against legal precedents. Outsiders, including the appellate courts, are seldom privy to other considerations which may effect the outcome, This paper reviews several critical aspects of the process from an observer's perspective. James Altman was convicted of Second Degree Murder by a jury in November, 2005, The author was initially associated with the case as a pro bono researcher. This paper does not take issue with the juries decision or the facts as related. Rather, it focuses on systemic factors which may have led to a wrongful conviction. Specifically, it critiques the role of the prosecutor and police relative to the investigation, the contractual relationship between the court and appointed counsel, defense attorney's workload and preparation, and the predisposition of the court relative to various crucial legal rulings.

Trina Rose, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Sexual Violence and Depression

Sex assault has been shown to have many different outcomes, including depression. This presentation will look at depression as an outcome of early sex assault from a life course perspective by analyzing data from a regional data set.

Timothy Rowlands and John Johnson, Arizona State University

The Costs of the Death Penalty

This paper examines current cost-centered arguments levied by critics of the death penalty as situated within a longstanding tradition in the American legal system towards the slow, incremental abolition of the death penalty. In this examination, it will be demonstrated how the political use of the death penalty as a symbol can overshadow considerable evidence that the costs associated with the death penalty system are higher at almost every stage of the process than a comparative life imprisonment system and how, in the end, these heightened expenses are largely for naught. The majority of defendants in death penalty cases are never executed, leading to a situation in which the most costly aspects of the death penalty and the life imprisonment systems are combined. This discussion will focus on the death penalty as a morality policy, a matter of first

principles. In doing so, this paper will examine how the symbolic value of the death penalty, as a means of gaining public support, has put pressure on legal actors such as judges, prosecutors, Attorney Generals, and governors to uphold the death penalty in the face of an otherwise ubiquitous government mentality of fiscal responsibility.

Michael R. Smith, University of South Carolina, Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, and John Eyres, United States Agency for International Development.

A Theoretical Framework for Understanding Racial Profiling

A substantial and growing body of empirical research has demonstrated that police treat members of certain minority groups differently than Whites in discretionary encounters involving the invocation of police authority. When police use their authority to stop and detain citizens, most studies have found that Blacks and Hispanics are overrepresented among stops when compared to the chosen benchmark population for those racial groups. This paper sets forth a theoretical framework to explain why racial profiling analyses consistently reveal patterns of harsher treatment by police of certain minority groups. This theory, which is grounded in social psychological research on stereotype formation, assumes a non-motivational but biased response to minority citizens by the police. From this perspective, stereotype formation by the police and its consequences are largely unintentional. Implications of the theory for research, policy, and practice are discussed.

Grant Stitt, and Emmanuel Barthe, University of Nevada, Reno.

Casinos Impact on Criminogenic Patterns

Utilizing police calls for service data this study examines the relationship between crime hotspots across a gaming jurisdiction (Reno, Nevada). Conventional wisdom suggests that casinos play a role in the creation, maintenance, and nature of crime hotspots. Prior results of analyses of this relationship have been inconsistent. However, this analysis goes on to examine casinos' impacts on other criminogenic locations within the city. Specifically, this analysis looks at the city's various crime hotspots and compares them according to crime type and spatial-temporal factors. By classifying the various problematic locations using a hotspot matrix, this research sheds light on the impact of gaming on the city's overall crime problem.

Doug Swanson, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

Tragic Accidents or Mysterious Murders?: A College Town Frames Blame For River Drownings

This paper focuses on an ongoing community debate in La Crosse, Wisconsin, over the deaths of six young men who drowned in the Mississippi River in recent years. While some members of the community contend that the deaths were tragic but unrelated accidents, other citizens argue that the collective set of

circumstances points to a series of mysterious murders – perhaps committed by a “River Killer” that local authorities are unable or unwilling to bring to justice. An examination of local newspaper narratives and claims made in a televised town hall meeting shows that the narratives have resulted in the establishment of two opposing frames. Each offers a different explanation of the tragedies; each has a different perspective on blame. These competing frames complicate the efforts of community leaders who want to find a consensus of opinion that could lead to resolution and healing.

Chris Taylor, Bradford University Law School, United Kingdom
Pre-Trial Disclosure: The Good Idea that didn't Quite Catch On

This paper outlines the findings of a study into the operation of advance disclosure in the UK, by which is meant the process of the prosecution making known to the defence material gathered during the investigation, which is not used by the prosecution, but which may impact on the case by either undermining the prosecution case or assisting the defence. It is widely accepted that the procedures for disclosure of this so-called ‘unused material’, set out in the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, have never operated as intended, leaving the possibility that vital information will be withheld from the defence. Less clear, however, are the reasons why such omissions occur when such failings have a direct impact on the right to a fair trial under Article 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights. This paper provides evidence of the strategies used by investigators to circumvent the due process safeguards of the disclosure regime and, as such, is of interest to anyone concerned with the criminal justice system and the protection of human rights.

John Taylor and Kevin Cain, Glenville State College
The Adolescent Experiences of Adjudicated Adults in Rural West Virginia

This study examined the adolescent experiences of adjudicated males in rural Appalachia with the intent of assisting correctional facilities in developing therapeutic and educational programs. A total of 66 males voluntarily participated in the study. The majority of participants were Caucasian, with equal numbers coming from both married and divorced families. The most commonly committed crimes among participants included sexual abuse, breaking and entering, and sexual assault, with an average age of first incarceration of 24.3 years. However, the majority of individuals were never arrested as a juvenile. The majority of individuals were abused as adolescents, with an average of age of first abuse of 6.6 years. Thirty-eight percent of participants were identified as students with special needs while attending public schools. Twenty-six percent of study participants indicated that they had been diagnosed with a mental illness, with Bipolar Disorder and Depression as the two most commonly reported categories. When asked what the prison system could do to best prepare them for the future, 32 percent of participants stated that therapeutic communities should be established.

Joanne Terrell and Barbara Chandler, University of Alabama

A Self-Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention For Criminal Juvenile Sex Offenders: A Continuum of Care from Residential to Community Settings

This workshop will present a continuum of care model for adjudicated juvenile sex offenders from a residential setting into community placements and outpatient programs. Sexual abuse cycle and relapse prevention models traditionally used with adult offenders will be analyzed and compared with a self-regulation model of relapse prevention with underpinnings in cognitive behavioral theory. The role of a treatment team in both the residential and outpatient programs will be described and analyzed. We will also explore the role of Native American culture in the residential programs. Risk assessments, intake procedures as well as group and individual cognitive behavioral techniques will be discussed. Other treatment issues such as risk management, anger management and appropriate goal acquisitional techniques will be addresses. The role of polygraph surveillance in the community aftercare program will be discussed. We will present how the principles of the juvenile justice system are integrated into this mental health model.

Prabha Unnithan, Victor Baez, and Carla K. Flanhofer. Colorado State University
Communication and the Police: Perceived Needs and Training Program Development for a State Patrol Agency

As a result of an increasing number of public complaints, a state patrol agency began an initiative in conjunction with a land grant university to develop a communication-training program for its troopers. Although research on communication training programs in general is numerous, literature directly examining the development of programs for law enforcement agencies and their effectiveness is limited. More importantly, few articles examine the implementation and assessment of existing popular communication training programs, such as Verbal Judo. This paper first addresses the perceived needs of surveyed state patrol officers, and moves into a discussion of program development and implementation. The authors discuss how police training and “cop culture” create communication barriers and conclude by examining the initial assessment of the program that was developed.

Donald L. Yates, Albany State University and Vijayan K. Pillai, University of Texas at Arlington

A Model for Predicting the Successful Outcome of Neighborhood Community Policing Program Initiatives

The paper presents a model for evaluating the effective outcome of community policing initiatives. Several elements relating neighborhood community policing program application are examined as to their usefulness for both defining community policing, and predicting its successful outcome. Data from a 2000 survey of residents in Ponca City, Oklahoma in connection with the implementation of neighborhood community policing is utilized. A theory of neighborhood community policing effectiveness is proposed. The theory identifies several dimensions (i.e. elements) predicted to influence neighborhood

community policing outcomes. We apply Analysis of Covariance Structures (Lisrel) in estimating the causal model of the several dimensions explaining neighborhood community policing outcomes. We also assess the overall goodness of fit of the proposed model.

James Zion

The Use of Civil Proceedings to Address Crime and Potential Crime: Navajo Land Disputes in Domestic Violence

Customary land tenure persists in the Navajo Nation, on both reservation trust land and allotments in the "Checkerboard Area" of northwest New Mexico. Conflicts over land use, boundaries, applications for land use permits, and other uses, lead to conflict between neighbors. Bullying and intimidation over land use within extended family "outfits" also create conflict. Confrontations over land use can lead to severe violence, and limited law enforcement resources (including Navajo rangers not have authority to intervene) creates a vacuum that allows violent crime to flourish. It was no surprise when Navajos began using civil remedies under the Navajo Nation Domestic Abuse Protection Act of 1993 to bring land disputes before the Navajo Nation Family Court. Some Navajo judges are skeptical about the 1993 law covering land disputes, but this paper will illustrate how a civil remedy can effectively address violent crime, be a potential crime prevention tool, and offer new approaches to land disputes and associated violent crime. This paper will outline the Navajo Nation situation, applicable law, and how the author, as a domestic abuse commissioner in the Family Court of the Crownpoint Judicial District, approaches land disputes as domestic abuse cases. The paper will be based on case decisions. It will also address issues being examined by NAU graduate student Richard Paul in his studies of the Navajo Nation Rangers.

Economics (Association for Institutional Thought)

Section Coordinator: John F. Henry, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Munaf Aamir, Diana Damyanova, Mark W. Nichols, Michael J. Radzicki, and Esra Unluaslan
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

“An Agent-Based Model of Keynes’ Beauty Contest”

Keynes compared professional investment activity to a newspaper beauty contest in which contestants are asked to choose the six prettiest faces among 100 photographs. The winner of this contest is the reader(s) whose preference is closest to the average preference. In such games or contests, therefore, expectations are based not on one’s personal preference, but rather on “what average opinion expects average opinion to be.” This paper employs agent-based modeling to an adaptation of the newspaper beauty contest where participants are asked to choose a number between 0 and 100 rather than choose faces. How numbers are chosen can vary across agents and over time and the results can be compared with similar experimental studies. It is suggested that agent-based and other computational tools such as system dynamics are useful tools for examining dynamic, non-equilibrium behavior such as expectation formation.

Munaf Aamir, Diana Damyanova, Mark W. Nichols, Michael J. Radzicki, and Esra Unluaslan
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

“Rebuilding New Orleans: An Agent-Based Model”

The purpose of this paper is to present an agent-based model of the city of New Orleans that can be used to examine alternative policies for rebuilding the city. Agent-based modeling is appropriate for this task because it can explicitly examine the evolution of the heterogeneous economic, cultural, and social composition of the city. For example, citizen agents can be classified according to income and employment status, access to financing for rebuilding, home owner versus renter status, and returning resident versus temporary labor status. The model can then reveal how the socio-economic character of the city will evolve over time in response to alternative policy combinations (e.g., implementing an employer of last resort program with or without different financing options).

John Adams
University of Virginia

“Selling Baby Jesus: Commercializing the Sacred in Modern Capitalism”

R. H. Tawney and Max Weber are among those scholars who argued that the rise of Protestant values contributed to an ethos of work and savings that was fundamental to the rise of Capitalism. Karl Polanyi's thesis in *The Great Transformation* can be summarized succinctly as "In Capitalist market economies everything is for sale." Modern media and marketing techniques have facilitated as of 2005 the packaging of services and products derived from the religious traditions, creating one of America's largest and most profitable industries. The dumbing down of high church traditions in a competitive race for market shares has greatly strengthened fundamentalist and irrational tendencies in modern religious life.

Rania Antonopoulos
The Levy Economics Institute

"Gender Inequality Indicators: what they tell us and what they don't"

Focusing on the measurement of assets and government contributions, the paper will highlight the data requirements and needs for improving the GDI and GEM, review the recent measurement developments, and identify a broader agenda for developing better gender statistics to address gender inequality. The paper would present a general conceptual framework that defines the gendered differentiated access to opportunities, linking access to different sources of income, such as formal and informal employment, several types of assets (property, land, credit), government contributions and the unpaid economy. It will concentrate on identifying possible indicators to measure assets and government contributions, and evaluate them in terms of availability, reliability and relevance. It should report the progress that has taken place in recent years, assessing the shortcomings that still persist and providing suggestions for their improvement. Based on the above analysis, the paper will provide recommendations for redefining the GDI and GEM and on developing alternative measures. Finally it will make the suggestion that for improved gender equality public expenditures should target the development of infrastructure.

Glen Atkinson
University of Nevada, Reno

"Pecuniary Institutions: Their Role and Effects"

Pioneering Institutional Economics, John R. Commons, Thorstein Veblen and Wesley Mitchell, discovered and explained the rise of pecuniary institutions. Agents operating pecuniary institutions came to direct production processes. Commons documented the ascendance of pecuniary influence as he investigated working conditions. He found that finance and production were separated in some industries during the handicraft stage of production. Moreover, the rise of financial control of production was a major element leading to factory production. Veblen studied the role and effects of finance on production during the early stages of the factory system. Mitchell explicitly adopted Veblen's dichotomy of production and finance to guide his collection of data to explain the modern business cycle. The last section of the paper explains how the financialization of the economy during the last thirty years has caused a dangerously

unequal distribution of wealth and income. According to Kevin Phillips, this inequality threatens the vitality of the American economy and democracy.

Rojhat Berdan Avsar
University of Utah

“Government Debt and International Flows in Turkey: An Unsolvable Puzzle: A
Critique of Neoliberalism”

Turkey made a big step to integrate its economy to global financial market and meet another demand of neoliberal era with its financial account liberalization in the end of 80's. The new era has been characterized by restructuring of banking system and of government debt financing in accordance to needs/profitability of short-term international capital. With the hindsight of 2001 crisis, the central argument of the paper focuses destabilizing influence of “neoliberal” policies making an exclusive reference to the interplay between government securities, capital inflows and the domestic debt dynamics, which seems to constitute a contradictory unity in a long-term perspective. As a critique of “neoliberalism”, the inevitable devastating effect of this “regime switching” on economic development will also be considered with some reflections on current situation.

Erdogan Bakir
University of Utah

“Testing Marxian Crisis Theory: Real Or Financial?”

We first test the well-known hypotheses on the Marxian crisis theory in an attempt to answer the questions such as what determines the long-term trend in the profitability in the US economy and what initiates the downturn in each postwar business cycle. Secondly, as the data show relatively regular pattern between the occurrences of the financial crises and the recessions, we extend the analysis to distinguish between the financial crisis abstracted from the relations of production and the financial crisis initiated by the factors underlying the relations of the production. Finally, the profit rate equation augmented by the inclusion of the financial relations is made use of to explain the degree to which changes in the financial relations contribute to cyclical and secular trends in the profitability.

William F. Barnes
University of Portland

“Ecological and Institutional Economics: Working Towards a Mutually Beneficial Relationship”

Ecological and institutional economists have much in common, including their basic critique of neoclassical economic theory and its application. The economy is beholden to all kinds of human "frailty," such as our tendency to lock into culturally and historically determined modes of behavior - and economists in both schools recognize the importance of grounded, inductive research investigation focusing on these patterns. Both stress a cross-disciplinary, evolutionary, pragmatic approach to problem solving. One might argue, however, that it would be mutually beneficial if the bridge between the two schools of thought was wider and stronger. In the spirit of deepening the conversation, this paper maps out shared common ground between institutional and ecological economics and the genuine sources of tension and disagreement, including friction over long standing issues such as the jobs-environment "tradeoff." It argues that we must work towards institutional design that preserves the welfare of future generations even as we work to mitigate poverty today, and that these two goals must be part of the same broad agenda.

Mehdi Ben Guirat
University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Dependency in the Maghreb”

Since the collapse of the colonial rule, the newly independent countries of the Maghreb (Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. AMU- Arab Maghreb Union) are still growing at a less than satisfactory growth rate and are at the same time heavily dependent on their economic relations with Europe. These two problems in themselves are generated because of the limited ability of these countries to have complete control over their productive resources combined with a very low AMU economic integration. I will argue that this situation exists because of certain exterior factors that were imposed upon these countries. I will present an overview of the dependency theory and argue that periphery countries like AMU are trapped in a periphery-center relationship with the major developed countries. I will lay out how Periphery-center relationships create a technological and a financial dependency that locks the gap between underdeveloped countries and the rest of the developed world. Lastly I will advance the benefits of a greater AMU market or union as a possible remedy for this dependency.

Sebastian Berger

University of Bremen

“The ‘Substantive – Formal’ distinction – a reevaluation of its original meaning and its potential for the integration of modern heterodox economics”

The full meaning and significance of the “substantive – formal” distinction for modern heterodox economics, its important influence on the developments in European institutionalism and its links to American pragmatism have rarely been taken into account. A recovery of these intraparadigmatic losses seems to have the potential to inform and improve the modern development of modern heterodox economic theory (Elsner 1986). The “substantive - formal” distinction in the tradition of K. Polanyi useful for the integration of modern heterodox economics (O’Hara 2000). However, the full meaning and potential of the “substantive-formal” distinction can only be understood when its pre-Polanyi origins, starting with M. Weber, K. Mannheim and P. Tillich are taken into account. Their influence led to additional insights in the workings of A. Lowe (Ganßmann 1998) and K. William Kapp (Kapp 1961, 1965). The present paper aims at reconstructing the concept’s history, meanings and reevaluating its significance for the unity of modern heterodox economics.

Alper Birdal
University of Utah

“Concentration in the Banking Sector and Financial Stability: The Turkish Experience”

Especially looking at the industrial development in underdeveloped countries, many heterodox economists realized that concentration takes place in developing countries at an earlier stage of development, which in turn becomes a factor that arrests the development process due to the non-conformity between the scale and market size requirements of imported technologies and the actual level of aggregate demand in underdeveloped economies. Another interesting aspect of the impact of concentration of capital has been observed in the financial sector in underdeveloped economies, especially in the neoliberal era. The concentration in the banking sector has a wide variety of influences on the institutional structure of financial sector in underdeveloped economies. The Turkish experience showed that increased concentration in the banking sector creates dichotomized financial markets that has built-in dynamics for instability, and concentration actually mainly becomes a buffer that protects the interests of international finance capital.

Ozden Birkan
University of Utah

“Short Term Interest Rate as a Policy Tool under Alternative Exchange Rate Regimes: the Case of Turkey”

Since late 1980s, the Turkish treasury has been able maintain a stable domestic demand for government securities only through a combination of high interest rates, strong currency and inflation, making it profitable for the banks to arbitrage between FX and T-Bills. Open FX positions, soaring inflation and CA deficits as well as the dependence of international reserves on capital flows are the unsustainable results of such debt finance. As the “impossible (unholy) trinity” concept suggests the CB has limited scope for interest rate policy in case of an exchange rate peg. Yet the existing pattern suggests the scope for interest rate policy is limited for the Turkish CB even under a free float regime. Hence the question “What difference did the recent free float make in terms of the independence and effectiveness of the interest rate tool?” is an interesting one. This study investigates the effectiveness of interbank interest rate as a monetary policy tool under different exchange rate regimes within a VAR framework over the period 1990-2005.

Aristidis Bitzenis
University Of Macedonia
John Marangos
Colorado State University
Andreas Andronikidis
University of Macedonia

“FDI, International Trade and Institutional reform in Bulgaria”

Institutional reforms are considered to be the most challenging and decisive task for reformers in transitions economies. The paper examines the interaction between FDI and international trade in Bulgaria, on the basis of successful structural and institutional reforms. After 1989, major changes took place in the political and economical landscape in Bulgaria. Bulgaria has managed to successfully reform institutions and as a result liberalisation policies were effective in the transition to a market economy. This is evident by the entrance of Bulgaria in the EU in 2007, after adopting Copenhagen Criteria. In this context, liberalisation policies and successful institutional reforms encouraged significant FDI inflows and re-orientation of trade activities towards EU members. Our empirical research suggests that FDI and international trade are both complements and substitutes also in the case of Bulgaria, as economic theory indicates.

W. Robert Brazelton
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Leon H. Keyserling: Economic Policy and its Relevance : Then and Now”

The paper will begin with a brief background to the major accomplishment in relation to the legislative accomplishments of Keyserling in relation to the New Deal and the Fair Deal. It will then look at the major policy and analysis of Keyserling's economics and their relation to Tugwell and Institutional Theory. This will include his views towards the inevitability of large scale business in the modern industrial world and his policies in relation to them as Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors to the President (Truman). It will then go into his views towards constant, balanced (micro/macro) full employment/full production growth over time at the maximum rate of growth possible. It will then go into his views on countercyclical anti-inflationary fiscal policy different from orthodox theory; and his views on monetary policy with a special emphasis upon his view concerning the “Accord” or 1951 and his constant and strong opposition to it, then and now. The final part will deal with the relevance to his analysis both then and now.

Richard Brinkman, June Brinkman
Portland State University

"Veblenian Economics: Toward the Unity of Knowledge"

The purpose of the paper is two-fold. One is to demonstrate why and how Veblenian economics can serve as a basis for a unity of knowledge, as to synthesis and integration. The quest for a unity of knowledge has also been discussed by others in the social sciences (this literature will be covered). The quest for a unity of knowledge, but from the vantage of the physical sciences, has also been proposed by Edward O. Wilson in his book: *Consilience*. That the social sciences can be united, relates to what Ralph Linton, *The Tree of Culture*, dealt with in terms of the banyan tree, as a process of culture diffusion. And secondly, such a unity of knowledge as an expanded version of the traditional Veblenian Dichotomy, in the form of the Veblen-Dewey-Kuznets Dichotomy, can in turn serve to originate a culture serving as humankind's social DNA. This will relate to science not as positivism, devoid of the normative, but rather as an empirical science controlled by Dewey's instrumentalism.

Christopher Brown,
Arkansas State University

"Financial Engineering and Effective Demand: The Linkages"

Financial engineering is homologous with the process of *securitization*—that is, the conversion of hitherto illiquid IOUs or cash flows of various types to standardized, marketable securities. This paper examines the contribution of financial engineering, and specifically the development of a structured financial instrument known as the *asset backed security* (ABS), to the growth of effective demand in the United States since 1988 (when the ABS was introduced). By morphing into securities, consumer receivables gain entrance to a vast new market which at present is (approximately) co-extensive with the aggregate of professionally managed pools of financial assets worldwide. Financial engineering, in combination with the extraordinary expansion of institutional portfolios, has resulted in a quantum increase in the availability of consumer loans. Financial engineering has supplied a powerful stimulus to the demand for consumer goods (including imports), but has also contributed to a worrisome, and perhaps unsustainable, buildup of household debt.

Luis F. Brunstein
Rowan University

“Evaluating alternative policies for a country in crisis: Argentina today”

Currently close to forty percent of the population in Argentina is below the poverty line and about fourteen percent is indigent. The official unemployment rate is about twelve percent and so it is the underemployment rate. Of those who work about half are not officially registered with the government and their real wages fell by a third since 2001. Meanwhile, the government’s main economic policy consists in devaluing its currency to improve the competitiveness of the country’s agricultural exports. The revenues from the taxes levied on exports are used to pay for many social programs. Critics argue that the stated goals of growth with equity cannot be achieved because the current economic policy promotes inflation and does not significantly alter the economic and the social structure of the country. Taking into consideration the social and economic structure, the current political situation and the place of Argentina in the world I criticize the current policy and I offer alternative paths to achieve growth with greater equity.

Michael C. Carroll
Bowling Green State University
Neil Reid
University of Toledo

“Social Capital and Cluster-based Economic Development”

The social capital literature spans a variety of disciplines and has been seen too often seen as a panacea to a wide variety of social challenges. Parts of the literature do, however uniquely address the core principles of cluster-based economic development. Cluster-based economic development is directly concerned with getting often large networks or groups with diverse economic interests to work together toward a common goal. Cluster groups cannot--by their very nature--rely on traditional hierarchal forms of organization with their formal, sequential power structures. Motivating people becomes a subtle, more systemic, process of identifying the benefits of group membership and eliciting behavior that reinforces the group as well as meets the immediate economic needs of the individual. The purpose of this paper is to show how cluster-based economic development policies are more effective when viewed from a social capital perspective. The paper gives examples of successful cluster-bases policies and provides a theoretical grounding for the cluster-based approach.

Dell P. Champlin, Dixie State College of Utah
Janet T. Knoedler, Bucknell University

“The Media on the ‘Race to the Bottom’: Why they won’t ask who is killing the middle class”

Over the past two decades, economists across the ideological divide have debated the question of who is killing the American middle class. Yet this question, arguably the central question for working Americans, has largely been ignored by the mainstream media, aside from the crusade launched by “Lou Dobbs Tonight.” In this paper we will use neoclassical, propaganda, and institutionalist models of the media industry to examine the inadequacy of the coverage of this question by the mainstream media. We will argue that the proximate causes identified by economists for the hollowing of the American middle class—corporate outsourcing, neoliberal trade policies, and technological displacement—have been disregarded by the media because they don’t fit the master narrative being spun by the mainstream media about twenty-first century America. We will conclude that, in order to maintain the myth of American supremacy, the media has sacrificed reporting for story-telling.

Shakuntala Das,
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Indian Modes of Production and the Institutions of Money and Gender:
An Evolutionary Approach”

The paper critically analyzes and theoretically conceptualizes the transition of Indian society from precapitalism to capitalism within the context of Indian mode of production. In this transition, the process of primitive capital accumulation has led to the evolution of a myriad of institutions and has a profound impact on economic, political and cultural aspects of Indian society. This multifaceted influence has affected the intricate interconnections among money, gender and caste within the mode of production leading to the emergence of a historical cultural theory of monetary production.

Alan W. Dyer
Northeastern University

“Dementia Praecox, part II: An institutional analysis of Prosperity Gospel”

Institutional economists understand the emotional appeal intelligent design holds for many people. We see it in the continued dominance of price theory in non-evolutionary economics, which clings to the belief that an invisible force functions behind the screen of market transactions, guaranteeing both individual and social welfare. Can we be surprised that afoot in the broader community is a reaffirmation of pre-scientific make-believe? This paper asks whether or not the rise of religious fundamentalism in the United States contradicts the pragmatic outlook in evolutionary economics, whereby common sense pluralism wins out eventually over superstition, belligerent patriotism, and shameless profiteering? I explore this question by focusing on “Prosperity Gospel” as an example of our modern dementia praecox, emphasizing the explicit pecuniary nature of its religious appeal. I look to Thorstein Veblen, William James, and John Dewey for guidance in formulating a research agenda for an institutionalist analysis of this latest union of religion and business in the United States.

Adem Y. Elveren
University of Utah

“Social Security Reform in Turkey: A Critical Perspective”

Social Security represents an essential part of the welfare state. In today’s world, with the retirement of the baby boom generation with projected longer average life expectations, and lower fertility rates, social security has become a more problematic issue. Considering the debate on partial privatization of Social Security in the US and the failure with Britain’s 25-year experiment of pension reform, the issue has taken on more importance recently. I shall examine Social Security reform in Turkey by analyzing some main macroeconomic and demographic indicators and projections on the new pension scheme, namely the Individual Retirement System from a critical perspective by discussing the “welfare state”. In particular, this study will focus on the impact of the proposed (partial) privatization of Social Security on the welfare of the middle and low-income classes, and hence the issue of possible increased inequality. The small and highly volatile nature of the financial markets is a central obstacle for the efficient operation of the “new system.”

Benan Eres
Ankara University

“Profit Rate in the Age of Neo-Liberalism: The Turkish Example”

This paper aims at exploring the general picture of the profitability in the Turkish economy between 1968 and 2000 with special reference to the economic policy regimes and the institutional setup. This period covers two distinct and broad economic policy regimes of Import Substitution Industrialization and Export Promotion. The dividing line is drawn in 1980, when wholesale liberalization is initiated in Turkey under the military regime, established by September 1980 military takeover. Our findings lend support to the view that one of the most important elements in this dramatic policy shift is the stagnating profitability. However, the trend of the profit rate suggests that the post-1980 period can be divided into two sub-periods, latter of which is marked by (full) liberalization in line with neo-liberal policies. This seemingly less-dramatic policy shift from somehow managed export promotion to extensive liberalization is launched without regards to profitability. On the contrary, the profit rate shows initially a declining trend and further increasing volatility after the neo-liberal policies are introduced.

Gladys Foster
Centennial, Colorado

“International Trade in a Flat World: A Fable”

Following the Revolution of 2006 in the United States, the new liberal government appointed a commission dominated by institutionalists to make recommendations regarding the following matters:

- World currency: A Bretton-Woods type conference to determine what should be the new international currency--the dollar, the euro, the yen, the yuan, or SDRs--and to reform the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization to reflect a progressive economic philosophy.
- The corporation: An institutional entity comprised of representatives from major nations to oversee multinational corporations regarding incorporation; bilateral, regional, and international treaties on trade; and tax, worker, and environmental issues in trade.
- Education: Free public education for everyone in the US who qualifies from Head Start through college.
- The Internet: Internet access for every young person in the US, to promote “globalization from below,” both in the community and in the world.

Wei Ge
Bucknell University

“Institutional Economics and Transitional Economies: Some Analytical Issues”

It is argued in literature that two schools of thought might have heavily influenced the policy developments in transitional economies, with distinctive economic and social outcomes. While Russia and countries in Central and Eastern Europe subscribed to the so-called “Washington consensus”, the pattern of China’s transition is seen by some as a reasonably good fit to the “evolutionary-institutionalist perspective”. This study attempts to assess the validity of this argument and to raise, on that basis, some analytical issues that may warrant further scholarly investigations.

Michael K. Green
SUNY-Oneonta

“Measuring the Emotional Component of the Economy”

Several economists have recognized that economic institutions have emotional components. Osgood has identified three polarities of emotional meaning—positive/negative, active/passive, and strong/weak. The economic optimism/pessimism polarity can be measured by stock market up-trends and downtrends, the Confidence Ratio, the U.S. Consumer Confidence Index, and the Junk-to-Treasury Credit Spread. The strong/weak polarity can be measured by Barron's Big Money poll, Investors Intelligence Advisors' Survey, American Association Of Independent Investors survey, Money managers' survey, Shiller's Valuation Confidence Index, Advance/Decline Line, Hedge Funds activity, VIX, Market Vane's Bullish Consensus, Daily Sentiment Index, CONSENSUS Bullish Sentiment, and other indicators. The CBOE Put/Call Ratio, margin debt, trading volume, net new cash flows into stock mutual funds, Smart Money Flow Index, The ISEE index, and other such indicators can measure the active/passive polarity. Finally, these indicators are applied to the current situation to argue that the US economy is on a long-term downward trajectory.

Winston Griffith
Bucknell University

“The Evolution of Caribbean Agriculture”

Although Caribbean countries were incorporated into the international economy almost four hundred years ago to produce agricultural commodities, Caribbean agriculture has not attained a high level of evolution. Indeed, Sir Arthur Lewis' assertion some years ago that Caribbean agriculture is a dying industry seems to be coming true. This paper seeks to determine why the state of Caribbean agriculture is not fundamentally different from what it was three hundred years ago. It concludes that external and internal elements, particularly the attitudes of owners of Caribbean agricultural resources, have contributed to the low evolution of Caribbean agriculture.

Eric Hake

Eastern Illinois University

“A New View of Comparative Economics”

My paper will argue comparative economics courses provide an opportunity to inject realism, and institutional theory, into the undergraduate curriculum. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the creation of transitional economics courses, Comparative Economics, as a subject area, is in need of redirection. A useful direction would be to reintroduce many of the insights possible within a unified comparative economic approach. Eschewing the grand tradition of the three isms, this course and its texts could be reorganized to introduce students to the recent advances in economics, many of which call into question the material currently taught in principles courses. The nature of market systems, the need for an economic theory capable of explaining non market economies, the role of culture and evolution in economic analysis, can and should be integrated into an applied course such as comparative economics. My paper will seek to explain the ease with which this course could be reorganized to provide an alternative to mainstream economic theory.

John Hall, Portland State University
Udo Ludwig, University of Leipzig

“Economic Convergence and Factor Price Equalization Across German Regions: Importance of Institutions”

This paper challenges the convergence hypothesis advanced by Robert Barro and Xavier Sala-i-Martin as applied to explain forces behind, patterns exhibited by, and time line for German regional convergence. We consider the importance of institutions that are behind slow per capita growth in the eastern region that arithmetically rules out convergence. Institutions have changed the eastern region’s industrial structure suggesting this region will lag behind over the long term. Relaxing the assumption that diminishing returns drives interregional capital flows leads us to consider the effects of interregional labor flows. Instead of convergence in per capita output through a catching up, factor price equalization better explains our empirical findings, suggesting that the eastern region is undergoing an adjustment phase, though with undesired policy outcomes.

F. Gregory Hayden
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Methodology to Apply Institutional Principles and Legal Criteria to Determine Efficiency: A Case Study Regarding Educational Finance”

Many public elementary and secondary school systems are a mess; funding is inadequate for many school districts, teacher’s pensions are generally under funded, school district consolidation battles rage in both the courts and legislative bodies of many states, courts have taken over the school system in some districts and states, and so forth. This paper reports on the methodology and results of a study that (1) designs a methodology to organize the study of the flow of funds in Nebraska’s elementary and secondary school systems in order to (a) make equity decisions and (b) and assess the adequacy of funding with regard to need; and (2) evaluates the systems with regard to policy changes necessary to accomplish normative criteria established in state law. The paper emphasizes the institutionalist principles utilized to complete the study and how the principles are applied.

John F. Henry
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“On ‘Bad Decision’”

In a recent book, *The Working Poor*, David Shipler argues that poverty is the result of societal forces and bad decision-making on the part of the poor. I argue that bad decisions cannot be a cause of poverty; rather poverty is a natural consequence of the nature of a capitalist economy. In the process of arguing my case, I demonstrate why, theoretically, decisions cannot be “bad” in themselves; the link between emphasis on decision-making and neoclassical economic theory; and develop the arguments of Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and Thorstein Veblen on the relation between capitalism and poverty.

P. Sai-wing Ho
University of Denver

“Hans Singer, comparative development policies, and multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the WTO”

To mainstream economists, Singer’s name has been solely associated with the alleged deterioration in the terms of trade of the primary exporting countries. A closer examination of his works suggests that in comparing alternative trade and development policies, he rejected frameworks that emphasize allocative efficiency. What he employed instead gives recognition to structural differences between the developed and less developed countries (LDCs), and could trigger Myrdal’s backwash effects on the latter group of countries. Such effects could be aggravated by the activities of multinational corporations investing in the LDCs, which reflect highly unequal power in the international market place. The implication is for the LDCs to industrialize through import- or export-substitution or some combination thereof, and to channel foreign investment activities away from primary products and direct them into stimulating local industrial productivity. These broader considerations constitute a more illuminating way of comparing development policies. To the extent they relate not just to trade but also investment policies, the considerations also shed some light on the debates surrounding recent World Trade Organization sponsored multilateral negotiations.

Sara Hsu
University of Utah

“Toward an Economic Science: Evidentialist Economics”

Using a method of that I call “Evidentialist Economics”, economists can use existing data from financial institutions pertaining to the individual that can speak to the effects of the macroeconomy and institutions on particular individuals or social groups, as well as help to refine institutions according to the needs and actual practices of individuals. It is entirely my invention, based upon understanding economic evidence or lack of evidence. Unlike neoclassical theory, this new method of study is not steeped in assumptions regarding economic behavior, although some assumptions must be made in order to build a representative model. It attempts to rely, however, upon economic evidence, rather than upon unreal and imaginary mechanisms. I introduce a relatively unused methodology in this analysis, the Boolean approach, which allows researchers to capture individual nuances as they apply to agents and institutions alike.

Clare Hushbeck
Department of State Affairs, AARP

“Attempts to Shrink State and Local Government: The Proliferation of Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR)”

For several years, small-government conservatives have had as a primary objective reducing the size of state and local governments based on a formula of inflation and population growth. So far, Colorado has been the only state actually to pass one of these TABOR measures, in 1992. Yet in November 2005 Colorado’s citizens voted to suspend the law for five years to allow the state to recover from the radical budget cuts that TABOR had mandated since 2000. Despite Colorado’s unhappy experience, at least a dozen states have a potential TABOR in the works for 2006. TABOR has the ability to decimate these states’ health, education, transportation and public safety services, and yet promoters insist the contrary—that limiting the growth of government will strengthen states’ economies. This paper explores the many facets of this intensifying debate, and suggests reasons so many Americans support TABORs contrary to their own interests.

Ozge Izdes
University of Utah

“A Comparative Discussion on Essence of Polanyi’s Thinking in *The Great Transformation*”

Although *The Great Transformation* was published in 1944, it has been rediscovered lately, and has become a popular text among social scientists who dream and try to develop theories about a better society to live in. We live in a world that is ruled by the market that is freed from the regulations that protect human existence. On the other hand we live in a world where many people have lost their faith in the prediction that market economy will collapse as a result of its contradictions. In this historical context, the emergence of search for other alternatives that are less ‘radical’ and more ‘realistic’ is understandable. The aim of this paper is to compare Polanyi’s thinking with Marxism and Institutionalism that claim ‘Another Alternative is Possible!’ in terms of their understanding of economy, human nature (and it’s compatibility with capitalism), and the political agenda they offer.

Yongbok Jeon
University of Utah

“Balance-of-Payment-Constrained Growth: the Case of China”

This study aims at testing the validity of the balance-of-payment-constrained growth model, which is considered to be an alternative approach against mainstream growth theory, in explaining the unprecedented economic achievement of China for last two decades. This research is expected to contribute to the alternative approach in two ways. First, this study will go beyond the preceding studies which have dominantly concentrated on developed economies, and thereby extend this alternative approach up to even transitional economy of, in particular, China. Second, by utilizing recent development of Johansen procedure for cointegration analysis, this study will enhance methodological rigor of empirical studies in this tradition. In terms of preliminary investigation upon correlation between import and export in China, a multi-equation time series model is required to estimate income elasticity of import.

Colleen F. Johnson and Jeffery L. Johnson
Eastern Oregon University

The Commodification of Babies, Sex, and Information: Limits on the Market's Reach”

Ever expanding markets and the relentless pursuit of the commodification of all resources has elicited everything from outright distain to applause. Marx viewed with deep suspicion capitalism's willingness to see all things as commodities; while, more recently, Landes and Posner (1978) argued that a formal market for babies would resolve the apparent shortage of “adoptable” babies. How should we view this ever-widening zone of the market? Should everything be assigned property rights or should there be a limit on what the market can allocate?

Fadhel Kaboub
Denison University and University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Employer of Last Resort Policy *with* Institutional Adjustment Planning: A Plan for Tunisia”

ELR is a robust model capable of eliminating unemployment and providing price stability, but it might face implementation problems if introduced without careful attention to institutional adjustment effects. Forster's theory of institutional adjustment is suggested as a valuable blueprint to plan for institutional adjustment resulting from ELR's implementation. The principles of technological determination, minimal dislocation, recognized interdependence, and coevolutionary sustainability are reviewed in to demonstrate how ELR can be successfully introduced in the case of Tunisia. ELR *without* institutional adjustment planning will not be successful and will hurt ELR's reputation in the long run. Gradual introduction of ELR with careful attention to institutional adjustment is the key to ELR's success in Tunisia. The paper suggests that ELR must use the existing institutional structure in Tunisia (consisting of “a solidarity network” and Active Labor Market Policies) as a springboard to phase in the program. Finally, the paper proposes a concrete institutional adjustment solution to the problem of structural and technological change.

Sherry D. Kasper
Maryville College

“An Institutional Analysis of Payday Lending: The Case of Tennessee”

This paper draws on the institutional analysis of John Commons and Alan Schmid as a basis for studying the growth of the payday lending industry using the case of Tennessee. First, the rapid growth of payday lending in Tennessee illustrates similar national changes. Second, as one of 23 states that legalized payday lending in the 1990s, Tennessee provides a means to study how the situation, structure and performance changed during the growth of this industry. To complete the case study, initially, the paper describes the evolution of the industry, including the actions of key players in the media and the legislature, prior to legalization. Second, it describes the progression of industry after the legalization of payday lending. Third, it draws on Schmid’s model to offer an institutional interpretation of the emergence of payday lending in Tennessee. It concludes with identifying questions for further investigation.

Robert Kemp
Ohio Northern University

“The Institutional Arrangements of Medical Transactions”

There are four types of institutional arrangement that shape medical decisions. First, a physician can be employed directly and the system can influence choice through a hierarchical arrangement. Second, the doctor may be an independent agent who contracts with a group of organizations that pay for health care, such as managed care. The payer can set criteria through the contractual relationship. Third, doctor, and payer are embedded within the confines of a single budget; the doctor is expected to react to feedback in an arrangement of commonly shared values and goals with specified resource limitations. Four, the doctor may be an entrepreneur contracting independently with insurers, the government, and consumers. Each of the four institutional arrangements is modeled using a social fabric matrix. Each arrangement puts the patient in a unique role with regard to agency. Each is modeled with the view of social control of cost, quality, and effectiveness of care. Each of the institutional arrangements has inherent limitations for control and improvement.

Robert Kemp
Ohio Northern University

“Medical Dominance and the Institutions of Health Care Delivery”

Medical doctors are central to the instrumental valuation in the delivery of health care. They have economic relations with hospitals, the pharmaceutical industry, health insurers and the government agencies. The concept of medical dominance is reviewed in relation to the concept of institutional dominance. Medical dominance has been diminished in the US along with the corporate transformation of the delivery of health care and the role of the government in the finance of medical care. Physicians have lost both autonomy and authority, even though dependence on doctor’s decisions has become more pronounced. In sharp contrast, within single-payer and publicly delivered health care systems outside of the US, professional dominance has been strengthened with a renewed emphasis on the clinical imperative and political control by the profession. Institutional change in the US system will require a renewed medical dominance and the use of technology from sources outside of clinical medicine, such as economic evaluation, epidemiology, and public health medicine.

Yan Liang
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Engendering the Monetary Circuit in the Post Keynesian Theory of Monetary Production”

Post Keynesian monetary circuit theory captures the essence of the capitalist production while Feminist economics elucidates the reproduction processes. These two traditions can be mutually informed. This paper attempts to formulate a Post Keynesian-Feminist framework of monetary production and reproduction and to derive policy implications. It is to argue that both production and reproduction need to be financed and therefore, both are subject to the prerogative of the power relation embedded in the monetary system. In the monetary circuit, the household sector is bestowed with the least power to acquire monetary financing yet shoulders the major costs of social reproduction. Moreover, the market mechanism and the ensued power distribution tend to put reproduction in jeopardy by constraining and destabilizing the flow/supply of monetary resources. Therefore, the State, which is not fettered by the market forces in the monetary circuit, must step in to ensure the smooth flow of money (among other provisioning) to enable and facilitate the reproduction process.

Milton D. Lower
Austin, Texas

“Economic Science: Evolution or Intelligent Design”

Abstract: This paper will highlight important parallels between the ongoing debate regarding biological evolution versus intelligent design, on the one hand, and the development of evolutionary versus self-regulating market conceptions of the nature and functioning of the economy. After laying out the general terms of the debate on the nature of biological "science," the paper will turn to the history of economic thought. Orthodox economics from Adam Smith forward will be analyzed as essentially a theory of intelligent design, and this will be contrasted with the evolutionary economics of Veblen, Ayres, and their followers

John Marangos
Colorado State University

“What Factors Determine the Decline in Student Enrollments in Economics in Australia?”

Recent data continues to reveal the unwelcoming situation for the economics profession in Australia, as aggregate enrolments continue falling: in 2000 there were 8,713 undergraduate students enrolled in economics, while in 2001 there was a reduction by 10.15% to 7,828 students and in 2002 there was a further reduction of 5.76% to 7,377 students enrolled in economics. The purpose of this paper is to empirically determine the factors that account to the reduction in enrollments in economics in Australian universities. The results of this study outlining empirically the significant factors for the reduction in economics enrollments can be used by faculty and administrators in the economics departments to devise appropriate policies to stabilize and increase enrolments.

Anne Mayhew
University of Tennessee

"From Pragmatism to Technocracy to PROGRESS: Metaphysics and Decline"

Abstract: Is there a metaphysical imperative? The history of American Institutional thought over the 20th century can be read as testament that there is. The same can be said for much of recent American and world history. Thorstein Veblen, writing as an American pragmatist when pragmatism was in full flower, saw human history as contingent. Although driven by the confluence of "technology" and science that had developed in the 19th century, Veblen saw no certain promise in this confluence of answers to mankind's eternal questions, and he doubted that the humans would be content with the greater material comfort that the confluence afforded. Perhaps he was right.

Emel Memis, Ozge Ozay

University of Utah

“Essay on Feminist Economics Paradigm: Reiterating the Manifestations of Gender Inequalities”

The departure point for the feminist economics is a protest against the andocentric views and the gender blindness of the economics profession. Starting from the 1870s, with the first feminist economics wave, the effort has been on the incorporation of the unique experiences of women in the economy to the profession, which has been lacked in the current paradigm of the neoclassical economics. This aim of this essay is to capture the dynamics of feminist economics by comparing it with the other economic paradigms. Feminist economists use the concept of gender as an analytical category to account for the interactions of social norms and institutions including the legal framework, stigmatized by gender with the economy. We will first explore the question of why gender is and should be an analytical category. Then we will discuss some of the peculiarities of feminist economics paradigm vis-à-vis the neoclassical and Marxian economic paradigms.

Ranganath Murthy

Bucknell University

“Offshoring and the Indian Economy”

The Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Sector in India—which runs the gamut from lowly call-center jobs to highly-skilled software programming and research and development—has been booming since the 1990s. Not all of India is shining, as the results of the last election demonstrated, when the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party was voted out. This paper attempts to provide some historical perspective. What are the factors that led to offshoring to India? How has the offshoring boom affected the Indian economy—for better and for worse? The paper concludes with some speculations on the future of offshoring, and its implications for the Indian economy.

Uma Narayan
Vassar College

“The Ethics of Water Privatization”

The vast proliferation of discourses, particularly in official channels, on "water privatization" attests to the importance of the issue raised under its rubric. Simultaneously, it has the effect of rendering the phrase "water privatization" increasingly murky. Issues that are inadequately addressed include the heady and confusing ethical issues that have traditionally been the purview of social philosophers. For example, in what sense is water a human rights issue? Which institutions have an obligation to protect and ensure these rights? In addition, how do current water-allocation and water-provision policies within and across nation-states meet or violate standards of justice with respect to individual citizens and fairness across nation-states? This paper will examine these philosophical questions with an eye to determining how adequately they are addressed by water privatization as it is now conventionally practiced in the Third World.

Mark Nichols, University of Nevada, Reno
Michael Radzicki, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Oleg Pavlov, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

“Dynamics of Functional Finance”

The purpose of this paper is to report on the most recent version of a Post Keynesian-Institutionalist-System Dynamics model that is being built by the authors. In particular, the details of the banking, fiscal authority, and monetary authority sectors will be examined, and simulations based on chartalism, Lerner's theory of functional finance, and the more modern Post Keynesian theories of endogenous money, will be presented. Future directions for the model, including an examination of employer of last resort programs, will be discussed.

Christopher J. Niggle
University of Redlands

“Evolutionary Keynesianism: The Institutionalist approach to Macroeconomics”

This paper attempts to adumbrate an informal macroeconomic model of cycles and growth consistent with the work published by authors working within the Institutionalist and Post Keynesian traditions. The evolutionary Keynesian approach to theory and policy is compared and contrasted with both New Keynesian models of business cycles, monetary economics and stabilization policy, and New Endogenous Growth theory models. The latter are portrayed as forming the basis for the “new consensus” macroeconomic models which have transformed the neo-liberal “Washington consensus” regarding policy over the past decade.

Anton Oleinik
Memorial University of Newfoundland

“Uses and Abuses of Sexuality in Social Interactions: The Russian Case”

The coordination with the Self, other persons and the material environment is impossible without relying on a number of supports. These supports, both material and institutional, constitute the architecture of three types of social action: familiar, normal and justifiable. A deficit of appropriate supports of interaction, e.g. institutional devices such as legal norms do not exist or function properly, leaves the actor with no choice but to count on his or her body. The data collected with the help of a series of in-depth interviews and secondary sources show that abuses of sexuality result from references to the human body either in an unsuitable format or in inappropriate spheres of everyday life. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used in the content-analysis, their results appear convergent. The analysis of the behavior in the situations of a deficit of adequate supports calls for finding a compromise between the assumptions of determinism and freedom of action. The actor engages in “doing-it-yourself” and adapting the existing supports to the requirements of social interactions in which he or she takes part.

Jairo J. Parada

University of Missouri-Kansas City and Universidad del Norte-Barranquilla-Colombia.

“A Heterodox Assessment on Economic Policy in Colombia: Structures and Agency”

In this paper I analyze Colombian economic policy during the last fifteen years (1990-2004) from a heterodox and institutionalist perspective. I claim this is an economic policy inspired by the neoclassical orthodox paradigm and that its only successful result has been lowering inflation. Later I explain why this policy has been imposed based on the notions of structure and individual and collective agency, criticizing it from a heterodox perspective. Finally, I elaborate on some elements of an alternative economic policy giving some theoretical foundations, followed by conclusions.

Janice Peterson

Government Accountability Office

“Institutional Economics: A Framework for Policy Analysis”

The ability of institutional economics to provide a framework for examining economic policy issues that is reality-based, holistic and dynamic is certainly an important part of any answer to the question: “What’s right with institutional economics?” Ron Stanfield has said that: “Effective economic policy is inseparable from the fundamental function of the economic process and its place in human society, that is, the provisioning of the human life process.” This paper will outline the ways in which institutional theory can guide our consideration of economic policy through its definition of economics and the performance criteria used to judge economic outcomes, and its views on the place of values in economic analysis and on the relationship between the government and the economy. The usefulness of using institutional economics as a framework for policy analysis will be illustrated with current economic policy issues.

Clifford S. Poirot Jr.
Shawnee State University

“Ecology, Economic Calculation, and Institutional Economics”

Institutional Economics has at best an uneasy relationship with the premise that economic calculation is a necessary component of the process of material provisioning. Most Institutionalists reject the premise that scarcity is a universal feature of human societies that arises as a consequence of "infinite wants and limited resources." Scarcity is thus viewed as a consequence of the social organization of the economy. This paper argues that the rejection of scarcity as defined above is appropriate. However, there is still a need to take into account ecological costs and benefits. The reality of ecological costs and benefits arises due to the need for humans to capture energy from the environment to sustain material life processes. Thus human societies must confront ways to resolve problems of ecological adaptation through institutions that can channel wants and needs into sustainable paths. This raises potentially difficult questions about the long term sustainability of industrial development under existing institutional and technological arrangements.

Robert E. Prasch
Middlebury College

“The Economics of Water Privatization”

In both OECD and Third World nations, more and more people are experiencing the private provision of water. As with the privatization of electricity in the United States, this trend has been less a consequence of an upsurge in popular demand than the consequence of an agenda driven from above. Despite reservations on the part of much of the public being served most mainstream economists, in particular those associated with international lending agencies, embrace water privatization as a policy that will efficiently provide clean affordable water to the world's growing population. The proposed paper will reexamine the assumptions, stated and unstated, underlying the economic arguments for water privatization. Are these assumptions violated in markets for water? If so, how? Is it the case that markets will always fail in the case of water, or can some components of the system be usefully privatized? If so, what parts, and how should these be regulated, if at all?

Nancy E. Rose
California State University, San Bernardino

“The Culture Wars Come Home: Analyzing My Experiences on the Professor Watch List”

In this paper, I describe my experiences during the 2004-2005 academic year being placed on the Professor Watch List, and analyze these experiences in light of the reactionary attack on academia. The initial description of these experiences helps concretize the events. The attacks began during the summer, 2004 with a disruption in a large lecture general education class, Perspectives on Gender, which led to calling the campus police. It escalated to distributing flyers to students going in to this class during the following fall, putting up posters denouncing myself and two other women who teach this class, including naming the three of us to the Professor Watch List and calling for a boycott of our classes. It also led to two organized discussions, one chaired by the university president, and both of them abysmal. I also describe responses from the administration and from other campus entities. I then use this experience to look at the ascendancy of reactionaries/ conservatives, including their attacks on academia. Using the rhetoric of free speech, conservatives have been claiming that “liberal” professors dominate the university and that those of us who are “biased” should be reported on the Professor Watch List. Intending to stifle free discussion, they have been having some success.

Khalid Saeed and Oleg V. Pavlov
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

“Dynastic cycle: A generic system describing resource allocation in political economies, markets and firms”

A generic system embodies basic principles and insights that are common to a set of diverse cases and situations. For example, a generic system called “limits to growth” captures the constraints experienced by an organization due to the scarcity of an important resource. Its manifestations range from the tragedy of the Easter Island to rise and decline of People Express Airline to the spotty performance of early peer-to-peer music networks. This paper presents a new generic system that we name the dynastic cycle system. It is based on a stylized model of events from the Chinese history. It describes resource allocation between social, asocial and control uses in a variety of institutions, including political economies, markets and firms that experience cyclical behavior and homeostasis symbolizing low levels of performance. Numerical simulations with the model are used to test several policy scenarios.

William C. Schaniel
University of West Georgia

The paper will focus on the roles cultural and of institutional analysis in comparative economics. Comparative Economic Systems compares the processes of different

national economies. The growing emphasis by academic accreditation organizations on global issues, Comparative Economics Systems is a course that has an increasingly administrative audience (an audience that tends to be less concerned with ideological content and more with fulfilling categorical requirements.) The descriptive and cultural analysis of institutional economics fits easily in a Comparative Economic Systems course. From an institutional approach, the description of economies would be based on (cultural) organizing ideas and how economic processes adapted to events (history). This method of analysis also implies how economies would be compared. Rather than an ethnocentric results basis of comparison (i.e. comparative growth rates, GDP, inflation rates, etc.) the comparison is the differences in processes. A Comparative Economic Systems course is a way to introduce students to institutional analysis in operational context.

Geoffrey Schneider
Bucknell University

“Comparative Institutional Advantage and Economic Systems”

This paper will assess the current state of the debate over the theory of comparative advantage, and will offer an alternative conceptualization building on the literature on the theory of comparative institutional advantage and original institutionalist approaches to trade and development. Recently, a number of orthodox economists, including such luminaries as Paul Samuelson and William Baumol, have questioned the applicability of the theory of comparative advantage to the modern world. Meanwhile, in the area of comparative political economy, social scientists have combined the standard theory of comparative advantage with insights from game theory and new and original institutionalism to develop the notion of comparative *institutional* advantage, under which nations may derive comparative advantages from particular institutional arrangements and structures. While this represents a substantial improvement over the standard theory, it is still limited in its ability to explain the variations in industrial specialization. By incorporating greater amounts of original institutional economics and an evolutionary approach, the theory of comparative institutional advantage can be transformed into a useful tool with which to study economic systems.

Martha A. Starr
American University

“Methodological Pluralism at the Federal Reserve: Knowledge, Wesley Mitchell, and the Dialectic of Data and Ideas “

‘Methodological pluralism’ holds that multiple approaches to economic knowledge are valid, including not only the hypothetico-deductive approach but also inductive, empirical, institutional and historical methods. This paper argues that methodological pluralism undergirds the knowledge practices of a centrally important policy-making institution: the U.S. Federal Reserve. The first part of the paper describes the Fed’s knowledge practices, which range from standard macroeconomic modeling to a variety of practices that have no merit in formal academic economics, such as collating ‘anecdotal’ information, judgmental forecasting, and collaborative discursive analysis. The second part shows that, because knowledge production at the Fed revolves

centrally around dialectics between data and ideas, it resembles in important respects the process that Wesley Mitchell identified as the power keg for generating knowledge about the business cycle. Finally, broader lessons are drawn for the praxis of methodological pluralism, especially variants centered on the dialectics of data and ideas.

Tae-Hee Jo
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“A Realist Theory of Business Enterprise: An Evolutionary Post Keynesian view”

Current heterodox approaches to business enterprise do not deal with the link between micro and macro theory. Such a dichotomy is prevalent in heterodox economics and hence a dichotomized theory loses its reality. In the present paper I will extend the evolutionary theory of business enterprise along with the kernel of Post Keynesianism—fundamental uncertainty and history—in part by drawing on the works of Thorstein Veblen, Alfred Eichner, and Frederic Lee. The main argument is that the evolutionary theory of business enterprise is congruent with Post Keynesian microeconomic theory of pricing and investment under fundamental uncertainty, and, furthermore, it implies that business enterprise cannot be collectively added up to aggregate economy in which emergent properties containing agent’s deliberate actions disappear. The resulting theory hence would provide us with a better understanding of the business enterprise.

Linwood F. Tauheed
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Race, Class, and Culture Influenced Non-linearities in Reading Cognitive Skill Growth”

Gunnar Myrdal, in *An American Dilemma*, wrote of developing what he called a “cumulative causation index” - a model of the interrelationship of the factors relevant to a particular socioeconomic state and its continuous transformation. In any particular socioeconomic state there are numerous positive and negative feedbacks that cumulatively (viciously or virtuously) cause (or maintain) that state. The ‘achievement gap’ in academic performance between African American and Whites is one such state; prior research has focused on socioeconomic status as the primary explanatory variable. However, for high performing-low socioeconomic African American students, the ability of this variable to explain the achievement gap is quite weak. This casts doubt on a simplistic causal relationship between socioeconomic status and student achievement, and compels us to look at the socioeconomic-educational nexus within a more holistic social context. We then develop a Critical Institutional Dynamics (System Dynamics) model of the effect of Structural and Cultural factors on teacher expectations, in interrelationship with the child’s Agential cognitive ability, resulting in the Structure of the kindergartener’s reading learning curve.

Laura J. Taylor
Willamette University

“The Economist-Ethnographer”

Though institutional economics has from its inception argued for the collection of empirical data to evidence socioeconomic conditions, there are important differences among *types* of data. In mainstream economics, quantitative analysis of mass statistics is the preferred approach. This has placed in-depth, qualitative research secondary, though such research is fundamental to understanding society's complexity. This paper argues that, though we can (and should) draw on data collected and expounded by other social sciences, there is a role for the economist-ethnographer, particularly in the advancement of institutionalist theory. Ethnographic studies present a unique opportunity to add dimension to knowledge where such dimension might lie beyond the capture of statistical research. Particularly, it is the discovery of informal institutions that easily escapes quantitative studies, as this information is often buried in deeper context. To support this argument, the author discusses results of an ethnographic study in Krasnodar, Russia, whereby significant progress was made towards defining the informal institutional environment during a period of formal rule changes.

Pavlina R. Tcherneva
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Promise of Public Work: evaluating Argentina's recent experience with direct job creation”

Support for direct job creation programs has grown over the past decade. A contemporary example of such a policy is Argentina's *Jefes y Jefas* Plan, which guarantees public sector work to the unemployed male and female heads of households. The viability and benefits of such programs has been vigorously contested. Are such policies administratively manageable? Do they produce useful activities or do they only create 'make work'? Do they offer opportunities for meaningful employment or are they yet another form of coercive and demeaning labor? This panel will provide answers to these questions by drawing on Argentina's recent experience with job creation. Tcherneva and Wray will report on their fieldwork in Argentina in August 2005. Daniel Kostzer, Labor Ministry economist, will discuss the effect of Argentina's neo-liberal policies in the 90s on labor, and the necessity for a government employment safety net. Rania Antonopoulos will then address the important gender aspects of such a direct job creation program. Finally Jan Kregel will evaluate how such policies can tackle the problem of the marginal worker in modern monetary economies.

Zdravka Todorova
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Incorporating Gender in Keynes’s Theory of Monetary Production:
an Institutionalist Perspective”

The paper utilizes institutional thought as a bridge between Post Keynesian and Feminist economics and formulates a gendered monetary theory of production which incorporates: labor power as a produced input entering the production of capital assets; the industrial-pecuniary dichotomy; and money as a unit of account and store of value. While the intertwined character of productive and reproductive activities has been widely discussed, this has not been done in the context of money as a link between the present and the future – a central point in Keynes’s theory of monetary production. Here, Keynes’s socialization of investment is combined with socialization of reproduction activities, which on a policy level can be addressed by a buffer stock employment program.

Éric Tymoigne
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“On the importance of IF THEN ELSE: Timing and Financing and Funding Constraint in
System Dynamics”

The paper addresses a methodological point in System Dynamics by studying the necessity for the financing and funding processes to be coherent. Indeed, because of the way stock and flow are related in time in System Dynamics, it is important to understand clearly how expenditures are paid. One must then specify clearly what the sources of funds are and how they pay for the expenditures they are assigned to. This creates several problems, notably simultaneity problems and negative-value problem that can be dealt with by following a rigorous method.

Anthony J Underwood
Purdue University, North Central

“Class in a ‘Classless’ Society”

Everyday in this county we become aware in one form or another of the widening gap between the rich and the poor. The prosperity of a family depends on the economic class in which they are located. Families with higher incomes are faring much better than those at the bottom of the scale. The most important and crucial effects of economic inequality is that it compromises the very idea of American democracy. With the gap between the most affluent and the poor growing by the day and the political voice of those at the bottom being hushed, the promise of a successful American democracy is being compromised. This paper explores the role of class in American society. Who profits from poverty? What are the consequences of not facing the reality that the USA is not a “classless” society?

John Watkins
Westminster College

“Keynesian Fantasies and Veblenian Realities: Financial Sabotage, Euthanasia, and the Resurrection of the Rentier”

The institutionalist interpretation of Keynes’ characterizes depressions as a manifestation of the struggle between entrepreneurs and the rentier over the surplus generated by capital. The rentier generates interest income by engaging in financial sabotage, restricting investment by maintaining high interest rates. Keynes solution: euthanize the rentier. The purpose of this paper is to assess Keynes’ vision of the capitalist system from a Veblenian perspective. The empirical observation that the rentier remains “alive and well” suggests that Keynes’ vision is flawed. First, Keynes failed to recognize the power of pecuniary emulation in expanding wants. Second, Keynes failed to appreciate the role of the entrepreneur in introducing new products, and creating new wants. Nevertheless, the creditor-debtor relationship remains pivotal in understanding depressions. Keynes long-term solution involved eliminating the return to creditors. The practical solution involves ensuring the return to capital, and socializing the debt of the private sector.

James L. Webb
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Formalism, Pragmatism and Constructive Heterodox Economics.”

This paper intends to contribute to the further development of heterodox economics as a constructive empirical inquiry. The proximate means is consideration of issues that fall under the label of philosophical (methodological, metaphysical, ontological) arguments from the perspective of the classical pragmatism of Charles S. Peirce and John Dewey. In particular, I want to apply Dewey’s analysis of the generic pattern of inquiry and Peirce’s notion of abductive reasoning and the necessarily triadic nature of reflective thought. Specifically, I want use these insights from the classical pragmatists to examine some of the works of critical realist Tony Lawson and European institutionalist William Kapp. I believe there is much of merit, especially from the point of view of substantive analysis, in both. However, I believe there are philosophical weaknesses that classical pragmatism could effectively address in both.

Lars Weber and Min Liu
Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany

“Competition in the European Union market for services – How to keep the system running”

The proposed European Directive on Services in the internal market of the European Union is said to lead to liberalization in the service sector in the internal market of the European Union and has raised a lot of debate. This article focuses on the opportunities and threats of a Directive on Services in the internal market. In doing so, it is important to avoid quality dumping and support the change in the production structure. Therefore we provide a model to analyze parameters, which influence the complexity of service in

the EU as an institution. The efficiency of the three policies provided in the European directive of service - country of origin principle, mutual recognition and harmonization, are tested within the scope of the model. The applied method of model building and policy testing is system dynamics, which is already proved by some institutionalists as an appropriate researching method in the field of institutional economics

Matthew Wilson
University of Denver

“A Pragmatic-Darwinian Stratification of Ontology: On the Need for a Concept of Levels of Possibility”

The paper argues for a pragmatic-Darwinian stratification of the concept of 'possibility'. In the broadest sense, a real possibility is a cause and effect sequence (or causal event) that really is possibility under natural law and thus does not violate natural law. This does not mean, however, that the conditions constituting such a possibility exist everywhere. A pragmatic ontology should stratify the concept of possibility by distinguishing real possibility under natural law from the narrower concept of practical possibility (or feasibility) within a given space-time domain. The paper will argue that this stratified concept of possibility is essential for post Darwinian ontology. It is argued that the concept of path dependence entails the view that possibility depends upon actuality. Unless the concept of possibility is stratified, this doctrine suggests a variant of actualism. However, under the suggested stratification of possibility, what evolves is not possibility under natural law (which is universal) but rather feasibility within a given space-time domain (which is not universal).

Jon D. Wisman
American University

“Why Marx Still Matters”

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the study of Marx and the use of approaches drawing upon his legacy have dramatically shrunken, not only among economists, but in the social sciences generally. This paper focuses on why this dismissal and ignorance of Marx's project is a mistake. Marx could only conceivably be viewed, as “a minor Ricardian,” as Samuelson put it, if his work were viewed exclusively through the narrow lenses of Ricardian or contemporary mainstream economics. Marx's economics was institutionalist in the very broadest sense of the term. This article will demonstrate the manner in which Marx viewed humanity's struggle with the problem of nature's scarcity as causally and dynamically related to its social organization and social consciousness. Relatedly, and far more alien to the tradition of Anglo-American social science, he studied our self-creation – the manner in which phenomena of our own creation act back upon us. To the extent that we lose consciousness of this authorship, we are unfree.

We are controlled by our own creations, potentially in harmful manners. Our full freedom, and therefore welfare, requires that we recover awareness of our authorship.

Mary V. Wrenn
Weber State University

“The History of the Great Capitalist Restoration”

As an exercise in the history of economic thought and methodology, it is useful to examine the intellectual history of the neoliberal Great Capitalist Restoration. Economic thinking is an important part of the ethnography of our modern/post-modern age. As such, heterodox economists and historians of economic thought should seek to provide an accurate understanding of the context from which neoliberalism arose. This is an important part of the ethnographic record of the period and should be of particular interest to those who believe neoliberalism is a dangerous anachronism. This paper seeks to examine the historical environment from which the Great Capitalist Restoration emerged in an attempt to understand better the institutionalization of the orthodox – heterodox economics divide of the latter twentieth century.

Timothy A. Wunder
Valparaiso University

“The Captain of Industry and the Entrepreneur: Bringing the Individual In To the Product Life Cycle”

In order to improve institutional theory the role of the individual must be re-examined and reintroduced into a more prominent place. Stage theories and evolutionary conceptions based around socialization rightly should be at the heart of an evolutionary economics but such theories need to be supplemented by a description of how unique individuals can and do change the path of evolution. This essay will explore how product life-cycle theory is enhanced by the introduction of individuals in leadership positions. The essay will call upon the work of Joseph Schumpeter with his concept of an entrepreneur and Thorstein Veblen with his concept of the captain of industry. By looking at two differing, yet similar, archetypal business leaders it will be evident that individuals do play a role in changing the direction of economic evolution and such leaders should be examined with an institutional framework.

David A. Zalewski
Providence College

“Institutionalism and Catholic Social Thought: Some Unexplored Connections”

Despite the important work of prominent institutionalists such as Charles M.A. Clark and Charles Wilber in applying principles of Catholic Social Teaching to economic issues and problems, there has been little research that formally explores the similarities between these visions of economic life. The objective of this paper is to examine this connection by exploring several shared theoretical foundations and policy prescriptions. Specifically, the paper focuses on how one Papal encyclical, *Quadragesimo Anno* (1931), was influenced by institutional economics. Oswald von Nell-Breuning, its primary author, left a detailed record of the document’s intellectual influences, providing evidence that Catholic leaders during the interwar period incorporated the work of scholars like Walton Hamilton and John Commons.

Agnieszka Ziomek
Poznań University of Economics, Poland

“Germany and Poland: the common labor market problem”

The paper will present the situation of the labor market in two countries, Germany and Poland, with regards to unemployment, employment, and number of work places as labor market equilibrium factors. The hypothesis that consequences of demographic boom are similar and independent on the scale of the economy and labor market will be studied. The main issue will be population dynamics among people entering the labor market. Accordingly, the chosen range of processes of the economic system will be modeled. Using the model, we will measure the effect of demographic influence on the labor market within the next 10 years.

Ryszard Zukowski
Universidad de las Américas

“Institutions, Evolution, and Transition from Socialism to Capitalism: A Reappraisal”

The paper is devoted the application of institutional and evolutionary economics to explore the transformation of socialism into capitalism. This path-breaking experience was not satisfactorily explored from the above analytical perspective, and substantial differences in performance among post-socialist countries have remained unexplained. It is suggested that the main reason might lie in the fact that socialism was not an outcome of organic evolution, but was forcefully imposed on different societies. We attempt to fill this gap applying the five-level ontological scheme, and then we modify and complement the classification of social formations (drawing on Hodgson) through inclusion of socialism. Because of inherent built-in contradictions, in terms of complexity, internal variety, and both static and dynamic adaptability of main provisioning institutions, that

system resulted to be inferior in relation to capitalism. It was also highly dependent on the impurity principle for its survival. Finally, we show that highly differentiated post-socialist trajectories are best explained by deep causes related to inherited civilizational patterns.

Economics (Business and Finance)

Section Coordinator: Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research

Charles Harrington
Rebecca Abraham
Nova Southeastern University

“Listing Criteria for the Multiple Listing of Equity Options”

Equity options are listed on up to six exchanges. In 1981, the SEC mandated that the exchanges multiple list options, which occurred to a large extent in Aug-Sept 1999 and the trend continues. This study determines the criteria used by the exchanges to select options for multiple listing. Initial results have established that in 1999, stocks with higher prices, volumes, market caps, public float, total assets and net income were selected. From 2000-2002, there was a narrowing of the above differentials, with reversal from 2003 onwards. From 2003, lower prices, volumes, etc. resulted in multiple listing. Multiple listing may no longer be listing on a second exchange, but listing on third, fourth, fifth, or sixth exchanges. The size and market differentials of early periods may survive but only for options listed on four or more exchanges. Logit models to identify criteria and their ranges will be conducted and separate price and volatility analyses will be conducted.

Raphael Lam
University of California, Los Angeles

“Real Option and Risk Unloading for Venture Capital”

This paper studies the return and risk profile of private equity. I argue that the decision of going public provides an option to unload firms' idiosyncratic risks, which are remarkably high with standard deviation in log returns of over 100%. The volatility is largely idiosyncratic with low correlation to market returns of traded securities. The discrete decision of going public therefore carries a value that is similar to real option literature. I illustrate with a model that contains two main differences: 1) entrepreneurs in private equity are risk averse; 2) market is incomplete in hedging the idiosyncratic risk. The calibration results, using the data on venture capital from 1990-1998, shows that the option value of going public varies according to the firms' idiosyncratic risk profile, in particular, the dispersion and persistence of those risks. It also changes over time in response of market conditions.

Hadley Leavell
Sam Houston State University

“The Dollar versus the Euro”

This study attempts to compare and contrast the dollar and the euro. It first discusses briefly the development of euro and how it has been doing in the world market for the past five years. It also the problems of initial decline of its value and the steps taken to improve and also to address for continued, improved success of the euro. On the other hand, it also discusses the role dollar plays and how its dominant global role is now been challenge by the Euro.

Balasundram Maniam
Sam Houston State University

“Can Small And Less Developed Nations Handle Currency Trading In The Marketplace?”

This paper briefly discusses currency trading and focus on how small, undeveloped nations can handle currency trading. It will also examine how larger nations deal with currency trading. The upward and downward trends of exchange rate and its risk in different countries will also be a topic of discussion. Finally it will also look at the issue why currency trading can have such a large effect on a country's economy.

Vange Mariet Ocasio
Colorado State University

“Social Security versus Private Retirement Accounts: A Study of the Current Status of the OASDI Fund and a Review of Proposed Remedies”

The purpose of this paper is to provide a brief summary of the current status of the OASDI fund and to explore some of the proposed remedies to bring the Fund back to solvency. This paper focuses primarily on President Bush's private account proposal. There is nationwide agreement concerning the status of the OASDI fund and the need of a plan to bring the system back to solvency. However, there is much debate concerning the implementation of a private account retirement system as a remedy for the troubled Social Security system. This paper measures the yield the 2003 retirees would have received had they invested their payroll taxes in private accounts during their working years instead of diverting part of their income to the Social Security fund. The data consists of four possible earnings level and assumes individuals retire at the age of 65. Two possible private investments are explored—6 month CDs or the S & P 500.

Hans Rawhouser

Thunderbird, the Garvin School of International Management
Warner Woodworth
Brigham Young University

"Innovation Amid Standardization in Peruvian Microfinance"

Field research during the summer of 2005 on loan recipients of a small microfinance institution in Peru prompted further study of a rapidly growing microfinance market in Peru. Peru is a leader in the microfinance movement, with estimated micro-credit lending levels exceeding \$1 Billion. The Peruvian microfinance market also exemplifies key issues in the discussion of the future of microfinance. These include the movement toward institutions with scale economies, the strict emphasis on MFI financial sustainability, and the formalization of the industry through government regulation. This case study seeks to address the question of whether there is a place in such an environment, which seems to reflect the future of microcredit in other countries as well, for a more development-focused institution with greater individual-level focus and personal involvement from donors.

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research, CA 94704-0202

"Is Momentum a Rational Investment Strategy?"

The momentum-path appears to be the product of irrational decisions, while the value-path appears to be a rational one. Herding behavior among humans has been in existence since the beginning of the creation. Momentum in the investment literature often refers to a strategy that gathers more of the best performing assets and discards more of the worst performing assets (favoring the trend of rising prices and disfavoring the trend of falling prices); however, in general it could also mean favoring the perceived availability of lucrative opportunities (a trend of rising prices for long positions or a trend of falling prices for short positions). Experts believe that the momentum strategies could yield a higher positive return; however, during the bubble-period of 1990s, momentum-investors heavily lost. The foundation of persistent good investment returns, however, lies in the fundamental values. Momentum strategies might engender "bubbles" or "crashes" that could benefit a handful of traders.

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research, CA 94704-0202

“Implied Stock Values”

To a reasonable extent, one could obtain some information about the future asset values by observing the actual values of traded-derivatives and OTC-derivatives? Binomial option pricing technique (discrete-time) may provide good estimates for the underlying asset values (working backward along the nodes). Differential equation based option valuation technique (continuous time) is an alternative technique through which asset-values can be estimated. Using the put-call parity relations, one could deduce the underlying asset-values. Monte Carlo simulation is easier but time-costly. None of the techniques could provide true-values of the underlying assets or the associated derivatives. These techniques should be used with caution as none of them could produce the true values of the assets even if the time horizon is not too long. When fundamental values are volatile, the true asset values may lie too far apart. Econometric techniques that account for all of the significant fundamental variables may be a superior technique to provide a reasonable estimate.

Economics (General)

Section Coordinator: Jack Hou, California State University -Long Beach

Mita Bhattacharya
Monash University, Australia
Michael Olive
Macquaire University, Australia

“Adjustment of Pricing: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing”

The economic liberalization in India since 1991 has undertaken significant changes in industrial and trade policies. Changes in technology, foreign investment and trade policies were aimed at improving competitiveness and efficiency of major sectors of the economy including manufacturing. In India, manufacturing plays a significant role in Indian economy. This paper analyses the pricing behavior in Indian manufacturing with an emphasis on post-reform period. A price adjustment model is developed based on Industrial Organization literature and we examine this using 3-digit level data over the period of three decades. The policy implications of our findings are analyzed and compared with the findings from developed world.

David J. Berri
California State University – Bakersfield
James Peach
New Mexico State University

“Economic Growth and the United States Presidency: Can You Evaluate the Players Without a Scorecard?”

In several academic papers and a book, Ray Fair (1978, 1996, 2002) has demonstrated a link between the state of the macroeconomy and the outcome of the Presidential Election in the United States. Beginning with the 1916 election, Fair’s model, based on such factors as economic growth, inflation, and incumbency, was able to accurately predict the winner in virtually every election. The purpose of this research is to take the Fair model back to the 19th century. The question we address is as follows: Can a version of Fair’s model accurately predict in an environment where economic data was not made available to the voter?

Örn B. Bodvarsson
St. Cloud State University
Abbas S. Mehdi
St. Cloud State University

“Arab Migration to the U.S.: A Socio-Economic Analysis”

Despite a very large literature on the social and economic determinants of international migration to the U.S., little is known about what drives the U.S. migration of persons from the Arab states. We hypothesize that, in addition to the traditional determinants of demand-pull and supply-push immigration, Arab migration is driven by three unique factors – World oil prices, exchange rates (since Arab immigrants have historically had some of the highest remittance rates) and political instability in the region. Following a discussion of the factors since the 1960s that have influenced recent trends in Arab migration, we use data since 1992 from UNCTAD, IMF, the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and other sources to estimate a regression model of total and employment-only emigration rates. We test for differences in emigration rates between oil-producing and non-producing states, as well as before and after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Philip H. Brown
Colby College
Claudio Agostini
Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

“Poverty and Redistributive transfers in Chile”

Poverty in Chile has been declining steadily since the 1980s, when 40% of the population lived below the official poverty line. While the poverty rate has been halved in the last two decades, the share of the population in extreme poverty has been virtually unchanged at 4.2%. In an attempt to reduce poverty among Chile’s most vulnerable people, the central government has initiated a series of targeted transfer programs and subsidies. This paper analyzes the efficacy of government transfers to the poor using matched data from a nationally-representative survey and the 2003 census. Specifically, we compare the distribution of urban and rural poverty and inequality at the county level using two measures of income – one that includes government transfers and one that does not. We find that although targeted transfers have been very successful in reducing poverty in some areas, they have been ineffectual elsewhere.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“The Effects of Demographics, Residence and Socioeconomic Status on the Distribution of 19th Century African-American and White Living Conditions”

The nutritional and disease environments facing 19th century African-Americans in the South were sub-standard to the nutritional and disease environments facing whites. Genetic differences made blacks particularly suited to surviving in the 19th century South, where malaria and yellow fever disproportionately killed whites to blacks. However, these genetic differences also carried a heavy price when the sons of Africa were forced to migrate to more northerly climates. Darker skins interfered with the synthesis of sunlight and cholesterol into vitamin D. Vitamin C deficiency and high quantities of phosphorous in the black diet inhibited the absorption of calcium. This paper introduces a new data set of over 42,000 19th century male Texas prison inmates to assess the biological consequences on human growth under both slavery and sharecropping and finds that slaves’ biological living conditions were undeniably bad relative to white inmates under slavery but worse under sharecropping and during Reconstruction. The economies of scale that accompanied the gang labor system may have had positively influenced slave biological conditions compared to the dire poverty blacks experienced under sharecropping. Robust statistics are used to determine how socioeconomic variables influenced stature and body mass across their conditional distributions.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Go West Young Man: the Biological Affects of 19th Century Migration on American Males”

The nineteenth century opening of the American west forever transformed the complexion of the American economy; nevertheless, less is known about the comparative biological living conditions of those who migrated west versus those who remained in the East. The use of body measurements is now commonplace as one means to compare both chronological and cross sample biological living standards. These measurements of the human organism have greatly augmented the living standards debate and raised additional issues within historical economics. Using 19th century prison records, this paper addresses three questions. First, how did biological living conditions of immigrants to the West from eastern states compare to individuals who remained in the East? Second, what was the source of stature differences between those who went West and those who remained in the East? Third, how did the source of stature differentials change over time?

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Obesity and the Incidence of Chronic Diseases of 19th Century Mexican Males”

During the mid-19th century, among America’s largest land acquisitions were from the acquisition of Texas and the Mexican cession, which brought under control of the American government increased land and natural resources. However, a frequently overlooked addition was the population of Mexican-born workers. This paper considers the 19th century biological living standards of inmates incarcerated in American prisons as measured by Mexican body mass. Mexican adult farmers had greater body mass than Mexicans in other socioeconomic groups. Moreover, adult Mexican body mass was adversely impacted during the 1890s and 1910s, decades in which Mexico’s society and economy were in turmoil. The paper concludes by inferring probable 19th century chronic conditions of Mexican workers. Hence, Mexican body mass sheds new light on the political and economic conditions of late 19th and early 20th century Mexico.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Reconsidering Health and Nutrition in the American Midwest: Evidence from the Height of Ohio Born Inmates in the Ohio Prison”

Nineteenth century Ohio was the center of much demographic and economic change. Large immigrant inflows and a developing agricultural sector contributed to changing material conditions, which in turn led to changing biological living conditions. Stature measures the net cumulative difference between nutrition and calorie claims for work and to fend off disease. This paper addresses three questions. First, how did biological conditions vary between whites and blacks by demographic, socioeconomic and disease environments? Second, what was the source of stature differences between blacks and whites? Finally, how did the source of black-white stature differentials change over time? The average stature of blacks and whites in the Ohio prison decreased over the course of the 19th century, suggesting that industrialization diminished the biological living standard for both blacks and whites.

I-Ming Chiu
Rutgers University, Camden

“The Effectiveness of Sterilized Intervention in Foreign Exchange Market – A Generalized Impulse Response Function Analysis, The Case of Taiwan”

Foreign exchange market intervention has been commonly used by monetary authority to guide the nominal exchange rate to a desirable level. Though Economists generally agree on the effectiveness of unsterilized intervention, it has been a controversial issue whether sterilized intervention is valid. According to the monetary approach, the nominal exchange rate is ultimately determined by the relative money supply between two economies. Therefore, it is believed that sterilized intervention is invalid since it does not change the relative money supply. However, some proposed that there are two possible channels, portfolio and signaling channel, through which sterilized intervention can still influence the exchange rate. In this paper, we conduct a generalized impulse response function analysis, proposed by Pesaran & Shin (1997), to test whether sterilized intervention has any impact on the nominal exchange rate in the case of Taiwan. Our empirical results indicate that sterilized intervention does affect nominal exchange rate in the short run. However, its effect dies out gradually in the long run. This finding supports the use of sterilized intervention to calm a disorderly foreign exchange market when speculation force is against economic fundamentals.

Kannika Damrongplisit
University of Southern California
Cheng Hsiao
University of Southern California
Xueyan Zhao
Monash University, Australia

“Impact of Marijuana Decriminalization on Marijuana Smoking Prevalence: Evidence from Australia”

This paper uses the 2001 wave of National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) to assess the impact of marijuana decriminalization policy on marijuana smoking prevalence in Australia. We employ binary probit, bivariate probit, and endogenous probit switching models to estimate this impact. The last two models take into account potential endogeneity that may occur because of individual's location choice between decriminalized and non-decriminalized states. We also use non-parametric difference-in-difference estimation and propensity score stratification matching to compute alternative measures of treatment effect. We demonstrate that the point estimates from these two approaches are not reliable because their underlying assumptions are violated when applying to our data. Based on specification analysis, it appears that the endogenous probit switching model yields the most reliable estimate of an average treatment effect of 11.1%, suggesting that liberalizing marijuana policy has strong impact.

Stephen R. Done
BYU, Undergraduate Student

“Income and Obesity: A Quantile Regression Analysis”

Because obesity contributes to many life-threatening and debilitating diseases, the increasing prevalence of obesity among adults and children has become a concern in recent years. There is a clear relationship between lifestyle and obesity, and the recent trend in obesity is related to increases in the opportunity cost of time. I measure these changes using income and welfare payments such as food stamps. However, individuals respond very differently to the effects of these variables according to where they fall in the weight distribution. Using quantile regression, I explore the relationship between these variables and the Body Mass Index (BMI) across the distribution of BMI.

Bree Dority
University of Nebraska, Graduate Student
Scott M. Fuess, Jr.
University of Nebraska

“Labor Market Institutions and Unemployment: Can Earlier Results be Replicated?”

Among developed economies, the United States used to be known as a high unemployment country while European countries such as France and Germany were known for low unemployment. Over the past generation, however, there has been a reversal: the U.S. is now known for low unemployment while France and Germany are known for persistent high unemployment. Focusing on the 1980s, research has suggested that unemployment in OECD countries is related to labor market institutions (like unemployment insurance schemes or active labor market policies). Incorporating observations from recent years, can these findings be replicated? This study updates previous research by using up-to-date data to estimate the impact of labor market institutions on unemployment. Our results confirm some of the earlier findings. Our findings also show that the effects of different labor market institutions have changed over time.

Bree Dority
University of Nebraska, Graduate Student
Eric Thompson
University of Nebraska
Mary McGarvey,
University of Nebraska
Jyothisna Sainath
University of Nebraska, Graduate Student

“Smoke-Free Laws and Reallocation of Business within the Hospitality Industry”

Local policies to ban workplace smoking limit the choice of workers and employers in businesses throughout the economy, but the largest effects are felt in the hospitality industry. In contrast to previous research on aggregates industry changes, this study examines how local smoking bans reallocate activity among specific industry segments (bars versus restaurants), and between neighboring communities. The study utilizes the difference in difference methodology and a unique group of data sets on industry sales and employment assembled for Lincoln, Nebraska and surrounding communities in the period before and after Lincoln enforced a local smoking ban in January 1, 2005. The data sets also provide detailed gaming revenue for the Keno lottery that is played in Lincoln and most surrounding Nebraska cities. Preliminary results indicate to change in employment in the bars and full-service restaurants, and a decline in Keno revenues in Lincoln coupled with increased revenue in nearby communities.

Wayne Edwards
University of Alaska Anchorage

“Poverty and Migration in Alaska”

Alaska is a state with a high rate of in- and out-migration, and a relatively low poverty rate. This paper discusses both issues and explores the relationship between the two. Correlation and standard regression analysis reveals little direct pair-wise relationship between poverty and migration in Alaska. Migration Preference Indices and Douglas well-being measures, however, reveal a stronger connection between migration and poverty.

Martin Farnham
University of Victoria

“Residential Mobility, the Capital Gains Tax, and the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997”

In this paper, I investigate the effect of taxation of homeowner capital gains on residential mobility. I estimate hazard models of homeownership spells using data from the American Housing Survey for 1989-2003. I exploit a quasi-experiment presented by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (TRA97), which significantly increased exemptions from taxation of homeowner capital gains. I compare move-out hazards for households subject to the capital gains tax prior to TRA97 to move-out hazards for exempt households and compare the mobility response by these groups to implementation of TRA97. I find that move-out hazards are declining in accumulated capital gains for households subject to the capital gains tax prior to TRA97. I find evidence of housing lock-in due to taxation of capital gains upon realization for households under age 55 and non-tax-exempt households over age 55.

Oscar Flores
Minnesota State University Moorhead
Gregory W. Stutes
Minnesota State University Moorhead

“Recruitment of Employees: The Impact of the Internet on Help Wanted Ads”

The goals of this paper are to better understand the recruitment of workers and to ascertain how the recruitment of workers through the Internet has affected the use of help wanted ads (HWA).

This is an important issue for at least three reasons. First, we do not have a complete understanding of the employee recruitment process. Economists have examined in detail the job seeking process from the potential employee’s side, but few have explored this process from the employer’s side. Secondly, HWA have been included as

components of indices of leading indicators and the usefulness of those indicators could be compromised if companies are substituting Internet advertising for HWA in their recruiting strategy. Thirdly, changes in structural unemployment can be detected by estimating the Beveridge curve, which shows an inverse relationship between vacancies to unemployment rates. And HWA has been used often as a proxy for vacancies. Any further research on the Beveridge curve will need to take into account the impact of the Internet on recruiting and its affect on HWA.

Scott M. Fuess, Jr.
University of Nebraska

“Active Labor Market Policies: Do Job Centers Matter? Evidence from Japan”

When economic restructuring occurs, workers typically are displaced. Likewise, recession makes workers redundant, causing unemployment. To soften the blow of unemployment, policy makers often advocate various active labor market programs. But such programs are often derided as ineffective. Can labor market programs actually help unemployed people find *and keep* jobs? Over the past decade Japan’s economy has experienced record-high unemployment, due to economic recession and restructuring. The Japanese government has operated employment centers (called “Hello Work”) to help displaced workers look for new jobs. Using data from a recent government survey, this study examines the effectiveness of Japan’s employment centers. Specifically, the study analyzes whether employment center clients have been able to find and keep jobs.

Brian Gist
University of New Mexico, Undergraduate Student

“The Role of Infrastructure for Growth in Argentina and Chile”

There is a strong correlation between a country's infrastructure and its per capita income. This paper examines whether infrastructure has played a significant role for growth and income in two South American countries, Argentina and Chile, whose economic histories and key economic features are relatively similar. The analysis is based on a modified version of the neoclassical growth model, which includes a broad infrastructure index that is compiled from various infrastructure components.

Wafa Hakim
University of Arizona, Graduate Student
Utteeyo Dasgupta
University of Arizona, Graduate student

“An Experimental Analysis of Teamwork and Open-source Software Development”

Much work has been done to answer the question of why people contribute their time and effort to open-source software development, despite the frequent lack of immediate financial gain. Intrinsic motivation is one factor, but it has also been hypothesized that open-source contributions act as a form of job-market signaling. Also, releasing a piece of software as open-source may actually help build a consulting business around it. The process of open-source development reflects the process of teamwork. Every team member has an incentive to free-ride off the efforts of others, but if no-one contributes, the task remains undone. When there the skill levels of team members are heterogeneous, those with the highest levels of ability have the least cost of contributing and are most likely to do so. In order to test this in a laboratory environment, we develop a sequential voluntary contribution mechanism game designed to mimic the dynamics of teamwork and open-source software development, with varying opportunity cost and probabilistic internal return.

Jack W. Hou
California State University, Long Beach
Xuemei Liu
California State University, Long Beach

“Grain Policy: Rethinking an Old Issue for China”

China has long been the most populous nation in the world, and the struggle to feed the 1.3 billion people is no small feat. Indeed, the root cause of China’s movement towards the market-oriented reform in 1978 is to deal with the food problem. In 1994, China embarked on a controversial new strategy: the provincial governor is held responsible for procuring 80% of the grain demand for their province. This has led to inefficient utilization of land, and had been vocally opposed by both scholars and government administrators. The policy was revoked in 2004. This paper proposes a variation of the policy borrowing from the emissions literature. We believe if the provinces are allowed to trade the “quotas” (much like the emissions permit trading), it will be welfare improving. In addition, it will have many positive side effects. It may reverse the trend of deteriorating income distribution and possibly temper the massive migration flows from towards the prosperous (but very over-crowded) coastal regions. It could aid in the development of the Central regions of China, and reduce the government budget deficit.

Minchung Hsu
UCLA, Graduate Student

“Health Insurance and Saving Behavior: Do Health Insurance Increase Savings?”

The empirical evidence on the effect of health insurance on savings behavior is mixed. Some studies have found that the existence of health insurance reduces household savings, and thus confirm the precautionary motive of savings. While others have found evidence to the contrary, where health insurance actually increase household savings or asset accumulation.

Most attribute this contradiction to self-selection bias, but the literature lacks a theoretical model that would explain the differences in the empirical findings.

This paper uses a dynamic general equilibrium model to analyze health insurance and saving behavior. It provides a comprehensive framework that reconciles the conflicting empirical evidence. We show that, even with the absence of selection bias, if there exists means-tested social insurances, the introduction of private health insurances can lead to increases in household savings or asset accumulation. In addition to providing a better understanding the complementary effects between social and private insurances on consumption\saving behavior, our model can easily be modified to analyze many related topics (e.g. predicting the effects of health care reform or policy changes in social\private insurances).

Raphael Lam
UCLA, Graduate Student

Risk Unloading in Incomplete Market

This paper studies the returns and risk profile of private equity. I argue that the decision of going public provides an option to unload firms' idiosyncratic risks, which are remarkably high with standard deviation in log returns of over 100%. The discrete decision of going public therefore carries a value that varies according to the underlying structure of the idiosyncratic risk and market conditions. I also demonstrate this dynamics are also positively correlated to business startups in a general equilibrium framework. The calibration results, using the IPO data from 1994-2005 in the US, shows that the option value of going public varies according to the firms' idiosyncratic risk profile, in particular, the dispersion and persistence of those risks. It also changes over time in response of market conditions. The model matches the optimal timing of going public across various industries in the data, and the wave patterns of business creation and IPOs in the late 1990s.

Carsten Lange
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Christine Sauer
University of New Mexico

“Coins or Notes? Seigniorage Regulations in the EMU”

Revenues from currency creation (seigniorage on bank notes and coins) in the System of European Central Banks are distributed to participating countries in two different ways: i) Seigniorage on Euro bank notes, which is part of the European Central Bank's seigniorage, is shared among Eurozone members according to a distribution key defined in the Maastricht Treaty; ii) Seigniorage on Euro coins is collected directly by the country that mints the coins and puts them in circulation. This dual system results in a redistribution of seigniorage whenever Euro coins are substituted with Euro bank notes and vice versa. The paper estimates potential redistribution effects among the participating countries and finds that these effects are significant. This raises the possibility that seigniorage losers may block an otherwise useful substitution of bank notes with coins (or vice versa). Consequently, the current seigniorage distribution rules would result in an efficiency loss in European cash transactions.

Yu-Feng Lee
New Mexico State University
Tsz Yin Kan
New Mexico State University

“Facing the Changing Era: An Economic Assessment to New Millennium Hong Kong”

Based on a series of macroeconomic aggregates, this paper investigates recent economic performance of Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). Having adopted the “one country, two systems” since the change of political sovereignty in 1997, Hong Kong SAR currently raises a rapid-growing cross-province population and experiences a rather sluggish growth, a unconventional Phillips Curve, and a pretend-improving misery index. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong border trade with China presents a constant growth in current account deficit. Given its ongoing socio-political and economic changes, several policy recommendations are given for future challenges and opportunities.

Yu-Feng Lee
New Mexico State University

“Economic Growth and Income Inequality: the Taiwan Experience”

This paper investigates the dispersion of household income in the course of economic development in Taiwan. Statistics shows that inequality of income has increased since mid-1980s as the rate of economic growth declines from 11.6% in 1986 to 5.7% in 2004. Additionally, the empirical result on the relationship between economic growth and income distribution fails to support the conventional inverted-U Kuznets curve. Factors leading to such increases in income disparity may be attributable to change in the configuration of household savings and changes in the family and economic structures.

Wanchuan Lin
UCLA, Graduate Student

“Demand for Sons: Evidence from Taiwan”

Preference for sons has always been an important issue in Taiwan but is this son preference still prevalent in Taiwan today? Several pieces of evidence presented in the empirical findings are consistent with a parental preference for sons. In this study, I began by investigating the effect of child sex composition on divorce, child custody, and fertility decisions. I first show that divorce rates for all-boy families are lower than for all-girl families. Moreover, I show that divorced fathers were much more likely to obtain custody of sons than daughters. Furthermore, I uncover a surprisingly consistent pattern for the effect of child gender on fertility rules. The probability of a couple having another child was significantly higher for all-girl families than for all-boy families. Taken together, this research suggests that the traditional favoritism of boys is not confined to the past but is still significant in Taiwan today.

Wanchuan Lin
UCLA, Graduate Student

“Accounting for the gradient: Health Inequality among Infants”

More educated women have healthier infants. This study investigates changes in the relationship between maternal education and infant health using Vital Statistics data from 1983 to 2000. I find that the disparity in both APGAR scores and infant deaths has been narrowing over the past two decades. A simple decomposition reveals that increasing access to medical care is the dominant factor explaining the closing gap. The gap was also narrowed by the increasing share of births to less educated women that were accounted for by Hispanics rather than African-Americans. However, several

behavioral factors had an important impact on the education-related gap in infant health. The gap decreased because less educated women smoked less, but this improvement was partially offset by an increase in the number of less educated women gaining more than 60 pounds during their pregnancies. The gap also decreased because increasing numbers of college-educated women had multiple b

Jia Luo
UCLA, Graduate Student

“Optimal Labor Income Taxation with Enforcement Frictions “

This paper examines optimal labor income tax policy in a dynamic endogenous incomplete market with limited enforceability of wage contracts. Workers are allowed to default on a wage contract, but with a consequence. If they choose to default, they are banned from the labor market and can only consume their stochastic labor income. A progressive tax regime has redistribution effects that could be used as a risk-sharing device against idiosyncratic labor income uncertainties. However, the redistributive property changes the severity of punishment resulting from defaulting on the contract, therefore may lead less risk-sharing via private contracts. In addition, the progressive tax system will distort labor inputs under idiosyncratic shocks. The welfare consequences of changes in progressivity depend on relative magnitudes of increased risk-sharing forced by tax system, the reduced risk-sharing in private insurance market and the distortion on labor inputs. This study addresses the question of whether a progressive labor income tax is appropriate, and if so, what should the degree of progressivity be.

Elizabeth A. Moorhouse
University of Nebraska, Graduate Student

“Field Segregation and Higher Education in Sweden”

Sweden is known throughout the world for its focus on gender equality (known as jämställdhet in Sweden) and its courageous use of public policy to alleviate injustice. Despite extensive educational reforms, the Swedish system of higher education suffers from two forms of inequality. First, as other scholars have noted, the “hidden binary system” persists, resulting in different promotion tracks for professors. Second, field segregation is prevalent and contributes to the gendered distinction of these promotion paths and the paucity of female professors. The index of dissimilarity is calculated for the Swedish undergraduate and post-graduate degree, and general comparisons are made to segregation levels in the United States.

George Muncrief
Western New Mexico University
Linda Baldwin
Western New Mexico University

Irene Meares
Western New Mexico University

“Are Comprehensive Universities Perfectly Discriminating Monopsonists?”

Comprehensive universities' faculty compensation plans promote salary compression. Salary Compression results when newly hired assistant professors' nine-month contracts exceed those of currently employed associate and full professors. Lower compensation for previously hired faculty implies monopsony in labor markets. Are university compensation plans monopsonistic? Do some comprehensive universities behave as perfectly discriminating monopsonists? The presentation includes a review of literature, comparison of Southwest U.S. comprehensive universities' faculty compensation plans, and a formal model of faculty labor markets.

Leila J. Pratt
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“Market Power and College Sports: The NCAA and AIAW”

This paper examines how the NCAA used its market power and influence to “acquire” the AIAW. It also looks at the consequences of these actions for women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

Elizabeth Rankin
Centenary College of Louisiana
Harold Christensen
Centenary College of Louisiana

“The Louisiana State Lottery and Education Expenditures”

This paper looks at the tax incidence of the Louisiana state lottery. Research on state lotteries has found that they are regressive with poorer counties (parishes) spending a larger percent of their income on lottery tickets. The Louisiana Lottery Corporation reports that 57% of their sales are to people with incomes below \$50,000 and 67% are to people without a college education. It is hypothesized that the Louisiana lottery will also be found to be a regressive tax. Other variables of interest in addition to income in explaining the distribution of lottery ticket sales across parishes include the race, gender, and age distribution of the parish population and the unemployment rate.

The Louisiana Treasury receives at least 35% of the lottery revenues to be used for education, which includes expenditures on merit-based scholarships for residents attending college at an in-state college or university. Concurrent research by the authors examines the distribution of the merit-based state-funded scholarship dollars across the Louisiana parishes and in that research it is hypothesized that the distribution of the scholarship dollars is positively related to parish income. If that hypothesis is

supported by the data, then coupled with the result from this study, one can conclude whether or not the poor are paying for college scholarships for the wealthier segment of the state's population.

Abha Rao
University of Arizona, Graduate Student
Bonnie L. Barber
Murdoch University, Australia

“Financial Well-Being: Descriptors and Pathways”

The goals of the study were to predict the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals with differing levels of financial well-being, and to identify longitudinal predictors of financial well-being from adolescence to young adulthood. Financial well-being was assessed as a combination of outcomes such as credit card debt, difficulty paying bills, engaging in money saving measures, and perceived ability to manage money and credit cards. Data from a longitudinal study conducted in southeastern Michigan with approximately 1500 individuals were used. Results reported here are from when the participants were aged 18 and 28. Education and household income, but not gender, relationship status and residential status, were associated with presence of credit card debt. Being male, married, home owners, having a higher household income and a higher education, were all associated with having less difficulty in paying bills, and engaging in fewer desperate money saving measures. The latter three characteristics were also associated with better-perceived ability to manage money and credit cards. Men considered themselves better at managing credit cards, while married individuals considered themselves better at managing money. Reception of an allowance, presence of part-time job, and hours of work in adolescence were not significantly related to financial well-being in young adulthood.

Ahmad Shafi
University of New Mexico, Undergraduate Student

“Costs and Benefits of an American Monetary Union”

The paper focuses on two aspects of an American monetary union (AMU). First, it examines the costs and benefits of an AMU that includes all countries on the American continent, with special emphasis on the Latin American countries. Second, it considers the special role that Canada and the U.S. are likely to play if such a union were to materialize, especially with regard to the choice of common currency and the conduct of monetary policy.

Nicole B Simpson
Colgate University

“Variation in the Remittances of Mexican Migrants across U.S. Regions”

The 1990s have been characterized by a significant geographic dispersion of Mexican migrants from traditional U.S. gateways to new areas such as the South Atlantic, Northeast and Mountain regions of the U.S. Using data from the Mexican Migration Project, we find significant differences in both the likelihood of remitting and the amount remitted by Mexican migrants across U.S. regions. In particular, the migrant’s region of residence explains a significant portion of the differences in remittances levels, as do several other individual characteristics, including age, gender, wage, migratory experience and migrant cohort. Specifically, Mexican migrants in new U.S. regions remit 36% more than migrants in traditional U.S. destinations, after controlling for the aforementioned characteristics.

Jason Snyder
University of New Mexico, Undergraduate Student

“Turkey and the EU: Prospects for EMU Membership”

Turkey and the EU have just begun formal negotiations about Turkey’s EU membership, which includes the prospect of future EMU membership. This paper investigates the pros and cons of Turkish participation in the Eurozone from the perspectives of both Turkey and the EU. It concludes that both sides have much to gain from closer economic, monetary, and financial integration.

Jing Song
University of Science and Technology of China, Graduate Student

“The Role of Science Popularization in Sustainable Development of Chinese Economy”

One of the current topics on Chinese Economy is sustainable development. This paper attempts to explore this issue from a different aspect that appears having not been widely recognized: the importance of Science Popularization. We argue that science popularization plays a unique role in sustainable development, and the science popularization in China is far behind the economy development. With this in mind, this paper study the regional market demand & supply reality in Anhui province of China with focus on products & services of science popularization museums and concludes with proposals on policy support & resource allocation, system reform & organizational changes, and products & service innovation. Finally, the author discusses the concept of Science Popularization Industry.

Julia A. Vlajic
University of New Mexico, Undergraduate Student

“A Common Currency for the Gulf Cooperation Council States?”

The paper analyzes the economic costs and benefits of a common currency for the Gulf region. The main benefits stem from a potential increase in intra-regional trade among members based on a stable common currency, possibly pegged to the U.S. dollar. The costs largely depend on whether macroeconomic shocks that affect the countries are symmetric or asymmetric in nature. The paper concludes that the GCC members would enjoy net benefits by forming a monetary union.

Jeff Wang
University of Arizona, Graduate student

“It’s Who You Owe That Counts: Consumer Debt and Social Relationships”

Consumers live in socially-bounded and relationship-based environments. In this research, I use consumer credit and debt as a context to study how independence, obligation, and responsibility in consumers’ interpersonal relationships reflect and shape their practices with credit cards. I demonstrate that consumer debts are socially embedded and that they need to be understood beyond the economic rationale for them. Consumers use credit cards to alienate and separate but also to create bonds among members of their social networks. Furthermore, consumers utilize and balance their obligations and responsibilities when they negotiate meanings of debts and cope with their debt situations. I use in-depth interviews to explore debt behaviors and various domains of social relationships. In this study, I interviewed 20 undergraduate students who have accumulated credit card debts while they are in college. These young adults, who strive for more independence from their families of origin, actively negotiate their obligations and responsibilities by leveraging usage of credit cards. This research illustrates how different components of interpersonal ties play their roles in consumers’ debt accumulation and repayment processes. It shows how social relations and consumption of credit cards mutually affect each other.

Yanling Wang

Carleton University, Canada

Chia-Wen Chao

Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taipei, Taiwan

“Workers’ Education, Human Capital and R&D Spillovers, and Productivity: Evidence from Taiwanese High-tech Firms”

Human capital and R&D research are very important for firms’ growth, especially for high-tech firms. Using data from 72 Taiwanese high-tech firms, we showed: (i) highly educated workers are much more productive than those with high school diplomas: a worker with a Master’s (bachelor’s) degree is at least three times (almost two times) as productive as a high school graduated worker; (ii) human capital spillovers are substantial across firms; (iii) an increase in a firm’s R&D not only improves its own firm’s TFP, but also generates significant spillover effects to other firms; and (iv) the effects on TFP from both human capital and R&D spillovers are statistically larger than the effect from a firm’s own R&D stocks.

Rossitza B Wooster

California State University, Sacramento

David S. Diebel

California State University, Sacramento, Graduate Student

“Spillovers from Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries: A Meta-Analysis”

This paper reviews the empirical literature on technology spillovers from foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries. The sample includes 32 studies that model the contribution of FDI presence to local productivity in the host country through spillover effects such as those associated with technology transfer and superior managerial know-how. In our quantitative meta-analysis, study estimates of spillover effects are regressed on a number of study characteristics in order to determine what aspects of study design and data characteristics explain the magnitude, significance, and direction of spillovers from FDI. Preliminary results suggest that spillover effects are more pronounced when studies measure the effect of FDI spillovers on output, and are more likely to be significant and positive for Asian countries. Results also highlight the possibility that the documented spillover effects from FDI in developing countries may be partly a product of model misspecification.

Jing Jian Xiao

University of Arizona

“Who Are More Likely To Be The Victim Of Universal Default? Evidence From The Survey Of Consumer Finance”

Many credit card issuers now routinely check their cardholders' credit reports and will raise the interest rate on the card if there has been a change in the consumer's score, which is called the universal default policy. For example, if a consumer is late on her/his payment of the credit card issued by Bank A, Bank B will now raise the cardholder's interest rate. Using data from the 2001 Survey of Consumer Finances, a national survey on consumer finance sponsored by the Federal Reserve Board, this study compared behavioral patterns of consumers who make their loan payments late and who pay high interest rates on their credit card balances in terms of income, race, marital status, and gender. Findings indicate that low income, female singles, and racially minority consumers are more likely to report late and missed payment. Low income, male single, Hispanic, and other racial/ethnic consumers are more likely to report being late for 60 or more days for the payment. In addition, low income, female single, black, and Hispanic consumers are more likely to pay interest rates higher than 20%. Policy implications will be discussed after the findings are presented.

Jie Yang
UCLA, Graduate student

"Public Propaganda in Coordination Games"

During the initial stages of the 2004 SARS crisis, the Chinese government concealed the truth. As the crisis spread and the news media began to question the severity of the epidemic, the government was forced to reveal the true situation. Existing models assume that government face no aggregate uncertainty and will lie whenever the lie can be maintained. Such models cannot explain the Chinese government's behavior in the SARS crisis.

This paper develops a coordinated game between two groups of participants: the government and a group of private agents. The government is assumed to have full information, while the private agents have to gather information through observable signals. There are two types of signals. Public signals can be manipulated by the government, while the private signal has idiosyncratic noises across agents.

Such a model can explain the government's strategy to conceal the truth, and it also demonstrates the role of public propaganda coordinated games.

Zhiyong Yao
UCLA, Graduate student

"Sequential Bargaining in the Screening Model"

The theory of screening or adverse selection is one of the major accomplishments of the information economics. However, an important assumption of the theory is that the principal has all of the bargaining power and makes take-it-or-leave-it offer. This research attempts to introduce bargaining into the screening model and allow the agent

to make counteroffers after he rejects the principal's offer. Finite horizon and infinite horizon alternating offer cases are discussed within mechanism design framework and the corresponding equilibria and contracts are characterized. And I also proof the existence of "bargaining-proofness contracts".

Denica Yordanova
Colgate University, Undergraduate student

"Wage Convergence in the European Union and the Implications for Common Fiscal Policy"

The paper investigates the theoretical and empirical evidence in support of the Factor-Price Equalization Theorem, concentrating on the impact of unionization on the real after-tax wages of twelve European Union countries. I will apply Barro & Sala-i-Martin's (1999) model of income convergence to European data from 1980 to 2003 to test for real after-tax wage convergence. The main hypothesis, supported by evidence from preliminary findings, is that with the liberalization of trade and opening up of borders between the members of the European Union, wages will converge across countries. Furthermore, with endogenous labor migration, government policies such as taxation would play a decisive role in terms of attracting and retaining workers and a drive towards the setting of common fiscal policies such as income taxation would be exhibited. The response to governments of such pressures is another focus of this paper and will be addressed by means of a game theoretical setup.

Environmental Policy and Natural Resources Management

Section Coordinator: Peter Jacques, University of Central Florida

Jeff Ashley
Eastern Illinois University

Aaron Keathley
Eastern Illinois University

"How Healthy Are Our Forests?"

The subject of "proper" forest management has been with us for quite some time and we have recently witnessed vast differences between the approaches of the Clinton administration and the Bush administration. If both espouse to following scientific tenets, something is amiss. This study will compare the policies of both the Bush and Clinton administrations to an "ideal type" forest management policy in order to determine where each policy falls short. More importantly, we will examine any departures from the ideal in an attempt to understand why science is touted, but often ignored.

Kira Bauer
Northern Arizona University

"Spiritual Use of Water in Northern Arizona Native Tribes"

Like all natural entities, water is considered sacred in traditional Native American belief. There is much work that emphasizes this relationship between spirit and nature, however, the spiritual use of water in ritual ceremonies and in spiritual belief is often overlooked. This article illustrates the use of water as it relates to use in Northern Arizona Native Tribes, especially the Navajo and Hopi. Based on this use, the article explores the implications of the non-market value of water. In addition, it discusses the idea that water managers should bestow value that exists outside of market prices

Brigette Bush
Northern Arizona University

"Teaching and Old Dog New Tricks: The US Army Corps of Engineers,"

This article examines the history of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and its environmental track record from 1955 through 2005. Our purpose is to investigate their influence on environmental policy over the past 50 years and also to explore the mission of the U.S. Army Corps. We attempt to answer the questions: Has U.S. Army Corps influence on environmental policy been consistent over the past 50 years? Has it changed and in what way? Historically, the Corps mission has been to build the nation's infrastructure. Has this mission changed? If so, how has their mission transformed over time to meet the challenges of the 21st century? We find these answers by looking extensively at the existing literature and through interviews with Army Corps personnel.

T. Timothy Casey, Ph.D.
Mesa State College

"Don't Blame Nature: The politics of natural disasters"

Strictly speaking there are no natural "disasters." There are natural hazards (such as tornados, hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes, etc.) that become natural "disasters" when mixed with human controlled factors of vulnerability (such as inadequate building codes, lack of preparation, poor disaster response, slow or under funded recovery, and the compounding factors of vulnerability such as poverty, gender, age, etc.). While it is difficult to control for natural hazards, the factors that turn them into "disasters" are often well within our control. "Natural" impacts can be minimized or eliminated by political choices; they are often made worse by political choices as well. Why is it easier to blame nature for all the damage, than to face political choices that can prevent damage, save lives and speed recovery? To answer this question, this research develops the distinction between natural hazards and human controlled factors of vulnerability. Next, this paper examines the logic of shifting responsibility from politician or populace to a non-human (although often personified) natural phenomenon. The impetus for such a shift is rooted in a philosophically antagonistic relationship between humanity and the

natural world. This is evident not only through the history of theory, but also through the rhetoric used to describe and respond to “natural disasters”.

Susan Dawson
Utah State University

Gary Madsen
Utah State University

“Technological disaster research and policy development: The case for greater involvement of scientists”

Abstract: There is a growing health-based literature documenting health problems resulting from the extracting and processing of uranium ore during the Cold War Period. In addition, scientific studies were influential for future victim compensation and radiation standards for both workers and the general public. While new studies are being published regularly, there is often a disconnect between these studies and current regulations. In this paper, we will present information demonstrating how this has occurred in the uranium industry and will recommend that researchers give greater emphasis in the utilization of scientific results in policy.

Justin Ervin
Northern Arizona University

Zachary A. Smith,
Northern Arizona University

“NAFTA, Environmental Federalism and CO2 emissions: the Need for International Environmental Regimes.”

This paper discusses the impact of NAFTA on environmental policy within the NAFTA trading bloc by using CO2 regulation as a case study. It will be argued that the implementation of neo-liberal economic policy with NAFTA has also had the effect of promoting a market based agenda towards environmental policy. Along with the creation of a free trade zone, all three North American governments have openly embraced “new federalism” and “devolution” as a strategy to achieve effective environmental policy. New federalism and devolution emphasize market based prescriptions, voluntary compliance, and more control of environmental policy for sub-national governments. This paper argues that such a strategy is counterproductive and that the devolutionary strategies of new federalism will be insufficient in achieving effective environmental policy for the challenge of climate change and CO2. Further, it is argued that though the North American Agreement for Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) are beneficial in that they administer the environmental concerns addressed in NAFTA, they are insufficient to serve as a North American environmental regime. This paper supports the need for international environmental regimes to solve problems such as climate change and CO2 reductions. Common pool problems such as climate change and effective policy towards the reduction of CO2 emissions within modern international economic activity will require international cooperation within international environmental regimes.

Stacey Hamburg
Northern Arizona University

"Water privatization: A History and Review of Literature"

This paper will contain a history of the development of the privatization of water and sanitation systems as well as a review of research and literature on water privatization. The review will include a description of the various models of public-private partnerships as well as a discussion on past and recent trends in the movement towards privatization.

Rusty Hawkins
Texas Tech University

"John C. Williams and a Thirsty West Texas"

After overseeing the construction of the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority during the early and mid 1960s, John C. Williams became the General Manager of the Authority in 1968 and remained so until December of 2001. As General Manager, Williams' defined the office he held and single handedly wrote the Operations policies of the Authority. Moreover, when the Authority's reservoir, Lake Meredith, failed to yield what the Bureau of Reclamation promised it would yield, Williams worked with the U.S. Congress to gain approval of a supplemental water supply; aptly named the "John C. Williams Aqueduct and Well Field" upon his retirement in 2001. "John C. Williams and a Thirsty West Texas" provides a focused look at these two accomplishments and their ramifications. In doing this, the paper shows that Williams' chief concern was to keep water flowing to the sinks, bathtubs, and businesses of a thirsty West Texas.

Anju Helen
Indian Institute of Technology

"Tribals and Their System of Forest Management in India"

In India recently a tribal forest bill, "The Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill" was introduced in the parliament. It aims to give back the tribals their rights on forest and encourages the participation of tribals in the conservation and regeneration measures for sustainability of the forest eco-system. The rights of the forest dwellers have become mere privilege. In 1990s Joint Forest Management was introduced with the purpose of collective management of the forest. JFM follows the co-management principle-which means joint partnership of tribals and forest department in the sustainable development of the forest. This paper focuses on the tribal forest bill rights and other forest policies and its effect on the tribals, who mostly depend on the forest for their livelihood. This paper will also look into the customary laws and practices of forest management of Munda tribe in Jharkhand (India).

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

“Timber (Semi-) Regulatory Regimes in the Southeastern U.S.”

This paper examines and compares state regulation of timber policy in five states in the Southeast. In the 1920s, timber interests, responding to the overharvesting of forests in the Southeast, pursued a political strategy of creating state forest agencies. These agencies provided benefits for the timber industry, and helped the industry set up largely self-regulating standards for itself. Furthermore, the timber industry worked closely with state forestry schools to provide professionals for both the industry and the state forest agencies.

Marie L. Livingston
University of Northern Colorado

“Economic Principles and Water Institutions: An Analysis of Existing Laws in Colombia Section: Environmental Policy and Natural Resource Management”

Wise use of water resources is central to natural resource policy in many countries around the world. The country of Columbia faces the challenging and very important task of reforming the configuration of institutions that govern water resources in order to meet national economic and social goals. Modernizing water institutions in a way that allows for more rational, efficient and environmentally sensitive water use is critical to the long run economic development of the country. This paper outlines basic principles that can generate insight into how well, or how poorly, water institutions are functioning. Subsequently, these principles are used to analyze the existing policy conditions in Columbia. Recommendations are made for substantial and practical improvements in water institutions.

William R. Mangun
East Carolina University

Jean C. Mangun
Southern Illinois University Carbondale

“The Bush Administration and Federal Wildlife Policy: Devolution or Dissolution?”

Since 2000, federal protection of wildlife on public lands has declined significantly. This paper addresses efforts of the Bush administration to weaken federal wildlife policy by rewriting and, thereby, weakening enforcement of rules designed to protect wildlife and the habitat resources upon which they depend. Wildlife regulations have been weakened to the benefit of development and commodity interests. USFWS officials are failing to designate appropriate amounts of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. Appropriate scientific information reportedly is being ignored or not utilized for wildlife management policy decisions. Agreements developed through extensive collaboration over many years among affected parties have been set aside. For example, the Northwest Forest Management Plan and forest management plans for

national forests in the Sierras, developed in accordance with the National Forest Management Act, are not being implemented by the Bush administration as originally intended. As the majority of federal lands are located west of the 100th meridian, the Bush administration's wildlife policy changes will disproportionately affect wildlife located in western states. This paper reviews a number of cases that illustrate how policy actions of the Bush administration are worsening the condition of threatened, endangered, or declining wildlife species in the United States with an emphasis on the West while assessing future implications for intergovernmental relations in wildlife management.

Jaina Moan

Northern Arizona University

"A Survey of Players in the Global Climate Change Debate"

Global climate change has been in the spotlight of international environmental policy for many years. Although it is recognized that a climate change poses serious environmental problems, action in the mitigation of these effects has stagnated. While, governments are the main decision-makers and implementers of global climate change policy, there are many interests that influence the climate change policies of nation-states. This paper examines the industrial and environmental non-governmental organizations participating in the global climate change arena. First, key points of the debate in climate change policy are considered. Second, the goals, resources, lobbying strategies, and public relations campaigns of these different groups are outlined. Finally, the effectiveness of these strategies is discussed. This overview is a useful summary of the tools and arguments used by the players involved in global climate change policy.

Steve Parker, PhD

University of Nevada Las Vegas

"The Bush Administration and Environmental Policy"

Abstract: Among all but a handful of conservative ideologues, there exists a consensus that the George W. Bush years have been a time of major rollback for the environmental policy gains of the last 25 years. It will be the purpose of this paper to explore this consensus. Topics examined will include the following: refusal to ratify The Kyoto Accords; privatization of jobs in the Forest Service, Park Service and the BLM; conversion of The Superfund revenue stream from polluters to taxpayers; retreat on clean air; the opening of ANWR to oil production; weakening of the Endangered Species Act; and short-cutting NEPA processes for the sake of speeding development and mineral extraction.

Claire Pitner

Northern Arizona University

"Powder to dust: A chronological look at the development and effects of the modern ski industry".

Skiing in America has evolved from a utilitarian concept in the nineteenth century to a recreational sport in the twentieth century. Slow to catch on in its early years, the skiing underwent several transformational “eras” shaping it into the big business it is today. The major change leading to skiing as we know it today can be accredited to William Janss, founder of Snowmass and Peter Seibert, founder of Vail. These men brought high volume real estate and the controlled experience of ski towns into the industry thus making skiing an adjunct to real estate. Today, the industry is consolidating as the number of skiers at resorts decline. As a result, resorts are raising the standards of products to skiers as well as their prices. Less people can afford the increasingly expensive activity and more and more resorts are competing with each other to shuffle skiers around. This report attempts to show through a chronological description of the ski industry’s development, that big industry skiing is destroying itself.

Cindy Pressley
Florida Atlantic University

“Cooperative Partnerships in Environmental Management: Can It Happen for Florida's Mangroves?”

Grassroots ecosystem management and watershed partnership studies have examined organizations concerned with sustainable use policies. In many cases there is a pre-existing set of organizations involved with the policy which generally has national or mainstream support. When the issue does not have national support or a pre-existing organizational arrangement, are theories dealing with ecosystem management an appropriate avenue to examine the policy? Mangrove ecosystems in Florida are in delicate positions due to their high economic and environmental value. However, Florida's current statutory framework does not value mangroves as place based ecosystems. The Florida legislature recently enacted statutes dealing with ecosystem management agreements. The main question addressed here is whether organizations involved or concerned with Florida's mangroves are in the position to enter a cooperative arrangement whereby they can pursue an ecosystem management agreement as provided under Florida's statute.

Sharon Ridgeway
University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“World Trade Organization and the Environment”

Corporate-led globalization under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other regional trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has supplanted all former attempts to address both poverty and sustainable development in developing countries. Trade and investment liberalization under these agreements is designed to create a global market in which environmental and protectionist barriers are removed for global corporations. If the Doha proposals to the WTO become policy, developing countries will no longer be able to protect their infant

industries nor will any nation/state be permitted to maintain environmental laws within their territorial boundaries. Both will be seen as "barriers to trade" and will be ruled in conflict with WTO rules through a secret process by a three judge panel with minimal accountability to any democratic body.

Katrina Rogers
Fielding Graduate University

"NGOs as policy makers: The role of The Nature Conservancy in the politics of Climate Change"

Abstract: Over the last several decades, there has been a shift in the dynamics of the state-centric system. Once dominated by state actors and bipolarity, increasingly MNCs and NGOs have come to wield substantial influential on an international stage of disparate actors and multilateralism. This paper examines The Nature Conservancy's climate change program as a way to reveal some of these dynamics. Using interpretive theory and narrative analysis, the conclusion is somewhat startling. NGOs "soft power" paradigm is rapidly shifting into the hard politics of the world stage. Evidence from this case study suggests that the current fluidity of international relations has created the conditions for the more resource-rich NGOs to have significant impact on global environmental problems.

Kristi L. Ross
Northern Arizona University

Zachary A. Smith
Northern Arizona University

"The Human Right to Water: Challenges in the Face of Globalization"

As economies, markets, and governments become more globalized, issues concerning human rights and the environment are quickly emerging on the global front. Unchecked human population growth is putting a strain on freshwater supplies worldwide. Distribution, pollution, access, and supply issues have caught the attention of the global community. Meanwhile, developing nations are struggling with the financial burden of providing the infrastructure to treat and deliver water, prompting some to turn to privatization, while others have formed water cooperatives. Still other nations are not adequately addressing the problem at all, leading agencies such as the United Nations and the World Health Organization to turn to a human rights-based approach to global water resource policy. This in turn has sparked a controversy over whether and how water as a human right should be defined. Issues such as legal water rights, ecological rights, and religious rights have come to the forefront of these discussions, proving that it may be difficult to define one right while trying to preserve other rights. The challenges facing the global community are many, but perhaps the greatest challenge will be to provide guidance to nations without limiting their ability to achieve solutions of their own.

David Schlosberg,

Northern Arizona University

“Democracy and Environmental Rulemaking: Web-Based Technologies, Deliberation, and Environmental Campaigns”

In this paper we report data collected through a survey of 1,553 recent participants in regulatory rulemaking public comment processes. Our analysis focuses on the differences between those who used newly available electronic tools and those who mailed or faxed letters on paper, as well as between those who submitted original letters and those who submitted a version of a mass-mailed form letter. We first discuss current research and theory developing around the issue of electronic rulemaking and online policy deliberation. Next we provide background on the particular rulemakings from which our sample of survey respondents was drawn. After describing the survey methodology, we focus on three types of findings: 1) the absence of a significant difference in deliberative practices between electronic and paper commenters, 2) the presence of unexpectedly high levels of deliberative engagement across all survey respondents, and 3) the significant differences between respondents who submitted original comments and those who submitted form letters. Finally, we conclude with discussion of the implications of our findings, and specific suggestions for both agencies and interest groups.

Rachel A. Steagall

Northern Arizona University

"Renewed Interest in Alternative Fuel Development: A History of Uranium Mining and Development in the American Southwest."

Renewed interest for the development of nuclear power is spurred by the need for cheap and reliable energy for United States citizens. As the cost of fuels continue to rise, a demand for energy is coupled with a decrease on foreign energy sources. In response, the Bush administration has requested an increase of federal monies to promote nuclear development in the US. This has not only increased the current price of uranium, but has re-opened old wounds among many native peoples over the re-development of abandoned uranium mining on their lands. The history of US uranium development on tribal lands in the US is tragic, and in response to increased demand and possible re-development of uranium mining, the Navajo Nation recently passed the Dine Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005, which effectively bans the all uranium mining and processing anywhere on the Navajo Reservation. The history of Navajo uranium mining, the future of uranium power in the United States, and the possible implications for national energy are discussed in this article.

Brent S. Steel
Oregon State University

Rebecca L. Warner
Oregon State University

Alex Johnson
Oregon State University

“The Role of Science and Scientists in the Environmental Policy Process: A Comparative Analysis of Bulgaria and the United States”

Abstract: In recent years there has been an increasing emphasis among many observers about the importance of science-based environmental policy. The assumption is that scientists can and should facilitate the resolution of environmental policy and management decisions by providing scientific information to policymakers. While the demand for science-based environmental policy in Western nations has been increasing, it is also now pronounced in many post-communist regimes as well, especially those that have joined or will join the European Union. All of these countries suffer the consequences of very serious environmental problems that threaten the current health and long-term livelihood of their respective peoples and ecosystems. Using interview and survey data gathered in Bulgaria and the U.S. during 2005, this study compares the involvement of scientists in communicating environmental policy research to multiple audiences, including the associated opportunities and barriers they encounter and the usefulness of these activities in decision-making processes. Data were collected from interviews and surveys of three different groups involved in environmental policy in both locations including scientists, environmental managers, and members of relevant NGOs.

Katrina Darlene Taylor
Northern Arizona University

“Past, Present and Future Trends in International Trans-border Air Pollution Agreements”,

Synopsis: The increasing international economic activity and productivity that has resulted from Globalization has not only led to increased trans-border air pollution, (among other environmental challenges), but has started a trend of international environmental regime formation to negotiate international agreements on trans-border air pollution. Regime theorists have been unable to determine the success of many of these regimes because more time is needed to decide if the problems that the regime is addressing have been alleviated and why or why not. The Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, however, is assessed by many theorists due to its longevity and the multitude of countries it affects. This paper will examine the past, present and future trends in international agreements regarding trans-border air pollution.

Jose G. Vargas-Hernandez
Instituto Tecnológico de cd. Guzman

“Cooperation and conflict between firms, NSM, communities and the role of government”

The aim of this paper is to analyze relationships of cooperation and conflict between a mining company and the involved communities, New Social Movements and the three levels of government. The mining company begun operations for an open pit mine of gold and silver supported by officials from the local, state and federal government. The inhabitants of these communities supported by environmental groups and NGOs argue that the project will pollute sources of fresh water besides of perturbing the environment and the ecology of the region.

Gregg B. Walker, Ph.D.
Oregon State University

“Pluralism and Regional Sediment Management: Assessing Collaborative Potential via Stakeholders' Views”

This paper presents the results of two Regional Sediment Management Demonstration Initiative stakeholder activities: conversations with stakeholders and Collaborative Learning training workshops for stakeholders. The essay includes the methods employed for gathering information about stakeholder views related to regional sediment management (RSM) and Mouth of the Columbia River (MCR) issues and policies. The paper features an analysis of RSM's collaborative potential, employing the Progress Triangle framework for interpreting comments of stakeholders. A number of key points have emerged from the conversations and training workshops, including: (1) People are uncertain about RSM, it should be defined and explained; (3) Goals, objectives, decision space need to be clear; (4) the Corps should demonstrate that this is not “business as usual;” (5) Agency personnel need to be involved; and (6) even though trust among parties could be better, stakeholders are optimistic that RSM can bring parties together. In light of these comments and analysis of related materials, the RSM project exhibited good collaborative potential. Many stakeholders were optimistic about a multi-stakeholder approach and hoped to work collaboratively.

Edward T. "Terry" Wimberley

“Environmental Stewardship's Theological Foundations and Influence Upon Public Perception and Policy”

The term "stewardship" has fallen into disrepute among many because it is considered to be excessively anthropocentric in orientation, and grounded philosophically and theologically in an anti-environmental Christian tradition. This perspective, has influenced environmental philosophy and policy, and has contributed to the emergence of movements embracing a so-called “deep ecology” perspective. Paradoxically, these

developments have occurred, despite the fact that the historical Christian orientation toward the environment has not been primarily oriented toward environmental domination by humans. This presentation seeks to dispel the perception that Christian stewardship is necessarily environmentally-exploitative by describing the historical application of the concept of “grace” within the church. Such grace will be described as a theologically derived moral imperative to sustain and preserve nature and humankind as participants in nature and as nature’s stewards. The public policy implications of this moral imperative will be discussed within the context of the “faith based” initiative orientation of the Bush administration and in regard to how it relates to the public’s perception of and support for current and future environmental programs and policies.

Gabor Zovanyi, Professor
Eastern Washington University

“The Relative Role of Environmental and Ecological Indicators Among Sets of Quality of Life and Sustainability Indicators Used in American Cities and Counties.”

A growing number of American cities and counties are experimenting with sustainable development initiatives, and some of those communities have adopted sustainability indicators to track their performance relative to realizing a more sustainable state. This paper examines differences between these sustainability indicators and previously utilized quality of life indicators, with a particular interest in discovering whether sets of sustainability indicators demonstrate greater attention to environmental and ecological considerations than typical sets of quality of life indicators.

Special Panel:

Brant Short, Northern Arizona University
Barbara Austin, Management Consultant
Karen Dorn, National Park Service
Daniel Foster, Northern Arizona University
Elizabeth Hellstern, Northern Arizona University
Elizabeth Hellstern, Northern Arizona University
Gregg Walker, Oregon State University

“Conflict and Environmental Communication: Five Case Studies”

A number of scholars in the field of Communication Studies have developed programs to assess environmental issues from a conflict management orientation. Using tools of collaboration and mediation, scholars in Communication Studies have worked on a number of diverse issues, many centered in the American West. In Spring 2005, graduate students in Applied Communication at Northern Arizona University evaluated a variety of contemporary environmental conflicts using theories and models developed by various scholars. These students were asked to review the body of work published by Professor Gregg Walker (Oregon State University) and Steve Daniels (Utah State University) who have been at the forefront of using collaboration as preferred means of managing environmental conflicts. Walker and Daniels have worked as consultants for various federal agencies and have published a book and many studies in the last 15 years.

Each student will present her/his case study and Professor Walker will provide a response.

Geography

Section Coordinator: John C. Stager, Claremont Graduate University

Autumn of the Mediterranean and Spring of Two Geographies

Utku Balaban

SUNY Binghamton

This paper is a theoretical debate about the implications of the simultaneity of the emergence of the Atlantic trade region and the Ottoman Empire.

The initial question of the paper is what significance “the autumn of the Mediterranean” that Fernand Braudel describes has for the world-system theory. The dissolution of the Mediterranean gave rise to the emergence of the Atlantic and Ottoman trade regions, both of which intensified the economic ties within their vaguely defined borders. Europe is defined as ‘a world-economy’ due to the absence of one single political power dominating that geography, while the Ottoman Empire is regarded as ‘the world-empire’ thanks to the strong image of the Sublime Porte. The paper challenges this binary.

The basic conclusion is that “the autumn of the Mediterranean” led to not one but two world-economies, Europe and the Ottoman Empire. The central question is how the Ottoman world-economy emerged. In order to answer this question, the strategic commodities that played a significant role in the emergence of the Ottoman region are investigated. The local political relations and the nature of the authority of the Sublime Porte are discussed.

[187]

Women and trees in a chapter of life
Christiana Tinuola Ekanade
University of Ibadan Geography Department

Trees represent the essence of the environment, revealing the vitality of the ecosystem and its interrelatedness. Being an important resource, human activities have, through the ages, affected the resources distribution and diversity via varying means, all of which have culminated in a high deforestation and logging rate worldwide. Developing countries are in particular prone to this depletion, due in part to the basic nature of their economy (largely agrarian), and the high rate of urbanization. This has led to an increased dependence on tree resources.

The significance of women comes to the fore when seen in the light of their natural role as nurturers, who are required to rise up to the challenge of augmenting their income, making substantial contribution to filling dietary needs, as well as finding a means of life's sustenance, which takes its toll on trees and forests in the urban area.

This paper examines the Women in SW Nigeria's approach to environmental issues as trees planting and maintenance as it impinges on their economic status and wellbeing. If given the opportunity, women can be powerful forces in the defense of their environment using traditional agrosystems that contain seeds of environmental conservation (Salami et al 2002) [199]

Exurban Development and its Consequences for Land-Cover Transitions in the West
Rich Greene
Northern Illinois University

Ex-urban development in the western United States is on the rise and the land-cover transitions associated with this development is very diverse. The National Resource Inventory (NRI) and GIS are used in the analysis of complex shifts in land-cover from the early 1980s to the late 1990s. The national perspective focuses on contrasting land-cover transitions between the Humid East and the Arid West. The regional perspective is supported by comparing two earlier case studies with a new case study on the Phoenix exurbs. The first regional case study examined the Los Angeles, Las Vegas, and Salt Lake City metropolitan areas and the non-metropolitan area counties that connect them. The second case included an analysis of change for the five metropolitan areas of New Mexico: Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Farmington, and Clovis-Portales. The new case study looks at the Phoenix exurbs. The paper concludes with a summary of the similarities and differences between the 3 case studies. [157]

Vulnerability to Tornadoes: A Cross-State Comparison with GIS
Mary Sue Passe-Smith
University of Central Arkansas

The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has made it possible to analyze not only physical phenomena such as tornadoes at the exact point/line of contact with the earth, but the demographics of statistical units such as census blocks or groups underlying this contact. GIS facilitates easy subgrouping of tornadoes into those with injuries or deaths and statistics such as means per areal unit. With these combined, a map of vulnerability can be created and compared in "Tornado Alley" and non-Alley states to test hypotheses about experience with tornadoes, topography, and distribution of poverty and perhaps related housing characteristics as instigating factors in death and injury. [107]

A Comparison of the Growth Patterns of Southwestern and Midwestern Cities

Pete Piet

City of Elmhurst, IL

Traditionally urban growth has been viewed as an inside-out phenomenon, with new immigrants replacing those members of the core population that have moved out to the suburbs. As a consequence, new immigrants and the poor tended to be concentrated in the urban core. Historic forces driving this settlement pattern have included affordable housing and access to job markets. Recent years have seen a shift in the U.S. job market, with suburban job centers becoming increasingly important. As a result, the suburbs are becoming an initial settlement destination for immigrants. Several Southwestern and Midwestern cities will be investigated to see how well their growth matches the traditional view. The spatial distribution of the overall population, as well as the distribution of income and the foreign born population will be analyzed. [127]

Determining the role of English language proficiency in shaping the acculturation processes and spatial mobilities of the foreign-born ethnic Chinese residing in Philadelphia's Chinatown: An ethnographic and Geographic Information Systems analysis.

Michael Rovito
Temple University

One major gap in the geographic research on civic engagement related to Chinese immigration processes has been that few studies have examined the role that basic literacy in English plays in the everyday spatiality associated with acculturation, employment, residential patterns, and participation in community decision making processes.

I conducted a study that focused on assessing how basic literacy in English shapes acculturation dynamics among recent immigrants residing in Philadelphia's Chinatown. The study examined their every-day spatiality in terms of the impacts and influence of English language proficiency. I examined such processes as: (a) intra-urban migration patterns among recent immigrants, (b) the impact of social networks among recent immigrants on measures of acculturation; and (c) immigrant perspectives on engaging local community decision making processes.

Two methods were employed in the study. Interviews were conducted with recent immigrants to learn about how spatial mobility is framed in terms of literacy skills and spatial mobility. Second, a GIS was developed from information provided related to mobility patterns associated with daily activities. These characteristics were analyzed, and results show the nuanced ways in which basic literacy in English is intertwined strategies that mitigate engagement in mainstream society among recent immigrants. [196]

Geographic Distribution of Information Technology Specialization

John C. Stager
Claremont Graduate University

The so-called digital divide is defined by the haves and have-nots. This research investigates the geographic distribution at a county level of the areas within the United States that specialize in Information Technology (IT). The data are presented and analyzed using GIS using location quotients. The US Economic Census of 2002 (just published) is utilized for the investigation. The question to be pursued is whether there are geographic distributions of IT firms that follow patterns that are explained by other than economic or racial differences. [85]

People, Terrain and Taxation: Internal Power Projection and the Governability of Post-Colonial States

Jason E. Strakes

Claremont Graduate University

Contemporary debates about the role of the state in the developing world have generated much theoretical discourse, but have produced relatively few conclusive empirical findings. At the same time, definitions of state capacity have often focused on the relative status of elite capabilities rather than the actual ability of elites to project their authority over contested geographic areas. This study examines the impact of population density, topography, ethnic difference and the intensity of internal and external threats on the ability of the state to mobilize and extract resources within its given territorial space. The investigation applies controlled and focused comparative case studies to three developing countries that exhibit similar physical and structural characteristics: Nigeria, Syria and Kazakhstan. These cases are employed in order to evaluate a series of hypotheses about the challenges of state consolidation in regions in which the formal precedents of statehood are minimal and physical boundaries were largely imposed by colonial or geopolitical forces. [157]

History

Section Coordinators: Patricia Loughlin and T.H. Baughman, University of Central Oklahoma

Diana L. Ahmad

University of Missouri – Rolla

“A Concerned Imperialist: Captain Benjamin F. Tilley and American Samoa, 1900-1901”

On April 17, 1900, Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, Commandant of United States Naval Station Tutuila and the first governor of American Samoa, raised the Stars and Stripes over the newest American possession. Serving as supreme ruler of the Samoans for only eighteen months, Tilley’s administration set the tone for the next half-century of Navy rule. Using fa’a Samoa or the Samoan way, Tilley established excellent working relations with the islanders, while attempting to instill the archipelago with American values. Tilley wrote the laws and enforced them as commandant of Naval Station Tutuila. Commander Tilley’s rule led to a largely successful naval administration of American Samoa that continues to praise his rule and the Territory’s connection with the United States. In 1951, at the end of the Navy era, the Samoan fono (legislature) lamented, “Samoa is sorrowful to bid farewell to a good and loyal friend, the Navy.” What was Tilley’s administration like, why did the Samoans admire him so much, and what are Tilley’s legacies today? Is Tilley an exception to the generally accepted rule that imperialists and colonizers are inherently evil?

Anne Allbright
University of Central Oklahoma

“The Kiowa Five: Traditional and Groundbreaking Artists”

In 1926 an American Indian agent brought some young Kiowa artists to see Oscar B. Jacobson, Director of the School of Art, at the University of Oklahoma. Jacobson saw the potential these five American Indians had and took them under his direction. By accepting the Kiowa students from Anadarko, Stephen Mopope, Jack Hokeah, Monroe Tsatoke, Spencer Asah, Louis Smokey and later James Auchiah, Jacobson unwittingly started an American Indian Renaissance. Although the Kiowa students would have to attend the University as non-traditional students, because they lacked the acceptance requirements, they were permitted to take classes under Jacobson's guidance. Jacobson was determined not to let his Kiowa students be “contaminated by the white students.” The Kiowa's were given proper instructions without being aware of it and they were left free to select their own subjects, techniques, and colors. In the meantime, Jacobson secured modest living quarters and bought many of their works to keep them in good financial standing so they could afford tuition and supplies. This paper will examine the events, leading to the Southern Plains American Indian Renaissance and the influence it had among many Native American artists.

Jordan Ruth Bauer
University of Alabama at Birmingham

“Equality or Bust!: The Journey of Reconciliation and Its Attempt to Desegregate the Jim Crow Transit”

This paper discusses the origins behind this virtually forgotten history and explores the possible reasons why the Journey of Reconciliation could be considered “unsuccessful” in early civil rights activists' pursuit of equality. Shaped by its radical pacifist membership, this study looks at the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Congress of Racial Equality's role in this aspect of history. This paper argues that the Journey of Reconciliation failed to launch a mass movement toward the destruction of the Jim Crow transit because it excluded women as participants, it experienced opposition from blacks, and it lacked national publicity. For its leaders, however, the Journey of Reconciliation clearly exhibited that blacks and whites could challenge Jim Crow transportation. It demonstrated the effectiveness of nonviolent direct action, not only on transportation, but in the face of resistance and provocation. This nascent form of protest functioned as a precursor rather than a catalyst for future resistance.

T.H. Baughman
University of Central Oklahoma

“Turkey and the European Union: past and Prospects”

Relations between the geopolitically important Turkey and the European Union have followed a difficult path between discord and cooperation. Since 1963 Turkey's interest in joining the EU have been one of the most significant issues in international affairs within Europe and the Middle East. This paper traces the historical developments between these two entities, examines the problems inherent in Turkish entry into the EU,

and offers possible scenarios for the eventual resolution of this vitally important question that has enormous impact on the future of Europe.

Carl Boggs
National University

Tom Pollard
National University

“Hollywood and the Spectacle of Terrorism”

This paper discusses the treatment of terrorism in contemporary Hollywood films. This films analyzed include both pre-9/11 and post-9/11 films, including *The Siege*, *The Sum of All Fears*, *The Peacemaker*, *Under Siege*, *XXX*, among others. The authors also examine earlier terrorist films, including cold war films, to determine the similarities and differences with current offerings. Their analysis confirms some widely held beliefs about Hollywood and terrorism, while raising new issues and providing additional insights into terrorism films and their social impact. These films reveal much about contemporary perceptions of sensitive social issues and provide examples of widely differing viewpoints on terrorism. The authors use contemporary and social and political theory in their analysis.

Jessica Clark
North Dakota State University

“Captain May I Take One Elephant Step?: German-Russian Childhood Fun”

Childhood memories are complex, yet fundamental to understanding the history of the Northern Plains. During the early to mid 1900s, European immigrants, especially Germans from Russia, largely populated this region. This specific ethnic group is known for its hard work, persistence, and determination. In oral history interviews for the Dakota Memories Oral History Project, some Germans from Russia continuously describe their memories of endless farm work, canning food, hand-me-down clothing, unpredictable weather, and trying times. Many also recall their childhood memories of family members – grandparents, parents, and siblings – their religious devotion, and their simple, yet enjoyable pastimes. German-Russian childhood on the Northern Plains was much more than simply milking cows, plowing fields, and gardening. Many children baked mud pies and played games, such as Pump Pump Pull Away, Captain May I, or Cowboys and Robbers. These children were quite innovative, as they made homemade toys.

Jennifer L. Corley
University of Central Oklahoma

“No Hits, No Runs, No Errors: Johnson's Contrivance of the Glassboro Summit, June 1967”

In June 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson faced flagging poll numbers, increasing pressure for an end to the Vietnam War, and discord within his own party. When Soviet premier Alekski Kosygin announced his intention to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York, both the media and political figures worldwide began to insist the

two leaders speak face-to-face. Although neither Johnson nor Kosygin believed a conference would produce any lasting results, the Glassboro Summit convened at Glassboro State College, New Jersey, on June 23 and 25, 1967. Drawing upon the archives of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, oral histories, newspapers, and other contemporary periodicals, this study examines the process leading to Glassboro and the motives behind the Johnson administration's drive for a meeting with the seemingly reluctant Soviets.

Sondra Cosgrove
Community College of Southern Nevada

“Benevolence on the Border: Rational Humanitarianism on the Sonoran Frontier”

Current Western historians have virtually ignored agents of contact who disavowed avarice and violence and instead sought equitable coexistence. As their behavior goes against the popular frontier motif of cultural chauvinism, they have been brushed aside. To achieve a more balanced view of contact, it is time to recognize these men and women. The historic borderlands of Sonora and Arizona offer a particularly rich setting for discovering such benevolent administrators. Logic would seem to dictate that only the most ruthless would have been sent to this land of the notorious Apaches, yet in reality the opposite was true. Soon after the first brutal, Hispanic forays into the region, a consistent stream of officials arrived who regularly bucked orders to “pacify” the natives. They did not reject their societies’ imperialistic goals; they merely sought humane and honest means for achieving them. This paper examines these men as individuals unified by a common worldview. Representing diverse ethnic heritages, they nevertheless shared a universal sense of rational humanitarianism. Having spent their careers resisting pressure to decimate the lives and livelihoods others, these men deserve equal billing on the Western history marquee along side the many scoundrels and rouses.

David M. Dean
Frostburg State University

“Mile after Mile: A Scattering of Bicycle Treks Across America, 1884-2005”

Thomas Stevens completed the initial crossing of the American continent by bicycle in 1884. Over the subsequent 121 years, and especially in more recent times, many hundreds of men and women (and occasionally children) followed Stevens’ example. This paper cuts across the decades while focusing on the cross-country adventures of six cyclists, 1884-2005. It will emphasize that although equipment and roads changed over time, obstacles including wind, heat, cold, rain and the threat to one’s mortality remained constant.

Alex d'Erizans
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

“Confronting DP Danger: The Construction of Heimat in Post-WWII Hanover”

This paper examines how Germans related to displaced persons (DPs)—former foreign workers, Allied POWs, and concentration camp inmates—in post-WWII Hanover.

Germans sought to establish a dichotomy between themselves and DPs more absolute and terrifying than the ones they forged between themselves and in relation to the Allies. They contrasted their own “hard-working” rebuilding efforts with DP “disorder.” They sought to transform themselves from perpetrators to victims and displaced persons from victims to perpetrators. They strived to confirm their ethical and racial superiority that military defeat had challenged. Germans voiced their solution to the “DP problem”: removal. This attitude reflected intensified past prejudices within a city of scarcity. The desire to remove DPs, however, also betrayed their effort to distance themselves from Nazi crimes and secure innocence necessary for Heimat. In fact, the alarming manner in which Germans promoted this aim demonstrated uncomfortable acknowledgement.

Paul V. Dutton
Northern Arizona University

“Liberty, Equality, and the Pursuit of Health in the United States and France”

Many scholars insist that healthcare systems are path dependent and irretrievably embedded in a nation’s history, politics, economy, and culture. In contrast, this paper argues for a comparative approach by identifying a common variable: private-practice, fee-for-service medicine, whose ideals were held (and continue to be held) in common in France and the United States. For much of the twentieth century in both nations third-party payers were disdained, physicians retained near absolute liberties over diagnosis, therapy, and fees; and patients viewed their choice of practitioner as a citizen’s right in a free republic. In 1928 French legislators approved the country’s first national health insurance law. Seventy-three years later, in 2001, the World Health Organization named France’s healthcare system as the best in the world. The U.S. ranked 37th, a remarkable contrast, given that in 1933 many Americans predicted the adoption of French-style health insurance as part of the Social Security Act. Yet despite divergent health care policies since the 1930s, the ideals of patient choice and autonomous physicians continue to underlie popular perceptions of quality health care and delimit reform initiatives in both republics.

Margaret Dykes
University of Georgia

“Elizabeth Robinson Montagu, “Queen of the Blues”: The Importance of Friendship to the Bluestocking Circle”

This paper explores the significant role that friendship played in the establishment of the eighteenth-century literary circle, the Bluestocking circle. I trace how friendships between men and women with mutual intellectual interests provided support, patronage, freedom of movement, a forum for the exchange of ideas, a means of interaction with learned men and women, and, most importantly, a means for women to attain further education. I use two secondary sources and the correspondence of Elizabeth Robinson Montagu to examine the intricate role of friendship in the lives of the intellectual women of eighteenth-century England.

Alex Garman
Eastern New Mexico University

“Survivals of the Cult of the Matronae into the Early Middle Ages and Beyond”

During the Roman occupation of the Rhineland, a cult dedicated to a group of goddesses known as the Matronae flourished. This cult left behind hundreds of carved altars and a half dozen sanctuary sites. The evidence portrays this as an indigenous cult that was adopted by Germans, Celts, and Romans. But with the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West, the sanctuary sites and altars were abandoned. What happened to this religion? Was it destroyed by new Germanic invaders, or did it survive in one form or another? Evidence of the possible survival of this cult will be examined critically.

Shirley Johnston
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Guardian of a Moral Utopia: Sims Ely and Boulder City, Nevada, 1932-1941”

In 1931 ground was broken on the new town of Boulder City, Nevada. Built to accommodate Boulder Dam project workers, it was not simply a collection of houses but a planned community on a scale previously untried in the United States; located on land set aside as a federal reservation, the town would be governed unlike any other American community. Boulder City was to be a moral utopia, and the man selected by the federal government to carry out its vision was Sims Ely. Ely became the manager of Boulder City and the guardian of its morality and commerce. The city manager also determined who was allowed to operate a business in Boulder City and what sorts of establishments were necessary by utilizing a model of Progressive capitalism that encouraged sufficient competition to provide fair prices for consumers while guaranteeing a reasonable profit for business owners. His use of such power was perceived by some as akin to dictatorship, while other residents believed Ely succeeded in fairly governing the community.

Michelle Lettieri
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“The King’s Business, Mui Tsai and Missionaries: The Missionary Project at Home and Overseas, 1870-1930”

The purpose of the study is to shed light on how female missionaries used the mui tsai otherwise known as Chinese slave girls as a tangible product that garnered popular and financial support for Protestant missionary ventures between the years of 1870 and 1930. To do so, one must trace the contributions of early American female ‘helpmates’ as well as how these women constructed and strengthened national and transnational religious networks. Although, the study primarily analyzes the organizations and financial networks of the Presbyterians and Methodists, in the city of San Francisco—there is no question that many Protestant denominations followed the same pattern in countless American cities.

Tim R. Miller
University of Illinois at Springfield

“The Role of Billiards in the Life of James Garfield”

Some 500 years ago, French royalty (in all probability) brought an early version of lawn croquet indoors to be played on tables. Such was the birth of the cue sports, more commonly called billiards, snooker, bagatelle, and pool. Five centuries later, the cue sports have flourished and become ingrained in world cultures as a niche sport. As a member of America's cadre of billiards historians, I have undertaken a series of original analyses attempting to document the role of pool/billiards in the lives of outstanding American leaders, particularly presidents. The purpose of the project undertaken here is two-fold. First, the paper traces billiard history in America from its colonial origin through the post-Civil War era. Second, the paper explores the personal and political relevance of the game in the life of James Garfield (who is depicted as the most enthusiastic billiard-playing president). The paper employs a wide range of original accounts and data, including letters, diaries, public records, newspaper and magazine accounts, and expert interviews, as well as collections from the Library of Congress, Colonial Williamsburg, and the University of Virginia.

Kathi Nehls
University of Georgia

"Rounding Up Baby: Lucile Spire Blachly and the Construction of Maternal and Infant Health in Oklahoma, 1920-1929"

This paper examines Dr. Lucile Spire Blachly's role in the construction of Oklahoma's maternal and infant health programs initiated in conjunction with the passage of the 1921 Sheppard-Towner Act. During Blachly's tenure as Director of the Oklahoma Bureau of Maternity and Infancy, she transformed the bureau, from an entity that essentially distributed informational pamphlets, into a comprehensive maternal health program. Under her direction, state public health officials provided health education from the community level through post-graduate level, conducted well-baby checks, health fairs, childcare seminars, a visiting nurse program, and instituted a system of birth registration. At the same time Blachly's work with the Bureau of Maternity and Infancy documents the construction of Oklahoma's maternal and infant health, her story provides an example of the way in which women used reform measures in the early twentieth century to create new public and professional spaces for themselves.

Emily Rader
El Camino College

"A Study in Settler Dominance: The Transfer of Water and Water Rights from Indian Reservations to American Towns in Southern California, 1890s-1930s"

Historical studies of water development in the western United States often examine the roles of federal government agencies and laws, their large-scale impacts on farming, urban development and the natural environment. In contrast, this study details the small-scale and hands-on methods used by local American farmers, town developers and government agents with the Indian Irrigation Service to divert water from local Indian reservations to American-owned lands. Only a few small Indian reservations were set aside in the San Luis Rey River watershed in Southern California in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Having successfully taken most of the land of the Cupenos and Luisenos, Americans in nearby towns in the 1890s through 1930s used state and federal laws to take water from the river, literally drying up the reservations. The Bureau

of Indian Affairs and the Indian Irrigation Service often aided the water diversions by failing to promote and protect Indians' legal water rights.

Cynthia Reed
Foothill College

“Margery Kempe: Pilgrimage as a Means to Spiritual Maturity”

I examined how four international pilgrimage journeys transformed the life of a medieval woman traveling unaccompanied by husband or children. Specifically I focused on the journey in 1413-1415 made by Margery Kempe from Lynn, England to Jerusalem and Rome. Except for St. Bridget's journey to Jerusalem in 1373, we have only Margery Kempe's account of a female travel experience to the Holy Land in the Middle Ages. Though incomplete as a travel dialogue, the combination of spiritual transformation, autobiographical revelation, and Kempe's sheer survival over months and eventually years of rugged travel makes *The Book of Margery Kempe* a timely text worth consideration by modern readers.

Megan Stephens
University of Central Oklahoma

“Handcuffs and Lawsuits: Chilocco Indian School, 1969-1972”

In February 1969, *The New Republic* published an article denouncing the Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma as the “end of the line,” and accusing the superintendent of abuse. Following this essay, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice investigated the school and its administration. Over the next two years, allegations continued to mount, resulting in dismissals of faculty and expulsions of students. In November 1971, seventeen young Native American students, led by activist John Trudell, barricaded themselves in the Chilocco administrative offices, demanding further investigations into all Indian boarding schools, mission schools, and public and private schools. The National Indian Youth Council brought a class action lawsuit against the school, citing that the administration expelled students wholesale without due process. Despite these complaints of abuse, students attending the school resented outsiders' involvement because they only “cause trouble.” This paper will examine these events, leading to the closing of Chilocco Indian School in 1980.

April Summitt
Arizona State University

“Mapping Space: Cherokee and European Concepts of Place in Colonial Carolina”

The study of European colonization of North America has a long history. Only in recent decades has there been sufficient attention paid to the history of the native peoples of this continent beyond the occasional wars or anecdotal stories. Most of the early work in this field, however, focused on Euro-American and Native American relations as seen through colonial documents written by European colonists. Now, scholars have begun to shift the focus toward the Native American perspective using new sources and interdisciplinary methods to help explain how Native American nations viewed and experienced contact with European invaders. One recent development is the use of geography, along with other methods, to answer questions about how native peoples

viewed the world and valued land. I will examine European and Native American maps to understand the Cherokee-Carolinian relationship during the colonial era and focus on concepts of space and place from both sides. I seek to discover how the Cherokee viewed and constructed their environment and how relations with Euro-Americans affected this environment.

Sandra Swart
University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

“Have Saddle(r), Will Travel (Upwardly)”: A Discussion of the American Saddle Horses and Agrarian Identity in Southern Africa”

A saddler is the consummate leisure horse, a highly visible marker of disposable income. As a conspicuous signifier, it provides a useful method of tracing social agrarian change. This study offers an interpretation of the socio-cultural symbolic role of this animal in the South African agricultural milieu, embedded in the global political material context. It explores the introduction of the Saddlebred to South Africa from North America, and the rise of the Saddle horse industry, predominately in the Afrikaans-speaking, agrarian sector of South Africa. The discussion includes the material socio-economic context of their acquisition, and the cultural impetus for their rise in popularity. Oral history provides evidence in which Saddlebreds are entangled in the narrative of rural success, as signifiers of status, in the immediate build up to and aftermath of the introduction of Apartheid.

Megan Waller
University of Central Oklahoma

“British, Chilean, and Argentine Claims in Antarctica and the Surrounding Region from 1945 to 1948”

Discovered in the 1820s, Antarctica piqued the interests of scientists, adventurers, and nations. Following the end of World War II, Argentina and Chile began asserting their claims to the Antarctic region. Great Britain, however, would not relinquish its claims to the Falkland Island Dependencies including lands claimed by the South Americans. Throughout 1945 to 1948, England maintained its tenuous hold on areas south of the sixtieth parallel despite new competition from the two South American republics. The increased activity in the southern seas was due to the natural resources and a hope that uranium would be found in Antarctica. The newly elected governments in both Argentina and Chile used Antarctic claims to bolster their domestic political agendas. Throughout 1945 to 1948, tensions grew between the three countries. The South Americans worked together in an attempt to dispose of Britain in the area and both sides competed for United States intervention on their behalf. By the end of 1948, all claims to Antarctica had reached a stalemate, although Britain maintained the upper hand.

Jamie J. Wilson
California State University, Fullerton

“We Will Have to Trouble You to Come Along for Practicing Medicine Without a Physician’s License: Health and Harlem During the Early Period of Black Urbanization”

This study examines Harlem, New York, during the interwar period using the lens of health and well being. It explores how medical and political authorities and Harlem’s general population interpreted and responded to health issues as well as the implications of these responses for the well being of the community. Despite deteriorating environmental conditions, inadequate access to city-sponsored health agencies, and high mortality rates in Harlem during the 1920s and 1930s, Harlem’s black residents adapted to their new environment. While the evidence is limited, it suggests that residents’ adaptation was facilitated, at least partially, by a cadre of magico-religious workers.

Latin American Studies

Section Coordinator: Professor Ignacio Medina, ITESO Jesuit University

The Latin American Studies Section will meet in 2006 with the Association of Borderlands Studies as a single section. The LAS abstracts are included in the ABS abstracts.

Mass Communications,

Section Coordinator: Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

Audrey Alicee
Northern Arizona University.

“Making Sense of a New York Times Bestseller: A Fantasy Theme Analysis of an Infomercial”

This essay examines the way in which Kevin Trudeau, a best-selling author, has utilized the infomercial genre to create the best-seller.

Barbara Austin

Management Consultant

"Analysis of Collaborative Learning Model of Conflict Resolution as Applied to Luke Air Force Base"

A case study using a conflict management orientation of the environmental issues at Luke Air Force Base.

Pamela Bailey
Arkansas State University

"Historical Effects: African-Americans and the Effects of History on Their Public Opinion and Willingness to Speak Out"

This paper aims to connect the agenda setting theory and the spiral of silence theory in attempt to explain the status of African-American issues and representation in the United States. African-Americans, as a minority group, have had an interesting and controversial history in this country. An examination of that history, as well as agenda setting studies and spiral of silence studies may explain how African-Americans appear underrepresented, even though they are a large minority group. This examination will introduce a new theory, the historical effects theory, which states: African-Americans in the United States suffer negatively from the spiral of silence, as they are in the minority opinion, as evidence through the agenda setting theory and their historical background in the United States.

Ann Bergstrom
West Virginia University

"The USA Patriot Act and Civil Liberties: The Media's Response"

This study attempts to gauge the print media's response to the USA Patriot Act by determining their level of support or non-support of the Act and other qualitative findings. Results are based on a content analysis of 150 newspaper editorials concerning the USA Patriot Act published during the periods 2001-2003 and 2004-2005.

Melanie Lea Birck
Northern Arizona University.

"The Songs of 9-11: A Narrative Study of the Cathartic Effects of Musical Responses to Terrorist Bombs"

To help us make sense of the tragedy of 9-11, we wrote poems, held candle ceremonies, prayed, and wrote music. This essay utilizes a narrative approach to understand the cultural meaning of certain 9-11 songs.

Kris Boyle
Texas Tech University

“My Lips Are Sealed; An Examination of Ethical Issues Involving Confidential Sources”

In light of recent events involving New York Times reporter Judith Miller, professionals and scholars within the journalism profession have rekindled the debate over the use of confidential sources and the ethical ramifications. This paper discusses when - according to scholars - a journalist could consider using a confidential source. It outlines arguments supporting and opposing their use in news coverage. Supporters have argued that confidential sources often provide information that cannot be obtained by any other means. Additionally, confidentiality is often pivotal in protecting a source risking personal and professional well-being. Finally, keeping and using confidential sources ensures that the press can remain independent and effectively maintain its role as a watchdog. Critics argue the journalist risks losing credibility when he or she chooses to use a confidential source. This is a bigger risk when the source may be untrustworthy or have ulterior motives. Critics also argue that a reporter should not protect confidential sources when doing so would interfere with the law. In other words, a journalist should not be above the law.

Sara Cobb
Northern Arizona University.

“Toolarmy, the Collective Unconscious: A Fantasy Theme Analysis”

The American rock band, Tool, has been known for its press-shy personae and incognito behavior within the pop music industry and mass media. The mystery that surrounds Tool has led to a large following of devoted fans who attempt to interpret the band’s messages to form a social reality. This essay examines a fan website to understand the fan construction of social reality.

Richelle McCoy Davis
Arkansas State University

“The Negative Image Portrayals of African American Women in the Media: Cultivating a Theory”

The media in today’s society targets specific groups of people. This paper will explore what the media has done historically when it comes to depictions of African Americans and how those stereotypical images have created a negative perception of African American females. The researcher suggests “The media guides misplaced perceptions of the ideal beauty and African Americans believe the image they see on TV about the ideal beauty and the picture is not them.” The theory focuses on the way African Americans particularly women, are treated and seen in the media. The American psyche, with the help of the media, has not been allowed to view black women as the ideal beauty. This has been cultivated historically through countless negative images or lack of images as mentioned earlier. In order for this theory to work, the media must do three things: understand African American’s likes and dislikes by knowing what type of products African Americans enjoy, respect the African American buying power in America, develop ads and commercials that target nearly 13% of the American population, and give African American stories equal news coverage.

Richelle Davis McCoy

Brett DeBroff
Ann Arbor (Michigan) News
Jennifer Greer
University of Nevada-Reno

“A Content Analysis of Five Major Metropolitan Dailies’ NFL Coverage in Print and Online”

This study compared five major metropolitan daily newspapers’ NFL coverage online and in print during the 2003-04 season, focusing on unique content – content that appeared online or in print only. All but one of the newspapers averaged more unique stories per day online than in print. Three of the five newspapers had more non-story text content online than in print. While more wire coverage appeared online, the number of staff stories was similar in the two publishing forms. Nearly constant use of message boards, story archives, and opinion polls was found online. However, sporadic use of

video and audio was found in only one newspaper. No audio archives, video archives, chat rooms, or animation were used online. The newspapers examined in this study did not demonstrate the kind of innovation in their online coverage of the NFL that is possible on the Web. Indeed, some newspapers were classic examples of shove ware with a high percentage of online content present in print.

Karen Dorn
National Parks Service

“Jobs versus the Environment: Conflict Over Mountaintop Removal—Valley Fill Mining”

A case study using a conflict management orientation of the environmental issues at Valley Fill Mining.

William Douglas and Suzanne Buck
University of Houston

“The Elderly in Prime Time: Representation and Presentation”

This analysis examined the representation and presentation of the elderly in prime time. The study used content analysis to assess the representation of the elderly and attributional analysis to map relationships involving the elderly. The investigation yielded strong evidence that the elderly are underrepresented on television, especially elderly females. There was support for the claim that the elderly are depicted negatively. Indeed, the analysis suggested that, on television, the elderly not only deteriorate in a variety of ways as individuals, they also maintain relationships that are relatively impoverished compared to those of younger couples.

George Estrada
Humboldt State University

“Keeping It Real: Toward a New Paradigm in Travel Writing”

Travel writing for the mass media exists largely as a service for the travel industry, with most articles offering not much more than consumer information about hotels, restaurants and tourist spots. Other forms of travel writing, such as that found in magazines like National Geographic, offer more elevated forms of literary journalism for the educated middle class. It is argued that both these forms of travel journalism serve to marginalize and disempower non-Western cultures by flattening their experiences and oversimplifying their complexities. It is argued that mainstream travel writers need to exercise more social responsibility when depicting other cultures. Examples from the student-run Humboldt Travel Journal will be used to illustrate some attempts at exercising greater social responsibility in travel writing.

George Estrada
Humboldt State University

“Wired in Seattle: A Summer With the Associated Press”

A journalism professor from Humboldt State University returns to the newsroom and finds that although some things have changed, many things remain the same in the world of print journalism. While the newsroom has undergone transformations in information delivery, many of the old traditions of newsroom dynamics have not changed. The implications for print journalism in the new information age are explored. This six-week ethnographic study of the AP’s Seattle bureau provides an overview and analysis of the workings of a wire service bureau through the lens of critical/cultural media sociology, addressing issues of normative professional practice, institutional power and multicultural diversity. Critical focus is provided on how stories were assigned, how stories were edited and distributed, how story ideas were accepted and rejected, and how power differentials among editors and reporters helped to shape stories. The author was a former reporter and columnist with the Oakland Tribune.

Lillie M. Fears
Arkansas State University

“The Role of Newspapers in Recruiting Japanese Industries to Lower Mississippi Delta Communities”

In recent years, there appears to have been an abundance of television and newspaper reports focusing on companies downsizing workforces, outsourcing jobs to other countries, and closing plants altogether. In fact, such stories are reported so frequently that one might wonder what, if any, positive economic development trends are developing within the United States' manufacturing sector. This paper examines the role of newspapers in the Lower Mississippi Delta region in helping to recruit Japanese manufacturers to their communities. In doing so, the author discusses newspaper stories and editorials from communities in the region that Japanese manufacturers have considered for new plant sites. Also, editors were interviewed to determine what they believe was their newspapers' social responsibility in helping to prepare local citizens and leaders for the possibility of such manufacturers opening plants in their communities.

Daniel Foster
Northern Arizona University

“Religion, Culture and Conflict: Collaboration and the Snowbowl Snowmaking Controversy”

A case study using a conflict management orientation of the environmental issues regarding Snowbowl Snowmaking in the northwest.

Elizabeth Franko and Shu-Ling Berggren
University of Colorado

“The Danger in the Dark Forest: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of the Monster Metaphor in Children’s Literature”

Through a textual analysis of children’s stories from the East and the West, this study explores the role of monstrous metaphors in children’s literature throughout time and across cultures. We investigate the implication of such a convention on the concepts of children and childhood. In today’s world, the notion of childhood in many cultures is being challenged and reconfigured in fundamental ways. Comparative and cross-cultural analysis reveals a variety of childhoods rather than a single and universal phenomenon. Children’s literature reflects the similarities and differences among these various constructions. Monstrous metaphors have been present in children’s literature since its inception. Monsters teach, disciple, terrify and kill the children they encounter. By examining selected ‘classic’ tales, we explore the usage of monstrous metaphors and how this literary convention simultaneously reflects and is shaped by the concept of childhood in particular cultures and at different historical moments.

Lianne Fridriksson
Baylor University

“The Mass Communication Scholarship of James W. Tankard, Jr.”

The late Dr. James W. Tankard, Jr., professor emeritus of The University of Texas at Austin's Journalism Department, was an international leader in research and theory in mass communication. The purpose of this paper is to review the scholarly contributions to journalism and mass communication made by this brilliant, yet humble, researcher and educator. Among his many presented and published research papers are several seminal books, including *Communication Theories: Origins, Methods, Uses*, co-authored with Werner Severin, and translated into six languages and published in five editions. One of his best, *Statistical Pioneers*, has yet to have its second edition, but, as the venerable Dwight Teeter of the University of Tennessee recently pointed out to this author, it is a "magical piece of social science scholarship." He said a graduate student had kept his copy of the book, "who doubtless meant to return it, but who found the anecdotal settings Jim Tankard provided irresistible as a way to provide entertaining instruction in statistical methods." That alone makes James Tankard a singular scholar and one worthy of the attention of WSSA.

Paula Furr, John C. Merrill, Jennifer Anderson, Mary Brocato, and Steven Horton
Northwestern State University

“Faculty Collegiality and Diversity: An Impossible Combination?”

This paper attempts to find faculty opinion on “collegiality” and “diversity” through a survey of administrators and faculty at AEJMC schools of journalism/mass communications. It further attempts to isolate key defining terms for both concepts and to elicit opinion on the degree of collegiality and diversity present at respondents’

schools. Other objectives are (1) to see differences of opinion (if any) between faculty members and administrators, (2) to see how respondents rate each concept (excellent, good, fair, poor), and (3) to see which concept respondents consider more important. Informal pre-testing indicates standard assumptions in journalism education are that collegiality and diversity are good for a faculty but with a definite preference for collegiality, perhaps because diversity is more semantically problematic. These early responses lead us to frame our hypothesis thusly: Collegiality is inversely correlated with diversity.

Rebecca Adams Gatz and Gil Fowler
Arkansas Sate University

“Mass Media Usage and Materialistic/Postmaterialistic Values Between College Students in Kuwait and in the United States”

This study surveyed college students in Kuwait and the United States and compared their postmaterialistic and/or materialistic values with usage and perceptions of four mass media: newspaper, radio, television, and the Internet. While a majority of Kuwait students rated the English-language Internet as very credible, ASU students scored newspaper and television above the Internet. Overall, Kuwaiti students gave postmaterialistic values higher ratings than American students by rating more postmaterialistic statements as “very important” than ASU students did. Students from Gulf University for Science and Technology and Arkansas State University completed 337 surveys.

Kathy Grismore
Arizona State University

“The Framing of Hurricane Katrina through Media Discourse”

The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the discourse and framing of the tropical storm, Hurricane Katrina that struck New Orleans on August 29th, 2005. The information that came out of this disaster reveals social and political dividers which are detectable in the language of the media because of the use of conceptual metaphors and the framework of wording in broadly distributed mass communication. The analysis used in this paper will look at conceptual metaphors, imagination, and inferences that are used to draw conclusions about the unsaid based on what is actually said. Relying heavily on the theories of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, this analysis is significant to the field of sociolinguistics because it relates to social cognition and the effects that language has on society.

Ralph E. Hanson, Justin Leonard and Jan Boyles
West Virginia University

“An Ugly Campaign – Analyzing the Ads of the 2004 West Virginia Election Cycle”

Critics have charged that the advertising campaigns for the 2004 presidential election were among the ugliest ever. Advertising was particularly intense in key battleground

states with commercials coming from both the official campaigns and from independent “527” groups. Residents of swing state West Virginia also had to cope with an onslaught of ads for a state supreme court race that the Washington Post labeled as one of the nastiest in the country. But how bad was it really? This paper analyzes a near census of the television ads that ran in the Morgantown, WV television market during the fall 2004 election cycle to establish the level, type, and frequency of attack and positive appeals used by candidates.

Elizabeth Hellstern
Northern Arizona University

“The Wind Farm Conflict in Northern Arizona”

A case study using a conflict management orientation of the environmental issues regarding wind farming in Northern Arizona.

Myleea Hill
Arkansas State University

“Email, Internet and Overload: Analyzing Communication in a University Strategic Planning Initiative from a Mass Communication Perspective”

This study explored communication in a strategic planning initiative at a public four-year university. The researcher was a participant observer on the strategic planning council. Qualitative document review and quantitative content analysis were used to examine how information is communicated in a higher education strategic planning initiative. Participants communicated most formally through email, although meetings served as a clearinghouse, and face-to-face interactions affected stakeholder perceptions. Planning leaders placed a priority on information sharing, making extensive use of email and the Internet to distribute meeting minutes and draft documents. However, findings indicated the efforts could have been counterproductive for some stakeholders who reported information overload. Applying an analysis of mass communication theory, the study concluded that communication could be improved by a greater understanding of how stakeholders utilize communication channels. The study recommended employing a professional who is skilled in presenting information in a timely format that enhances mutual understanding.

Emily Johnson
Arkansas State University

“A New Strain of McCarthyism: The Impact of September 11, 2001, On the Freedom of Information Act”

This study examines how the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is affected by the Homeland Security Act and the Patriot Act. The FOIA requires federal government agencies to make their records available for inspection and copying to the public unless the record falls into one of the nine exemptions. The act does not apply to Congress, the courts or the president’s staff. Many agencies, that include all of those special interests

to communication law, have public reading rooms where this and other information is available to the public. Congress passed the Homeland Security Act in 2002 after 9-11, to help to make the United States more secure by combining 22 government agencies and departments. The act, quickly approved by Congress, noted the provision that related to the FOIA. It is important that a part of the Homeland Security Act includes a provision allows it to be exempt from the FOIA with the Exemption 3 statute. The Patriot Act, passed in 2001 after September 11, enables the United States to better fight terrorism. Not one member of Congress read the Patriot Act before it was passed and signed into law. Most importantly, the Patriot Act flatly bars the FOIA efforts to gain information about detainees, because litigation over such issues costs the Justice Department resources. The logic behind banning FOIA requests is that the Justice Department fears that the information could be used by terrorists.

Mitch Land
University of North Texas
Bill Hornaday
Little Rock Arkansas Democrat Gazette

“A New Model for Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas in the Media”

When America's mass media communicators confront complex ethical dilemmas, they usually take a utilitarian approach-which means they make decisions based upon "the greatest good for the greatest number." Although this approach has many strengths, critics point out that for utilitarianism, the final arbiter of what is best for the community falls upon the individual communicator, who is not always in a good position to make such a determination. In contrast, a communitarian approach calls on decision makers to balance personal ethics with an appeal to community values as they deliberate moral dilemmas. But, critics point out, what is community? A neighborhood, a city, a state, or a nation? And what if a "community" has a conflicting set of values? Which one should dominate, and who has the right to choose? This paper applies both perspectives to understand and resolve ethical dilemmas that mass communicators face. We introduce the "Point-of-Decision Pyramid Model"-a new method for ethical decision-making that emphasizes a philosophical foundation as a starting point.

Rich Lei
Northern Arizona University

“Movies, Music and Advertising of the Late 1960s”

Closing in a half-century later, we are still trying to figure out what the 1960s were all about. In this paper, the authors will look at movies, music and advertising from the watershed years of 1967 to 1969 to see what the media reveals about the years from the Summer of Love through the assassinations of King and Kennedy to Woodstock and men on the moon. We will look at movies like *The Graduate* and *Easy Rider*, which film critic, Pauline Kael, was referring to when she wrote, in 1969, that "movies were attracting a new kind of audience, where members enjoy tuning in together for a whole complex of shared signals and attitudes ..." We'll consider the music of Grace Slick and Janice Joplin, Jimi Hendrix and the last years of the Beatles. In the ads, we'll ask again, "Which twin has the Toni?" and wonder if "Only her hairdresser knows for sure." From

muscle cars and cigarette ads on TV, movies, music and advertising both reflected and influenced society and the times.

Erica E. Madlock
Arkansas State University

“The Helping Hand Theory: A Look at the Spiral of Silence and How it Contributes to African American Voting Habits”

The United States prides itself in being a place that endorses freedom of speech, religious tolerance, racial acceptance and political activity. When it comes to politics many Americans have agreed to disagree. Political debates and commentaries fill the airwaves during an election year, but surprisingly there are some people that are still hesitant to express their political views. This essay suggests that for African Americans race and politics are closely intertwined. African Americans are overwhelmingly Democrat and those African Americans who have embraced the Republican Party are often looked at as being selfish and betraying their race. Noelle-Neumann’s spiral of silence theory will be used to explain one aspect of the African American political decision making process and how powerful the fear of isolation can be. The helping hand theory takes into consideration strong racial solidarity and African Americans willingness to make decisions based on what is beneficial for the group.

John Merrill
Northwestern State University
Sharon Bramlett-Solomon
Arizona State University
Russ Shain
Arkansas State University
Bill Babcock
California State University, Long Beach
Paula Furr
Northwestern State University

“HOT TOPICS: A Discussion of Media’s Controversies & Challenges”

I would like to propose a panel discussion that would not take the usual format. There would be four members, including myself as moderator. I would introduce the panelists briefly, and then I would throw out a topic for discussion. It would be a controversial topic, known to panel and audience. For example, I might introduce “public journalism” and let the panelist have a go at it. Then, maybe, the need for making journalism a profession. Or, maybe, the need for more “convergence” courses. Or the question of naming sources. Then there would be a good, lively, maybe even heated, discussion among the panelists. At the end we could have some time for audience questions.

Hesham M. Mesbah
Kuwait University
Masoud A. Abdulrahim
Gulf University for Science and Technology
Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

“Democracy, Terrorism, and Globalization: Media Use and Public Perception”

Politicians, news media, columnists and other makers of the public agenda massively introduce specific concepts on a regular basis. Among the most commonly used concepts are democracy, terrorism, and globalization. Despite such a massive use, it is hard to come up with agreed upon definitions for these concepts. This study examines the resonance of these widely used terms among adults (20 years plus) in Kuwait. A snowball sample of 500 residents of Kuwait were interviewed to investigate how they perceive the meaning of democracy, terrorism, and globalization. The study also investigated their media use patterns, their agenda for the most important problems facing their society, their priorities for social change, and their personal aspirations for Kuwait and the Moslem world at large. The results show a wide variance in perception according to the channels of communication used. Correlations between respondent's use of information technologies and his/her evaluation of the need for democratic reforms are provided. Perception of terrorism seems to be affected by the media, as it is linked to religious understandings or rather misunderstandings. Globalization is vaguely perceived as Americanization, and the political aspect of globalization is more stressed by politically active students.

Kevin Mitchell
Northern Arizona University

“Conflict and Native American Values: An Analysis of the Forest Service Decision in the Snowbowl Ski Resort Dispute”

A case study using a conflict management orientation of the environmental issues in the Snowbowl Ski Resort dispute.

Yoko Namita
University of British Columbia

“Media Literacy for Democracy: A Critical Analysis of Media Education's New Challenges”

Media education has gained significant attention over the last two decades, where every province in Canada now mandates media literacy in public school curriculum and every state in the United States includes media literacy elements into core curriculum. While media education has largely been incorporated into curriculum on paper, significant challenges remain before media literacy can be successfully incorporated in practice. Among the many limitations that may hamper media education's further development, a lack of research is the most notable. This paper will present original research that

documents the challenges of teaching media literacy in British Columbia schools. Combining surveys of teachers' media literacy interpretations, interviews with teachers, and various document analyses, including teaching resources developed by the media industry, this study examines the current status of media education and reveals the challenges it faces. These challenges are then contextualized within a framework that relates the value of critical thinking skills to democratic practice, which highlights the need for further developing media education programs.

Sarah Nebel
Northern Arizona University

“Mary, Mary Quite the Contrary: A Narrative Examination of Mary Kay Letourneau’s Public Apology”

This essay considers the public apology from Mary Kay Letourneau, a Tacoma, Washington public school teacher, for seducing and bearing two children fathered by one of her sixth-grade students.

David Nelson
University of Central Oklahoma

“Agenda-setting and Gatekeeping Functions in Higher Education: An Analysis of the Coverage of Two State Research Institutions by the State’s Two Metropolitan Newspapers”

Image plays a significant role in the success of the university. The public relations (PR) departments of higher education research institutions have a responsibility to maintain a strong public image by using the mass media. Nevertheless, the coverage sought is not always favorable, in turn impacting student enrollment, grants and public perception. This paper examines the PR delivery methods used by two research institutions when communicating to their state’s metropolitan newspapers and the criteria used by the newspaper’s higher education writer in deciding what gets published about the universities. This paper also analyzed the type, tone and number of stories the state’s metropolitan newspapers devoted to each institution and the impact their coverage may have on the public perception of both state universities.

Hilary Nemchik
Northern Arizona University.

“American Princess: Understanding the Royal Fantasies of American Women Through the Feminist Narrative”

American Princess is a new reality show airing on the Women’s Entertainment channel in which 20 American women applicants were selected to compete for a royal British title. This essay deconstructs the meaning of the program by examining it through the critical lenses of feminist criticism and fantasy theme analysis.

Kim Nixon
Arkansas State University

“Cinema Advertising: A Survey of College Students’ Opinions”

This study surveys college students to determine their opinions and perceptions of cinema advertising, specifically still-frame slideshows and commercials. One hundred students from Arkansas State University answered questions about their movie viewing habits (how often they go to the movies, when they get there and why, etc), their opinions and perceptions of cinema slides, their opinions and perceptions of cinema commercials, and their opinions and perceptions of cinema advertising as a whole. On average, students saw 0-2 movies a month and get there about 10 minutes before the movie starts. The slides were found to be believable, informative, interesting, well-designed, easy to follow, not over-stated, and attention-grabbing. Students thought the companies who advertised with slides were credible and successful. The commercials were found to be amusing, clever, informative, effective, interesting, lively, familiar, believable, and clear. Cinema advertising as a whole was found to add to the pre-film atmosphere. It was also found to be more interesting than television ads, more acceptable than internet advertising, and non-intrusive.

Matthew Opitz
Northern Arizona University.

“Don Giovanni and Die Fledermaus as Narrative Vehicles of Social Commentary”

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Johann Strauss were both able to denounce the excessive, lavish lifestyle of the upper-class through the popular form of opera, and without losing the support of those whom they were reprimanding. This essay utilizes the public narrative as a way to understand how the two musicians were successful in their efforts.

Lea J. Parker
Northern Arizona University

“Is Sustainable Attainable? A Case Study of a Campus Environmental Education Campaign”

Sustainable environmental practices coupled with economic benefits are being promoted by governments, organizations, communities and higher education campuses worldwide. Northern Arizona University (NAU) has become a leader in campus sustainability efforts, as recognized by organizations such as Education for Sustainability Western Network and University Leaders for a Sustainable Future. During October, 2005, NAU’s Sustainability Steering Committee initiated a campus-wide environmental education campaign. The “Sustainable is Attainable” campaign goals were to raise environmental awareness and to solicit pledges to reduce energy, water, and waste by 10 percent. The target audience included the entire campus population of students, faculty, staff, and administrators. This case study will examine the “Sustainable is Attainable” campaign for the effectiveness of its strategies and results as related to the theory and practice of Community-Based Social Marketing.

Richard A. "Tony" Parker
Northern Arizona University

"Rhetorical and Communication Theory in Free Speech Jurisprudence"

This paper examines a theory of commercial speech jurisprudence developed by Roger A. Shiner. This paper investigates the applicability of two general propositions to Shiner's theory: (1) Free-speech jurisprudence advances implicit or explicit theories of communication; (2) Authors of works in jurisprudence outside the discipline of communication frequently overlook, or underestimate the relevance of, the work of communication scholars when analyzing, interpreting, or criticizing claims regarding the nature, functions, or values of free expression. Answers to the following questions highlight three components of Shiner's study. First, to what extent does Shiner recognize the role of communication scholars in developing a theory of freedom of expression? Second, how does Shiner mis/characterize communication in his theory? Third, what is the role of rhetoric in jurisprudential scholarship? The thesis of this paper is that Shiner's jurisprudential critique of commercial speech suffers from enduring defects that only an attention to communication scholarship might remedy.

R. Ivan Pinnell
West Virginia University

"Hurricane Katrina: Good News vs. Bad News"

This presentation is a content analysis and comparison of morning and prime time news coverage on CNN and Fox News of Hurricane Katrina over the first 10 days following the disaster. Specifically, it focus on "Good News vs. Bad News" coverage by the two networks.

R. Ivan Pinnell and Ralph Hanson
West Virginia University

"Insights into Winning the Journalism Program Assessment Game"

Both Ralph and I have been dealing with the evolution of assessment for about 10 years now and I have become the designated "Assessment Guru" for our School of Journalism while Ralph is fighting other "alligators and snakes" hiding in the ACEJM re-accrediting swamp. The insights and experiences he and I have may be helpful to other journalism programs. Also, I am conducting a survey of about a dozen ACEJMC accredited programs to see how others are approaching the assessment standard and the 11 competencies. I'm certainly willing to share what we have and what we learn.

Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

“Copyright Laws: A Survey of Student Knowledge”

Copyright laws have evolved over time as new tangible medium are introduced into society. The ease of copying materials using new technology further exacerbates the problems related to copyright infringement. Intellectual property has no other protection than the copyright statutes. In the communications industry, copyright infringement accounts for a tremendous loss in revenue for music companies, production companies and the like. Legal battles are waged daily over who owns and deserves to receive compensation for materials. An assumption among those in the communication industry would be that communication programs across the country are teaching those going into the industry copyright laws. But do media students know copyright law and how to use other people’s work? This research examined student knowledge and attitudes about copyright laws. Three areas of focus exist: 1) student knowledge; 2) student attitudes; and, 3) whether student abide by copyright laws. Preliminary findings suggest that more instruction is needed in the area of copyright laws.

Jaclyn Rejfeck and Jennifer Greer
University of Nevada-Reno

“The End of “free” Access? A Survey of Online Newspapers’ Use of Subscription and Registration”

To examine trends in authentication at sites produced by U.S. daily newspapers, more than 1,000 web managers were surveyed. Results, based on 242 responses, indicate that newspaper sites are embracing subscription, registration, and pay-per-use business models. Nearly half of online news sites now require authentication; about two fifths require registration, a quarter require subscription, and a fifth require pay per use. Further, a significant number of those sites not using authentication plan to do so in some form in 2006. Many sites plan to put their premium content behind the subscription wall within the next year, or at the very least, implement registration. Finally, the survey found that newspapers clearly differ in their approaches to authentication. While larger papers were more likely to require pay per use for archives and registration for e-mail newsletters, smaller papers leaned toward subscription as a business model online. The survey was designed to provide insight into online newspapers.

Katie Reil
University of Nevada-Reno

“Real Beauty’ in Women’s Advertising -- A Real Change or a Fad?”

In 2004, Unilever’s Dove brand underwent significant change in its marketing strategy, launching the “Campaign for Real Beauty.” The campaign featured women of all sizes, shapes, and ages celebrating their “real” beauty and Dove products. Within months, Nike launched its “Big Butt” ads, celebrating curves on “real sized” athletic women. This study examines, through a content analysis of magazine ads, whether the Dove

campaign had any true “ripple” effects on the depiction of women in advertising. In particular, this study focuses on body size and shape of models used in ads in the five women’s magazines that carried the heaviest schedule of the Dove ads. Selecting a sample of magazines in the 15 months before and after the launch of the “Real Beauty,” full-page ads featuring female models were analyzed for size of model, body type of model, type of product, and role of model in the ad. The study, a work in progress, attempts to answer whether “real beauty” in women’s ads is a long-term concept.

Byron B. Renz, Ret
Wayne State University

“Fear, Media, and Consolidation of State Power”

This paper examines the role of the mass media in disseminating messages that generate fear in a society and the concomitant use of the sentiment of fear by government officials to consolidate state power. The ability of the state to use societal fear depends upon the level of the perceived fear. This study concludes that intermediate levels of anxiety are most effective in creating a political climate where government can most effectively increase its power base. This study also examines the role of the mass media in the dissemination of fear messages. Messages stem from ostensibly credible sources and are disseminated universally. Subsequent interpersonal communication serves to solidify the anxiety. The study, finally, examines the role of the social construction of reality theory in creating impact in a message of fear. Image and reality need not be convergent. The sources for this paper are published literature.

Yvette Roeder, Arizona State University and Sharon Bramlett-Solomon, Arizona State University

“Race in Children’s Television Advertising”

Examination of 832 ads and 2,782 models in ads on Children’s television reveal an increase in the presence of African American and Asian American characters compared to ads in earlier decades. However, beyond frequency increases, the data reflects that representation of people of color is problematic. Study findings show that what children see in television advertising reflects a world of overwhelming White character dominance, power and prestige. Models of color were more likely to endorse low status products, tended to appear in peripheral roles and were more likely to appear in racially stereotypical roles associated with sports, athletic wear and in ads selling music-related items. More Asian characters appear than ever before, but also are highly associated with stereotypical products. The study addresses ways in which racial tokenism in children’s television is being challenged.

Janet E. Roehl, Anthony Schroeder, Patricia Dobson, John Kirby, and Kevin Mitchell
Eastern New Mexico University

“Media and Race Relations”

In honor of the 50th anniversary of the civil rights movement, this panel will address the issue of media and race relations. After years of not-so-benign neglect, news directors and editors began to look at the way they covered stories in general in relationship to diversity, and how they covered issues of race in particular. This panel will explore various aspects of that coverage, what has been done, and what still needs to be done. The topics will be: why race still matters, communicating racism, minority use of media, role media played in early civil rights movement, and what are the next steps. The discussion will then be opened up to the participants.

Dennis Russell
Arizona State University

“Existential and Postmodern Implications of Michelangelo Antonioni's ‘The Passenger’”

In 1975, Michelangelo Antonioni -- an auteur whose body of work has explored human alienation and disconnection in contemporary society -- released what many film scholars believe to be his masterwork, "The Passenger," starring Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider. Just recently re-released in theatres and in DVD, "The Passenger" features Nicholson as a TV reporter who exchanges identity with an acquaintance he finds dead in a North African hotel room. The reporter believes this to be an opportunity to start a new life, only to be pursued by his puzzled wife and friends, as well as strangers who want him dead. Accordingly, the purpose of this paper is to explore the existential and postmodern themes threading throughout Antonioni's cryptic and disturbing film, with special emphasis on the concepts of identity disconnection and social fragmentation.

Steven Schild
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

“A Case Study: Referendum Results Reflect Lack of Representativeness in Letters to the Editor”

Letters to the editor and postings to a public-affairs listserv failed to correctly predict the outcome of a controversial school-funding referendum. More than three-quarters of the letters and listserv postings supported passage of the three-question referendum, but the only question approved passed 53-47% and the other two questions failed to pass. This result reinforces previous findings showing that the opinion expressed in letters to the editor does not represent opinion in the community at large. This study also examines how one newspaper in a two-newspaper town took a radically different stance on school funding in this referendum than it did in referenda one year previous and four years previous. A third issue addressed in this paper is the listserv's virtual silence on the referendum, even though it sought the biggest sum of money of any

referendum in the city's history and even though it was the most important public-policy issue facing the city at the time.

Marlin Shipman
Arkansas State University

"How the Newspaper Press Reported the Economics of Executions"

This paper is a content analysis of newspaper coverage of executions in the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. The focus of the paper is reporting about the economics of executions. The paper is two-pronged covering the costs of executions and the economic benefits communities used to reap, especially from public executions. The paper shows that although news reports about the costs have become more detailed in the 21st century, reporting of costs was reasonably common in earlier years. Economic benefit reports are almost non-existent in recent years, although such stories do occasionally appear in the form of historical features or columns.

Yasuhito Tani and Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

"News Website User's Motivations to Use the 'email-this' Tool"

The study examined how often people use the 'E-MAIL TO FRIENDS' tool in the web site, the motivations they had for forwarding such articles, and the kinds of items they tended to email most. Differences were also evaluated based on gender, age, education and whether they were frequent/in-frequent email users.

Frank E. Walsh
Texas State University

"Who's A Journalist Now? – A U.S. Supreme Court Perspective"

The definition of "new journalism" continues to draw interest from a variety of writers. And there's no doubt that journalism is changing with the emergence of bloggers and a variety of other new e-journalism formats. As the new journalism evolves, this paper explores the question: "Who falls under the protection of the US Constitution's First Amendment's 'freedom of the press?'" Traditionally Supreme Court decisions have cast a wide net of protection that supports the fundamental principle of democracy. During the 20th Century, several Court decisions carefully extended First Amendment protection to narrowly defined categories of advertising. The 1964 NY Times v. Sullivan case fostered an entirely new category of First Amendment protected advertisement: the editorial advertisement. The Court continued to look at editorial ads for the several decades. Additionally, the Court reached decisions regarding the "intent" of a reporter before the material received First Amendment protection. And the court looked at the concept of "content" that may or may not be entitled to First Amendment protection. All together, these cases provide a set of guidelines that most likely will continue to evolve along with the "new journalism."

Joseph C. Walters and Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

“Frances Willard: Prohibition’s Persuasive Propagandist”

In Nineteenth Century America, the temperance movement and the women's suffrage movement were intertwined. Both were to bear fruit in the early Twentieth Century with amendments to the U.S. Constitution. One of the leaders of the twin crusades was Frances Willard. As a propagandist, she proved quite effective, with both of her twin aims achieving success, although neither in her lifetime and one, only temporarily. This paper examines her life and the manner in which she used the media of her day to further her two causes.

Ranjan Paul Watson
Texas Tech University

“Katrina Aftermath Media Images and Perception of New Orleans”

Media coverage of New Orleans following hurricane Katrina is perceived to have put the city in a bad light. Reports of slow restoration are feared to have negatively affected New Orleans' tourism even as the city prepares to host the Mardi Gras in February 2006. This study will evaluate the effects of negative media images of the city and the perceptions of New Orleans in the aftermath of the hurricane. In addition, this study will examine the usefulness of a public relations campaign to stimulate interest in visiting the city for Mardi Gras. The method for this study will utilize a 2X2 experimental design. Data will be gathered from undergraduate students at a large southwestern university. Multiple measures including likelihood of visiting the city, perceptions of violence and others will be used to explore any potential differences between those exposed to the PR campaign. A potential outcome of the study is likely to evaluate the impact of media images of New Orleans on the perceptions of those who might consider visiting the city.

Amy Woods
Arkansas State University

“Advertising: A Content Analysis of Celebrity Endorsement in Magazine Advertising”

This study content analyzed magazine advertising to determine if there are differences in advertisements that contain celebrity endorsers. This research sought to understand differences in ads that contain celebrity endorsers. Celebrity endorsement has become a popular form of advertising in the United States. Advertisers quickly realized that celebrities endorsing their products could increase sales. People eagerly consume celebrity-endorsed products because they portray a certain image. Since these celebrities have found themselves in the domain of pop culture; they bring all those feelings to the consumer through the product they endorse. Celebrities aid in the recognition of brand names, and create a personality for the brand. Findings indicate that advertisers that use celebrities in their ads are selling the celebrity more than the actual product. The ads that contained celebrities did not include product price. The majority ads that featured celebrities did not feature where the product could be

purchased, or the products packaging. Very few of the celebrity ads featured a second model or showed the celebrity actually using the product.

New Zealand and Australia Studies

Section Coordinators: William C. Schaniel, University of West Georgia
and

Dave Theissen, Lewis-Clark State College

Adam Barker, University of Virginia

“Who’s Sorry Now? Government Apologies, Truth Commissions and Indigenous Self-Determination.”

Apologies are just one mechanism that governments and other political actors have at their disposal to acknowledge and address past wrongs. Different mechanisms for promoting discursive forms of justice such as truth commissions go beyond apologetic words. This paper we look at four countries and their attempts to acknowledge and address historic wrongs against indigenous peoples: apologies in the U.S. and Canada; and truth commissions in Peru and Guatemala. Suggest that movement toward recognizing indigenous self-determination requires action by governments that systematically examine the past, and that holds institutions as well as individuals accountable.

Lynne Chester, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

“Who benefits from the restructuring of the Australian electricity sector?”

The Australian electricity sector has been radically restructured in the last decade. This restructuring has been driven by changes imposed by Federal and State governments (e.g. vertical disintegration, competition policy), partial privatization, creation of a national market as well as different employment, debt financing and organizational structures.

The paper will present the key findings of research conducted to date, which, using the theoretical framework of the French *régulationists*, explores the impact of electricity’s restructuring through a wide lens of political, economic and social factors.

The paper will commence by placing Australia’s restructuring within the context of that which has occurred internationally for electricity and then proceed to discuss key outcomes, and beneficiaries, for Australia with particular attention to the following:

- global integration through foreign ownership, financial markets and international agreements;
- direct and indirect wage income determination;
- structure and nature of employment;
- use of debt finance and derivatives;
- operation of the national electricity market;
- diversification and alliances of companies; and
- the state’s role promoting electricity as the ‘micro reform flagship’ while exercising greater regulatory control and increasing reliance on electricity’s financial contributions.

Rebecca Durrer

‘A Company Woman: The New Zealand Company’s Type of Women.’

The New Zealand Company’s systematic colonization promoted a different role for women and a different method of operation for populating a British colony. The Company and its leader, Edward Gibbon Wakefield advocated that the inclusion of women from the first stages of colonization was necessary to create a stable and self sufficient colony. According to Wakefield’s theory, the transplantation of a complete family would greatly enhance the status and function of the colony in New Zealand. Through the letters, journal entries and public communications of the first female settlers from the New Zealand Company, the common characteristics of a Company woman emerges. This paper will illustrate what kinds of women were attracted to colonial life and how they impacted the initial years of settlement.

Meredith Fraser, The University of Queensland

“Spirit of Jezebel in Proverbs 31: A feminist analysis of the divorce and remarriage discourses of Australian and American folkloric and fundamentalist Christian women.” Western Pentecostal women who adopt a folkloric or fundamental textual reading of the Bible find themselves placed in the unenviable position of not being able to divorce an abusive husband without first agreeing that they have failed spiritually to maintain their marriage, and even that they have been influenced by ‘spirit of Jezebel’. If they desire to remarry however, such women must switch narratives and adopt the ideology of the Proverbs 31 wife. Thus a plethora of recurring motifs such as ‘godly woman willing to be submitted to a good Christian household leader’ are employed in the discourses of the divorced women who have admitted that they are possessed by the ‘spirit of Jezebel’. This paper will examine the juxtaposition of such ideologies and narratives from a feminist theoretical viewpoint.

Howard Cody, University of Maine

“New Zealand’s 2005 Election and Electoral Reform in Canada”

New Zealand conducted its fourth election under a Mixed Member Proportional electoral system (MMP) just as Canadians were directing increased attention to reforming their own plurality elections. Fair Vote Canada, the most visible lobby for electoral change, champions MMP. Five Canadian provinces—British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island—are gingerly building some momentum for electoral reform. Some version of MMP leads the field in all of these provinces except British Columbia. But just as the momentum for electoral reform in Canada began to grow, New Zealand, the world’s only proportional Westminster system, held an election that seemed to validate many of the criticisms of proportional politics that its Canadian detractors have advanced. First, we examine the Canadian debate on the virtues of proportional versus plurality elections. We assess the Canadian case for proportionality. Then we briefly recount the circumstances and events of the New Zealand election. The outcome and subsequent developments are discussed in the context of New Zealand’s political culture. Finally, we discuss whether New Zealand’s experience affords Canadians helpful insights about how a similar electoral system would operate in their own country.

Catriona Elder, University of Sydney

“Resettling the Settler: Non-Indigenous Belonging, Colonialism and Reality Television”

This paper explores some of the mechanisms by which non-Indigenous narratives of belonging to the land of Australia have been produced in the early twenty-first century. In particular it analyses the complex processes by which non-Indigenous Anglo Australians understand themselves as belonging or connected to Australia. This sense of connection is produced with at least some acknowledgment of the different links Indigenous peoples have to this land. Yet non-Indigenous people’s ideas on connection often also deny the power or rights that accompany Indigenous peoples’ original and original sovereignty. Using two historical reality television programmes – *The Colony* (SBS 2004) and *Outback House* (ABC 2005) this paper focuses on non-Indigenous peoples’ ‘mechanisms for the acquaintance of space’ in relation to Indigenous peoples. The paper explores both how the participants’ in the re-enactment and the viewers think about familiarity and alienation when engaging with a different (historical) Australia.

Richard Gaskins, Brandeis University

“From Blame Culture to Safety Culture: New Approaches to Medical Injuries in New Zealand”

In May 2005 New Zealand passed significant legislative reforms aimed at preventing and compensating injuries that occur during medical treatment. Reaffirming the spirit of New Zealand’s unique “no-fault” approach to personal injuries, the new legislation seeks to elevate “safety” over “blame” in the public oversight of medical treatment. By dropping medical negligence as the main criterion for compensating medical injuries under the Accident Compensation scheme, New Zealand looks to expand the number of injured patients qualifying for compensation awards, while also creating more favorable conditions for patient safety. This paper will review current American research showing that malpractice litigation and negligence concepts may seriously burden public efforts to

reduce patient injuries. In time, the New Zealand reforms may provide important evidence for the stalled debate in America over the reduction of "medical errors."

Suzzanne Kelley and Thomas D. Isern, North Dakota State University
"Keeping History in Stitches: High Country History in the Tarras Church Kneelers."

In celebration of the centennial of women's suffrage in New Zealand, in 1993, the women of Tarras district, Central Otago, accomplished a remarkable commemoration. Members of the Women's Division of Federated Farmers, and also communicants of the Tarras Church (Anglican one week, Presbyterian the next), the women used their skills at needlework to fashion new kneelers for the church. Each kneeler was of a design original to its maker. Each incorporated those themes and icons of life in the district the maker considered necessary to and representative of regional history. This was folk history in tangible form at the grassroots. This paper, based on study of the kneelers themselves, on interviews with centennial project participants, and on deep research in this history of Tarras district, explores first the process by which the women made decisions and constructed their iconographic history and second the depiction of regional history that results from their combined efforts. It closes with reflections on high country women as a memory group, self-conscious as to their history and as to their evolving place in New Zealand society.

Sheryl Lightfoot, University of Minnesota
"Indigenous Rights Recovery: A Human Right?"

For over three decades, the international indigenous peoples' movement has been engaged in a struggle with states for recovery of indigenous peoples' rights under the international human rights framework.

The record of compliance by states with the existing body of human rights law regarding indigenous people is curious. Most states have 'under-complied' with their human rights obligations but a few states have effectively 'over-complied'. These champions of indigenous rights over the past three decades have been Australia, New Zealand and Canada, all of which have made reforms, constitutionally and/or legislatively, that go beyond internationally recognized human rights provisions by granting collective land and self-determination rights to indigenous peoples. This paper provides an explanation for this 'over-compliance' with existing human rights standards with regard to indigenous peoples in Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Noah Riseman, University of Melbourne

"Military Colonialism: Yolngu and Navajo participation in the Second World War"

This paper analyses the participation of indigenous people in the Second World War through the lens of two case studies: Yolngu in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, and the Navajo from Arizona and New Mexico. White Australians recruited Yolngu as scouts to engage in guerrilla war against potential Japanese invasion of the Northern Territory, whereas the United States military employed Navajo as codetalkers in the Pacific. Using a combination of oral testimonials and military/colonial documents, I deconstruct the

common argument that indigenous participation in the war represented an early form of reconciliation between settler and colonized societies. Rather, I argue that Yolngu and Navajo war involvement represented a case of colonial exploitation of indigenous skills with disregard for the impact of war on the respective societies. I do not discount the effectiveness of these special forces, but rather my focus is on the underlying motivations behind military decisions to enlist/conscript indigenous help. I also discuss the need for further study of indigenous participation in military conflicts, particularly in the Australian context, which lacks sufficient historiography.

Basil Sherlock, California State University, Hayward

“Lessons From the World’s Oldest Megalopolis: The Rhine/ Ruhr Region of Germany”

The Rhine/ Ruhr region, the oldest megalopolis in the world, is located in the German state of NorthRhine/ Westphalia and consists of two geographically separate urban regions. The Rhineland cities of Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, are the result of colonization by Imperial Rome in the 1st century. A second region was originally formed from cities along the Ruhr River, namely Duisburg, Mulheim, Essen, Bochum, and Dortmund etc. Charlemagne established these in the 7th century along a route eastward known as the ‘Hellweg’ (Bright Way).

Developing along quite different paths until the middle of the 19th century, the Rhineland, prospered in mercantile trade with Cologne as a dominant city of the Hanseatic League, while the Ruhr region was essentially pastoral with a scattering of small-scale textile, coal mining and metallurgical enterprises. These two regions remained culturally distinct with different dialects, different regional cuisine, and most notably different religious heritages. Although loosely bound by economic considerations during the medieval centuries, this adjoining conurbation’s remained separate and essentially dormant in terms of growth. But annexation of the province of NorthRhine/ Westphalia by Prussia followed by rapid industrialization at the end of the 19th century led to decades of extraordinary population growth and concomitant urbanization.

In spite of enormous bombing destruction wrought in World War II, the rapid decline of coal mining and steel production in the 1970’s and resulting long-term unemployment, the Rhine/ Ruhr exhibits a state of structural transformation and social integration that is extraordinary. It remains a viable urban region, which offers occupational, educational, and cultural opportunities to its inhabitants. The rise, decline and subsequent stabilization of this industrial and commercial megalopolis offer interesting perspectives on the future evolution of other urban regions. Historical trends in population densities from 1850 to 2000 and brief video footage are offered to illustrate the course of urban development in this region with implications for worldwide urban growth projected in the 21st century.

Alex Steenstra, Eastern Oregon University

“Maori Treaty Settlements and Natural Resource Management in New Zealand.”

This paper will examine some Maori treaty settlements involving natural resources with
the

objectives of describing and analyzing tribal and governmental approaches to settlements, exploring the link between economic theory and indigenous practice, and formulating some policy proposals and strategies.

Alex Steenstra, Eastern Oregon University

“Indigenous Economic Development Issues: A Comparison between American Indian Tribes and Maori Tribes.”

This paper will examine some American Indian and New Zealand Maori tribal economic development and natural resource management issues with the objectives of describing and analyzing tribal and governmental approaches to settlements, exploring the link between economic theory and indigenous practice, and formulating some policy proposals and strategies. An indigenous environmentalism is linking indigenous peoples throughout the world, including North America and New Zealand. This paper also examines some of the similarities and differences

Oneroa (Sandy) Stewart, Bay of Plenty Polytechnic, Tauranga, NZ

“Beyond the Bakesale”

Parents with children attending New Zealand schools have always been officially encouraged to take part in their children’s education. Frequently this means to be as supporting various teacher lead events, attending to policy formation, but staying well clear of management issues – the sole prerogative of the principal. This paper looks at some parent participation projects within both countries and asks why parent influence rarely goes “beyond the bakesale” (Joyce Epstein). A case study using Treaty of Waitangi principles for principals is given. The author is concerned with the continuing low outcomes for Māori students in our New Zealand high schools.

William C. Schaniel, University of West Georgia

“Wheat Mills and the integration of Maori tribes into the European New Zealand Economy.”

The early New Zealand colonies depended on Maori for foodstuffs. In the 1840’s & 1850’s the Maori produced a range of products primarily for sale to European colonists. No specific data was kept to measure the volume or value of foodstuff during the early colonization period. This paper will focus on some preliminary data on the Maori production of foodstuff for trade with the colonists.

Philosophy

Paul Tang, California State University, Long Beach
and

David A. Freeman, Washburn University

Joe Moss

California State University, Long Beach

“The Self and Mental Illness”

I set out to provide an outline for a model of the self. I claim this model may be useful when looked at from a psychological point of view and when used in therapy. This model treats the self, or the mind, not as an entity which may become ill, but rather as a logical construct made up of observable elements such as behaviors, emotions, drives, and cognitions that may need further development or even radical change. I shall start by describing two influential and entrenched models of the self—one from philosophy (Descartes) and one from Psychology (Freud)—and develop criteria of adequacy for models of the self in general, such as testability and clinical application in the context of mental illness. By applying such criteria I shall show the lack of the above two models in adequately explaining human behaviors and the need for a new conception of the self.

Daniel Deen

California State University, Long Beach

“Modern Reflections on the Mind/Body Problem”

Paul Churchland has made large strides in synthesizing scientific data into materialist theories of the mind that can account for the various activities of our mental life. He has accomplished this by modeling the inner workings of our brains after computers and artificial intelligence. Despite the many successes of Churchland's approach, what problems arise? Surprisingly, the same problem that riddles Descartes' treatment of mind-body interaction resurfaces in his modern discussion of mind, though slightly modified. Descartes, a dualist, was vexed with what has been called the mind/body causal interactionist problem. Basically, people are baffled as to how an immaterial substance, i.e. the mind, can be causally interactive with a material substance, i.e. the brain. The nature of this connection has remained a mystery from the time of Descartes till the present. It is the mysteriousness of this connection that, I argue, continues to plague modern accounts of consciousness, like Churchland's. In this paper I explore how Churchland's conception of consciousness as neural nets relies upon an input/output schema that inherently makes use of a mysterious connection akin to Descartes' position. I will conclude by exploring how an anti-realist conception of mind-body might inform our contemporary discussion about the mind/body problem.

Alex Wilson

California State University, Long Beach

“The Explanatory-Descriptive Model of Scientific Understanding”

Traditionally, biologists and philosophers of biology have assumed that biological explanations must either be ultimately reducible to physical explanations (reductionism), or be fundamentally teleological in nature (autonomism). I argue that following either route leads to a dilemma. Reductionists, if they are to avoid teleological language, cannot ask what the function of an organism, trait, or physiological process is. Autonomists, because of the success of such fields as molecular genetics, must resort to reductionism in some cases. I shall attempt to pass through the horns of the dilemma and offer a third alternative. I shall propose a new model of scientific understanding, the *Explanatory-Descriptive Model*, that describes what scientists do, rather than prescribing what they should do. I propose that the scientist's ultimate goal is not explanation, but understanding. By "understanding" I mean "knowing how to proceed further" with his/her research. Understanding is gained by explanation in some instances and description in others. Moreover, I shall argue that explanations and descriptions are of different kinds—causal, supervenient, teleological, etc.—not of one kind as the reductionist and autonomist assume. The kind of explanation or description used depends on context. I claim this model will lead to a new characterization of science.

Paul Tang
California State University, Long Beach

"The Complementarity Model of Mind-Brain Revisited"

This paper updates my earlier published paper titled "Anti-Realism and the Complementarity Model of Mind-Brain" in *Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, Vol. 169 (1995). Part of that paper involved a discussion of the placebo effect and its bearing on mind/body ontology. In this paper I describe further recent experiments on placebos in which scientists are amassing direct evidence that the placebo effect produces physical effects on the brain and that expectations (typically considered a mental state) can initiate the same neurological pathways of healing as real medication. The ramifications of these experiments are discussed in the context of mind/brain ontology, mind/brain causal interactionism and my own complementarity, anti-realistic model of mind-brain. I conclude by defending the broader claim (following Quine) that no absolute ontology can be forthcoming. The best we can do is to articulate clearly our ontological commitments from context to context.

Political Science

Section Coordinator: Theo Edwin Maloy, West Texas A&M University

Filomeno Batayola, California State University, San Bernardino

"China's Control of Maritime Energy Routes"

The People's Republic of China is increasing its control over maritime shipping routes to the Middle East will allow it to act more aggressively in East Asia. China is largely concerned over America's ability to disrupt maritime energy imports, which are needed

to sustain its rapid economic growth. China is increasing its control by strengthening diplomatic relations, building bases abroad and modernizing its navy.

Arthur Blaser and Chris Mendoza, Chapman University

“Marginalizing Media?: Genocide, the International Criminal Court, and Disability in News Coverage of Darfur”

This is an initial, exploratory effort from an investigation of press coverage of Bosnia and Darfur. In this paper, we examine coverage from the Wall Street Journal and British Broadcasting Corporation qualitatively and quantitatively. In Part 1, we describe politics in Darfur, with particular reference to charges of genocide, activities of the International Criminal Court, and disability issues. In Part 2, we describe our content analysis approach, and delineate hypotheses about media coverage, including a marginalization hypothesis (paucity of coverage), and trivialization and sensationalism hypotheses (nature of coverage). In Part 3, we describe and evaluate results from testing of the hypotheses. And in Part 4, we relate our tentative findings here to the larger study of which it is a part. We also offer suggestions for further research.

MaryAnne Borrelli, Connecticut College

“Organizational Innovations in the Office of the First Lady, A Case Study of the Carter Administration”

This paper examines the organizational changes in staffing for the first lady throughout the Carter administration. In part, First Lady Rosalynn Carter formalized the practices of previous administrations; in part, she enacted significant reforms, drawing upon transition reports about earlier White House Office operations; and in part, she responded to the distinctive forces at work throughout the presidential administration of which she was a part. Even so, four administrations later, the organizational template that she created is at work in the First Lady's Office of Laura Bush. The consequences of this outcome, for the first lady as a unit chief in the White House Office and as a representative of the administration, are given careful consideration.

William E. Carroll, Sam Houston State University

“Political Realignment in Formerly One-Party Dominant Systems: What's The Deal with Japan”

This paper analyzes party realignments in formerly one-party dominant systems. In both Italy and Japan political earthquakes in the early 1990s produced repercussions for the dominant DC and LDP respectively. In Italy DC was shattered, morphing into separate parties allied with either the Olive left or the Freedom right, while Berlusconi's FI occupied the space DC once did. In Japan by contrast, after losing power for the first time, LDP was quickly back in power while a succession of oppositions, New Frontier, Democrats, have been unable to unseat the dominant party. One-party dominant systems in Mexico, India, and Scandinavia have also witnessed major realignments. Thus the paper seeks to isolate the factors that have produced realignment in these other systems, but so far not in Japan. The paper does not ignore the possibilities of further change in any of the systems analyzed.

Ha Kwan (Nikkiter) Chan, The University of Hong Kong

“An Application of Punctuated Equilibrium Theory to the Study of Administrative Restructuring Policy: the Development of the Public Sector in Post-war Colonial Hong Kong”

This paper extends the Punctuated Equilibrium Theory (PET) of agenda-setting and policy-making developed in the US institutional setting to the study of administrative restructuring policy in Hong Kong. Three premises are formulated. P1: The structural development of administrative machinery is likely to be characterized by long periods of incremental changes and occasional abrupt changes. P2: Higher the friction imposed on the making of administrative restructuring policy in a historical-institutional epoch, the more likely the structural development of administrative machinery in this period will be characterized by a salient punctuated-equilibrium pattern. P3: Higher the friction imposed on the making of administrative restructuring policy in a sub-system of public services, the more likely the change of administrative restructuring policy in this sub-system will be characterized by a salient punctuated-equilibrium pattern. All premises gain empirical support from the findings. This paper is the first application of the PET in an Asian context with authoritarian-colonial governance structure, and to the study of administrative restructuring policy, which could bridge the literatures on policy process and administrative reform.

Katie Desmond, Northern Arizona University

“History of the Anti-corporate Globalization Movement and a “New Politics” of Resistance”

This paper is part of a larger project that poses several theoretically significant questions about the anti-corporate globalization movement. What does the politics of resistance look like? Is this a “new movement politics” (explored further in subsequent research)? Can the anti-corporate globalization movement claim successes? Within this project, this paper will explore the historical roots and development of the anti-corporate globalization movement within the larger context of anti-globalization movements by charting a range of organizations in different geographical locations and discussing the neoliberal context from which these cases have emerged. This description serves to explain the contemporary origins of the anti-globalization movement and demonstrate its global connections. This account and analysis will contribute to a classification of groups, events, according to participation, structures, and strategies (anti-corporate, leftist, anti-capitalist, etc.). This paper also explores who is currently writing out of this movement and what theories in these writings/organizations provide evidence of the emergence of a “new politics”

Cristine de Clercy, University of Saskatchewan

“Female Legislative Leadership and the CCF-NDP in Saskatchewan”

In 2005, Saskatchewan celebrated its first century as a province. This is an interesting case to use to study the effects of different parties on women’s formal participation in legislative politics. It is often assumed that Saskatchewan’s support of feminist goals coincides with its social democratic government, but there has been little empirical study of this relationship. This study examines the pattern of women’s formal political

participation over the past 100 years to address three questions. The central question concerns whether women legislators fared better under the CCF-NDP than under the two traditional parties. Is there clear, empirical evidence that the Saskatchewan CCF-NDP party has helped women to win public office? A new data set finds that women's legislative representation is not correlated with the type of party in power, and so Saskatchewan women are not much better off than their counterparts in other western provinces and western American legislatures, despite assumptions to the contrary. The findings will interest feminist scholars, as well as students of the Great Plains, provincial politics and political parties.

Vasudev Das, African Thinking Thinkers University

“Relevance of Synergic Thinking in Conflict Resolution in Vaisnava Communities of Sub-Sahara Africa”

Synergic thinking continues to play a significant role in conflict resolutions. The term synergy has its root in the Greek word sunergia, from sunergein which means, “to work together,” from ultimately, ergos or “work.” Synergic thinking is the scientific approach of the working together rooted in internalized connectedness of two or more things, people, or organizations especially when the result is greater than the sum of their individual effects or capabilities. Synergic thinking also refers to the synthesis of critical, creative and caring thinking skills in problem solving situation to bring about desired results that ordinarily could be unachievable with the application of only one or two of the aforementioned thinking processes. Conflicts have been part of human history since time immemorial. Different processes or approaches to conflict resolutions have emerged over the years in efforts to ameliorating human relations in the global village. This study is part of such an endeavor of resolving conflicts in Vaisnava communities of Sub-Sahara Africa. There has not been lacking of conflicts in the Sub-Sahara Africa. What has eluded more than a few of the conflicting parties and mediators have been enduring resolutions to the conflicts. Synergic thinking not only brings experts of conflict resolution and contending parties to a “semi-circle table” to resolve conflicts but infuses in the contending parties the philosophy of false proprietorship and promotes an enduring cosmozonal peace formula rooted in transcendental selflessness. Vaisnavas are humans whose life style is centered on unalloyed devotional service to the Absolute Truth know in Sanskrit as Krsna (pronounced krishna). The anti-material discipline of the Vaisnavas revolves on Vedic literature centrally the Bhagavad-gita As It Is, Srimad Bhagavatam (or Bhagavata Purana), Caitanya Caritamrta and Nectar of Devotion. All the foregoing sacred texts were translated from Sanskrit into English by Srila Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the Founder of International Society for Krishna Consciousness. These Vedic literatures subscribe to working together in achieving goals. Hence synergic thinking plays of relevance in conflict resolutions among the Vaisnavas of Sub-Sahara Africa.

Francois de Soete, The University of British Columbia

“The Culture of Personal space in Public Domains: Differing patterns of cell phone use in Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States”

Boundaries between personal spaces within the public domain are becoming increasingly contentious in the United States. Public cell phone use is a particularly heated issue, with research finding that many have grown frustrated by the "cell yell"

phenomenon. Japan and the United Kingdom, however, are not experiencing these problems as intensely. An obvious question then arises: why is the U.K. similar to Japan in terms of public cell phone use, even though the U.K. and the U.S. are more similar in terms of culture? This paper will employ case study analysis to understand the reasons underlying differences between each country's pattern of public cell phone use. Case study analysis, employing Clifford Geertz's method of thick description, will be used to examine various components of each culture to identify potential sources that could account for these differing patterns. Findings will be situated within studies that examine the relationship between formal and informal institutions, making these results particularly useful for predicting the success of potential legislation to regulate public cell phone use in the U.S.

Francois de Soete, The University of British Columbia

“The Role of Police in the Disciplinary Society: A Foucauldian Interpretation of Police Power”

Hurricane Katrina's tragic aftermath illustrates the chaos that can result when police presence is effectively neutralized. Such a situation leads one to ask: what is police power and how does it function to maintain domestic stability? To answer such questions, this paper draws on Foucault's analysis of micropractices in prisons, mental asylums, and factories, and how they have contributed to a disciplinary society in which power is based on subjection by means of full visibility. As Foucault writes, "it is the fact of being constantly seen, of being able always to be seen, that maintains the disciplined individual in his subjection." This paper suggests, then, that police officers fill this disciplinary role by: (1) enforcing compulsory visibility; (2) individualizing civilians; and (3) drawing on scientific law enforcement procedures and equipment. In the end, this system can turn cities into networked panoptic schema, where individuals cannot know if they are under observation, leading to a general law abiding population--though events like Katrina illustrate how the realization of police absence can immediately incapacitate this panoptic system.

Mark C. Ellickson, Missouri State University, and Donald E. Whistler, University of Central Arizona Professor

“Explaining Legislative Success in the State Legislatures of the 21st Century”

Based on a nationwide survey of over 5,000 state legislators conducted during 2002-04, this paper will examine the impact of various personal, political, institutional, and district-related characteristics on a legislators' effectiveness in bill-passage vis-a-vis the intervening role of leadership position. Path analysis will be employed to test the proposed model and assess the various linkages.

Elizabeth Franko, University of Colorado

“Democracy as Imaginary, Democracy as ‘Other’: Representations of ‘the democratic’ in post-Communist Europe”

In the former-communist world, democracy played the role of the ‘other’. Democracy was at once a utopian aspiration and an ever-absent ideal. When the former Soviet bloc thawed, democracy rose to the forefront as both an imaginary subject, and an unsatisfied desire. As former Soviet peoples battled for statehood, democracy served as a fundamental motivator in the too-often bloody and undemocratic transition. Representations of democracy are bound up in notions of freedom. ‘The democratic’ beckons emerging nation-states as a salient political philosophy, but also as a fictitious and imaginary wish. Democracy is at once ever-present and always absent, an unattainable other. In this way, democracy embodies much more than a socio-political configuration. By examining contemporary pop-culture artifacts, I seek to characterize the rhetoric of ‘the democratic’ in the minds of post-Communist peoples. I attempt to address what democracy might mean in the post-communist imagination. How are democratic nations and transnational democratic bodies imagined and encountered in

the former Soviet world? What can this teach us about the process of developing democracy in former Communist Europe?

Vanna Gonzales, Arizona State University

“The Contribution of Italian Cooperatives to the Variable Geometry of Social Capital Formation”

Building on Robert Putnam's seminal book, "Making Democracy Work," European and American scholars have made important advances in understanding the mechanisms by which social capital fosters political and economic development. Yet, much of this work treats social trust and civic engagement, the key conceptual pillars of social capital, as inherently psychological or cultural phenomenon. As a result, differences in the way that distinct types of organizations generate and reproduce social capital has been neglected. I am interested in building on previous research on the European third sector to analyze the way in which social cooperatives, a hybrid organization combining elements of non-profit service agencies and civic associations, contribute to building social capital. In so doing, I hope to demonstrate how institutional processes at the micro-level can complement studies of social capital that focus on local and nationally defined communities at the macro-level. In the first part of the paper I will draw from both the social capital and third sector literatures to develop a conceptual basis for analyzing how third sector organizations contribute to social capital formation. I will do this by linking three dimensions of institutional capacity: democratic inclusion, intra-community mutuality and inter-community solidarity, to social capital, understood as a public good. In the second part of the paper I will apply this framework to an empirical analysis of Italian social cooperatives. Utilizing data from a survey I developed and administered to 140 social cooperatives in Lombardia and Emilia Romagna, I will draw conclusions about their contribution to social capital formation in northern Italy.

Vladimir I. Guvakov, State University - The Higher School of Economics Moscow, Russian Federation

“Healthcare Reform in Russia”

Healthcare institution is one of the oldest organized formations, governed and held by the government. Russian Healthcare is inherited from the Soviet system and is a serious institutional barrier for economics modernization. Healthcare is dysfunctional as an institutional formation - it protects and increases diseases not health. A key notion is disease (illness), not health. A treatment of a person was institutionally changed into treatment of the text (history of illness). Evolution of social pleasures market resulted in decrease in responsibility for their use. A withdraw of death's image and notion from public consciousness intensifies personal irresponsibility to health. There is no notion "health private property". For effective reforms are necessary: Current situation analysis. Reconstruction of the methods and foundations of the healthcare. To re-comprehend the foundations. To put a question about conceptual and organizational matter of the future transformations and to work on it. At the moment it is vital to form a new healthcare culture (both health and disease) and health values with personal responsibility for it. This will let to realize institutional changes and transition: from ill person - to health person; from dependant - to self-dependent individual.

Daniel Patrick Johnson, University of South Dakota

“Christian Jurors and the Implementation of the Death Penalty”

Attitudes towards the death penalty are multifaceted and strongly held, but little research outside of the death-qualification literature focuses on the role that such attitudes and beliefs play in a jurors' capital sentencing verdict. Over 76% of Americans practice one of the Christian religions. Different Christian religions view capital punishment in conflicting ways. Many intriguing and thought provoking questions are raised by this quandary. What role does religion play on the capital decision making process for jurors? Are some people more apt to vote for or against a death sentence based on religious conviction? Does religion have a place in the jury room? How are one's religious beliefs and tendencies reflected in the voir dire questions? Upon close examination, data indicates that there is a significant variance in the application of the death penalty by region. When cross checking that data with each regions predominant religion and that religions stance on capital punishment, the data indicates a correlation between the predominant religions stance on capital punishment and the application of the death penalty.

David Malet, The George Washington University Contact_Title:

“Why Foreign Fighters?: Armed Transnational Movements and Collective Action”

This paper examines the phenomenon of the foreign fighter as a product of interest framing by transnational movements. Expectations of the logic of collective action and realist theory make it appear unlikely that insurgents would travel to a third party state without an imminent threat to their own state yet, as current events in Iraq demonstrate, foreign fighters are a significant concern in counter-insurgency planning. Organized foreign insurgencies require coordination, and this examination will therefore select the recruiting transnational organization as the level of analysis. While some are mercenary, many movements are based on ideological, nationalist, or religious commitment. Using a typological data set of foreign fighters, I use social network analysis as the most robust methodological tool for explaining the frame bridging and frame transformation processes by which transnational movements recruit combatants and form issue coalitions. I expect the data to indicate that movements recruit successfully when there are stronger network ties to the cause than there are between the individual and the state. This expectation will be tested against the typology data set.

Ana Caballero Mengibar, Northern Arizona University

“Trafficking of People in The Age of Globalization”

This paper investigates the causes, trends, and consequences for the global trafficking of people around the world, and its connections to the so-called phenomenon of globalization. It particularly concentrates on the trafficking of people which final destination is the USA, but which originates in less developed countries. In so doing, this paper questions how do global forces, material and non-material, are impacting the current trafficking of people which final destination is the USA. In order to explore this question, this paper primarily focuses on the wide array of legal, political, and policy implications within the debate of global trafficking of people and discourses of immigration in the international arena.

Tim R. Miller, University of Illinois at Springfield

“The Importance of Active Leisure Endeavors for American Presidents: Case Analysis of James Garfield”

In 1985 Robert E. Gilbert drew our attention to the fact that the American presidency is "a killing job", in the sense that American presidents consistently die earlier than the average for males in their age cohort (even discounting assassinations). Consequently, an extensive study of the benefits of active recreation for reducing the killing tendencies of the job was undertaken by the author during the late 1990s. An extensive literature review was conducted across the research on leisure studies, executives in general, and the presidency in particular. From this review, an original model of the benefits of active recreation for American presidents/leaders has been developed. The model examines benefits of three primary types: stress reduction and health, personal growth and development, and--most importantly for our purposes--political symbolism. With this paper I propose to examine the political symbolism of active leisure and athleticism employed by James Garfield in the post-Civil War era, which contributed to his rise from the Ohio State Senate to Congress, to House Minority Leader, and ultimately the presidency.

Geoffrey Nwaka, Abia State University

“Using Indigenous Knowledge to Strengthen Local Governance and Development in Nigeria”

The economic crisis of the 1980s and '90s, and the policy failures associated with the formal government system have discredited the African state, and exposed the fundamental flaws in the Western 'external agency' model of development imposed from the top and from outside. Because of growing concern about widespread poverty, inequality and environmental deterioration in Africa, there is renewed interest in a new approach to development that emphasizes the cultural dimension of development, and the often overlooked potential of indigenous knowledge as "the single largest knowledge resource not yet mobilized in the development enterprise". This paper considers how indigenous knowledge and practice can be put to good use in support of local governance and various other vital areas of development in Nigeria. It concludes with some general reflections on the indigenous knowledge movement as an appropriate local response to globalization and Western knowledge dominance, and as a means to promote inter-cultural dialogue on African development.

Daniel G.Ogbaharya and Sayeed Iftekhhar Ahmed, Northern Arizona University

“Making Sense of Lijphart’s Original Case for Consociational Democracy in the Context of Eritrea and Bangladesh: A Comparative Narrative”

Arendt Lijphart, one of the leading theorists of comparative political theory, has argued that social segmentation shapes elite competition and, by extension, determines the “success” or “failure” of democratization in heterogeneous polities. According to this original variant of the case for consociational democracy, consensus-based, accommodative and inclusive political institutions, as opposed to majoritarian rule, are almost inevitable necessities for political stability and institutional maturity in

heterogeneous democracies—democracies with high degree of socio-cultural faultlines such as religion and ethnicity. Inspired by this influential theory of democracy, we examine the political trajectories of Eritrea, the newest country on the African continent, and Bangladesh, a country in South Asia, which boasts one of the biggest NGO community in the developing world. We argue that even though Eritrea and Bangladesh are heterogeneous polities where religion and ethnicity as interlocking faultlines dominate elite competition, the political evolution of these former colonies is anything but consociational democracy. We intend to account for this apparent departure from the prediction of consociational democracy using a comparative narrative of the efforts and approaches to nation building that Eritrea and Bangladesh followed in the run up to and after decolonization. Contrary to the assumptions and expectation of the proponents of consociational democracy, what we find in Eritrea and Bangladesh, with the exception of few differences and anomalies, is not the automatic embrace of heterogeneity through political alliances and accommodative institutions. Rather, the tendency in both countries has been to downplay ethnic and religious divisions by emphasizing an imagined national community and excluding dissident voices by touting them as subnational threats to the survival of the nation.

Cliff Perry, Auburn University

“An Argumentum Ex Concesso for the Corpus Delicti Rule”

The Corpus Delicti of the crime or the body of the crime, is distinct from the Corpus Delicti Rule. The rule prohibits the introduction of the defendant's confession to a crime if there does not also obtain independent evidence of the crime in question. The common law rule, designed to protect the defendant who confesses to the commission of a fictitious crime, has fallen out of favor with federal courts and a member of state courts. Moreover, the rule has its academic detractors. The essay is an attempt to investigate the value of the rule, the academic criticisms of the rule and analyze the federal substitute for the rule. If the analysis is not completely astray the rule serves a most admirable social purpose. The academic arguments are not so telling as to justify jettisoning the rule. Finally, the federal rule is argued to be either completely inadequate a protection or an adequate protection only to the extent that the federal substitute is coextensive with the rule.

Jeannine Relly, University of Arizona, Meghna Sabharwal, Arizona State University, and Heather Campbell, Arizona State University

“Do nations with access to information laws govern better than countries without the law?”

The heightened international interest in transparency gained momentum in the 1990s as transnational corporations moved operations to locations around the globe, making issues such as international money laundering, bribes, kickbacks, and suspicious business dealings, the antithesis of good governance, more of a concern than ever for investors because of the transaction costs. The literature links good governance and transparency with access to public information, either in concept or within a legal framework. We define access to public information as the legal right to obtain government information in nations that have passed the law. The literature suggests that weak levels of governance may make it difficult for citizens to access public information. We will extend this concept using a logistic regression model to predict the odds of

governance indicators influencing whether or not a country has adopted an access to information law. Our preliminary results indicate countries with the law score higher than countries without the law on the governance indicators for human rights, political stability, rule of law, control of corruption, and government effectiveness.

Dolma Choden Roder, Arizona State University

“Perceptions of development and change: Views from Central Bhutan’

Bhutan as a nation has seen dramatic changes in the last fifty years including the advent of a national road network, the establishment of a universal education system, and the dismantling of the feudal system. It is within the same time period that Bhutan began to collaborate with other nations and international agencies in development initiatives. These initiatives are currently framed by Bhutan's own development policies which are centered on the notion of Gross National Happiness. This paper uses field work done in Central Bhutan to ask how local perceptions of development and change echo overlap and diverge from national and international understandings. It is also interested in thinking about what if anything the case of central Bhutan can say about the effects of development in general.

James C. Ross, Colorado State University

“International Migration, Virtual Borders, and New Networks of State Space”

This paper examines the expanding scope and implications of biometrics and information technologies in liberal states' border securitization practices and raises concerns about the global "dataveillance" capabilities of new identification and tracking systems. Since 9/11, biometric identification systems have been fast-tracked as a "silver-bullet solution" to address perceived threats to border security in the United States and the European Union. Biometric systems augment efforts to create a high-concept, multi-layered, interoperable system of "virtual borders" that can identify and track law-abiding immigrants and citizens and help prevent document fraud, but they will not meet their stated goal of deterring or intercepting determined terrorists, criminals, and unauthorized migrants. As the deployment of biometric technologies creep from the margins to the mainstream, privacy and surveillance concerns will become evermore salient. Equally important, I argue, are the implications of this incremental "disembodied integration" of people with states on how liberal states will make decisions about belonging and exclusion. I conclude that the securitization measures that intersect bodies and states require post-realist approaches that account for the changing nature of state space and the how network societies govern cross-border flows.

Hitomi Suzuta, University of Regina

“Impacts of Defining Internationalization: Examples from Higher Education”

The word "internationalization" is a term that many individuals utilize today without fully understanding its meaning or its impact. Rising to prominence through its usage in business, the term "internationalization" has begun to permeate many aspects of life. Since the ability to determine policies or goals often hinge on the definition of specific terminology, this paper will discuss the importance of how the interpretation of a

definition can influence the direction for the implementation of policies. Utilizing examples of internationalization in Canadian Higher Education, this session will discuss the roots of the term; current interpretations; its synonyms such as "globalization;" and how specific interpretations of the definition have translated into specific foci in the university setting.

Paul Vaughn, Northern Arizona University

“Judicial and Policing Institutions of the Transnational Repressive Apparatus”

This paper describes an emergent global set of institutions, practices, and culture, which I call the Transnational Repressive Apparatus (TRA). The TRA is composed of four pillars: ideological, economic, legal, and policing. In previous research I have outlined the ideological and economic pillars of the TRA that limit the emergence and successful articulation of counter-hegemonic social movements opposed to capitalist globalization. In this paper my focus turns to the legal and policing aspects of the TRA. I describe how such institutions serve to discipline those who might pass through ideological and economic filters (pillars) of the TRA to openly contest the potential hegemony of transnational capital. I outline the key institutions of the legal and policing pillars of the TRA and argue that they serve, through repressive means, the interests of transnational capital.

Fabry Véronique, Political Studies Institute of Paris)

“France Divided on Turkish EU Accession”

Turkish EU accession process is on track, and has passed another important milestone in the form of the commencement of formal negotiations in October 2005. The question of Turkey's accession to the European Union brings with it two epiphenomena, one minor and one major. There is the way the question has already become entangled in the historic Turkey-Greece enmity, although at second-remove. Relations are now good between Turkey and Greece themselves, so that any veto of Turkish membership by the latter is hard to imagine (at least in the present situation). But there also remains the problem of the divided Turkish-Greek island of Cyprus, which Turkish armed forces invaded in 1974, and which more importantly is also an EU member-state. A lot of sweat and toil was expended at this 2004 concluded EU summit to find some compromise between Cypriot (and, actually, also Greek) insistence that Turkey recognize the Greek half of the island, and Turkish reluctance to do so.

Stuart Zisman, University of Northern Colorado

“The Faces and Practices of American Fascism”

This paper will consider current public policies and practices, both domestic and international, which favor corporate interest over public good. These practices will be looked at in the context of the history and legacy of American corporate fascists who financed Hitler, supported an accommodation with him that would set up a European police state, and even planned to remove Roosevelt through a planned armed coup. During World War II many of them covertly continued to support the Axis effort. After evading prosecution for treason by Roosevelt's untimely death, several were able to establish themselves in prominent political positions and power centers that fostered the

cold war and squashed budding democracies that put the nationalistic interests of their own people before foreign corporate interest. The presenter will ask the audience to consider possible benefits of making this history, still greatly hidden in classified documents from the World War II area, more public in terms of understanding and responding to contemporary policies and practices.

Public Administration

Section Coordinator: Vic Heller, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Mohamad Alkadry, West Virginia University

"From Hollywood to Abu Ghraib: The Making of the "Detainee"

The torture of detainees in American custody is essentially a matter that the field of public administration has yet to understand. The primary sources of existing knowledge on this issue blame technical rationality for torture. This paper traces back the torture at Abu- Ghraib to a social and cultural build-up against Arabs and Muslims. First, the author reviews the incidents at Abu-Ghraib and Guantanamo and argue that such incidents are matters for public administration literature to address. Second, the author examines the prevalence of anti-Arab and anti-Muslim hate in popular culture in the United States. Finally, the author examines arguments that such hate is becoming increasingly normalized by media pundits and some academics

David L. Baker

California State University, San Bernardino

"Website Usability of the Most Populous Counties"

Website usability encompasses the measure of the relative ease with which a novice user interacts with an e-government website to accomplish the user's goals. This research examines the website usability of the 30 most populous counties nationally. It establishes that there are variables that enhance users' abilities to benefit from e-government along six dimensions (online services, user-help, navigation, legitimacy, information architecture, and accessibility accommodations). Benchmarks are derived using a composite usability index through online content analysis. Descriptive statistics characterize variations among counties while addressing a gap in the local government literature about e-government. The research establishes a robust benchmarking methodology for website usability analysis and improvement. It applies the methodology to an understudied unit of government (counties) with broad e-government implications for innovation. The paper offers the theoretical and practical background to bridge both

academic and practitioner interests in advancing e-government for improved public management practice.

Richard C. Box,
University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Redescribing the Public Interest Section: Public Administration"

"Public interest" is often in the literature of public administration though it is usually ill-defined. Because its uncertain meaning can be used to justify anti-democratic use of public power. This paper outlines the elements of a re-described public interest in a post-traditional public administration.

Chandrasekhar Commuri
California State University, Bakersfield

"What don't we know? Identifying need for new knowledge in public-nonprofit inter-organizational networks."

The contemporary welfare state apparatus has forced public agencies and nonprofit organizations to collaborate through networks in order to more effectively deliver services for clients. This paper seeks to answer the question: how do public-nonprofit inter-organizational networks identify which knowledge needs to be created?

Amy K. Donahue
University of Connecticut

"Learning the Lessons of Disasters (Or Not?)"

Disasters result in extensive negative economic and social consequences. Emergency responders intervene before and during such events using systematized strategies to save lives and property. Nonetheless, the uncertainty and infrequency of disasters make it hard for responders to test and improve their strategies to ensure that they can mitigate hazards predictably and effectively. As a result, various "lessons learned" practices have emerged. Most emergency response organizations use formal procedures for identifying and disseminating lessons in hopes that they and others will be able to learn from past experience and improve future responses. The term "lessons *learned*" may be a misnomer, however. Anecdotal evidence suggests mistakes are repeated incident after incident. It appears that while identifying lessons is relatively straightforward, true learning is much harder—lessons tend to be isolated and perishable, rather than generalized and institutionalized. That we see problems persist is a serious concern: As emergency response missions expand to include broader homeland security responsibilities, the ability to capitalize on experience is ever more important. This prompts our investigation of both the lessons themselves and the processes by which responders hope to learn them.

Victoria Gordon
Western Kentucky University

“Job Satisfaction and Municipal Clerks”

Using data from a survey of municipal clerks in Illinois, this research replicates and tests Ellickson and Logsdon's (2001) model of job satisfaction of municipal employees. Preliminary results suggest that this model will not hold true for municipal clerks because they are a unique group of municipal employees. For example, Illinois clerks may be either appointed or elected; have a great deal of autonomy; are responsible for a multitude of duties; are at the top of their career ladders; and often have no direct supervisor and no performance appraisal process. This research will examine the factors that influence the variation in the overall job satisfaction of municipal clerks in Illinois.

Joseph Graves
University of Texas at El Paso

“A New Seriousness about Public Sector Ethics”

One good has arisen from the ashes of the World Trade Center. A new seriousness and a new spirit of reflection about government, public life, and public sector ethics have developed. Too many people have trivialized public sector ethics for too long. We are living at a time now when ethical ideas have increasing salience. People realize now that ethics is so close to life that it should not be obscured by opportunism. The tragic event of 9-11-01 has caused many people to acknowledge the extent to which our liberty, security, and our ability to pursue happiness depends on an intricate web of communal commitments and public sector actions. The public service should not be disfigured by the unethical actions of a few. The paper explores the elements of a framework for an ideology of public service that should deter unethical decision making in the public sector.

Nathan A. Heller
Arizona State University

“Assessing Risk in Continuity Planning “

The concept of Comprehensive System Modeling is based on the notion that in order to prepare for a technical disaster, an organization must identify and understand all factors, human and non-human, technical and non-technical. Then plan for the disaster based on a fully comprehensive understanding.

Nathan A. Heller
Arizona State University

“The Effects of Honesty and Social Responsibility on Reputational Alliances”

Brand alliances range along a continuum from reputation based efforts, which revolve around symbolic characteristics of the brand to those which are based on product or functional brand attributes and which involve a physical combination of resources. This paper examines the effect of honesty and social responsibility on reputational alliances.

Victor L. Heller
The University of Texas at San Antonio

Jacob A. Heller
Arizona State University

“Canadian Workplace Ethics: Are there Regional Differences?”

Ethical behavior in the workplace continues to be an area of study for scholars and practitioners alike. Using content analysis this paper examines regional differences of Canadian workplace ethics based on Toronto Globe and Mail responses to ethical dilemmas published weekly.

Kant Patel
Missouri State University

“Separate and Unequal: African-Americans and American Health Care”

One of the major challenges confronting American health care system is the persistent disparity in health care experienced by certain racial minorities such as African-Americans, Hispanics, and American-Indians and Alaska Natives. These minorities consistently rank lower compared to whites with respect to health status indicators, health outcomes, access to care, and quality of care received. This paper focuses on health inequality experienced by African-Americans. The paper provides an analysis of the lower health status of African-Americans, access to care, and the quality of care they receive compared to whites. The paper also examines factors such as socioeconomic status (income, education), cultural values, life style and behavioral patterns, and discrimination that may help explain the separate and unequal health care provided to African-Americans. The paper also briefly examines initiatives undertaken to address this problem and what, if any, progress has been made in reducing the health disparities.

Alissa M. Post
Arizona State University

Victor L. Heller
The University of Texas at San Antonio

“Do Canadian Women Perceive Workplace Ethics through a Different Lens?”

This paper examines the responses of Canadian men and women to workplace ethical situation as described in the Toronto Globe and Mail’s weekly newspaper column. Content Analysis is used to determine if women respond to ethical dilemmas from a different philosophical foundation than men.

T. Zane Reeves
University of New Mexico

“The Metaphorical Heart of Conflict Resolution”

This paper specifically asks, “How does the heart metaphor shape our view of conflict and dispute resolution?” It begins with an overview of the pervasive nature of the heart metaphor in all forms of human expression and communication. The heart metaphor is then explored through the new brain research, which reveals that conflict is not perceived rationally or objectively, but rather through human emotions and needs. Thus, the emotions surrounding and defining conflict are described by participants as “from the heart” or “heartfelt.” Perceiving, thinking and acting upon conflict through the metaphorical heart emphasizes the predominance of emotion and feeling, which inevitably leads to increased conflict rather than alternative strategies for conflict resolution through peacemaking skills and dispute resolution techniques. The paper concludes with strategies for analyzing conflict by discarding the heart metaphor and replacing it with needs-based “emotional scanning.”

Charlene Roach
Arizona State University

“Bridging the Digital Divide: Relevance to Developing Countries & a Snapshot of a Case Study of Trinidad and Tobago”

This paper examines the literature on the digital divide. It attempts to explain the concept the digital divide, examining its complexity, characteristics, and how it relates to the global digital divide (GDD). The paper also examines how the GDD relates to developing countries and turns the discussion to a developing country as a case study by examining how it relates to Trinidad and Tobago. Policy implications for the future are also addressed in terms of the relevance of GDD to developing countries.

Romona Saunders
Arizona State University

“Are minority women career opportunities in the federal workforce impacted when the agency is headed by a woman?”

The appointment of women to cabinet level positions in both the Clinton and Bush’s administrations has raised the profile of women in general and minority women, specifically. Representative bureaucracy theory suggests that passive representation may lead to active representation within a bureaucracy. This theory suggests the hypothesis that the appointments of Elaine Chao, Labor Department and Condoleezza Rice, State Department and others may result in increased representation of minority women in high levels of civil service, GS-12 and above. A conceptual framework and model will be developed using organizational characteristics pertaining to employment policy and conditions of women-headed agencies. The model will be used to explore the impact on the hiring and promoting of minority women when the agency is headed by women and women of color. Employment data collected by the Office of Personnel Management and the Merit System Protection Board will be used to test the model hypotheses. The results of this research will be useful in providing insight for employment policies on minority women in federal agencies.

Hitomi Suzuta
University of Regina

“Determining Internationalization”

The word "internationalization" is a term that many individuals utilize today without fully understanding its meaning or its impact. Rising to prominence through its usage in business, the term "internationalization" has begun to permeate many aspects of life. Since the ability to determine policies or goals often hinge on the definition of specific terminology, this session will discuss the importance of how the interpretation of a definition can influence the direction for the implementation of policies. Utilizing examples of internationalization in Canadian Higher Education, this session will discuss the roots of the term; current interpretations; its synonyms such as "globalization;" and how specific interpretations of the definition have translated into specific foci in the university setting. Throughout the session, participants will be asked to contribute their understanding of internationalization.

Roli Varma
University of New Mexico

“Challenges to Diversity in the Top Decision-Making Positions: Perceptions and Experiences of Indian Professionals”

I present findings from a qualitative-quantitative study, funded by the National Science Foundation (SES-0136467), on the situation and experiences of foreign-born professionals in the United States. I focus on the extent to which they are professionally successful and/or face institutional barriers with respect to reward, recognition, and promotion while functioning in professional occupations. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with 82 Indian professionals working in academic institutions, industrial companies, and national laboratories in the United States and 38 Indian professionals who worked in the United States for some time and then moved back to India. I selected Indian professionals for many reasons, as follows: (1) they are increasingly present in the professional workforce of the U.S.; (2) there is little scholarly work on the experiences and impacts of Indian professionals in the U.S.; (3) Indians have made vast strides in education and employment in comparison to other minorities in the U.S.; (4) many cultural arguments (such as occupational preferences and linguistic abilities) for the lack of mobility in positions of authority and decision-making are not clear-cut for Indian professionals; and (5) many structural arguments for facing the glass ceiling, such as racial prejudice, may overlook other factors such as

Public Finance and Budgeting

Jun Peng, University of Arizona,
and
Deborah Carroll, University of Tennessee at Knoxville

William Albrecht, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
“Characteristic Demand & Supply for Public Goods”

One of the most important questions any society faces is how much of a public good should actually be produced. When answering such questions welfare economists generally refer to a condition known as the “Samuelson Rule.” This theoretical benchmark indicates that efficiency occurs where the summation of individual marginal benefits is equal to the marginal cost of providing a public good. Overall, the Samuelson procedure is a variation on the analysis of efficiency in private good provision which also assumes that goods & services are the source of personal utility. This paper develops begins the development of a characteristics based model for the analysis of public good provision. Essentially the intent is to delineate a public good(s)

as a bundle of characteristics which are the ultimate sources of utility. Such a classification is expected to eventually facilitate a superior approach for analyzing substitutes in combination with the traditional Samuelson Rule.

Kathleen K. Anders, Arizona State University

“Strategic Management at the Grass Roots: Exploring Issues in Fiscal Administration, Growth and Local Government Performance”

This paper will present findings from a qualitative, exploratory study examining local governments’ strategies to balance increasing budget demands with future revenue streams. In-depth interviews will be conducted with the chief financial officers and budget directors of fifteen of the largest cities and towns in Maricopa County. Select questions to be addressed are: How local source revenues (e.g., local sales taxes, impact fees) are used to keep pace with this growth? How are governments planning to improve their fiscal capacity? Do they plan to cut, outsource or in some way become more efficient in the delivery of services? What core competencies do they perceive will be key to fiscal administration in the years ahead? It is expected that this study will identify opportunities and suggest research directions for the integration of the fields of strategic management and fiscal administration.

Eugenio Anessi-Pessina, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Ileana Steccolini, Università Bocconi

“Budgetary and Accruals Accounting Coexistence: Evidence From Italian Local Governments”

Over the last decade, many countries have introduced accruals accounting at one or more levels of government. In the literature, the introduction of accruals accounting has been the subject of significant debate. This paper draws from the experience of Italian Local Governments to empirically analyse the effects of such coexistence on their annual reports and to observe if and how they have changed over time. The results show that the consistency of reconciliation between budgetary and accrual data is seriously reduced by large errors. The difference between budgetary accounting’s current surplus and accruals accounting’s net income is often accounted for by unwarranted items. Typical accrual-accounting items such as depreciation are often set to nil. Disclosure is minimal, if any. As experience with accrual-based reports increases, errors tend to decrease and the reconciliation between budgetary and accrual data becomes easier. Nevertheless, preparers still question the usefulness of accrual accounting.

Charles M. Brecher, New York University

Cynthia S. Searcy, Syracuse University

“Children’s Budgets Reconsidered: Lessons Learned From a Multi-Year Fiscal Analysis of Public Spending for Children’s Services in Five Distressed Cities”

Since 1996, local leaders in five distressed cities—Baltimore, Detroit, Oakland, Philadelphia, and Richmond—have been funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to organize political and fiscal resources to improve health and safety outcomes for children. The authors examine public expenditures for children’s services in these cities for fiscal years 1997, 2000, and 2004 to determine if and how these efforts resulted in more spending for kids. The fiscal analysis evaluates expenditures by type of service and source of funding for each fiscal year. The authors discuss challenges in defining the scope of children’s services, finding appropriate benchmarks to evaluate changes in spending for children’s services, the distinctions between children’s budgets as advocacy tools and as an analytic technique, and offer some suggestions for undertaking fiscal analysis in evaluation research.

Lyn Brownfield, Kit Carson County Administrator

“When Grants Don’t Make Budget Sense”

The typical lesson that is taught in both academic and professional circles is that when finances get tough, look for grants. The reasoning behind that is to utilize other monies to alleviate the impact of required services on shrinking budgets. Grants may make sense in the short-term. Decision-makers look to them as being given a quality used car whose present value is extremely attractive. However, somewhere written in the fine lines, someone forgot to tell these decision-makers that the cost of keeping that car and maintaining it (which is most certainly NOT part of the grant) would imminently exceed the original value and that it would be an increased future financial obligation, the very thing the decision-maker wanted to avoid. Two program grants, Homeland Security and Public Health are examples of grants that don’t make budget sense. Eventually, they turn into unfunded mandates when the money runs out.

Deborah A. Carroll, University of Tennessee

“State Economic Development: A Comparison of Traditional Economic Measures and Quality of Life Factors”

There has been an ongoing debate over the importance of traditional economic measures versus quality of life factors and their influence on economic development. Initial perceptions of firm mobility centered on the notion of transportation cost minimization, in which businesses locate where the combined cost of transporting raw materials to the firm and transporting the firm’s output to the market are minimized. More recently, studies of business mobility have emphasized the importance of other factors that increasingly influence firm location including the quality of life offered by a location selected for investment. This paper provides an empirical analysis of

whether a state's economic environment or standard of living have a greater influence over a state's overall level of economic development using panel data for all fifty states during 2000-2004 time period.

Charles K. Coe, North Carolina State University

"A Model State System for Dealing with Local Government Fiscal Crises"

Local governments have grappled with the economic and political repercussions of fiscal crises since the 1800s. States may take four steps to lessen the possibility of fiscal distress and address problems that occur. They may 1) require that localities adhere to financial management procedures, 2) analyze budgets and/or financial reports to anticipate local fiscal problems, 3) assist localities to remedy their fiscal problems, and 4) intervene in local affairs to get localities back on sound financial footing. Only seven states predict whether local fiscal distress will occur, of which North Carolina and New Jersey take all four steps to mitigate fiscal distress. This paper discusses the steps that the seven proactive states take and recommends the four-step model.

Kathryn L. Combs and John A. Spry, University of St. Thomas

Jaebeom Kim, Oklahoma State University

"The Demand for Minnesota Lottery Tickets: Point of Sale versus Place of Residence"

This paper estimates the income elasticity and other determinants of state lottery expenditures by using a new data set on prize winnings of Minnesota Lottery players and lottery sales data. Data on prize winners comprise a random sample of players' lottery purchases by their zip code of residence. Using the prize winnings data and zip code level household demographic information, we estimate demand for individual lottery games. Other studies commonly use retail lottery sales in each geographical unit as a proxy for lottery purchases by residents of the geographical unit. However, because people buy lottery tickets outside their geographical unit of residence, their true income and other demographic characteristics cannot be tracked. These cross-border purchases give rise to possible bias in the dependent variable. To measure the magnitude of this statistical bias, we compare the regression results using the prize winnings data with analogous regressions using retail sales data.

James K. Conant, George Mason University

“Appropriating for Transportation Security”

Only two months after the terrorist attacks of 9/11/2001, the Aviation and Transportation Security Act was signed into law. The principal goal of the legislation was improved aviation security, and a new agency, the Transportation Security Administration, was established as the administrative means for achieving that goal. The focus of this paper is on the congressional appropriations process for transportation security between 2002 and 2006. The specific questions examined in the paper are: 1) How did congress respond to the president's budget proposals for transportation security? 2) What were the House and Senate appropriations committee's concerns with or complaints about the Transportation Security Administration's efforts to improve aviation security? and 3) In what ways, if any, did these appropriations committees attempt to direct or redirect agency activities?

Noëlle Denny-Brown, University of Connecticut

“The Impact of State Abortion Restrictions on Abortion Rates”

This paper investigates the impact of state abortion restrictions on annual state abortion rates. Using state-level data of annual abortion rates over the 1974-2000 period, an interrupted time series design is employed to estimate the impact of different types of state laws that restrict access to abortion. Among the types of abortion restrictions examined are parental involvement laws and restrictions on Medicaid funding for abortions. It is theorized that the incidence of abortion will be lower in states following the implementation of restrictive abortion policies.

Carol Ebdon, City of Omaha

Aimee L. Franklin, University of Oklahoma

“Reading Between the Lines: Sorting Out the Effects of Library Governance and

Financing Structures on Spending”

Local public libraries in the United States vary widely in governance and financing structures. These differences might be expected to affect spending patterns, based on public budgeting and finance theories. There are five major factors related to structure and financing that may affect spending levels. They are: legal basis of organization, the existence and role of a board of trustees, taxing authority, source of funds, and the existence of a library foundation or fundraising entity. Other control variables such as personal income, population and geographic service area may have an influence as well. In this empirical study we use existing data to test the effects of taxing authority and source of funds on per capita expenditures in libraries

serving populations of over 100,000. We find many of the variables to be significant and the overall model to have reasonable explanatory power, leading us to conclude that governance and financing structures do influence spending levels.

Robert J. Eger III and Hai Guo, Georgia State University
"Which Spends More: Public Authorities or Municipalities?"

Public Authorities in the U.S. are often referred to as shadow government. Public authorities possess similar characteristics found in private corporations. One critical aspect of these common characteristics with private corporations is a single function focus, such as providing public works. This single focus may also be provided within the general purpose government such as county or municipal provision of water and sewage. The political economy literature shows that institutional forms do have impact on the cost of the public services delivered. This paper compares the spending between public authority water and sewage and municipal government provision of water and sewage services. This comparison focuses on the assessment of government structure controlling the revenue sources to examine which institutional form spends more on providing sewage services using an unbalanced panel data set from 1970 to 2002 provided by the Census Bureau.

Richard W. England, University of New Hampshire

"Paying for Municipal Infrastructure: A Critical Comparison of Traditional Financing Methods and Land Value Taxation"

There is abundant evidence that local economic development depends upon adequate provision of roads, sewage treatment and other forms of infrastructure. Traditional financing methods have included user fees, tax-free municipal bonds, intergovernmental grants and (most recently) impact fees. This paper proposes another possible financing mechanism, taxation of land values. This proposal is based upon a recognition that landowners are likely to enjoy capital gains after municipal infrastructure investments have been made. A critical comparison of traditional financing methods and land value taxation will be offered.

Dall W. Forsythe, School of Public Affairs, Baruch College, CUNY
“Cyclical Budget Management in New York City, 1996-2005”

This paper describes and analyzes the unusual approach to cyclical budget management used by the City of New York. State law enacted after the 1975 fiscal crisis requires the City to end each fiscal year in GAAP balance, and provides for significant penalties if the City incurs a GAAP deficit of more than \$100 million. Since draws from a rainy day fund are not revenue for GAAP budget-balancing purposes, New York City instead relies on a complex mechanism termed the “surplus roll” for managing cyclical budget pressures. This quasi-reserve fund was fashioned with the approval of the City’s independent auditors. The paper reviews the mechanics of the “surplus roll,” and shows how it was used, in conjunction with other funding sources, to respond to shortfalls in economically sensitive revenues that followed the attacks of September 11, 2001.

Juergen Gornas, Helmut-Schmidt University

“The Evolving Practice of Local Public Finance in Germany”

In Germany, the first article of local budgetary law states three central principles for sound financial management at the local government level: reliable fulfillment of public duties and responsibilities, a balanced annual budget, and thriftiness and efficiency in the management of the budget. While German local governments have become more thrifty and efficient in recent years the other two principles have moved further out of reach. The failure of most local governments in Germany to live up to the basic principles of sound financial management has led to the third budgetary system since World War II. Each new approach has brought changes in the organization and presentation of budgetary information and in the annual budget development process. This paper examines the evolution of budgeting and accounting systems in Germany over the years and the effect the changes have had on the financial condition of local governments.

Peter Haug and Birger Nerré, The Halle Institute for Economic Research
“Revenue Trends in German Municipal Finance”

German municipalities are currently struggling with growing budget deficits. The financial misery partly results from a shift of expenditures from national or state (Länder) level to local level. In order to increase revenues Germany’s local governments try to enhance profitability of their public enterprises. In this paper we analyze economic efficiency problems of this strategy from a welfare economic point of view. General advantages and disadvantages of financing municipal services either by taxes or by fees/user charges are discussed. We also deal with efficiency losses of cross-subsidization, democratic legitimization of municipal fees, and distributive effects. After these theoretical preliminaries we try to fill an empirical gap and provide data for the development of German municipal revenues. We investigate the expected rise of the share of fees and charges in total municipal revenues. If this hypothesis is not to be rejected we could deduct the level of cross-subsidization hidden in local budgets

showing the municipalities' incentive to resist privatization of profit-bearing services of general interests and preserve the status quo of local public enterprises.

Yilin Hou and Daniel Smith, University of Georgia

“Are Constitutional Requirements More Stringent Than Statutory Ones in Balancing the Budget?”

Previous analyses of state balanced budget requirements (BBRs) include mainly three seemingly authoritative characterizations: a 0-10 stringency index invented by the Advisory Council on Inter-governmental Relations (1984), a four-feature summary by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) and a constitution-versus-statute distinction. The former two both endorse and take the last one for granted that a constitutional balanced budget requirement is more stringent than a statutory one. Hou and Smith (2005), based on an in-depth legal research, formulate a contrasting supposition — it is not the constitution-statute distinction but the political-technical and procedural-substantive differences between the requirements that determine the stringency of balanced budget provisions. This paper conducts an empirical test of the old and the new suppositions as an attempt to provide more accurate and reliable evidence than previously available on how state BBRs function and on the effects of BBRs on states budgetary balance over a quarter-century period.

Myungsoon Hur, Marist College

“Implementing Accrual Accounting in Local governments: The Korean Experience”

Many countries around the world have experienced financial reforms in response to demands for better accountability by governments since the mid 1980s. The Korean central and local governments have also undertaken accounting reforms in order to enhance financial efficiency, transparency, and accountability since the late 1990. A revised Local Finance Law indicates that local governments in Korea should provide accrual-based financial statements as of 2007. Since the transition to an accrual accounting is a major project for most local governments in Korea, the central government attempted a gradual implementation approach. Despite significant improvement to be expected in future, the reform process was considered mostly top-down in the traditional bureaucratic culture of the public sector in Korea. This study discusses the reform process, including pilot projects, and key issues in introducing the accrual-based accounting system for Korean local governments.

Craig L. Johnson, Indiana University

“Financial Analysis Using the New Government-Wide Financial Statement Reporting Model: The Development of State Government Benchmarks”

Financial reporting is one of the most important responsibilities of government because it enables stakeholders – taxpayers, citizens, creditors, among others – to

understand, monitor and evaluate how government finances are being managed. Using the new government-wide financial reports established by Statement No. 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), this paper presents a set of comprehensive financial condition indicators and financial benchmarks using data from a three-year sample of state government comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs). We develop a series of financial indicators covering government revenues and expenses, assets and liabilities, for the express purpose of helping external users of governmental financial reports analyze financial condition. Along with the financial indicators we provide benchmark data from our sample of government-wide financial statements which includes all states that have substantially implemented Statement No. 34 since fiscal year 2002 and that have three years of available and publicly accessible information.

Aman Khan, Texas Tech University

“Portfolio Construction with Heuristic Methods: An Example”

While quantitative models dominate the literature on portfolio management, a vast majority of investment managers, especially in government, do not rely on quantitative models alone: they frequently rely on human judgments. Although these judgments are based on experience gathered over time, they can still produce financial disasters as the one experienced in Orange County, California, a few years ago. This paper shows how heuristic methods, which primarily rely on individual judgments, could be used to construct portfolios that will be simple yet produce results as effective as portfolios constructed with conventional models.

Aman Khan, Texas Tech University

“On the Use of CAPM in Government: Some Possible Implications”

There has been an unbelievable amount of discussion on Capital Asset Pricing Model in the private sector ever since its inception some five decades ago. While models such as APT provide an alternative to CAPM, the latter’s simplicity still makes it an attractive model for investment decisions. Besides, the public sector application of CAPM has been limited to non-existent. This paper presents an application of the CAPM in government, especially in light of the factors that most investment managers in government consider important.

Jeongwoo Kim, Arizona State University

“State Government Investment Under Fiscal Stress”

This study presents investment behavior of State Governments on external investment pools. In particular, the study asks how fiscal stress affect State Governments’ portfolio management of external investment pools. Since GASB standards require that an investment trust fund be established to account for the external investment pool, this study uses investment trust fund to examine investment behavior of State Government under fiscal stress. To determine investment behavior, the study considers the ratio of risk to return as dependent

variable. Expected results are that fiscal stress is negatively related to investment behavior. States under high fiscal stress would pursue passive investment strategy.

Min Su Kim, Arizona State University

“Fiscal Illusion and Soft Budget Constraint: Evidence from State Expenditures in the United States”

Though numerous studies have been conducted about fiscal federalism and grants at the national or state level in the United States, there has been lack of interest of research about effect of endogenous grants on expenditure by the soft budget constraint theory. This paper investigates empirically whether state expenditure is responsive to intergovernmental grants, both in magnitude and in sign. The paper analyzes whether a state government’s response to a decrease in endogenous lump-sum grants from the central results in an asymmetric response to intergovernmental grants. This issue has a number of elements in common with the so-called flypaper effect. In addition to flypaper effect, since state expenditures and finance decisions can be contributed from institutional factors rather than state-specific structural factors, soft budget constraint and other fiscal illusion hypotheses are estimated simultaneously by using a sample of panel observations covering the US state governments over the period 1980-2004.

Yu-Ying Kuo, Shih Hsin University

Ching-Mei Lin, National Chengchi University

“An Empirical Study of the Relationship between Divided Government and Fiscal Deficit in Taiwan Local Governments”

In Taiwan public debt on every level government has increased dramatically, and the revenue of local governments even could not afford regular expenditure. The research on causes and solutions of fiscal deficit gets its importance and, therefore, this paper focuses on political factors, in addition to economic factors, to examine if there is correlation between fiscal deficit and divided government or unified government. The econometric model constructed by Alt & Lowry (1992) was employed to discuss the impacts of several variables, including last year budget, personal income, central government’s grants and the unemployment rate, on expected revenue and expenditure. The data between 1989 and 2003 were collected and put into the model, and the research findings concluded that the revenue of unified government shares more personal income than that of divided government. In the long run, fiscal deficit tends to increase in unified government, while decrease in divided government.

Hui Li, University of Georgia

“Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) in Georgia Counties: Its Instability and Fiscal Impact on Capital Spending”

In 1985, the Georgia General Assembly authorized local governments to levy a 1 percent sales tax to finance a limited set of capital projects. During the last two

decades the so-called Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) has been used as a powerful tool for raising additional revenues in most Georgia counties, now representing the third largest revenue share in counties with SPLOST. However, the referendum requirement for levying and/or renewing such a tax makes it a potentially unstable revenue source for capital spending in local governments. Previous studies have sought to explore the impact of SPLOST on local capital spending without considering its potential instability for individual local government. The purpose of this paper is to improve previous studies by examining the instability pattern of SPLOST associated with referenda results and how that pattern affects local capital spending. The author expects that the instability of SPLOST revenues would explain the fluctuation of local capital spending.

Justin Marlowe, University of Kansas

“Much Ado About Nothing? The Size and Implications of Municipal OPEB Liabilities”

In 2004, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement 45 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans. This paper addresses two key issues surrounding the potential implications of these OPEB liabilities. First, it uses data from a 2002 survey of local government health benefit plans conducted by the International City/County Management Association to conduct a simple actuarial estimate of the present value of local OPEB liabilities. That estimate provides much insight into the scope and variation in those liabilities across the nation. It then addresses whether those liabilities affect borrowing costs for bonds issued by a sample of those municipalities from 2002-2004. Initial empirical findings suggest higher present value OPEB liabilities did increase local borrowing costs during that period. This is an important finding because it suggests one key stakeholder, the municipal credit market, already considers local OPEB liabilities.

David S.T. Matkin, University of Kansas

“An Examination of Audit Committees in Municipal Financial Management”

In 2002, the Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act was created to improve the accountability of public corporations. Government stakeholders have closely monitored SOX to assess whether similar programmatic and structural initiatives may improve governmental accountability. A key structural feature of SOX that has received attention in the public sector is the creation of independent audit committees, or the improvement of existing committees. As the literature on audit committees and their effects is limited, this paper seeks to expand our knowledge in three ways. I use a national survey of chief financial officers and data from the Federal Single Audits and the municipal bond market to examine (1) what factors predict a jurisdiction's adoption of an audit committee; (2) whether audit committees influence the likelihood of material weakness; and, (3) whether the presence of an audit committee decrease borrowing costs for municipalities. Results are presented and implications for financial managers are discussed.

Enlison Mattos, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

“Poverty, Tax Evasion and the Optimum General Income Tax”

This paper integrates the existence of poverty as a negative externality and tax evasion into a general income tax problem. It investigates the optimal audit and tax structures using a model with two types of individual, endogenous labor supply, and a hybrid social welfare function that captures the pluralism of the objectives of the government. First, the results confirm the previous literature on optimal auditing: (i) skilled households should never be audited while unskilled ones are audited randomly and (ii) individuals should be rewarded if caught telling the truth about their income. Second, I find that the possibility of tax evasion reduces the effect of the poverty on the marginal income taxes imposed on the poor shown to be negative in Wally (2001). Lastly, calibration suggests that it is optimal for all sampled countries to impose a negative marginal income tax on poor individuals.

John Mikesell, Indiana University

William Voorhees, Arizona State University

“Do Bulls Pay More Sales Taxes than Bears: Sales Tax and the Wealth Effect”

Previous studies have shown that consumption is a function of income and savings, and that the major savings component that influences consumption are equity market prices. This hypothesis is expanded to the state level and tests for the applicability to forecasting of state level sales tax. Cointegration regression is utilized to determine the effects of the national equity markets on state level sales tax collections. While tax exemptions skew the results, initial analysis show that state level results are comparable those found at the national level.

Lauren A. Miller, University of Connecticut

“In Concert or Solo? A Study of Collaboration among Arts and Cultural Organizations in the Greater Hartford Area”

The Greater Hartford Connecticut area boasts an active, if not crowded, arts and humanities community. This study seeks to determine to what extent these groups collaborate on functional or programmatic activities, and what advantages or disadvantages they have encountered by participation, with specific attention to collaborating about financial matters. Further, the study undertakes an examination of factors that have the greatest impact on a group’s decision to work with others.

William S. Moore, California State University, Long Beach

“Progressive Fiscal Policies and Economic Growth”

This paper explores the relationship between progressive fiscal policies and economic growth. The study utilizes the variation among the 50 United States and three time periods to construct a panel data set. A fixed effects model is run with state gross product per capita as the dependent variable and a series of independent variables that attempt to measure the progressiveness of a state's fiscal policy. The results indicate statistically significant but small impacts on state gross product from progressive state fiscal policies. Care must be taken however in not making conclusive assertions about the results of the analysis given the problematic nature of model specification.

Jun Peng, University of Arizona

“Why is Bond Insurance Possible in the Municipal Bond Market?”

Bond insurance has become a widely used financial product in the municipal bond market whereas it is almost nonexistent in the corporate bond market. By examining the credit spreads between AAA- and BBB-rated bonds in the municipal and corporate bond markets between 1975 and 2004 as well as the default rates in both markets, it was found that the credit spreads were of similar magnitude in both markets whereas the default rates was much lower among investment-grade bonds in the municipal market. The higher risk premium in the municipal market, along with the very diversified nature of the municipal market, provide the possibility for bond insurance to be supplied widely in the municipal market.

Mark D. Robbins and Bill Simonsen, University of Connecticut

“An Analysis of Missouri Local Government Borrowing Costs”

The preponderance of previous research has demonstrated that competitive sale techniques lead to interest cost savings for municipal bond issuers, on average and all else equal. This paper describes the results of an interest cost analysis of local government general obligation bond issuance in the State of Missouri. We seek to determine the degree to which cost differences exist when issuers chose to sell their bonds with or without competitive bidding.

John F. Sacco, George Mason University

Odd J. Stalebrink, West Virginia University

“Are Government Financial Reports Lemons? A Preliminary Theoretical and Empirical Study”

Even though GASB 34 was designed to provide greater transparency to state and local financial reports, it is still possible that the information is distorted or that no adequate environment exists to get the information to citizens. Unlike markets where individuals have direct property rights, citizens have no equity in government. The paper asks whether state and local financial reports are lemons, namely, are they not only of poor quality but do they also push or retard useful information from getting to citizens? Some case material will be developed by way of talking with citizen taxpayer groups and selected creditor. An experiment with college students will also be run.

Eric A. Scorsone and Melissa Gibson, Michigan State University

“InterLocal Agreements and the Cost Efficiency of 9-1-1 Dispatch Centers”

There has been considerable debate in the local public finance literature concerning whether government services are subject to economies of scale. This debate has a major impact on the issue of whether local government consolidation or cooperation is an appropriate policy mechanism to achieve lower costs and a more efficient public finance system. Previous research has examined several different areas of government services including fire protection, police protection, capital infrastructure and local education services. The results indicate that the existence of economies of scale is difficult to generalize and must be focused on specific service areas. This research focuses on the area of 9-1-1 service centers and dispatch and the potential for costs savings through consolidated provision versus self provision. Data from the Michigan's State 9-1-1 Office will be utilized to determine if consolidated dispatch centers are more cost efficient, controlling for other factors, as compared to nonconsolidated dispatch centers.

Ileana Steccolini, Mariannunziata Liguori and Daniele Alesani, Università Bocconi

“Factors Affecting UN Accountabilities: Between Managerial Reform and Social Claims”

Since the early 1990s' the United Nation system has undergone a significant managerial reform aimed at strengthening efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness in its operational programs, negotiating, standard setting and development co-operational functions. The purpose of this paper is to better understand the factors affecting the UN organisations' accountability forms and contents. External reporting documents available on the world-wide-web have been considered as the main metric to comprehend which issues the single organisation assumes as important to be accountable. The paper takes into consideration a panel of UN specialized Agencies and conducts an analysis of external reporting documents, mapping their relevant contents and issues and identifying the factors affecting their features. Preliminary results show the major significance of factors concerned with legitimacy and response to external pressures in shaping external reporting of the organisations if compared with internal and organisational factors, allowing to better understand the effective “accountability drivers” of UN organisations.

Harry Tsang, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

“Education Savings Bonds and Savings Behavior”

This paper addresses whether or not the government, through the use of tax incentives, is able to encourage greater household savings for education. The tax incentive is the 1990 Education Savings Bond Program, which allows for interest earnings to be exempt from income taxes in years where the household incurs a qualified education expense. Using the 1989 and 1992 Survey of Consumer Finance datasets, we use a difference-in-difference methodology to see how asset levels and asset shares have changed over time for households with college-aged children as opposed to those without. Households without college-aged children do not need to save for education and thus are not affected by the program. In addition, the asset holdings of the two groups are found to be comparable and thus we believe we are able to control for unobserved savings behavior. The preliminary results of the methodology indicate little crowding out has occurred.

Janey Qian Wang, Indiana University

“Tax Effort of Local Governments in China”

This study seeks to analyze factors that impact tax effort, which measures the extent to which a certain level of government utilizes its available tax bases. The analysis consists of two steps. First, I use provincial panel data from China during the period of 1995—2004 to predict the tax share of GDP for each province. I emphasize economic and demographic characteristics of the province and the level of fiscal decentralization in the model I develop. Second, I calculate tax effort indices for each province by dividing the actual tax shares by the results

of the predicted tax shares from the first step. Since the tax effort indices will indicate the potential room for additional taxation, this study will have policy implications for governments at different levels. For example, raising tax revenues might work better for local governments with relatively low tax effort.

Zhirong Zhao, Eastern Michigan University

“Tax Mimicking Among Counties: The Georgia Case”

Literature on tax mimicking posits that tax policy of sub-national governments are affected by that of neighboring jurisdictions as a result of yardstick competition. This study will explore tax-mimicking behavior among Georgia counties using fiscal and socioeconomic data during 1984-2004. First, spatial patterns of local tax burdens and tax rates will be examined through Geographic Information System. Second, statistical models will be employed to test whether and how local tax decisions in a county can be related to that of its neighbors, controlling for other factors affecting local tax structure. Finally, mimicking behavior upon different tax decisions will be compared, which may provide hints for possible intervening factors of yardstick competition.

Rural Studies

Section Coordinator: Anthony Amato, Southwest Minnesota State University

Jessica Clark, North Dakota State University

“Gather 'round the Table:” The Inaugural Rural Studies Book Discussion, featuring Pamela Riney-Kehrberg's Childhood on the Farm: Work, Play, and Coming of Age in the Midwest

Jessica Clark, a rural and childhood historian, will lead a round-table book discussion. Rural Studies section participants will be contacted in advance with information about the book and encouraged to participate in the discussion, which will focus on Pamela Riney-

Kehrberg's *Childhood on the Farm: Work, Play, and Coming of Age in the Midwest* (University Press of Kansas, 2005). Riney-Kehrberg, a historian at Iowa State University specializing in rural history and childhood and family history, has written a fascinating account of rural childhood in the Midwest between 1870 and 1920. According to Riney-Kehrberg, childhood at this time had three components: work, school, and play. Her work is a significant contribution to rural history, providing unprecedented depth of treatment of a previously slighted aspect of the field, rural childhood.

Participation in the discussion is open to all WSSA Conference participants.

Kyle Livie, University of California Los Angeles

"Egg Basket to the World?" Collective Identity, Industrial Decline, and Social Politics in Rural Petaluma, 1918-1925

This paper, part of a larger work on the transformation of rural cultural and economic production in California in the early twentieth century, will explore the development of (and challenges to) "egg culture" in Petaluma. Petaluma's purpose as a town was to support the needs of farmers and serve as a regional center where institutions, commerce, and social relationships could be established for the network of chicken ranchers spreading across the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Valleys. From the construction of its narrative "history" and manipulation of self image, Petalumans created a common worldview and geography built around rurality and in particular, the success of poultry farming. Yet, agricultural decline after World War I threatened this localized identity and cultural economy. Using the narrative of egg industry instability around rural Petaluma and the failed attempt to transform the community into a more traditional, industrial center as its focus, the paper will investigate images, industry, and rural identities.

Doug Werden, West Texas A&M University

A Polyphony of Rural Women's Voices An Examination of the Recent Popularity of Rural Women's Writing Anthologies

Within the last fifteen years there has been an anthology of contemporary western rural women's writing published almost every two years. I propose to examine these anthologies to discover their thematic concerns, place them within contemporary rural culture, and postulate as to why and how this polyphony of rural western women's voices speaks to contemporary rural, women, and western culture. Most of the editors of these anthologies grew up in the 60s, so these anthologies are in part evidence of the women's liberation movement into rural regions. No longer are the women willing to be "silent partners," but they are now asserting, claiming, and voicing their active, autonomous role in rural life. They are voicing their stories whether it is their responses to the cowboys who don't want them at the roundup or the wind that almost blows over a trailer and in the process blows away a young woman's faith in love. Many of these writings are emotionally powerful pieces that encourage a reader's emotional and intellectual identification to a broad community of rural women, an important counterbalance to the constant out-migration slowly depleting rural regions.

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Presenter

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Slavic Studies

R.Edward Glatfelter, Utah State University

Bradley Jahan Borougerdi
University of Texas at Arlington

“Russia and the First Communist Movement in Iran”

This paper examines the communist movement in Iran before the rise of Reza Shah Pahlavi, focusing particularly on the influence of the Bolshevik Revolution and the evolution of Soviet policy towards Iran in shaping the development of Iranian communism. During World War I, Iran went through a difficult period of internal stagnation and foreign domination. After the fall of Imperial Russia, the nationalist movement taking place in Gilan received support from the newly established Bolshevik regime, which allowed the social democratic radicals in Iran to reemerge on the political scene and establish a communist authority with Soviet support. However, once it became apparent that the political programs of the nationalists and the communists in Iran were incompatible, Soviet policy towards Iran changed directions, which had an impact on the evolution of the Iranian communist movement. Thus studying the first phase of the communist movement in Iran not only demonstrates the impact of the Bolshevik revolution on the emergence of Iranian communism; it also provides the foundation for understanding the evolution of communism in Iran as a whole.

Mark Cichock
University of Texas at Arlington

“How Far Toward Normalcy? The Baltic-Russian Relationship in a New Era”

Studies of the process of transitionalism in former communist states have been concerned with institutional construction and social transformation, obvious issues of major concern in comparative studies. Less frequently detailed are the foreign policy relationships that have emerged between the former Soviet republics and the Russian Federation. Of particular interest are the adjustments, and not just the interactions, that now define state-to-state relations between the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and Russia. In particular, the most commonly held assumption concerning these states is that animosity and antagonisms are the prevailing conditions of their everyday existence, as compared to the possibilities of cooperation, stabilization, and normalization. This study posits that despite a background of serious animosities and prejudices, and unresolved political issues that have come to be expected of Baltic-Russian interaction, normalization efforts have also been steadily advanced in areas of trade, culture, and personal contacts. This process of normalization is theorized to have as great of a weighted value in overall state-to-state relations as that of the various negative factors which generally define the Baltic-Russian condominium.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

“Lady Travellers in the Balkans: British and Russian Perspectives”

Within the context of postcolonial theory and under the impact of gender studies, female travellers gained a substantial attention. Southeastern Europe is not an exception of this general trend but most of research is focused on early twentieth-century lady travellers. This paper will take a comparative approach by examining travelogues written in nineteenth century by upper middle class women to explore the images of the Balkans they constructed as shaped by their national cultures. Travellers examined include the mysterious Russian M. F. Karlova who visited Macedonia and Albania in 1868 and the two Victorian adventurers Georgina MacKenzie and Adeline Irby who visited the region in the 1860s. Two other travel accounts, written by Viscountess Strangford and Mary Walker in 1864, will be taken into consideration. Female writing on the Balkans has a very short tradition and what there is relies on the male experiences from the previous decades. The second half of the Balkan nineteenth century is also colored by the rise of nationalisms as part of the Eastern Question which brings into the travelogue a focus on violence. Therefore the travel notes should be read within the context of power aspirations as well as search for pristine folk culture and cultural stereotyping.

Alfred Evans
California State University, Fresno

“Vladimir Putin between West and East: Sources of the Current Regime Goals for Russian Politics and Society”

The classic dilemma for Russian elites has been posed by the choice between a Westernizing orientation or an emphasis on Russia distinctive Eurasian identity. As President of Russia, Vladimir Putin has attempted to blend themes from the arguments of the Westernizers and the Eurasianists. He has chosen to portray Russia as historically part of the West, yet at the same time separate and distinct from the West. This paper addresses the tasks of delineating the intellectual sources of Putin's outlook and tracing the implications of his perspective for the nature of the Russian state and the character of the relationship between the state and society. The paper argues that Putin seeks to advance the economic modernization of Russia by means of a state-centered model of development. One result of that model is the effort to structure a corporatist form of organization of civil society.

Elizabeth Franko
University of Colorado

“Democracy as Imaginary, Democracy as 'Other': Representations of the Democratic in post-Communist Europe”

In the former-communist world, democracy played the role of the 'other'. Democracy was at once a utopian aspiration and an ever-absent ideal. When the former Soviet bloc thawed, democracy rose to the forefront as both an imaginary subject, and an unsatisfied desire. As former Soviet peoples battled for statehood, democracy served as a fundamental motivator in the too-often bloody and undemocratic transition. Representations of democracy are bound up in notions of freedom. 'The democratic' beckons emerging nation-states as a salient political philosophy, but also as a fictitious and imaginary wish. Democracy is at once ever-present and always absent, an unattainable other. In this way, democracy embodies much more than a socio-political configuration. By examining contemporary pop-culture artifacts, I seek to characterize the rhetoric of 'the democratic' in the minds of post-Communist peoples. I attempt to address what democracy might mean in the post-communist imagination. How are democratic nations and transnational democratic bodies imagined and encountered in the former Soviet world? What can this teach us about the process of developing democracy in former Communist Europe?

R. Edward Glatfelter
Utah State University

"The Russian Homeland Transposed: Russian Émigrés in Tianjin China"

The explosion of Diaspora studies in the last decade has brought a vocabulary change to the study of the Russian emigration following the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917. The émigrés of the emigration have become members of the Russian Diaspora.¹ Certainly it is appropriate to take the dispersion of a couple of million Russians as a result of war and revolution at the beginning of the 20th century as a diaspora. In fact the dispersion fits William Safran's six-point definition of a diaspora quite well. The physical, legal, and, to a certain extent, emotional extent of that dispersal has been and continues to be under scholarly examination. What has been very little examined to date is what Kim Butler has called "interrelationship within the Diasporan Group." Butler argues that the formation of "identity" within the group is a "vital component of diasporas" for it "transforms them from the physical reality of dispersal into the psycho social reality of diaspora." This paper examines an incident in the history of the White Russian diaspora in Tianjin, China, in which the idealized identity was based on the old mythology of the homeland.

Robert Karpiak
University of Waterloo

"Visions of Old Muscovy in German Baroque Opera: Johann Mattheson's Boris Goudenow (1710)"

In 1710 the German composer Johann Mattheson, a teacher of George Frideric Handel, composed the opera Boris Goudenow dealing with the reign of the famous tsar who ruled the Muscovite State from 1598 to 1605. This opera was never performed until its fully-staged world premiere on June 14, 2005 in the Cutler Majestic Theatre at Emerson College in Boston, Massachusetts. (The author attended this premiere). The opera's libretto and music, both by Mattheson, were inspired by Russia's rise to prominence on the European scene, particularly after the defeat of Sweden's Charles XII by Peter the Great in 1709. Never having travelled to Russia, Mattheson used primarily 17th century German historical writings for the plot and characters of his Boris Goudenow. Preceding by more than a century Karamzin's History of the Russian State (1818-1824) and Pushkin's tragedy Boris Godunov (1825), Mattheson's Russian tsar is depicted as a benevolent autocrat, rather than the guilt-ridden usurper of the throne in Pushkin and Mussorgsky. This paper will illustrate that, although Boris Goudenow is based on historical events following the death of Ivan IV and his sons, Mattheson re-creates a Russia of his own imagination guided by the requisites and traditions of German Baroque opera.

Cynthia Klima
SUNY Geneseo

"Jaromil Jires and the Czech New Wave Movement"

Jaromil Jires was one of the first directors within the Czech New Wave movement. However, he is also one of the least known. Indeed this is a strange, given his wide range of film activities and the big part he plays in the development of the Czech film industry. Unlike many other New Wave directors, Jires stayed on in Czechoslovakia throughout the turbulent 60s and 70s, while other New Wave directors sought their fortunes abroad, away from a stringent Communist regime. He ended up adapting to the guidelines set by the Communist government for film and remained in a so-to-speak "safe haven" with his chosen film topics. He is one of the most interesting and most diverse of film directors. I will be discussing his life, his work and the realm of his film work in my paper.

Robert S. Kravchuk
Indiana University

“Ukraine’s Orange Revolution: Signs of Emergent Democratization”

Ukraine’s Orange Revolution was much less of a sudden awakening of the democratic spirit, than it was the inevitable result of an emergent concurrency. This paper reviews the gradual westward movement of reformist electoral results by tracing Ukraine post-independence presidential and parliamentary elections. Proper interpretation of the data indicate that Ukraine conservative East has been increasingly marginalized since 1991. The historic presidential election of 2004 was the inevitable culmination of this process.

Victoria A. Malko
California State University, Fresno

“Russia’s War in Chechnya: Roots of the Conflict”

Within five years of the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, ethnic conflicts spilled over two hundred hot spots throughout its vast territory, most of them in the Russian Federation. An analysis of scope and intensity of a conflict with one of Russia one hundred ethnic minorities is the focus of this paper. The conflict in Chechnya erupted into two full-scale wars, fought during the decade of Russia’s turbulent transition from communism toward democracy. After fighting two wars in Chechnya, Russia casualties reached numbers comparable to its losses in Afghanistan. These numbers are not final because since 2002, when the war was declared over, the military action has spread into the heart of Moscow and neighbouring republics in the Northern Caucasus. With the radicalization of the Chechen resistance, is continuing its war the only viable choice for Russia? This paper will explore the historical roots of the conflict, the nature of Russian federalism, sociocultural, economic, and leadership factors that led to the outbreak of the war. The paper will discuss current issues in Chechnya as well as implications for the Russian democracy.

Peter Mentzel
Utah State University

“Taverns, Movie Theaters, and Factories: Railroads and Society in the Ottoman Balkans”

This paper uses a variety of sources (railroad company and government archives, traveller’s accounts, newspapers) to offer an overview of the impact of railroads on the society of the late Ottoman Balkans (c.1870-1912). Much of the literature on this subject stresses the disruptive effects of the railroad on the economic and social environment of the region. In contrast, this essay will argue that the impact of the railroad was much more complex, and that local communities adapted quickly, and usually positively, to the presence of the railroad.

Svetlana Paulson
Southern Arkansas University

“The Ephemeral or Not So Ephemeral Connection: Soviet Dissent and European Communism”

The paper examines development of dissent in the USSR in the 1960s-70s. In particular, it considers the European component. The Brezhnev leadership tried to suppress independent thought that surfaced during the Thaw. Hoping to create a negative image that would turn people away from dissenters, Soviet propaganda claimed dissenters were paid agents of imperialism, (especially of the European neo-Nazi organizations), and they were hatching terrorist plots against the government. Dissenters frustrated the efforts to pin these images on them. They adopted a tactic of open protest demanding that the authorities respect citizens' constitutional right to freedom of speech. They emphasized that Soviet Constitution made plurality of opinion in Soviet society legal. The fact that dissenters released these messages to the European press put pressure on the Italian and French Communist parties. In accordance with their defence of pluralism, the PCI and PCF had to make public declarations supporting Soviet dissenters. My paper examines the big conflict that this situation created between Moscow and the two European parties. The paper argues that the embarrassing dissent issue contributed to the PCI's and the PCF's decision to distance themselves from the Kremlin within the world Communist movement, and to take a Eurocommunist identity.

Veronica Shapovalov
San Diego State University

“St Petersburg in Russian Cinema of the 21st Century”

St. Petersburg occupies a special place in the history of Russian culture. The myth of St. Petersburg--the apocalyptic city-- was followed by the Soviet myth of Leningrad--the cradle of the October revolution. While in literature the image of the apocalyptic city has prevailed both in the 19th and 20th centuries, in Russian cinema the myth of Leningrad--the cradle of the October revolution--is responsible for the cinematic image of the city (Eisenstein October, Pudovkin , The End of St. Petersburg, Kozintsev Trilogy about Maksim). The apocalyptic image of St. Petersburg--the city of the dead--surfaces only in the post-Perestroika films (e.g. Balabanov Brother, 1997). The paper analyses the image of St. Petersburg in popular TV series Criminal St. Petersburg (2000), Chess Player (2004) and Andrei Shkol'nik film The Stroll (2003).

Social Psychology

Section Coordinator: Marvin G. Bulgatz, Montana State University

Rosemary Ann Blanchard
Crownpoint Institute of Technology

“Place-Based Prevention - Indigenous Community Strategies for Building Healthy Lives”

This presentation discusses and analyzes nine American indigenous community-based programs funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the late 1980s and early 1990s to engage Native American youth considered at risk of engaging in substance abuse and other high risk behaviors.

Leaders of these programs met in Albuquerque, NM in mid 1990s for a facilitated workshop to share their experiences and the conclusions they drew from them. Unfortunately, CSAP has not returned to Native communities the full richness of the sharing which occurred. This paper seeks to mine that richness for deeper insight and to trace the process into the present.

Participants from programs as diverse as village-based traditional hunting in Alaskan Athabaskan villages to service learning programs to language immersion programs, share their experiences in developing their programs - their successes, disappointments and renewals of effort. From these, a number of themes are generated which identify factors associ

Dr. Gershon Bulgatz
MSU-Billings

“Possible Outcomes of the Future (POF)”

Many students want to prepare for their future. Scenarios describe different futures. Hilton (2003) found scenarios aid students in planning. POF's may help pinpoint goals developed in psychology courses.

Participants were students in three psychology courses. Instructions were handed out explaining what a POF is and how to implement it. A short paper was written and discussed in class. The instructor led the process. A 1-5 Likert scale was administered after the exercise. Scores on connection included connecting present to future (4.14), putting thoughts in action (4.23), and putting feelings into action (4.00). Connection probably lead to self reflection (4.55) and critical thinking (4.46). The above probably lead to positive thinking (4.24) and guiding visions into reality (4.31). Connection and thinking probably promoted usefulness in everyday life (4.29) and enjoyment (4.09).

Most scores were above 4.00 and many students filled out comments such as, “It changed my life.” This method helps to focus on constructing goals and appreciation of the outcomes. This technique can generalize to other disciplines and cultures.

Michael J. Coyle
AZ State University

“SESSION TITLE: Teaching In the New American University: Critical Learning”

Do you have teaching practices that you would like to share? Do you have research relevant to the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning that you are ready to begin discussing? What are your thoughts, experiences or conclusions about teaching in an interdisciplinary department? What directions is your teaching taking that might be of interest to others? Have you thoughts on face-to-face and on-line teaching comparisons? Have you experimented on and are you ready to talk about Hybrid teaching?

Michael J. Coyle
AZ State University

“SESSION TITLE: Surging Forward: Letting the Research Define the Methods”

What are you doing methodologically in your research? What methodological turns are you taking that might be of interest to others? Is your research exemplifying the use or failure of certain methodologies? Does your research suggest new methodological directions? Do you have any systematic thoughts you would like to share about a facet of methods? What other interests, concerns, etc. around methods do you have?

Max G. Geier
Western Oregon University

“Panel Presentation: Learning Communities and the Introductory”

This panel presentation by an interdisciplinary group of social scientists includes an Anthropology Professor, a History Professor, and a Criminal Justice Professor, who represent a group of 6 different faculty and 5 different disciplines involved in a pilot project to teach the introductory Social Science survey course. This interdisciplinary, experimental course immerses students in a year-long, collaborative experience involving web-based learning, large-group presentations and directed learning experiences, and small-group readings seminars, with an overall student-faculty ratio of 15-1. The goal of the course is to encourage close mentoring and early engagement of first-year college students in the methods, goals, and diverse disciplines of the Social Sciences in ways that emphasize the collaborative, interdisciplinary foundations of those disciplines. The panel presentation will involve a formal keynote paper, a tour of the course web site, and panel discussions of strengths, weaknesses, a

Monica K. Miller J.D., Ph.D.
University of Nevada, Reno

“Psychological Research Supports Recent California Rulings Determining the Rights and Responsibilities of Lesbian Parents”

The Supreme Court of California recently determined that lesbian partners are legal parents who are entitled to visitation and required to pay child support after the dissolution of the relationship (*Elisa B. v. Superior Ct.*, 2005; *K.M. v. E.G.*, 2005). As caselaw continues to develop in this legal arena, psychological research can provide important input to the courts. For example, research indicates that increased economic support is related to a host of positive child outcomes, such as better medical care, supervision and extracurricular activities. Research has also indicated that children who have contact with both parents after divorce have better adjustment than children who lose contact with one parent. Moreover, sexual orientation is not related to parental effectiveness. Research indicates that lesbian mothers do not differ from heterosexual mothers on measures such as mental health, self-concept or behavior toward children. Children of same-sex parents do not differ from children of heterosexual parents on measures of personality or morality; nor do the groups differ in gender role/identity, developmental difficulties, sexual orientation, peer relationships or attitudes toward parents. Future research on diverse family situations is needed. Such research can inform the courts as to the most therapeutic response to these evolving family situations.

Monica K. Miller

University of Nevada, Reno

“The Social Psychology of Amber Alert”

The AMBER Alert System is the result of a law designed to rescue missing children. The system likely affects the public, perpetrators, victims and parents in a number of ways that deserve to be studied. For instance, the system assumes that people can accurately remember Alert information and recognize suspects. It also assumes that people are willing to notify police when they have seen the suspect. Psychological research on related phenomenon (e.g., eyewitness identification and bystander effects) indicates that these assumptions may be incorrect.

The AMBER Alert system exposes the public to news of abductions, which could amplify perceived risk due to availability heuristics. On the other hand, people could develop a false sense of security or false sense of the true nature of the abduction problem (e.g., abductors are more likely to be family members than strangers). Finally, Alerts affect the perpetrator. Although there is the possibility of general or specific deterrence, there is also the likelihood of a precipitation affect. In such a case, a perpetrator sees the Alert and decides to murder the child immediately to avoid being caught. More research is

needed to determine the effects of Alerts in order to develop the most effective system possible.

James T. Richardson
University of Nevada, Reno

“An Expansive View of Jury Nullification: Lenient and Non-lenient Decisions in Civil and Criminal Cases”

Usual treatments of jury nullification focus on situations where obviously guilty individuals are found not guilty by a jury. This perspective on jury nullification has a long history, going back to the famous trial of Peter Zenger in colonial times. However, any time the law is not followed in either criminal or civil cases, the term nullification can apply. Situations in which guilty verdicts result when this should not be the case, given the facts of a case need to be examined as examples of nullification. Also, civil cases can result in analogous situations where the law is not being followed, either in a more or less punitive manner as liability is determined and damages are assessed. This more expansive view of nullification offers many research possibilities, some of which will be described.

Justin Stewart
The University of Wyoming

“Nobody's Darling: An Examination of Relationships Between Parental Divorce, Dyadic Trust Toward Fathers, Sexual Attitudes, and Sexual Anxiety in Young Adults”

The effects of the parents' relationship on their offspring have been widely studied, including the effects parental divorce has on trust levels offspring hold toward their fathers and on the sexual behavior of offspring. Despite this, findings have been mixed, and no clear relationship has been established between dyadic trust levels in father-offspring relationships and the sexual activity of those offspring.

This study examines the relationships between parental divorce, trust young adult offspring feel toward their fathers, and attitudes toward sexuality held by those offspring. Parental divorce proved to be associated with lower levels of trust between young adult female offspring and fathers.

Lower levels of dyadic trust also proved to be associated with more sexually permissive attitudes and less sexually anxious attitudes in young adult female offspring. Future research could continue to examine attitudes toward sexual behavior, versus assessments of past or present sexual behavior, t

Rebecca M. Thomas, M.A.
University of Nevada, Reno

“State Protection of Women's Bodies: Culture, Control, and Paradoxical Justice”

The oppositional stance of the state in either controlling or protecting women's bodies in relation to social power creates questions of justice and fairness in state regulation of women's bodies. The current culture war over appointments to the Supreme Court

illustrates the divide that can occur when social values, policy, and law regarding women's bodies collide. This paper explores the conflicts and paradoxes of state regulation of women's bodies, particularly the conflict between imposed regulation, such as restrictions on access to reproductive technologies, and requested protection such as restraining orders for domestic violence.

Sociology

Section Coordinator: Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

“Gender Subjectivity and Virgin Identity”

This paper offers a gender subjectivity analysis of virgin identity within a group of 83 young heterosexuals. Chodorow's (1995) concept of a personal sense of gender is linked to the degree of agency the subject exhibits in the negotiation of sexual encounters to maintain virginity.

Tadini Bacigalupi, Metropolitan State College of Denver, Martha Shwayder, Metropolitan State College of Denver and David Palumbo, Metropolitan State College of Denver
“Baby Boomers: State of Health, Palliatives, and Costs”

This paper reports the preliminary results of a study of a random sample of Colorado Baby Boomers between the ages of 50 and 60. Questions answered by the study include: the state of health, types and rates of problems reported, the variety of methods used to deal with health related problems, and traditional and non-traditional methods used to prevent disease. Additionally, questions were asked related to insurance and overall out of pocket costs of palliative care.

Elizabeth A. Brandt, Arizona State University

“Framing the Hispano Immigrant "Problem" in Arizona”

In Arizona, public sentiment and conservative legislators have created policies of intolerance toward recent Hispanic migration and restrictive laws fuel anti-immigrant hysteria. Media campaigns and external policies shape public discontent in the region. This paper uses framing and metaphor theory (Lakoff), discourse analysis as well as policy analysis, to examine the construction of anti-immigration positions and policies in the state. These include analysis of Proposition 203, which mandated “structured English immersion” for one year for students not fluent in English and Proposition 200, which cut off some state-funded services to undocumented Hispanos in some areas as well as invalidating anyone's driver's license as identification for voting that was issued prior to 1996 as an unintended consequence. Arizona has become a testing ground for anti-immigrant voter initiatives developed and funded by out-of-state interests who manage to get them on the ballot.

Carole Campbell, California State University, Long Beach

“Media Framing and Representations of Men on the Down Low: Implications for HIV/AIDS Risk and Prevention”

Recent media attention has been given to men on the down low, African American men who self-identify as heterosexual and secretly engage in sex with other men. This clandestine behavior has been offered to explain the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS

among African American women. This paper critically examines media framing of men on the down low and addresses issues of gender, race, class, and sexual identity. Implications for HIV/AIDS risk and prevention are drawn.

James Dickinson, Rider University and Susan Mann, University of New Orleans/Louisiana State University

“What's Special About Consumption in the Consumer Society? Towards a Structural Analysis”

This paper develops a three node structural model of the consumer society, which suggests it is the latest stage of capitalist development rather than a unique or novel societal type. Drawing on classical social theory, we identify four distinct societal moments underlying social existence including production, distribution, exchange and consumption. We then describe the principal social institutions (economy, workplace, markets, households) which make up these societal moments in the consumer society, comparing and contrasting them in terms of structural characteristics, dominant social relations, and organizing values. Within this framework, we highlight qualitative and quantitative aspects of consumption in the consumer society. Drawing on a wide range of social data we describe the consumer society in terms of individual and household spending patterns, work and shopping routines, and interactions in and outside the home. A comparison with past eras suggests the consumer society today is marked by relentless commodification driving household spending and income maximization strategies; a shift from instrumental to more expressive forms of consumption; the democratization of conspicuous consumption; contradictions between space-time compression and increased physical separation of work, shopping and home in suburban and sprawl environments; and the de-alignment of class and politics within the withering of community.

Thomas E. Drabek, University of Denver

“Perceptions of Role Shifts Among Disaster Responders”

In sharp contrast to daily acts of crime and routine responses to home or business building fires, disasters bring sharp changes in the public safety demand set to local communities. Field research has documented perceptions of role shifts among community responders during such crises, but both the extent of these changes and the social factors that constrain them remain poorly understood. Through analyses of interview data with 62 local emergency managers and 89 executives from such disaster-relevant agencies as law enforcement, fire, and public works, two questions are explored: 1) what shifts in managerial roles were perceived? And 2) what social factors best explain such perceived role shifts?

Stephan P. Edwards, Brandeis University

“He sits on the rock of joy”: Epic Voice, the Kalevala and the Genesis of Finnish Nationalism

The critic and theorist Mikhail Bakhtin makes a general distinction between two kinds of discourse: that of authoritative, or epic, discourse, and that of internally persuasive, or dialogic, discourse. The dialogic voice is the voice of the novel and of subversiveness and resistance to the epic monologism of authority. However, the mythologized voice of authority present in the Kalevala, Elias Lönnrot's collection of Finnish epic poetry, plays a central role in the birth of Finnish nationalism and resistance to Russian domination

during the nineteenth century. This paper explores how Lönnrot, through the Kalevala, co-opted a highly dialogic oral poetic tradition and from it generated a monologic, authoritative voice which served as the bedrock of Finnish national consciousness. Even rebellious, subversive national movements need authoritative voice to give them direction and purpose.

Eileen Eisen-Cohen, Maricopa County Department of Public Health

“Characteristics of College Student Advocacy: The Arizona College Study”

This research examines attitudes and behaviors of Arizona university students regarding tobacco control policy. It investigates undergraduate students' responses from a telephone survey conducted by the University of Arizona in 2001. Students' attitudes toward tobacco restrictions and support regarding advocacy for campus tobacco policy were examined through secondary analyses of the data set. This study confirms previous research findings that college students support smoking student attitudes supporting smoking bans presage student advocacy behavior to affect tobacco control.

Abby Ferber, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

“Color-Blind Racism and Post-Feminism: The Contemporary Politics of Inequality”

I have long been interested in understanding the paradox of widespread race and gender inequality in this land supposedly dedicated to equality. While the US is supposed to be the home of opportunity for all, we have far to go to achieve that dream. The civil rights and women's movements have made great strides in advancing equality under the law, however, the reality remains that women and people of color face ongoing discrimination and oppression. In this chapter, I will examine two recent ideologies which have sprung up to justify and rationalize this inequality: color-blind racism and post-feminism. These two perspectives have been explored in detail by many scholars, however, I argue that we should not continue to explore them in isolation from each other, but instead, embrace an intersectional approach and examine the ways in which they interact and reinforce one another. These two ideologies work together, and therefore we must attack both at the same time if we are to advance the cause of social justice.

Holly Griffin, Colorado State University

“A Phenomenology of the Colorado Cattlewomen's Association, Inc.”

Although women are not often recognized for the roles they play in agricultural production, women have important and varied roles within the production of beef. In order to gain understanding of one of the many roles women play in the production of beef, this phenomenological research project explores the understood experiences of a group of Colorado women who participate in a gender-stratified production organization, The Colorado Cattlewomen's Association, Inc. I take a phenomenological approach to this issue because, with an often overlooked and marginalized population, it is key to first understand how they understand themselves before researchers can begin to anticipate motivations and attitudes among this population. In depth interviews with 10-15 group members give interesting insight into how members of a gender stratified production organization understand themselves and the industry they participate in.

Kimberly A. Holcomb, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

“Evangelicals on Same-Sex Marriage: A Qualitative Study”

The issue of same-sex marriage seems to have reached a cultural apogee in America, and although the matter permeates all sectors of society from the legal to the personal, religious conservatives have often been the most outspoken on the issue. Yet no formal qualitative studies have been conducted wherein evangelical Christians are interviewed on the subject. This project proposes to interview twenty congregants of a local conservative, evangelical “mega church” on this issue of same-sex marriage to discover what church members have to say about it, and how they have arrived at their opinions (i.e. through sermons, lay conversation, publications etc.).

Abeer A. Ibrahim, Abby Ferber and Valeria Holtz, University of Colorado - Colorado Springs

“Female Genital Mutilation: The Way of the Ritual of Death in Rural Egypt”

Around the world, over 130 million women and girls have undergone one of several procedures broadly classified as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and every year, two million more are at risk. Most of the women and girls affected by FGM live in Africa – especially in rural Egypt – though some live in Asia and the Middle East. Efforts to prevent FGM have had minimal success, mostly because the traditions surrounding the practice are extremely complex. In order to sort through the problem, the present research focuses on just one of the many factors that have contributed to the prevalence of the problem: the erroneous idea that FGM is required by Islam especially in rural Egypt. The present research explores this idea in terms of the history of FGM, the distribution of the problem in the Middle East compared with Egypt, efforts to prevent the spread of the practice, and references to FGM in the Holy Qu’ran and the Hadiths. Though FGM is not required by either the Holy Qu’ran or the words of the Prophet Mohammed (Hadith), proponents of FGM in rural Egypt generally argue in favor of the practice from a religious perspective. As such, any effective outreach effort must speak to these religious concerns.

Eric Johnson, Arizona State University

“Ethnographic Approaches to Language, Education, and Politics: Negotiating Identity and Academic Achievement in a Multicultural Urban School District”

This presentation stems from a current dissertation project aiming to capture the lived reality of minority and language-minority students in an urban Phoenix school district comprising four K-8 schools. Aside from suffering the consequences produced by heavy-handed federal (e.g., No Child Left Behind) and state (e.g., Proposition 203) education policies, these students must also deal with the challenge of negotiating everyday life within an area that is fraught with poverty and other social inequities. This discussion demonstrates some of the underlying social and educational factors that determine academic (under)achievement and often derail minority students' chances of graduating. Not only does an ethnographic approach offer a rich portrait of the students operating within a confined socio-educational system, it simultaneously highlights the importance of their relationships and ways in which they express themselves emotionally. Moreover, this research illustrates the wealth of cultural capital.

Sue Kent, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

“Two Cases for the Mode of Love: Marx/Engles vs. Foucault”

Contemporary romantics would argue that love happens when two unknowns inadvertently cross paths, while others might suggest that love develops over a period of time that is layered with shared experiences. Outgoing love can be perceived as a deep affection laced with warm feelings, or experienced as an intense sexual longing for another. Undoubtedly, these sensations have been historically important for human pair bonding and sustaining the family unit. Marx/Engles and Foucault would argue that those who love have actually been managed by a social force that acknowledges and benefits a greater body than the individuals doing the loving. This paper explores their theories, comparing the assumptions they claim regarding the benefits of this very individual phenomenon to another, more powerful entity – that of the capitalist economy.

Sarah Mangan, Colorado State University

“The Creation of Meaning Through Consumer Choice: Reclaiming Control in the Market Place”

Endless consumer choices are illustrative of today’s democratic society and the food sector is no exception. This leaves shoppers more decisions not only about which foods to buy but also between the methods used to grow these foods: e.g., conventionally grown, GM free, organic, and the like. Shoppers enter the market with varying levels of information about food process, farming methods, or any criterion upon which to choose the “best” foods. I propose this landslide of choices necessitates the consumer to create categories to gain more control over the exercise of eating. Research conducted at two farmers markets in Fort Collins, CO found that 19 of 30 people interviewed named produce as the organic food group they eat most often. In these cases by creating a definition of “organic”, consumers can make a “healthy” choice with produce to anchor the obscurity of their other food choice. In this paper, I hypothesize that this phenomenon is indicative of a larger phenomenon in trying to control one aspect of life in a world riddled with choice.

Mel Moore, University of Northern Colorado

“No Accidents Here: Lesbian Mothers Speak”

The experiences of parenthood for 12 lesbian couples who decided to have children together through alternative insemination are explored in this paper. Using data from in-home interviews, I examine what lesbian couples, in their own words, say about their decision to have children, their method for having children, their parenting strategies, and their distribution of child care labor. Patterns and peculiarities in their decisions, interactions, and constructed meanings are chronicled. Among other findings, results reveal a plethora of normalizing strategies and a common concern about institutional responses to the “second” mother. Additionally, egalitarian parenting is preferred for most of these couples and innovative means for sharing parenting responsibilities are developed. Implications of these findings are discussed, along with suggestions for future research.

Rae Shevalier, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Financial and Opportunity Costs of the Colorado Student Assessment Program”

This study explored the administration of the Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP) in 178 public school districts during the 2003-2004 academic year. Data from the Colorado Department of Education were used to calculate the financial cost of test administration and scoring, as well as salary expenditures for school personnel involved in test administration. Data from CTB/McGraw-Hill were used to calculate the cost of purchasing test-preparation materials and detailed score reports. Additional data from the Colorado Department of Education were used to calculate opportunity costs in terms of instructional time devoted to completing CSAP tests. Results indicate that CSAP consumed 19% of the funding Colorado received under the federal No Child Left Behind Act in 2003-2004. Opportunity costs were equivalent to 128 academic years of instructional time for teachers and 3,102 academic years of learning time for students.

Martha Shwayder, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Autism: An Expansion of the Medicalization of Childhood”

The expansion of the medicalization of deviance has been analyzed by numerous authors (Conrad 1992; Zola 1991; Conrad and Schneider 1980; Szasz 1963). While the concept has been applied to a number of different aspects of life, the focus of this paper is the expanding definition of childhood autism and the implications of the labeling in terms of the medicalization of childhood.

Doug Swanson, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

“Creating a Culture of 'Engagement' With Academic Advising: Challenges and Opportunities Faced by Today's Higher Education Institutions”

Effective academic advising is recognized as key to college student success and academic retention (Mastrodicasa, 2001; Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991). There are at least five different structural models for academic advising; each depends to a greater or lesser degree on a level of "engagement" by faculty and staff with the institution's particular philosophical ideals and pragmatic goals for academic advising (Kramer, 2003). Despite devoting large amounts of resources toward improving academic advising, many higher education institutions find only a moderate level of "engagement" is achieved among faculty and staff. Based on a review of recent studies, including data from a national study of faculty completed for this research, the author identifies seven key threats to engagement.

Melanie G.F. Tluczek, Arizona State University

“Troubleshooting Ecological Footprints: New Methods in Anthropological Research”

The Ecological Footprint is an accounting tool designed by Mathis Wackernagel and William Rees, which is used to conceptualize natural resource use through examining human consumption. In essence, the calculator takes major consumption categories such as fossil fuel or electricity, and translates them into the equivalent amount of biologically productive land mass that it would take for a building, society, or personal lifestyle to continue at its present rate. In this presentation I will discuss the merits of using the Ecological Footprint calculator as a research tool in sociocultural Anthropology, as well as the methodological issues that presented themselves within my own research.

Jim Towns, Stephen F. Austin State University

“Strategies for Communicating With Children About Death and Grief”

The purpose of this paper is to present some practical strategies for communicating with children about death and grief. This empirical study will point out negative techniques that should be avoided. Then the work will conclude with positive strategies to be incorporated. Eventually, you may be in the position of needing to communicate with a child about death and grief. It is important to note at such times that adults can play an integral role in yielding those of tender years a realistic yet meaningful philosophy. Often however when adults are experiencing distress due to personal loss, they try to protect children from the knowledge and/or unsavory experiences afforded by death. However, the loss should be viewed as a family crisis time that is shared by all members of the family – even children.

Urban Studies

Section Coordinator: Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana – Lafayette

Doug Graff, Ohio State University

“The Lure of the Medieval: A look into the resurgence of the 'medieval street' as an organizing device and a scenographic proposal in contemporary architecture.”

In its verbosity, the title says it all. There has been a noticeable increase in the use in contemporary architectural and urban design of formal devices that could easily be seen to be derived from medieval, vernacular, or pre-Enlightenment urban structure. This paper will attempt to enumerate these situations, and to analyze the strategies which encourage their use. In addition, it will try to reconcile the formal explanations for these projects with the curious fact that this historical reverie is rarely, if ever, confessed to, or offered as an explanation. This repression of the medieval will be traced back through the history of design theory to at least the end of the 19th century, if not earlier.

Paulette Hebert, University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“Raising Awareness in the University Community: What is Light Pollution?”

The potential overall impact of light pollution on urban landscapes, sleep patterns, and astronomical observations are explained. The successful, interdisciplinary collaborations towards light pollution education at one large, mid-western university are presented. Campus-specific documentation is provided to illustrate phenomena *in situ*. The results of fast-tracked efforts, prompted by visiting faculty, and involving the interaction of design, housing, merchandising, landscape architecture, and astronomy programs, as well as university administrators and the local town's representatives, are explored.

Greg Herman, University of Arkansas

“Market Modular: Design/Civic Opportunities & Modular Construction”

This presentation will study a modular house for the low-income market in a small city by the architecture students of the University of Arkansas Design/Build Workshop (in conjunction with a conventional, market-sector modular manufacturer) and to further explore its opportunities for spatial innovation. Objective: to inhabit aspects of the conventional modular process as a learning vehicle. Inhabitation of this process was engaged up to a stage determined by both project team and manufacturer. This “conjunction” of industry and student’s sweat-equity provided a unique model of collaboration, allowing manufacturer and students to autonomously perform according to individual abilities. Thus, the modular manufacturer constructed the house through all framing stages and m/e/p work, producing a “carcass.” Utilizing this “carcass,” the students subsequently provided and applied all finishes, weathering materials and surfaces, etc, as design intentions dictated. “Conjunction” as a component of the modular design process will be explored for design opportunity as a potentially fertile aspect of spatial inhabitation both at the scale of the house and, ultimately, at the scale of the urban condition.

Jerome Malinowski, University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“Design for Hurricane Disaster Relief”

In the wake of the devastating hurricanes that ravaged the Gulf Coast, the Industrial Design studio brought forth disaster relief concepts, with the help of the Texas IDSA Chapter. Working as design teams with a collaboration of sociologists and anthropologists, the students in the fourth year industrial design course with their professor designed a three day hurricane survival pack intended for manufacture in Louisiana, answering the pressing issues of disaster relief and contributing to a brighter future.

Robert McKinney, University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“HABS: Processes and Documentation of Louisiana Architecture”

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette has had a long tradition of documenting Creole plantations, sugar mills, and civic buildings throughout Louisiana and the region. The study will highlight the survey of traditional and new technologies in conservation techniques of restoration, and standards for the documentation of historic buildings. These investigations incorporate student and faculty field techniques including measuring, photography, sketching, and detailing historical precedents and documenting these significant pieces of Louisiana history for the Library of Congress.

Mark O’Bryan, University of Kentucky

“2005- The Year in Photographs”

At the upcoming WSSA Conference, I propose to present photographs of my travels over the past year. I will discuss the major places and buildings on an itinerary beginning in Rome Italy, with stops in Greece and Turkey. The trip explored the important places and events in the life of Saint Paul. I will also include some images of my travels around the southwest the week preceding the last WSSA Conference in 2005. Included in the presentation will be selected images from Florida and Kentucky, which capture particular beauty of those landscapes. The images were made using medium format camera. A brief discussion about the advantages of medium format photography will take place along with some technical information about the use of the camera and processing of the images.

Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“Urban Design for Small Towns: Jackson Parish, Louisiana”

The Community Design Workshop in the School of Architecture and Design at the University of Louisiana, Lafayette aids small towns and neighborhoods with visualizing their potential as a community. The Workshop establishes a collaboration with the communities through public workshops, charrettes, and by opening an office in the area being studied. Jackson Parish, located in Northern Louisiana, is comprised of many small towns. The project focused in the redevelopment of a small downtown located in Jonesboro, including a growth strategy for a more cohesive town core and master planning of the surrounding cities.

Scott Shall, University of Louisiana, Lafayette

“Built Consent: On the Power of Architecture in the 21st Century”

History has clearly demonstrated the power of architecture. Temples, palaces, and monuments are more than containers for sanctioned programs; they are tangible symbols of these orders. Consequently, the architect has routinely enjoyed the favor of those in power. The resulting relationship between the architect and society's power brokers has wielded an enormous influence upon the field, as demonstrated by the rise and fall of the Modern Movement. Recent technological advancements have begun to challenge this long-standing relationship. The reality offered by forces such as the Internet and mass media have begun to erode the impact of the physical world upon the consciousness of man – effectively reducing the net worth of the symbolic capital offered by the field. As these advances continue to develop, the field's relationship with the coffers of wealth and power will only become more tenuous. To respond to this new dynamic, the architect must become keenly aware of their position within the larger social framework. As a first step to this end, this paper will use the historic relationship between the architect and institutions of social power to find those principles that have governed the field and hypothesize how this framework might be projected into the future.

Basil Sherlock, California State University, Hayward

“Lessons From the World’s Oldest Megalopolis: The Rhine/ Ruhr Region of Germany”

The Rhine/ Ruhr region, the oldest megalopolis in the world, is located in the German state of NorthRhine/ Westphalia and consists of two geographically separate urban regions. The Rhineland cities of Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, are the result of colonization by Imperial Rome in the 1st century. A second region was originally formed from cities along the Ruhr River, namely Duisburg, Mulheim, Essen, Bochum, and Dortmund etc. Charlemagne established these in the 7th century along a route eastward known as the ‘Hellweg’ (Bright Way).

Developing along quite different paths until the middle of the 19th century, the Rhineland, prospered in mercantile trade with Cologne as a dominant city of the Hanseatic League, while the Ruhr region was essentially pastoral with a scattering of small-scale textile, coal mining and metallurgical enterprises. These two regions remained culturally distinct with different dialects, different regional cuisine, and most notably different religious heritages. Although loosely bound by economic considerations during the medieval centuries, this adjoining conurbation’s remained separate and essentially dormant in terms of growth. But annexation of the province of NorthRhine/ Westphalia by Prussia followed by rapid industrialization at the end of the 19th century led to decades of extraordinary population growth and concomitant urbanization.

In spite of enormous bombing destruction wrought in World War II, the rapid decline of coal mining and steel production in the 1970’s and resulting long-term unemployment, the Rhine/ Ruhr exhibits a state of structural transformation and social integration that is extraordinary. It remains a viable urban region, which offers occupational, educational, and cultural

John Tennert, Virginia Tech

David Brody, Washington State University

William Budd, Washington State University

Danielle Lively, Washington State University

Nicholas Lovrich, Washington State University

Christopher Simon, University of Nevada, Reno

“Social Capital and Public Policy in American Politics: Applications of Stowell Datasets”

In the early 1990’s, the Leigh Stowell and Company began donating a series of market research datasets to Washington State University. Today, this gift includes more than 250 datasets from more than 50 major media markets in the United States and Canada. These databases include questions exploring media consumption, demographic, local buying patterns, as well as a series of social science-based psychographic measures assessing respondents attitudes and beliefs related to trust, optimism, self-esteem and others. This data resource provides the opportunity to test numerous standing theories on innumerable topics related to urban politics. This panel will present a few of the

ongoing studies that are currently underway using this unique dataset. David Broody will present an analysis of social capital and Criminal Justice System Processes and Outcomes. Some scholars believe that social capital is associated with humanistic goals and a reintegrative outlook vis-à-vis offenders, while others argue that there is instead a “dark side” of social capital -- namely, offenders are ostracized from cohesive and highly networked communities because they have shown themselves to be disrespectful of community norms. William Budd and Nick Lovrich will present a test of rival theories concerning the adoption of sustainable development policies and programs by city government in the US. Danielle Lively will present a test of casual order (or reciprocity) between crime rates and social capital. Christopher Simon will discuss the addition of religious affiliation information as a contextual variable to the Stowell datasets will permit the first-ever analysis of the connection between community religious composition and citizen attitudes, values, and beliefs as captured in the psychographic items. John Tennert will present a test of rival theories concerning the performance of county government. Prior to the advent of Stowell Datasets, there was no relevant data on citizen attitudes, values, and beliefs for enough countries to permit a test of three major theories (i.e., Putnam’s social capital theory, Elazar et al. political culture, and Florida’s “creative class” theory).

JoAnn Wilson, Texas Tech

“Urban Studies: The Evolution of American Home Style Preferences”

This paper examines the evolution of suburban home styles in America’s free-standing residential built environment. It postulates why we are still seemingly designing homes in the 19th century tradition but grouping them in 21st century developments. Among the questions asked are: why has the home-buying public overwhelmingly rejected Modernism? Or has it? And why do architects love it? Or do they? Answers are sought through an investigation of historical records, construction data, and conversations with builders, architects, and home owners. In addition, to provide a historical context for American urban development, some cherished values and concepts of domestic architecture are traced from America’s democratic, Jeffersonian roots through its history of westward expansion, Gothic revivalism and the cult of domesticity, the rise of cities and suburbs, the postwar building boom and Levittown, and ultimately the reaction against Modernism. Additional evidence is provided to attempt to explain how the struggle between the basic principles of unity and variety has contributed to the evolution of American home style preferences.

Women's Studies

Section Coordinator: Diane Calloway-Graham, Utah State University

Sussan Ameri
Denver, Colorado

“Raising the Marginal: Female Migration and National Identity Formation”

In a world with an ever more mobile population, a world where migration has become an economic necessity on a national as well as individual basis, the question arises how to balance the need for national identity formation with the need to have large populations - often young and in their child bearing and -rearing years - migrate to the more prosperous countries in search of opportunities for themselves and their families at home? According to the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, women constitute 49% of international migrants. Consequently, more children will be born and raised outside of their country of origin and will have to face living in-between. This paper explores the pros and cons of learning to live as a "marginal" and asks whether learning to become a constructive marginal, as Janet Bennett outlines the qualities of such an individual does not when considered on a larger global scale have the potential to undermine social and national cohesion of predominantly minority groups forced to migrate in large numbers.

Mary Astone
Troy University, Troy Campus

Nicholas Astone
Alabama State University, Montgomery

“Female Drug Abuse: An Overview”

Much has been written about male drug use in America, but the research on female drug use is scant and fragmented. This study provides a systematic review of the causes, nature and consequences of drug abuse by women. The study also provides a descriptive profile of the female drug abuser using social, psychological and demographic variables. Gender comparisons reveal that men and women use drugs for different reasons

Zoe Ann (Bliss) Behnke
Eastern Michigan University, Ann Arbor

“History of the Suffrage Referenda of 1912 and 1913 in Ann Arbor, Michigan”

Suffrage research has often been focused on events that influenced the national movement. There are cities, however, that have not been researched and are rich in suffrage history. This paper will investigate events in Ann Arbor, MI. Voters in Ann Arbor approved women's suffrage in 1912 but vetoed it in 1913. What accounts for this

reversal? This paper will examine the seven precinct wards, demographics, and activities of the pro-and anti-suffrage activities. It will argue that the pro-suffrage organizations in Ann Arbor did not run a high profile campaign in 1913 and they were not able to educate the public on the importance of suffrage and that lead to the defeat. This knowledge will help in further understanding the suffrage movement at a local level.

Jan Carpenter
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff

“Not Nearly Everything You Wanted to Know About Feminist Economics: The Current State of the Field”

Feminist economics has reached the stage where those in the field are taking stock of its trends and movements. This paper provides an overview of the current state of feminist economics by looking at recent newsletters, journal articles, books, and course syllabi. The analysis provides insights into the goals, methodology, challenges and conflicts in the field. This paper examines such questions as: have publications tended to exclude consideration of issues of women of color or non-Westerners; should feminist economists emphasize extending traditional models or represent a challenge to the mainstream paradigm; what methodologies show the most promise; and what have been the effects of feminist ideas on public policy and the conventional practice of economics.

Christy Craig
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

“Empowered Spaces, Empowered Lives”

American Tribal Style (ATS) belly dance has been influenced by diverse folkloric and ethnic dances. But, unlike traditional American 'cabaret" belly dance, ATS challenges the ideology of male dominance, implicit in the way the traditional belly dancers use their performance as a form of entertainment, by reinterpreting and transforming the role of women belly dancers. Based on a participant-observation research in San Francisco, this paper analyzes the specific ways in which women participants in ATS develop empowered community through emphasis on group improvisation, assertive dance movements, and building a strong, empowering space for women performers. This paper also points out that the existing literature around the conception of power, mainly from the works of Foucault, Butler and other feminist theories, fails to conceptualize explicitly around the concept of empowerment and offers a theoretical framework for understanding and creating empowered spaces and empowered lives.

Carla K. Flanhofer
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

“Women and Meth: A Qualitative Examination of Use and Integration”

Recently, methamphetamine use has received increasing attention from the media, government agencies and academia. However, published research that qualitatively examines the patterns of use and integration of women into the meth economy remains scarce. The authors that have tackled this phenomenon have done so substantially, but their focus remains primarily regional. Although the goal of this study does not diverge much from those conducted thus far, it aims to examine women's methamphetamine use in a locality that is demographically unique from those regions thus far explored. Through data analysis of 21 qualitative interviews with women methamphetamine users, this paper introduces a feminist perspective that begins to theoretically frame women's meth use. The in-depth nature of the results reveals interesting particularities about women's involvement with meth that demand further examination. Further, the author addresses implications for the future and suggests various program structures that may be appropriate for women meth users.

Maeve Howett
Emory University, Decatur

“GOT MILK? Embodying Transgression in Infant Feeding”

This paper explores women's experiences of not breastfeeding in the current climate among healthcare providers to encourage breastfeeding. Women who do not breastfeed experience their decision as transgressive, yet the notion of embodied transgression presents an interesting challenge, as the site for this particular discourse is the breast. Our culture is replete with messages that hypersexualize breasts, while concurrent prudery makes national headlines as breastfeeding women are asked to leave restaurants. Is the transgression in breastfeeding or in not breastfeeding? This research uses a phenomenological approach to describe the lived experience of women who have decided not to breastfeed. Phenomenology is a method of scientific inquiry predicated upon the idea that human experience is interpreted from the perspective of our body situated in a certain space and time, allowing for women's experiences of her breasts and body to be significant in understanding her experience of feeding her infant.

Naomi J. Pinion
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff

“Threatening the Security of the Nation: Delegitimizing the Patriarchal State”

This essay discusses some of the fundamental ways in which the institution of marriage is a site of gender, race, class, and sexual oppression and how these oppressions are inextricably tied to the relationship between marriage and a nationalism that imposes order as well as maintains and perpetuates the ideology of a dominator/warrior/patriarchal culture. The goal is to demonstrate why it is crucial in the struggle for human rights that marriage be discarded as an outmoded and destructive institution. Because of the supportive role of marriage to nationalism in maintaining the order, resistance to this institution is vital as part of a larger movement toward long term change and social transformation. Central to the argument is a discussion of how the binary labeling of female and male genders functions as a primary way for nationalism to maintain order by restricting each gender to rigidly prescribed oppositional roles. These

gender roles are cemented into place through the institution of marriage, making the daily practice of being a wife or husband essential to the maintenance and reproduction of a patriarchal social order. This paper also demonstrates how a category of norms called "respectability," referring to decent and correct morals and manners as well as a proper attitude toward sexuality, combines with nationalism to shape and control the development of new and changing social norms during the shifts from agriculturalism to industrialism to globalism. As a result, the ideal of respectability is internalized and the legally married, procreative, heterosexual couple functions as the only legitimate form of sexuality, making any other choice of sexual expression or family structure abnormal, deviant.

Diane-Michele Prindeville
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces

"Surviving and Thriving: Innovations in Women Studies Programs"

In the present climate of political and ideological conservatism, Women Studies Programs across the country are facing pressures ranging from reduction in resources to having to justify their existence and relevance. We take on the question: How can Women Studies Programs maintain a vibrant, responsive and significant role on college campuses in this environment? Roundtable participants will present innovative strategies for strengthening and energizing Women Studies Programs under siege. Presenters will address the following issues:

1. Recruiting and integrating non-traditional students into Women Studies
2. Mobilizing and cultivating student leadership
3. Building community support and developing resources
4. Collaborating with community agencies

This dialogue combines the perspectives of students, staff, faculty, and community members actively involved in creating a distinctive program at New Mexico State University. Following our brief presentations, audience members will be encouraged to share their experiences and expertise in taking on these challenges on their own campuses.

Trina Rose
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

"Policewomen: Furthering Feminism or Perpetuating Patriarchy"

Policing in the U.S. is a male dominated profession. One would think that women entering this profession, would therefore be feminists. In addition, however, police are the only people who have been given legal coercive power by the "state" to sustain the current gendered state and legal system. Because of this, women are perpetuating the current "system". This presentation will look at qualitative interviews of policewomen to gain knowledge of their possible conflict with their own chosen career.

Maggie Sullivan
University of Central Florida, Orlando

"Sex, Gender, Women and the Supreme Court: How the Supreme Court has Impacted Sexual Harassment Standards in Employment Practices"

In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was passed into law and Title VII of this act provided a means for equality in employment across sex, race and religion lines. However the inclusion of sex into the provision was not meant to provide rights to women, and did not provide an effective means for women to seek protection from sexual harassment in employment. Sexual harassment law originated with the Supreme Court's decision in Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson which provided that sexual harassment was a form of sex discrimination. It is important to take in account feminist ideals in interpreting sexual harassment decisions. In researching if the court develops sexual harassment case law in a manner that takes in account feminist philosophies regarding women, sex, and gender it can be determined if the Supreme Court contributes favorable to women's progress in employment and in turn advances feminist goals.

Kim Williams
Purdue University, Lafayette

“Body Politics Policies and Convergence with International Norms: A Comparative Case Study”

This article answers two questions: 1) Why do states adopt certain international norms and not others concerning women's body politics policies, specifically those of reproductive rights and violence against women policies?; 2) What configuration of factors is more likely to lead a state to adopt international norms relative to women's body politics policies? Using a mixed methods analysis, I first perform an in-depth case study of Ireland. Next, I using the theories I developed from the Ireland case, I perform a quantitative analysis of thirty stable, post-industrial democracies looking at a wide variety of factors such as membership in the European Union, dominant religion, presence of a strong, autonomous women's movement, legal design, adoption of international conventions relevant to body politics policies, implementation of international policies into domestic policies, among others. As I show in this analysis, there is an interplay between religious and political institutions in conjunction.