

Michael Adams & Linda Smith
Texas Southern University

Changing the Face of Public Affairs: A Look at How Social Networking is Impacting the Business of the Public Sector

First, computers, then internet, and now social networking, has largely changed the way the public sector operates. Web 2.0, a social networking vehicle, can be defined as, according to Tim O'Reilly (2006), "the business revolution in the computer industry caused by the move to the internet as a platform, and an attempt to understand the rules for success on that new platform. Chief among those rules is this: Build applications that harness network effects to get better the more people use them?". Clearly it is a definite evolution of the World Wide Web, which has brought into inclusion many new innovative services such as social networking, video sharing, wikis, blogs and folksonomies, amongst others. Evidence of this phenomenon had its inception in the public sector in academia; however it has been quickly adapted as a tool by political campaigns, and other public entities. This research seeks to unmask the development and implementation of social networking in the public sector by empirically measuring growth and usage while focusing on innovative ways to equip administrators to employ beneficial aspects of social networking.

Stephen Brown
Azusa Pacific University

African American Males: Expectations, Retention & Graduation

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

Stephen Brown, Azusa Pacific University
Theodore Ransaw, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Navigating the Academy

This panel will continue our annual tradition of having an open table discussion session to examine ideas in which to further our success as faculty members of color in predominantly white Universities.

Stephen Brown, *Azusa Pacific University*
Michele Ferm, *Independent Researcher*
Theodore Ransaw, *University of Nevada Las Vegas*

Minority Higher-Ed Recruitment and Retention

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

Scott Carson
University of La Verne

The Effects of Insolation on 19th Century African-American Stature and Health

The use of height data to measure living standards is now a well-established method in the economic literature, and heights are related with vitamin D. Greater insolation (vitamin D production), is documented here to be associated with taller black statures. Although African-Americans and whites have the genetic ability to reach similar terminal statures, 19th century blacks were consistently shorter than whites. Consistent with the insolation-hypothesis, mulattos were taller than darker pigmented blacks, and most of the mulatto-black stature differential was attributable to age and insolation. Black farmers were taller than workers in other occupations, and black statures increased during the antebellum period and decreased with slavery’s elimination, which is observed across the stature distribution. Factors associated with 19th century African-American statures are assessed across that stature distribution and finds the majority of black stature variation was attributable to insolation and vitamin D production.

Jaime Gaskin Eyrich, Hayes A. Lewis, Stephen Fadden, & Leatrice Lewis
Center for Lifelong Education, Institute of American Indian Art

Indigenous Perspectives and Best Practices in Educating the Whole Child: Shared Experiences in School Reform, Curriculum, Development, Teaching, Learning and School Achievement in the United States and Southern Africa

Indigenous children learn best when the organization and culture of the school promotes a curriculum and system of teaching/learning practices that nurture, sustain, and support the whole child. Whether in tribal communities in the United States or southern Africa, Indigenous people have reconceptualized colonial systems of education to support the whole child. In order to establish a context for understanding education in Indigenous communities a brief historical overview of early federal efforts to educate the American Indian is provided, as well as a review that further explains how federal policies and non-federal educational initiatives contributed to create unique long term challenges and negative impacts to tribes. We will focus on the Akwasasne Freedom School in New York as an example of how one tribal community overcame centuries of educational neglect to create a tribal educational system that utilizes Indigenous approaches in organizing and managing schools. We will then discuss how these practices, cultural knowledge, and ways of organizing community resources may contribute to developing educational models that educate the whole child. Finally, we

present recommend-dations on how such practices may assist Indigenous rural and urban communities in Botswana and Southern Africa to create transformative schools and learning environments.

Michele Ferm

Independent Researcher

Developing radio diversity in the 1920s

As radio gained influence in American culture during the 1920s, ethnic diversity is reflected by the artists selected for broadcast and the staff who operated radio stations. Notable firsts in African American radio broadcast include Earl Hines, Louis Deppe and Florence Mills. This presentation will focus on the diversity of radio broadcast audiences tuned in for jazz programming. Socio-economic factors, public policy and federal regulations will be discussed along with geographic and social attributes in order to better understand the audience of jazz radio broadcast. The inclusive and simultaneously exclusive nature of radio broadcast and its impact with audience diversity provides groundwork to understand audience diversity in modern technology, like digital radio broadcast, satellite radio broadcast and Internet radio streaming.

Ruth Githumbi

University of St. Thomas

Alternatives for Africa: Exploring America's Foreign Policy through African-American Intellectuals

This paper devoted to analyzing American foreign policy in Africa through a combination of traditional policy analysis and intellectual scholarship. By using the intellectual works of renowned African-Americans, traditional policy analysis will be infused with diverse views concerning the continent of Africa. The goal of the paper is to provide an alternative to the traditional foreign policy methods employed by America in Africa. The goal of the paper is to synthesize socio-economic, health, and security interests both here and in Africa. It can be, in some ways, exemplified by the above words of one of the intellectuals gleaned upon for this paper, Martin Luther King Jr. The premise of the paper will be addressed in the following parts: first by researching the historical and current foreign policy America has employed in Africa, then by exploring the works of African-American intellectuals (both historical and modern) such as W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King, Cornel West and Glenn C. Loury, and lastly, by working towards an alternate foreign policy plan in Africa that can serve both the African and American people.

Monica Green

Texas A&M University

The Relationship Between White Faculty and African American College Student Retention

There has been an increased population of African American students attending predominantly white institutions. Although the number of African American students has grown, the retention of the students on those campuses has been marginal. Current research indicates a number of factors that impede the retention of this group of students. One of those factors is the lack of relationship development between the students and the faculty. The importance of fostering relationships between African American students and faculty has been

documented; however, no research focuses on effective strategies to build the relationships between the two groups. A closer examination of the relationship between white faculty and African American undergraduate students is needed. This study investigates the impediments and a challenge faced by white faculty and African American students in relationship building and provides strategies to create and enhance effective faculty-student relationships that can lead to greater retention.

Barbara Hewins-Maroney & Morgen Maroney
Wellesley College, University of Nebraska at Omaha

A New Era/Old Woes: Health Disparities and the Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Black Women

The history of reproductive and sexual rights of black women has been a history of control and manipulation. Throughout slavery black women were abused by the institution of slavery and after slavery black women fell victim to a more widespread institutional control of their sexual and reproductive rights. Has a new era dawned in which African American women control their rights to freely express themselves sexually and reproductively? Or is this an era in which health disparities are so pervasive the management, availability, and comprehension of health information restricts the reproductive and sexual rights of African American women?

Lynette Nickleberry
University of Missouri-Columbia

Exploring African American Masculinities

To date, African American masculinity has been examined using several theoretical approaches across many disciplines. Much of this work is derived from academic fields and paradigmatic schools that are seldom in conversation with one another. Although some scholars have attempted to employ an interdisciplinary approach, few have succeeded at compiling and comparing these paradigms across disciplines. Most gender researchers and theorists take a myopic view in conceptualizing gender expression, bound by dogma and limited by discipline-specific tools. This review will demonstrate ways in which scholarship on African American masculinity has been subject to a similarly limiting unidimensionality. Further, the dynamic and context-specific nature of gender requires this topic be revisited regularly and with consideration for diversity in African American masculinity. Towards this end, this review attempts to examine the status of scholarship concerning Black masculine development in addition to informing the path of future research.

Theodore Ransaw:
University of Nevada Las Vegas

Race Space and Place: The Luminal Function of Ritual in Global Hip-hop

This paper illustrates Hip-hop as a global modern rite of passage, advancing the idea that Hip-hop provides adolescents around the world space in which to play with ideas of identity that challenge dominant social power structures. As the world has become increasingly more Western, formal rites of passage rituals have become abandoned, leaving those caught in between the transition from youth and adulthood looking for a voice that allows them to define and express themselves. As a result, adolescents from America, Germany, parts of Asia, Australia and Africa have created their own ways of telling their stories in a language, style and manner that

speaks to them. Previous social science investigations have focused on youth identity issues and the ways in which they are enacted. Few have examined the way in which Hip-hop fosters a positive way in which adolescent youth can experiment.

Theodore Ransaw
University of Nevada Las Vegas

**How Do Girlfriends Talk about Sex in the City?:
A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Womanist and Feminist Themes**

This study is an experiment to see if popular forms of entertainment can be indicators of social thoughts and ideologies such as womanism and feminism. This study will use quotes from two television shows *Girlfriends*, and the network cable show *Sex and the City*, to qualitatively examine popular culture's treatment of career women's positions on love, sex, dating, breaking up, marriage, infidelity, being single, having children and the use of insults as play for both African American and mainstream audiences. Findings suggest that because of differences between network and cable programming regulations, both shows used nonthreatening insults and jokes about sex in the same manner - as playgrounds to express deeper feelings.

Theodore Ransaw, *University of Nevada Las Vegas*
Stephen Brown, *Azusa Pacific University*

Strategies to Recruit African American Into the Hard Sciences

Minority children in general and African American Children in particular, often do not choose careers and classes that include the hard sciences. This roundtable with invited members of the University of New Mexico faculty will foster space to solve this dilemma.

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

Creating Accountability in Higher Education

This presentation discusses how members of the Colorado Interagency Health Disparities Leadership Council and the Colorado Minority Health Commission have combined efforts in an attempt to support progressive leadership at Colorado institutions of higher education and expose their regressive practices. It recounts internal efforts to effect changes in public institutions of higher education, and how when these efforts failed how the struggle for change was taken public. It will also discuss some of the more progressive work being done at an urban four-year public institution of higher learning from which other Colorado institutions could learn.

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

A Multi-Dimensional Approach to Health Disparities by a Marginalized Multi-cultural Coalition

A recent President of the American Public Health Association cited the Neighborhood Initiative of Alameda County Public Health in the Bay Area of California as a cutting edge public health program. Under the guidance of Anthony Iton, M.D., J.D., M.P.H., this initiative combines access to healthcare and lifestyle wellness programs with community empowerment in marginalized neighborhoods. Drawing on this model a

multi-cultural coalition in Colorado banded together to maximize scarce resources and has begun to build on and expand the Alameda County model. This coalition includes the Alliance of Health Disparities, including nurses from the Colorado Coalition of Black Nurses and National Association of Hispanic Nurses—Colorado Chapter, Colorado Asian and Pacific Islander Health Education and Promotion and Sukra, a company that specializes in developing mental and physical wellness programs that adapt to individuals and cultures. The presenter, who trained under the same mentors in public health as Dr. Iton, will describe the challenges and strengths derived from coming together, the variety of marginalized populations they target, the ways in which they experience marginalization and how they work to overcome it as they provide multi-dimensional services in healthcare, wellness and community empowerment.

Stuart Zisman, Walden University

Recruitment Starts at Conception and Early Childhood

Research shows that educational success is correlated with early brain development. Effecting healthy brain development are issues of nutrition and proper mental stimulation. In regard to the latter new parenting classes aimed at marginalized populations are attempting to provide good parenting skills that include teaching the importance of reading to children and effective ways of disciplining and encouraging them. These strategies are foundational to creating more college eligible students, particularly from lower income, first generation students.

Stuart Zisman, Walden University

How Metro State College Denver Starts Rrecruiting in Eeementary School

There are a variety of strategies being looked at to enhance recruitment in Colorado. Metro State is taking third and fourth year curriculum to community colleges because they know many students of color feel comfortable there but do not feel comfortable in four-year institutions. At UNC efforts were underway to create dual degrees or minors in ethnic studies and public health. This effort would help majors in ethnic studies have a practical field where cultural awareness would enhance their professionalism and provided public health with culturally aware and sensitive professionals. A multi-cultural coalition proposed an empowered advisory council in place of a less empowered advisory board to deal with issues affecting faculty and students of color. Other strategies such as learning styles, special conferences and classroom assignments can be discussed.

Stuart Zisman, Walden University

Strategies to create a friendlier collegial environment at the WSSA

There are a variety of strategies being looked at to enhance recruitment in Colorado. Metro State is taking third and fourth year curriculum to community colleges because they know many students of color feel comfortable there but do not feel comfortable in four-year institutions. At UNC efforts were underway to create dual degrees or minors in ethnic studies and public health. This effort would help majors in ethnic studies have a practical field where cultural awareness would enhance their professionalism and provided public health with culturally aware and sensitive professionals. A multi-cultural coalition proposed an empowered advisory council in place of a less empowered advisory board to deal with issues affecting faculty and students of color. Other strategies such as learning styles, special conferences and classroom assignments can be discussed.

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Thomas J. Hoffman

St. Mary's University

Elizabeth Keith

St. Mary's University

William G. Archambeault, *Minot State University*

Native American Criminal Justice: Simply A Topic of Current Academic Interest or An Area of Study Evolving Into Its Own Discipline

As we examine the evolving body of knowledge, labeled Native American Criminal Justice, today and look to the future are we simply looking at a current Topic of Interest that will disappear over time as so many previous scholars have predicted about American Indians in general? Or, has the unsystematic multi-disciplined research into this topic evolved a unique synthesized body of knowledge which should qualify as being at least a recognized Area of Study? Furthermore, is this Area of Study gradually evolving into its own academic discipline or should it be confined to existing academic paradigms and disciplines of the Academy? These are the questions explored.

Kira Russo Bauer, *Northern Arizona University*

The Winters Doctrine: Its Legal Role in Conflict and Negotiation

Based on the U.S. Supreme Court case *Winters v. United States*, the Winters Doctrine stands as the basis for Federal Reserved Water Rights in the United States. As such, it has also been widely contested in the courts. This paper examines Indian water rights from ancient to contemporary times. It begins with a discussion of the relationship of water to Native American groups and follows that relationship through the 1800s. It also discusses the different ways in which various Native tribes have responded to the water usage that the Winters Doctrine allows. Further, the paper addresses how the applications of the doctrine differ and when they are considered beneficial to the tribes or have impeded their rights to vital water. This paper includes different negotiations that have taken place, how some of the drivers have attained success, and how dominant society has manipulated the process of water acquisition for tribes. Finally, the paper includes a contemporary study of the current state of tribal water negotiations, including interviews with tribal officials and tribal attorneys and a cross examination of how different tribes have dealt with water in more recent times? why certain negotiations are considered successful or not.

Redwing Cloud, *Evergreen College*

The Whale's Breath

The relationship between the whale and the Makah has been ongoing for thousands of years. The whale hunting continues a tradition that sustains a spiritual balance for all people on this earth. The Makah know the whale and listened to its woes of extinction in the 1930s. They voluntarily recessed their hunting for 70 years until the whale began calling for a reconnection. In 1855, the United States understood this spiritual connection and signed a Treaty with the Makah assuring them they would always have a legal right to receive the whale's breath in a hunt. The Treaty was validated again in the 1990s and a hunt was made, albeit under the scrutiny of the whole world. After the hunt, the United States illegally suspended the right of the Makah to hunt the whale. The Tribe waited almost a decade for the government to lift the illegal ban. They would not, so five Makah men decided to obey their instincts and give their allegiance to the whale, even if it meant going to prison. They were arrested and now the battle between American modernism and the ancient responsibility the Makah have to the whale is at the forefront of discussion in Indian Country. This document follows the trail of the historical, legal, political, spiritual and cultural relationships the Makah and other Tribes of the Pacific Northwest have created with the whale.

Thaddieus W. Conner, *The University of Oklahoma*
William A. Taggart, *New Mexico State University*

**Beyond the Economic Consequences of Indian Gaming:
Examining Educational Differences in New Mexico Public Schools**

Since passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988, almost two-thirds of the tribes in the 48 contiguous states have participated in the establishment of over 400 casinos. In 2005, Indian gaming generated net revenues exceeding \$22 billion, with evidence suggesting the investment of gaming dollars into broad array of social, economic and governmental programs. One area argued to be benefiting from the flow of Indian gaming revenues is Indian education. The purpose of this paper is to explore the potential influence of gaming on Indian education through an analysis of school districts in New Mexico identified as serving predominantly Indian students. Our expectation is that schools serving students from gaming nations will demonstrate favorable differences compared to non-gaming schools in terms of school quality, retention, performance, and preparation for higher education. The findings suggest gaming is having a beneficial impact on Indian education, as schools with students from gaming nations outperformed their non-gaming counterparts on more than three-fourths of the variables examined. We supplement these quantitative results with an interview of a tribal education director to understand how gaming dollars are being used by one nation to meet the needs of their youth.

Jeff Corntassel, *The University of Victoria*

Insurgent Education: Unsettling Truths about Covert Colonialism

How does one engage the ‘unengaged’ in order to educate settler populations regarding Indigenous perspectives on truth-telling and justice? And how can one overcome the limits of academia when promoting cross-cultural education given that “Education today trains professionals but it does not produce people” (Deloria and Wildcat, 2001:43)? Drawing on previous research that discusses potential roles for Indigenous educators, such as Vine Deloria, Jr.’s (1997) description of “scouts”, Taiiaki Alfred’s (2004) notion of “warrior scholarship”, and Dale Turner’s (2006) “word warriors”, I suggest another role for Indigenous activists and educators: as “insurgent educators”. In this paper, I attempt to conceptualize what insurgent education entails in terms of its decolonizing potential by examining research relating to a “pedagogy of discomfort” (Boler and Zembylas 2003). I suggest that the most effective insurgent educator strategies are those that convey Indigenous relationships to our homelands as land-based cultures in order to promote awareness of continuing settler encroachment onto Indigenous territories. Utilizing examples of insurgent education in practice by Indigenous and non-Indigenous activists in Hawai’i, Dakota, Mattaponi, Nuu-chah-nulth and elsewhere on Turtle Island, I attempt to better understand how processes of cross-cultural education and decolonization can be initiated using a pedagogy of discomfort.

Seán Patrick Eudaily, *University of Montana Western*

**Unsettling the West: Montana’s “Indian Education for All” Act
and the White Undergraduate**

This paper is a reflection on the promise and challenges of implementing Montana’s “Indian Education for All” Act at a predominantly white institution which houses no Indian Studies program and few native students. A short background to the Act, and its inspiration in the Montana Constitution of 1972, will serve to ground the discussion. I will reconstruct and analyze the various attempts, by myself and others, to pursue a program of horizontally integrating American Indian content across a wide range of General Education courses while creating capstone experiences that vertically integrate Indian Education into our B.A. in Social Science degree. Resistance to Indian Education from other disciplines (particularly environmental sciences), and from white students will be explored. Comparisons will be drawn with other Montana University System institutions, with suggestions for further research and pedagogy.

Jaime Gaskin Eyrich, Hayes A. Lewis, Stephen Fadden, & Leatrice Lewis
Center for Lifelong Education, Institute of American Indian Art

**Indigenous Perspectives and Best Practices in Educating the Whole Child:
Shared Experiences in School Reform, Curriculum, Development, Teaching,
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Indigenous children learn best when the organization and culture of the school promotes a curriculum and system of teaching/learning practices that nurture, sustain, and support the whole child. Whether in tribal communities in the United States or southern Africa, Indigenous people have reconceptualized colonial systems of education to support the whole child. In order to establish a context for understanding education in Indigenous communities a brief historical overview of early federal efforts to educate the American Indian is provided, as well as a review that further explains how federal policies and non-federal educational initiatives contributed to create unique long term challenges and negative impacts to tribes. We will focus on the Akwasasne Freedom School in New York as an example of how one tribal community overcame centuries of educational neglect to create a tribal educational system that utilizes Indigenous approaches in organizing and managing schools. We will then discuss how these practices, cultural knowledge, and ways of organizing community resources may contribute to developing educational models that educate the whole child. Finally, we present recommendations on how such practices may assist Indigenous rural and urban communities in Botswana and Southern Africa to create transformative schools and learning environments.

Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox & Melissa Blind, *University of Arizona*

Experiences of American Indian women doctoral students in mainstream universities

Preliminary results of a study of academic experiences of American Indian women in doctoral programs in mainstream universities are presented. Ten to fifteen American Indian women doctoral graduates are interviewed to determine how their experiences (opportunities and challenges) were in the academy. These experiences are compared to documented encounters of other ethnic women in the academy to determine commodities or differences. The sample of American Indian women will consist of individuals who have earned doctorates in the last three years. The significance of this study is to provide current data on the status of American Indian women's experiences in mainstream universities to determine how well these institutions are educating this group of women. This will provide input for higher educational institutions and its faculty and administrators trying to understand and serve American Indian female students better at the doctoral level.

Denny Gayton, *Haskell Indian Nations University*

Our Solar System's History Memorialized in Lakota Tradition

Natural, or physical, history memorialized in Native North American tradition diverges from what biology, geology, and astronomy teach. What do Indians actually say? And what happens when we extend what Indians say beyond the domain of a beautiful way of *thinking* about the world? Do the traditions that span across tribal nations, regions, and continents memorialize what some tribal people have always said: history? Tribal memory on North America runs deep when it comes to celestial history; what questions should be asked and investigated by Indian Studies? Why do North Americans remember, in stories and oral history, the following: a motionless sun, a sun possessing a movement from west to east (not east to west), an earth without winter, winter's first arrival, the skyworld being extremely close to the earth, and a pillar/ladder/reed/braid/cord/chain-of-arrows that once extended from the sun and skyworld to the earth in the First Age? These questions are investigated in the Lakota tradition.

Suzan Shown Harjo, *The Morning Star Institute*

Sacred Places at Risk

This paper examines the contemporary nature of and state of affairs of sacred places. A description of what makes a place sacred will be made. The history of public policy on sacred places will be reiterated. Currently, a number of places which Native people hold sacred in the United States are physically at risk. Several of them will be described and discussed in depth. What is being done to protect these sacred sites will be also be examined.

Thomas J. Hoffman, *St. Mary's University*

Falsely Accused: Nature in the Judeo-Christian Tradition and Aristotle's Influence.

In discussions of Western and Non-Western views of nature, a strict dichotomy is often drawn. Non-Western views are identified as indigenous, tribal views in which nature is seen as having its own integrity; in which there is no hierarchy, per se; and, in which, all peoples (winged, two-leggeds, four-leggeds, swimming, stone, etc...) live together and make contributions. Western are those European based, Judeo-Christian rooted, hierarchical views in which humans are on top, and all of nature exists for human benefit. A schizophrenic view of stewardship of nature, and nature conquered and enslaved to human needs seems to hold sway. In truth, the Judeo-Christian roots of the Western view have been falsely accused. Aristotle, from the Greeks (not Judeo-Christian), is one of the sources of the Western hierarchical, human domination view of nature. Aristotle and the Judeo-Christian approaches to nature will be explored here.

Peter J. Jacques, *University of Central Florida*

Sustainability and the World Indigenous Movement: An Ontological Politics

While social movements are difficult to measure with precision, there is compelling evidence of a contemporary transnational world Indigenous movement. This paper examines some of the critical moments, documents, and arguments from this movement which focus on sovereignty and a sacred ecology. The paper will argue that these are not simple policy differences between settler governments and the international state and capitalist system, but are fundamentally different ontological assertions from transnational indigenous voices. This ontology consistently articulated by indigenous scholars and activists around the world indicates a "full universe of existence" where spirit and agency fill the world around us, as opposed to the stripped down, barren universe of Enlightenment modernity where only people exist in a way that matters. Such an empty world legitimizes dispossession, while the ontology expressed by Indigenous actors indicates a responsibility to the impacts that humans inescapably have; but, a mindful set of responsibilities work to mitigate these impacts while the empty world leads to denial.

Karen Jarratt-Snider, *Northern Arizona University*

Moving Towards a New Model of Research with Indigenous Nations: Ethical and Practical Issues in Tribal Community-Based Participatory Research

The traditional model of university research with indigenous peoples has been one that is driven by interests of researchers, with an absence of reciprocity for native communities, with a primary focus on advancing knowledge, and has engendered growing criticism from native communities as well as some scholars. In contrast to the traditional approach to research, Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is well known among those who work in applied research--particularly in health-related research fields? And engages

participants in research design and data collection in projects that are relevant to issues of concern to the communities and their members. Yet standard community-based participatory research still does not typically address critical ethical and practical areas of concern unique to indigenous communities. This paper explores those issues and proposes a new model of research with indigenous communities that is driven by indigenous peoples, community-based, and engages native peoples as partners in research, rather than as objects of research.

Lilias Jones Jarding, *South Dakota State University*

**The Magna Carta and the Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy:
Foundations of the United States Constitution**

The Magna Carta, negotiated in Europe in 1215, and the Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy, negotiated in North America at about the same time, are both foundation documents for the United State's Constitution. Each provided the Constitutional framers with important concepts and some practical strategies for governance. The contributions of the Iroquois Constitution and the Magna Charta to the process that led to the creation of the U.S. Constitution have been discussed in the past. Their relative importance has been the subject of some controversy. However, the specific contributions each document made and the contributions that made the Constitution a uniquely Euro-American document -- are also worthy of identification and analysis. This paper identifies the legal, structural, and symbolic contributions each document made to the U.S. Constitution's drafting process and the government framework it created. It then compares these contributions, discussing the ways in which the Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy and the Magna Charta arose from both similar and differing conditions. It concludes by comparing and analyzing both documents' contributions to the U.S. Constitution.

Elizabeth Keith, *St. Mary's University*

**Women Spirit Rising: American Indian Women in Comparison with Anglo,
Black and Hispanic Women on Issues of Religion and Politics.**

The latest General Social Survey will be examined to compare and research the religious and political differences and similarities between Native American, African American, Hispanic and Anglo women. The survey has a rich set of questions which deal with religion and politics and a selection of these indicators will be analyzed to see where American Indian women stand as compared with African American, Hispanic and Anglo women.

Leo Killsback, *University of Arizona*

Decolonize Your Mind. Okay where do I Start? The Search for the 'Original Man.

In the early 1900s, European scientists were searching for the "original man." They never thought for a moment that the "original man" has always been here. Today the concept of decolonization in the academic arena has become a fad. Although the rise of the study of indigenous decolonization has become more popular, it seems to have slowed down since most work in decolonization requires working with and within indigenous communities. Writing about decolonization is one feat modern scholars have the privilege of expressing, but engaging in acts of decolonization seems to be more challenging. As an indigenous scholar pursuing a doctoral degree, community activist, and as a practitioner of traditional Cheyenne healing ceremonies, I have written a discussion that can bring the academic, community, and spiritual worlds together to reveal a process of decolonization. In my discussion, I discuss how "decolonization" must first and foremost be an individual transformation. From this first transformation, leaders can begin to solve the problems that contemporary indigenous people face. Whether these leaders be academics, politicians, community members, traditional medicine people, ordinary citizens, Indian, non-Indian, male or female, there work must first be blessed with their presence.

Billie Jo Kipp
University of New Mexico

Native Language Immersion Programs: An Investigation of Cognitive, Psychological and Social Benefits

Among groups of minority children in the United States, the Native American child has long been neglected in research related to intellectual assessment. Even though generalizations from the assessment of other minorities have been applied to children of American Indian ancestry, psychologists are becoming aware that there are unique language differences specific to the Native American child. Consequently, educational curricula have inadvertently failed to address the unique learning processes that Indian children possess through connection to their native language and culture. The obvious failure to build education around an enormously rich heritage deprives Indian students of an important basis for self esteem development that is crucial to their academic growth. The purpose of this study investigated an immersion program that improved measured intelligence, achievement, self esteem, and cultural identity of Native American children in school setting and review the evidence for cultural bias in intelligence testing and its effect on Indian children's self esteem.

Lloyd L. Lee
The University of New Mexico

Indigenous Leadership: How the Thoughts of Past Navajo Tribal Chairman Jacob C. Morgan Might Create the Ideas Needed to Develop Indigenous Leadership Development Theory for the 21st Century.

This essay is a work in progress piece discussing indigenous leadership development theory. Very few studies have focused on contemporary indigenous leadership development theory and this piece examines the thoughts of past Navajo Tribal Chairman Jacob C. Morgan from the 1920s and the 1930s. How do we develop young indigenous students' mindset and passion for bettering and change their communities and native nations for the better? This essay discusses the possibility of using Morgan's views as a way to develop indigenous leadership for the twenty-first century. While Morgan believed in assimilation and Christianization of the Navajo people, he also advocated for self-rule and the ability of a Native nation to self-determine their way of way including governance is the goal for leadership development today.

Sheryl Lightfoot
University of Minnesota

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Why so Long and so difficult?

After 30 long years of struggle at the international level, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples passed the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007. The Declaration is a document which articulates the minimum international standard of Indigenous peoples' rights that nation states are obligated to recognize and protect. Why did the Indigenous rights movement need to fight so hard and so long to secure passage of a bare minimum standard on Indigenous rights? Why is it that certain states are so threatened by an emerging international Indigenous rights consensus? In this paper, I will argue that the struggle for Indigenous rights at the international level took so long because even the bare minimum recognition of indigenous rights presented a direct challenge to some of the fundamental tenets of the international system, especially state sovereignty and the liberal foundations of states and the international human rights consensus. Through a discussion of the interplay between the indigenous rights movement and the states, I will show how these challenges to the international system were resolved.

David Martinez, Arizona State University

Internal Exile: Recovering the Hia C-ed O'odham Community of Southern Arizona

Ever since Juan Mateo Mange first encountered the Hia C-ed O'odham in the late 1690s--or, as they're alternately known as Arenenos and Sand Papago--they have been regarded as a people near extinction, even by the Tohono O'odham Nation. Yet, they not only persist as a people today, but they have a storied history among O'odham, who want their distinctness among O'odham recognized, such as a 12th district in the Tohono O'odham reservation. I will tell their little known story.

Jon'a F. Meyer, Rutgers University

**The Importance of Native American Philosophy in Shaping the Restorative Justice Movement:
A First for the First Nations?**

Justice in Indian Country may have finally earned itself a prominent place in the larger field of criminal justice. Recently, the Department of Justice began publishing statistics on tribal justice systems and increased numbers of publications about justice in Indian Country have begun to appear in mainstream journals. While it is still uncommon to hear of the impact of Native American philosophy on other parts of the criminal justice system, nearly every examination of restorative justice discusses at least one tribal justice approach. Is this the beginning of more respect being accorded to Native American philosophy regarding criminal justice or is it instead an example of limited borrowing? This paper examines the integration of Native American philosophy and justice models (e.g., tribal peacemaking compared to mainstream restorative justice movements), and other tribal justice approaches that can potentially be utilized or adapted for use in mainstream criminal justice.

William Haas Moore

**Multi-Cultural Attitudes Toward Compulsory Education
in Nineteenth-Century Four Corners Communities**

Compulsory education, as it is practiced today, was not widely accepted in Four Corners communities of the Southwest. This paper will briefly cover attitudes toward compulsory schools in Hispanic New Mexico and among Anglo Americans in Arizona. Then the paper will narrate the details of a rebellion against the practice by some Navajos at Round Rock, Arizona, over conditions at the Navajo Boarding School in Fort Defiance, Arizona.

Marianne Neilsen

Northern Arizona State University

Appropriate Research Methods for the Study of Native American Criminal Justice

Native American Criminal Justice is a rapidly developing, interdisciplinary area of study that is both narrowly focused and extremely broad-ranging. Stakeholders include: Native American communities, organizations and individuals; funding bodies; federal, state, tribal, municipal state-decision-makers; potential Native American and other clients; and the general community. Each has its own information needs that vary from statistical trends in offending and victimization to in-depth knowledge of traditional justice values and practices. The methods used to collect such diverse information must be culturally sensitive and respectful, but also be seen as legitimate by stakeholders. Eurocentric methods of the past were and are ineffective and not appropriate. Indigenous Knowledge System-based methods are particularly appropriate for gathering in-depth cultural knowledge and can be used to inform other methods. Cross-cultural collaborative research combines the best of

Euro-based methods and IKS. Appropriate research methods are still being developed to suit the needs of this new area of study.

Georgina Olsen
TIZOT

Treatise Between Nations; Interrelationships of the Saltwater Peoples

The WSANEC Nation's way of life for the Saltwater People entailed a particular group of people knowledgeable in the practices of life on land and sea. With interference from empire seekers; the way of the Saltwater People diminished in practice and value as the economic, political, societal, and territorial protector required to maintain existence and lifestyle changed. The land and the sea were at the disposal of the WSANEC Nation of Saltwater People; their existence secured in the Creator; XHALS; and their realty was to respect all of life. In recovering the knowledge surrounding seasonal studies and teaching of marine navigation, and in studying the typical travel canoe of the Saltwater Peoples is justification for restoration of resource management, restoration of traditional entreaties between the Saltwater Peoples practiced for homeland security, and economic, political, and social ventures.

Steve Pavlik
Northwest Indian College

Native Philosophy and Should Trees Have Standing? Revisiting and Indigenizing an Environmental Classic on the Rights of Nature.

In 1973 a young law professor at the University of Southern California named Christopher D. Stone published a controversial but thought provoking essay entitled “Should Trees Have Standing? Toward Legal Rights for Natural Objects” in which he argued that non-living entities in the natural world should possess legal standing in court of law. Stone’s essay caught the imagination of the legal world and for many years was debated and critiqued. And although it became one of the foundation readings behind the so-called “Deep Ecology” movement, it never had the desired effect of its author to bring about actual reform in the American legal system. In recent years Stone’s ideas have found new life in the “Wild Law” movement and a number of European countries have actually amended their constitutions to grant full or partial rights to the natural world. In the United States, no similar reform has been taken or even seriously debated. The purpose of this paper is to review Stone’s essay from Native American perspective – as some Indian scholars such as Vine Deloria, Jr. have done – and to examine if tribal governments should amend their constitutions to grant legal standing to the natural world.

Steve Pavlik
Northwest Indian College

Souls and Spirits of the Animal People: Native Views of Death and the Afterlife among Non-Human Entities

Almost every Native American culture believed that when an animal died – especially at the hands of a human hunter - its soul or spirit lived on to inform others of its kind as to its treatment at the hands of people and perhaps even to be reborn again to be hunted another day. The purpose of this paper is to examine different tribal beliefs about animal death and afterlife and to determine the influence of these beliefs on Indigenous attitudes towards the natural world in contrast to that of western society.

Diane Pearson, *University of California, Berkley*

**1879: The Year of Western Development, Federal Surveys, Broken Treaties,
and Ute, Umatilla, and Nimiipuu Land Loss**

The year 1879 was a banner year for western development, U. S. surveys, threatened deportation to the Indian Territory, and the efforts of the Umatillas, Nimiipuu (Nez Perces), and Colorado Utes to retain more than 14.2million acres of land and their freedom. As Commissioner of Indian Affairs Ezra Hayt and Interior Secretary Carl Schurz sought to confine recalcitrant American Indians on two penal reservations, (or to place all western-American Indians on compacted reservations), western governors and senators sought to banish the Colorado Utes, residents of the Umatilla Reservation (in Oregon Territory), and Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces (Nimiipuu) to the Indian Territory. Regardless of treaty provisions that were rejected by American Indians, such as the "Thief Treaty of 1863" and the Chief Joseph's band, ungratified federal agreements that were obtained by fraud or stealth with Colorado Utes and the Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces, and U. S. federal surveys that were employed to pre-empt American Indian treaty provisions, American Indians resisted removal, deportation, thefts of natural resources, development of national parks, arrest, and permanent detention in the Indian Territory.

Nicholas C. Peroff, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

A Strange Attraction: Vine Deloria Jr.'s God is Red and Complexity Theory

Most people familiar with Vine Deloria Jr.'s, *Evolution, Creationism, and Other Modern Myths* will find it strange that any common ground exists between Deloria's *God is Red* and complexity theory. This paper argues that Deloria's work and complexity thinking are mutually supportive even when the two perspectives on things appear to diverge. For example, Deloria writes that tribal religions "in the old days" were guided by "basic myth", fine tuned to harmonize with the sacred places on which the people lived. Basic myth, as Deloria sees it, is unchanging and not subject to very much editing. In terms of complexity thinking, basic myth is understood as a common body of metaphor and an emergent property of tribes that is constantly changing and subject to continuous editing over time. From either perspective, a tribe's very existence is grounded in its basic myth or common body of metaphor. After Deloria's thoughts about the past, present and future of Indian communities are considered, and sometimes reconsidered, from the perspective of complexity theory, the paper contends that a linkage between complexity theory and tribal religions not only makes sense, but also provides a promising new direction for future research in American Indian studies.

Stephen M. Sachs, *IUPUI*

**The AIO Ambassadors Program: Nurturing Leadership, Building a Network
for Indian Country and the Indigenous World**

An educational undertaking of broad importance for American Indians has been operated for more than a decade by Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO), the 2 year Ambassadors leadership nurturing program (equivalent to an applied Masters degree program) to help young Native community leaders increase their inner strength & to enhance the development of their own leadership styles through experiences that reconcile their traditional Indigenous values with contemporary global reality. Selected Ambassadors have track records of giving back to their community. Each participant develops a project to help their community. The Program facilitates developing a sense of identity & enhancing inclusive participatory decision making. Ambassador alumni, who are now working in every major national Indian organization and every federal agency with significant Native American activity, remain in the Ambassador network, helping AIO in decision making, and providing information and ideas for Indian country, generally. The Ambassadors program includes an international component. Ambassador interchanges with New Zealand Maori, lead to the formation of Advancement for

Maori Opportunity (AMO) and Advancement of Global Indigeneity (AGI) to put an Indigenous face on globalization.

Erich Steinman & Scott Scoggins, *Pitzer College*

**Tribal-Academic Collaboration: Challenges, Opportunities
and Benefits of Working with Federally Non-recognized Tribes**

In the last thirty years, increasing numbers of non-Native scholars, researchers, and administrators have become interested in collaborations with tribal nations in their vicinity. There exists a small but growing body of literature providing guidance for non-Native academics interested in establishing collaborative relationships with tribal nations. However, as a thorough review of the tribal-academic collaborative literature reveals, this body of knowledge predominantly addresses research collaborations, thus providing little guidance for professors/instructors interested in incorporating interactions with tribal nations into the instruction of their classes. Similarly, this emerging literature primarily focuses on collaborations with federally recognized tribes. Unaddressed are whether there are distinct issues involved in collaborations with unrecognized tribes. Addressing these gaps in the collaborative literature, this paper identifies issues involved in teaching collaborations and in working with non-recognized tribes. Based on partnerships with Southern California tribal nations that have been established and which are currently still developing, the paper identifies challenges, opportunities, and benefits of teaching collaborations between academics and federally unrecognized tribes. The paper also identifies how this teaching collaboration has stimulated new research questions and opportunities.

Peter T. Suzuki, *University of Nebraska at Omaha*

Margaret Mead's Unpublished Field Notes On The Omaha Tribe

In 1930, Margaret Mead and her anthropologist husband Reo Fortune spent the summer of 1930 on the Omaha Reservation, Nebraska. In 1932 they published their results; viz., Mead's *The Changing Culture of an Indian Tribe* and Fortune's *Omaha Secret Societies*. Both are important contributions on the culture of this tribe. Based on materials in the Mead Collection in the Library of Congress, this paper examines three aspects of the culture that Mead's book fails to detail although the unpublished field notes provide extensive details on them. This is a presentation on the aspects and raises questions as to why the information in her notes were not incorporated in her book and offers some reasons for their neglected status. The first two are on games and the third on a funeral.

William B. Tsosie Jr., *Fort Lewis College*

**Apache Na'ii'ees vs. Navajo Kinaalda: Comparison of the Ceremonial Components of the
Navajo and Apache Girls Coming of Age Rites.**

This paper will examine the ceremonial components of the Apache and Navajo girl's puberty ceremony. The intents will be to delineate the various element components to of the two ceremonies. Both Apache and Navajo tribes are from a Na Dine language stock and have the same oral tradition centering on Changing Woman as the archetype.

First, the research used and involved a literary search of public published anthropological works. Some limited personal interviews gave an indicator of the state on the "coming of age" rites still practiced today. The literature research was a good to way to analyze the ceremonies in detail. The large body of research material helped enormously and was a consideration due to the nature of cultural sensitivity.

Rick Wheelock
Fort Lewis College

America's Errand: Wilderness and 'Indians' in Cinema

For this paper, Perry Miller's book *Errand Into the Wilderness* is a framing device to introduce the American Story, also using the age-old standard film *How the West was Won*. In that film and in many before and after, filmmakers created a fanciful American destiny that has continued to color the way many Americans understand both the natural world and America's indigenous peoples. As a result, the stereotypical images of "Indians" portrayed as a foil for the development of the American character in those stock films are such a part of American identity that it has been a generations-long struggle for indigenous people to disconfirm them. The natural world is portrayed in a strikingly parallel mold. More recent films, especially those made by indigenous filmmakers or with the input of indigenous people, have worked diligently to overcome those stereotypes. Unless they succeed, indigenous people are likely to continue to experience inaccurate preconceptions of themselves that impact the formulation of policies and in social relations with other Americans.

Kathryn Anderson-Holmes
Utah State University

Creating the Disney Princess: Popular Ideas about Womanhood as Promoted through Disney

Growing up in a self-proclaimed “Disney family,” I was raised to blindly swallow everything that corporation offered as wholesome and good. My family watched the movies, bought merchandise, and visited the parks numerous times. This unquestioned loyalty to the Disney Corporation is something shared among most Americans and when a business has this kind of power it is important to closely evaluate the content they are presenting. Central to the Disney Universe is the idea of the princess. As a model of womanhood, the Disney princess shapes the way both young girls and women view their own femininity. To explore this assessment, I will look to the princesses who fit into what the Disney corporation has marketed in their “Disney Princess Collection” (Snow White, Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella, Ariel, Belle, and Jasmine), as well as discussing the heroine of the latest Disney fairytale *Enchanted*. By bringing a broad spectrum of princesses from different time periods, my paper will be able to more fully develop what features create the ideal woman Disney markets to the public.

Vernon P. Creviston
California State University, Fresno

The Quebec Act of 1774: The Founding of an American Identity

While 18th-century British imperial legislation has garnered much attention from historians due to the perceived effects those laws had on dividing Britain and her American colonies, relatively little attention has been given to the Quebec Act of 1774. That act, designed primarily as a means to retain the loyalty of former French colonists living in British Canada, became a symbol to many in the empire, but especially in the 13 American colonies, of the threat posed by the official government with its endorsement of the Catholic faith, and imposing limitations on self-government within a British possession. The Act was ridiculed and protested throughout the British Atlantic Empire, with many protesters declaring George III to be an agent of the papacy. In North America, protest was couched in similar terms, with the same fears being voiced in colonial newspapers, public letters to colonial legislatures, and private correspondence. However, in the American colonies, the protests went beyond the borderline accusations made in the London papers as the Quebec Act became a litmus test of sorts to determine one’s loyalty to the Empire or to their fellow American colonists. This study examines the importance of American print culture on motivating British subjects, specifically American colonists, towards a more confrontational policy with the government.

Darrin L. Grinder
Northwest Nazarene University

**Father Bombo’s Pilgrimage to Mecca and Cultural Upheaval:
Brackenridge, Freneau, and Undergraduate Uncertainty at the College of New Jersey**

This paper investigates the history and culture of American middle-colony undergraduates during the tumultuous period preceding the Revolutionary War, using the Lucianic satire “Father Bombo’s Pilgrimage to Mecca” as the primary lens through which to better understand these young men and their surroundings. Because Brackenridge and Freneau wrote this work voluntarily (not as an assignment), the work likely reveals

something about their concerns, interests, passions, thus granting us a rare glimpse into a largely ignored group from the years leading up to the American Revolutionary War.

Two assumptions govern this project: the spirit of Americanism and rebellion filled the minds of these colonial undergraduates and partially informs and foregrounds Father Bombo; the unorthodox style, content, and classical references in this work suggest that its authors were themselves filled with spirits of unease and rebellion. This paper views Father Bombo as a historical document, and the paper's goal is to reveal a small and interesting portion of a culture lost to us through time.

Sondra Leftoff

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

**Selective Histories of Transgression: Using Justice and Creating the Imagined Nation;
The Case of Navajo Justice in the Early 20th Century**

Cott (1998) suggests that if one constructs a history of citizenship centered on gender, the significance of replicating gender roles for the maintenance of the nation-state becomes evident. Specifically she considers the significance of replicating unequal power relations within marriage in the history of U.S. citizenship. This is not a trivial issue for colonized communities when the power of the state can intrude on established gender roles and internal power relations. Based on archival material of the BIA, Justice Dept. and Courts of Indian Offences, I explore how law and order was used on the Navajo reservation to construct tribal members' place as citizens in the imagined nation-state. It was the government's need to domesticate desire and "civilize" the family in the creation of gendered citizens that determined the direction of law and order agendas in the early reservation years. I will also argue that by focusing on an intimate self as the object of control, the court took on particular importance in formulating the personal terms for inclusion in the imagined nation, while through its inconsistent actions, risking those involved to personal experiences of fragmentation of identity for the sake of the integrity of the nation-state.

Sarah Swedberg, *Mesa State College*

Adele Cummings, *Mesa State College*

Maria Boikova Struble, *Western State College*

Martha E. Kinney, *Suffolk County Community College*

Pattie Dillon, *Spalding University*

Teaching to the Top or Teaching to the Bottom? A Roundtable Session

Teaching general education courses on the college level presents numerous difficulties that include the fact that our students come into the classroom with a wide range of abilities concerning their reading, writing and analytical skills, as well as the fact that the lecture format itself cannot always be adopted as a useful and effective teaching tool. Faced with the dilemma of reaching across the board and providing the best possible college education to our students, we are faced with a number of important questions. How do we, as professors, respond to this wide range of abilities and interest? To whom do we teach? What is our role in 21st century college education? What is the students' role and their responsibility as a party to the learning process? This roundtable will engage the issues inherent in teaching the general education course. It will function as a workshop in which the participants -- both panel and audience members -- will examine our approaches in the survey classroom.

ARID LAND STUDIES & GEOGRAPHY

Daniel Kuester

Kansas State University

Richard Greene

Northern Illinois University

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

Selling Water across State Lines: The Case of Arkansas

While Arkansas is classified as a humid/semi humid state, it is contiguous with the arid/semiarid states of the western United States. As a result of this location, there is interest from neighboring states for interstate water transfers. The authors of this study use data provided by The Arkansas Poll – 2006 to analyze the willingness of Arkansas citizens to “sell” water to those outside the state. Using Chi-Square tests, the authors analyze different characteristics which may influence an Arkansan’s willingness to sell a rather abundant water supply with neighboring states. The state is divided into five regions, or water districts. Respondents are sorted by characteristics including marital status, age, children at home (households and their future). Essentially the districts closer to the Texas interstate market are more willing to sell water than ones further from that most likely market. In depth analysis of various economic variables within the water districts was done in an attempt to further explain difference of opinions among the areas of the state. The Arkansas Poll is conducted annually and is sponsored by the Diane D. Blair Center for the Study of Southern Politics and Society in the J. William Fulbright College of Arts & Sciences at the University of Arkansas. Annual reports on the surveys are available at <http://plsc.uark.edu/arkpoll/>. The authors of this study used questionnaire results from the 2006 survey after submitting water questions for inclusion in the survey.

Paul Clark, Kevin Dhuyvetter, Bill Golden, Terry Kastens, Kara Ross, and Leah Tsoodle
Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University

Decision Making in the Face of Reduced Irrigation Allocations

Field research has shown that reducing irrigation levels can have a minimal impact on irrigators expected net revenue. A key question for irrigators is then: “How do I reduce the amount of water applied while at the same time, maximizing returns and managing the associated risk?” Due to the complexity of those decisions, the producer will most likely rely on computer based analytical tools to support the decision-making process. To illustrate how such a tool might be used to help a producer determine crop and water mixes for his profit and risk goals, we use a Web-based decision tool (WARAT) that is currently being developed by a team of researchers at Kansas State University. We run simulations for a hypothetical farm in which we reduce water allocations in 10 percent increments. The results suggest that the profit maximizing level of water is likely to be less than the amount of water required to obtain the highest yield, different crop-land-water combinations can give similar expected net returns but with different levels of variability, and reasonably high returns can be achieved with less water than that required for maximum yields.

Chris Duvall
University of New Mexico

What is Noteworthy in an Arid Landscape? Assessing the Saliency of Geographic Features as Indicated by Place Names in Mali, West Africa

In this presentation, I will provide a cultural ecological analysis of place names in arid and semi-arid Mali, West Africa. Geography and linguistic research in has shown that place names express culturally specific perceptions

of landscapes, and that landscape perceptions vary across cultures. However, there have been few studies of toponymy from the perspective of cultural ecology, a field that focuses upon human-environment interactions. From a cultural ecological perspective, place names should encode information on the relative salience of different geographic features for humans in specific environments. Based on highly localized studies, various cultural ecologists have argued that different classes of geographic feature—such as soils, vegetation types, or land-cover classes—are highly salient for Manding-speaking farmers in arid and semi-arid West Africa. I analyzed the content of >12,000 Manding place names to determine whether any particular class of features is widely salient, across many landscapes. My findings show that topography and water bodies are the geographic features most widely encoded in place names, and that names reflecting vegetation characteristics and site ownership are also common. I conclude that toponymy provides a valuable, but underutilized, means of understanding how human perceptions of physical geographic features may vary between environments.

Joseph Earley and Tara Schreiner
Loyola Marymount University

Investigating Health Insurance Coverage: An Arid / Non-Arid State Analysis

This paper presents the results of a statistical investigation which seeks to determine the factors related to the decision as to purchasing health insurance. Using cross-section state data, we estimate a regression model which relates the percentage of the population covered by health insurance as a function of numerous factors such as the state unemployment rate, income, and index of education attainment, an age index and other potential factors. A dummy variable is included to account for whether or not the state is considered arid. Alternate forms of the model are considered to allow for the use of the logistic regression model.

Richard K. Ford, David Gay, and Charles Britton
University of Arkansas and University of Arkansas-Little Rock

Global Climate Change: Beliefs -- Public Policies & Private Actions

The documentary film “An Inconvenient Truth,” presented by former Vice-President Al Gore, opened in May, 2006. In this film, which later won Academy Awards for Best Documentary Feature and Best Original Song, Mr. Gore addressed issues of global warming. In October 2006, the Survey Research Center at the University of Arkansas conducted The Arkansas Poll. The Arkansas Poll is conducted annually and is sponsored by the Diane D. Blair Center for the Study of Southern Politics and Society in the J. William Fulbright College of Arts & Sciences at the University of Arkansas. The poll surveys more than 6,000 Arkansans about their beliefs. One of the questions asked how convinced respondents were that global warming was actually happening. A second question concerned how urgent the respondents viewed the issue of global warming. Additional questions dealt with what actions were deemed acceptable from both a government policy point of view as well as private actions. The authors of this paper analyze The Arkansas Poll data to determine how important this issue is to individuals. Global climate change could have varying levels of significance in arid lands because they are already climate and water stressed.

Richard Greene
Northern Illinois University

Globalization's Impact on the Inland Empire's Industrial Geography: Focus on Small Business Dynamics

Southern California's Inland Empire was once a bedroom community of Orange County and Los Angeles, but today it is very much an urban and industrial center in its own right. Globalization has increased the industrial

strength of the Inland Empire by adding a much broader mix of industry to the region including a small business climate made viable by this unique situation. To illustrate these dynamics, this study is divided into 3 parts, the first part introduces the objectives of a grant from the Small Business Administration to investigate the use of GIS as a process innovator for small businesses in the Inland Empire. In the second part we review our GIS method for defining an Inland Empire that is more efficiently bounded than traditional definitions. In the third part we provide a spatial analysis of the industry climate of our uniquely defined Inland Empire and discuss the challenges overcome by small businesses there by adopting GIS as a process innovation.

Gabriel Judkins
Arizona State University

Spatial Variation of Soil Salinity in the Mexicali Valley, Mexico: Application of a Practical Method for Agricultural Monitoring

The degradation of irrigated lands through the process of soil salinization hampers productivity and threatens the sustainability of cultivation in critical agricultural regions. Rapid detection of regional soil salinity is key for effective mitigation. Soil salinity is mapped using georeferenced electrical conductivity (EC) measurements, collected concurrently with Landsat Thematic Mapper imagery. Correlations with common indices and regression analysis yield a model of soil salinity useful for agricultural applications. A case study application finds low levels of soil salinity with dispersed clusters of elevated salinity exhibiting a pattern consistent with irrigation induced soil salinization connected to agricultural practices.

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University

Effects of the Current Economic Slowdown on Arid States

The author looks at data from December 2007 and compares it to December 2008 data to see how arid states have been affected by the current economic slowdown. Particular attention is paid to the changes in the unemployment rates in arid states from December 2007 to December 2008. The author attempts to gauge the relative impact of the current economic slowdown on arid states as opposed to humid states. Also employment trends are analyzed in arid states as well as humid states.

Daniel Kuester and Shane Sanders
Kansas State University and Nicholls State University

Studying Arid State Voting Behavior during Recent Presidential Elections

In each of the past four presidential elections a candidate from an arid-state has been the Republican nominee for president while the Democratic nominee has been from a humid state. This paper analyzes the changes that have taken place in the voting patterns in arid states while paying particular attention to economic data such as unemployment rates at the time of the election in those states.

Conrad T. Moore

Western Kentucky University

**San Pedro River Storm Flow as a Climate Change Indicator for
Northwestern Mexico and Southeastern Arizona, 1913-2007**

The consensus view among climate change scientists is that global warming will cause summers in the Southwest to become progressively wetter and winters reciprocally drier. Because there is only one weather station in the Upper San Pedro Basin of northwestern Mexico and southeastern Arizona with a long-term precipitation record, San Pedro River storm flows recorded at the U.S. Geological Survey Charleston, Arizona stream gauge were used to assess basin-wide seasonal precipitation change from 1913 through 2007. The San Pedro River is the only free-flowing perennial trans-boundary river in the Southwest. 1913-34 was the wettest period on record. Average annual storm flow was 77 percent greater than in 1935-70 with 71 percent of the total occurring during the warm season months of May through September. In 1935-70, warm season storm flow increased to 81 percent of the annual total. In 1971-2007, average annual storm flow was 9 percent less than in 1935-70, but warm season storm flow fell to 50 percent of the total. Storm flow evidence for the 95-year period suggests that cyclical seasonal change in the Southwest will far exceed global warming in determining groundwater and surface water availability in the foreseeable future.

Pete Piet

City of Elmhurst

**Spatial dimensions of Chicago's housing boom to bust:
Mapping the dynamics of home sales 2000-2008**

In this paper we analyze the spatial dimensions of changing home sales and sales prices for Chicago during a tumultuous period for the U.S. housing market, 2000 to 2008. We consider demographics, transportation infrastructure, proximity to employment centers, and submarkets defined by price strata and geography as explanatory variables. Our findings shed light on important housing policy debates including affordable housing inventories and sprawl. We conclude by generalizing our findings in the context of Chicago's long established concentric rings and sectors.

Otis W. Templer

Texas Tech University

Urban Water Supply on the Texas High Plains: Dwindling Lake Meredith

This paper reports on the impact of dwindling Lake Meredith on municipal water supplies for many Texas High Plains residents. The Canadian River which rises in New Mexico and traverses the Texas Panhandle is the only High Plains stream with sufficient sustained flow for large-scale water development. This led to the unique U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Canadian River Project which was aimed at providing water to High Plains residents solely for municipal and industrial use. In the 1960s, Sanford Dam was constructed to impound Lake Meredith. The Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA) was created to distribute water from the reservoir to 11 member cities, including Lubbock and Amarillo, the region's largest urban centers. In recent years, however, water storage in Lake Meredith has dropped alarmingly to record low levels. This decline, in turn, has resulted in reduced water allocations to CRMWA member cities, increasing salinity, as well as diminished recreation opportunities. In this paper, the author, a geographer/lawyer, examines: 1) the historic development of Lake Meredith and creation of the CRMWA, 2) the causes of Lake Meredith's widely fluctuating water supply and water quality problems, and 3) actions being taken by CRMWA and its member cities to ameliorate these growing water supply problems.

Seid M. Zekavat
Loyola Marymount University

Water Rationing: A Balanced Distribution of Water in California

The State of California is facing water shortage as a result of both inadequate precipitation and an accelerated rate of population growth. In recent years, there has been a simultaneous decline in water supply and a steady rise in water demand. This study explores various water rationing formulas and suggests a plan suitable for the State. It concludes that water rationing by itself cannot solve the problem of water shortage, unless the State of California adopts a comprehensive policy of population control and seriously enforces it. Control of population in California is very difficult due to the constant flow of undocumented immigrants by the thousands daily into the State. Prevention of illegal entry through unsecured miles of California-Mexico border is a major problem that complicates balancing demand and supply of water in the State.

Asian Studies
Linda H. Chiang
Azusa Pacific University
Walter Y. Kiang
County of Los Angeles
Dept. of Children and Family Services

Elizabeth Acevedo
Claremont Graduate University

Enhancing Leader Awareness of Cultural Sensitivities to Better Serve Asian-American Students

The purpose of my discussion is to identify causes of the downward spiral of some Asian-American students, and to determine if the American educational system, local communities, and law enforcement agencies could be responsible. My hypothesis is that improved teacher awareness in the area of ethnic and cultural subtleties will serve to benefit students of every ethnicity, particularly Asian-American students.

In addition to my survey of Asian-Americans who have had incidents with a California penal system, research was done in small-group discussions (N=50) and one-on-one interviews of incarcerated and/or recently released Asian-Americans. (N=46). This work and other important studies reveal several unique but extremely subtle signs of stress (Ramanujan, 2006) that were not being addressed effectively by anyone in any setting..

From my study, I concluded that Asian-American students operate in our U.S. school systems under some uniquely powerful stress situations. Resulting responses to my interviews indicate that our education systems, local communities, and law enforcement agencies could become more effective in educating and supporting first, second, and even third-generation Asian-American citizens. My gentle suggestions for programs and agencies may be an answer to the disproportionate number of suicides in this ethnic group.

Linda H. Chiang
Azusa Pacific University

Lesson learned from a Tibetan family: A case study

This writer worked as a volunteer in Sichuan China for ten days in September 2008 after the earthquake ruined a little town Sicu in Sichuan. The writer is a participant observant. From frequent contacts with two Tibetan children and home visits, this writer found that there are a lot of unmet needs and untapped talents among children in that region. This presentation is a case study with this Tibetan family. Photos taken from her journey will be shared. Current news regarding the adoption of orphans from the earthquake rings alarms for attention from China and outside world. Suggestions for further assistance to this family and the town will be discussed.

Kuan-Hsiu Hsiao
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Los Angeles

Taiwan's Entry to WTO and Its Technological, Economic and Social Impacts on Taiwan Progress

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 system, environmental protection, ecological soundness and what are the impacts will be explored and suggested.

It is time crucial for people in Taiwan and its decision makers to make decisions and take actions for not only pursuing economic development, scientific and technological development, social development but also the development of ecological soundness, environment protection, living environment, well being of the people and the beyond to really improve the status, position, and dignity of Taiwan in the future. This paper starting from the status change of Taiwan's entry into the WTO to explore and discuss many issues related to economic development, scientific and technological development and social development...etc. in Taiwan and its impacts on Taiwan progress and the beyond to lure further discussions and interests from the interior of Taiwan and the international in the world.

Shir-fan Hwang

National Cheng-kung University, Taiwan

Patterns of Leisure Activities among the Elderly in Taiwan

This study examines patterns of leisure activities among the elderly in Taiwan. Taking a large scale nationwide survey on the health and living status of the Elderly in Taiwan conducted in 2003, the analysis will identify the various socio-demographic factors that affect the elderly's participation in leisure activities. This paper also analyzes the correlations between the social supports the elderly give and receive and the types and frequency of leisure activities. This study concludes that those elderly receiving and giving stronger social supports from and to their relatives and friends are more actively involved in leisure activity participation. The non-participation is clearly associated with isolation, or the lack of social support in those elderly.

Walter Y. Kiang,

County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services

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

This paper will show that the ethnicity of the victim and suspect are important variables to consider in understanding 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. This paper will also discuss the implementation process for the Asian Pacific Family Services Network.

Pamela Koch & Brad Koch, *Grand Valley State University*

Kun Huang, *University of New Mexico*

Beauty is in the Eye of the QQ User: Instant Messaging in China

This paper overviews the popular Chinese internet Short Message Service, QQ. We begin with an historical account of its development in 1999 to its current tremendous popularity among Chinese urban youth. We then focus on the varied perceptions of QQ's social impact by analyzing news reports, user demographic information and usage patterns. We found that the social construction of QQ as reported in online news coverage is primarily negative in tone. A random network survey was used to collect data from 347 respondents in Wuhan, Chengdu and Shanghai in the fall of 2006. These data allowed us to contrast perspectives on QQ's social impact. We found that while both general internet use and QQ use are considered to have positive influences, QQ is not viewed as positively as the internet in general. Finally, kids are considered particularly susceptible to its negative influences. We interpret these survey results in light of news article content and follow-up interviews.

Wei Lee

National Cheng-kung University, Taiwan

Changing Life Styles of Elderly Taiwanese and Their Health: A Life Course Perspective

Population aging is a necessary consequence of the population transition. As fertility rates continue to decline, Taiwan's population is estimated to reach its peak of 23.83 millions in 2023, and begin to show decrease afterward. Consequently, the population aging will then accelerate. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the changing styles of the elderly in post-retirement life and their health with a special focus on leisure activities and health. This study uses data taken from a nationwide survey conducted in the 1993, 1999 and 2003 on "Health and Living Status of the Elderly in Taiwan" The research questions we ask are: (1) What types of life-styles and health status exist among retirees individuals? (2) What are the socio-demographic factors that affect the health of the elderly? (3) Are there differences in: (a) attitudes toward work, leisure and health status; and (b) life satisfaction?

Jr-Shiuan Liang & Li-Hui Lin

Hsuan Chuang University, Taiwan

The Application of ElderhHostel in Taiwan: A Feasibility Study

Elderhostel one of the fastest growing educational programs for older adults and it has been extremely successful all over the world. The purpose of this study is two-folds. First, the study attempts to evaluate the applications and implications of using the Elderhostel model of residential educational programs for Taiwanese older adults. Second, the study examines its effects on the lives of Elderhostel participants.

This study interviews fifteen Elderhostel participants their reflections on participation experiences and their perceptions of the program outcomes. In addition, two key program administrators are interviewed. At the present time, the study is still on its data collection stage. A complete report is expected later this year.

Steven Parker

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The Governments' Role in Marine Tourism: An Assessment of Thailand and Indonesia

This paper will apply Gray's model* of collaboration to deliberations concerning sustainable tourism in Indonesia and Thailand. It will examine stakeholder logic and strategy in attempting to coordinate three policy areas during the period 2005 - 2009: those relating to hotel-room occupancy, airline capacity and water pollution abatement. Relying on interviews with key participants the paper will analyze how stakeholders in both countries have attempted to pursue economic and ecological approaches to sustainability by combining these three. It also will examine why this effort has not yet been fully successful in either country.

Rebecca Roe

Azusa Pacific University

Chinese Art-making can Unify the Chinese Culture

Writing, of course, is the act of making a spoken language visual, by use of a systematic structure. This paper will examine what happens to a culture, specifically the Chinese culture, when the spoken language is codified into that visual system. While there are several spoken dialects in Chinese, consistency of the written, visible language seems to contribute to a unified culture, along with other cultural, visual artifacts. (This paper will

investigate two particular areas: consistency of civil service documents and the impact of both quantity and quality of Chinese books and records.)

Hyojin Song
University of New Mexico

Patterns of the Internet Usage and Related Factors with Internet Addiction of Korean Teenagers

Recently, there is growing concern about problematic Internet use in Korea, and whether this can lead to an addiction in teenagers. However, there is a lack of theoretical and empirical studies to support the prevention programs or strategies. The aim of this study is to examine the extent to which gender and other socio-environmental factors predict the addictive behavior of the Internet for Korean teenagers. A total of 255 middle and high school students were recruited because of their behaviors on the Internet and addiction. Chi-square and multiple regression analysis were used to recognize any differences in the relationships between severity of Internet addiction and a number of variables. The results show that the degree of Internet addiction was varied insignificantly according to gender. However, there are significant differences according to age, economic status, mainly using programs and average using time a day. Also, the results of multiple regression analysis show that the factors influencing the degree of Internet addiction were age, usage time, and economic status. Therefore, when an Internet addiction prevention program is developed, it should necessarily take into account for patterns in Internet usage according to those factors.

Roli Varma
University of New Mexico

The Making of Indian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in the United States

Foreign-born from India constitutes less than one percent of the total U.S. population, but they are highly concentrated in the U.S. science and engineering (S&E) workforce. In 2003, out of 3.3 million foreign-born scientists and engineers in the United States, 15.4 percent (515,000) were from India, followed by 9.7 percent (326,000) from China, 9.1 percent (304,000) from Philippines, and the remaining from a broad range of countries. Immigrants from India not only have become a significant part of the U.S. S&E workforce, they have also become the most dominant immigrant group in founding technology companies in the United States. Indian immigrant entrepreneurs are engaged in a process of converting their scientific ideas into innovations without being limited by financial resources, immigrant status, and race. Starting up a technology company requires more than just a brilliant scientific idea that can be converted into a successful product. Indian immigrant entrepreneurs must acquire venture capital, managerial skills, qualified scientists and engineers, extensive networks, marketing capabilities among other resources and details of starting up a technology company. I shall present what has contributed to their success.

Lihua Yang & G. Zhiyong Lan
Arizona State University

The Role of Scholars in Community Conflict in China: A Research Note from Two Case Studies

This article examines how scholars influence community conflict resolution in contemporary China and what makes their influences different. Through two case studies, the authors found that social capital rather than policy expertise, knowledge or information differentiates scholars' effectiveness in community conflict resolution. Scholars with high social capital are more effective in facilitating conflict resolution than scholars without social capital. A simple theoretical framework is developed on the basis of the findings from these cases.

Chris Yoon, Jenny Yau, Linda H. Chiang, *Azusa Pacific University*
Dick Tak-sang Yau, *Biola University*

Symposium: The Educational Reforms in East Asia

East Asia has harvested the economic growth during the 70s and 80's. It is believed that such growth is due to the stress of and attention paid to education. In this region, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan were named as little dragons. Entering into the 21st century, in order to keep competitive many educational reforms were taking place world wide as well as these countries. This symposium will share current educational reforms in Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan and generate discussions among audience.

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLAND STUDIES

Tony Payan

The University of Texas at El Paso

Alejandrina Barajas, *University of Arizona*

Violence and Gender at the Border

The U.S.-Mexico border has been a controversial site for many decades. After the signing and implementation of NAFTA realities and representations of this border were only complicated further. A reality that has been widely ignored, most noticeably by the authorities on the Mexican side of the border, has been that of violence and gender. While this would only add to the negative constructions of the U.S.-Mexico border, it is a reality that cannot be ignored. In this presentation I will analyze various representations of violence and gender at the border, focusing on the crosses that represent the *feminicide* that has been identified by Monárrez (YR) and other scholars. In addition, I will also incorporate the representations of this “malady” portrayed the playwright Victor Hugo Rascón Banda and Stella Pope Duarte’s *If I die in Juárez*.

Christian Bataillou, *Université de Perpignan Via Domitia*

Frontière et identité:

la récréation dans les Corbières de l’Ancienne Frontière franco-espagnole de 1259

A la fois coupure et couture, la notion de frontière a évolué depuis le XIXème siècle sous l’influence, au niveau mondial, de la libéralisation des échanges de biens et de services. Cette tendance a été renforcée par la création d’espaces d’échanges institutionnalisés comme l’ASEAN (1967), le Mercosur (1991) ou encore l’Union européenne au sein de laquelle le traité de Maastricht en donnant dès 1993 le droit de circuler et résider **librement dans la Communauté, a consacré officiellement la disparition des frontières. Pour autant, il faut** toujours « *un peu de terre pour poser une démocratie* » et si l’on veut bien considérer les territoires comme des espaces dotés d’une identité, le problème des limites se pose nécessairement. Nous nous proposons de présenter, à travers le cas de l’Ancienne Frontière dans les Corbières (sud de la France), quelques uns des mécanismes qui peuvent amener, de manière apparemment paradoxale, les acteurs d’un territoire à recréer une frontière disparue depuis plus de huit siècles.

Daniel Blasco-Franch, *University of Girona*

Jaume Guia i Julve, *University of Girona*

Lluís Pratts Planaguma, *University of Girona*

Determinación de clusters de productos turísticos con potencial de desarrollo en regiones transfronterizas: El caso de la frontera catalana-francesa

La actividad turística no siempre se rige por los límites administrativos del territorio. El trabajo que aquí se presenta analiza el caso de la región de Catalunya, en el noreste de España en la frontera con Francia. Un análisis en profundidad de sus actuales marcas de promoción turística con base territorial administrativa, arroja resultados interesantes sobre su posible nueva configuración a partir de criterios estrictamente de producto turístico. Por ejemplo, existen regiones con productos turísticos altamente sinérgicos en ambos lados de la frontera, que se podrían promocionar y comercializar como una misma marca o destino turístico transnacional. Así pues, el resultado de la investigación ofrece nuevas estrategias de comercialización turística, ya sea conjuntamente con nuevos territorios, o bien optimizando la configuración o fragmentación del territorio en marcas turísticas, a partir de la detección de productos turísticos, ya sea por acumulación de productos similares (clúster de especialización o temático), o bien por la complementariedad de éstos productos (clúster territorial).

Kileen Brooks Mitchell, *University of New Mexico*
David S. Henkel Jr., *University of New Mexico*

Environmental Protection in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region: An Analysis of Binational Collaboration

Since the formation of the International Boundary and Water Commission, Mexico and the United States have recognized the need for cooperative regional resource management in their borderlands. The 1983 La Paz Agreement and subsequent negotiations over the North American Free Trade Agreement in the early 1990s engendered binational initiatives to improve environmental health for the millions of residents living in the US-Mexico border region. This paper reviews binational collaboration in the central border region under the US-Mexico Environmental Program, providing the context for a case study on environmental education in New Mexico and Chihuahua. Drawing on a collaborative project between NGOs and local government entities conducted in 2007-08, the case study evaluates factors that contribute to success or failure of such efforts at the regional level.

Christopher Brown, *New Mexico State University*
Heather Nicol, *Trent University*
Ed Williams, *University of Arizona*
Don Alper, *Western Washington University*
Irasema Coronado, *The University of Texas at El Paso*
Victor Konrad, *Carleton University*
Jorge Salas Plata, *Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez*

Ideas toward a North American Environmental Research Agenda

For the last few decades, scholars have discussed the idea of a tri-national, North American research agenda that cuts across the juncture of science and policy. Castañeda (2001 and 2004) has been particularly focused on such a model, with interesting parallels being explored with the European experience and the European Union. Recent discussions with researchers at the Border Policy Research Institute at Western Washington University explored both bilateral comparative studies and a more holistic North American model. In this session, we bring together, U.S., Mexican, and Canadian scholars to continue this discussion of a trinational, North American research agenda focusing on environmental issues of importance to all three countries.

Christopher Brown, *New Mexico State University*
Irasema Coronado, *The University of Texas at El Paso*
Everett Egginton, *New Mexico State University*
Oscar Martínez, *University of Arizona*
Stephen Mumme, *Colorado State University*
Doug Nord, *Western Washington University*
Kathy Staudt, *The University of Texas at El Paso*

Challenges and Opportunities for International Studies and Research in North American University Environments

Reduced budgets, changes in upper administration, and competing priorities all pose challenges in supporting international research and teaching, all this occurring at a time when the global linkages that connect all parts of the world are becoming more evident and important. The global economic meltdown we are all experiencing at present drives this point home strongly. The purpose of this panel is to share experiences that faculty researchers and administrators face in advancing the “internationalization” of our universities, with the goal of coming up with some ideas on how to better advance this important mission.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, *University of Victoria*

Understanding Borders: A Model of Border Studies to Understand Globalization

Borderlands case studies are ideal locus to further our understanding of the local-global relationship. Borders and borderland studies scholars are also increasingly engaged in a debate on the possibility of a border model, or models, and of a border theory, or theories that would help us test how global-local interactions increasingly create socio-cultural patterns that impact localities. After a review and discussion of the rich social science discussions on such theoretical considerations that may help sharpen our understanding of borders, this chapter suggests a model helpful for our understanding of borders and borderlands, as well as of the functions of borders and borderlands. The seeds of my arguments are grounded in a variety of discussions and in the works of border scholars from a variety of social science disciplines. My contention, which differs from previous published works, is that the border and borderland region literatures suggest three fundamental foci of discussion that point to the competing roles of (1) market forces and trade flows, (2) policy activities of multiple levels of governments on adjacent borders, and (3) the specific civic and political culture of borderland communities, in understanding border agency and structure. This model of border studies is presented in the last part of this chapter; Examples will test how these analytical lenses point towards developing a model that delineates a constellation of variables along all three dimensions that delineate a new understanding of “glocalisation.”

Patrick Buckley, *Western Washington University*
John Belec, *University of the Fraser Valley*

Cascadia Reconsidered: Questioning Micro-Scale Cross-Border Integration in the Fraser Lowland

Studies of Cascadia cross-border region (CBR) have primarily utilized a macro level lens with a strong normative inflection assuming a desire by the region to emancipate itself from dominance by their respective nation-states. Little micro level investigation has been done to test this hypothesis, despite the recognition of ad hoc and episodic underpinnings of CBRs. This study focuses on a proposed power plant in the confined Fraser Lowland, which was to integrate resources and services. After an informal agreement collapsed, under grassroots opposition, two border cities found themselves ever more willing to appeal to geographically and organizationally more distant provincial/national political agents to support their case. Relying on an analysis of the public record and interviews, this paper explores how the micro scale relationship that emerges from this dispute fits into the discussion on CBRs and more importantly what this failed attempt tells us about Cascadia as whole.

Cuauhtémoc Calderón Villarreal, *El Colegio de la Frontera Norte*

Remesas y evolución del tipo de cambio real en México

En este trabajo se analiza el impacto macroeconómico de las remesas y de otros flujos de divisas sobre la evolución del tipo de cambio real. Como México devino en uno de los principales receptores mundiales de remesas, las remesas se convirtieron en una fuente importante de perturbaciones o de choques macroeconómicos exógenos. Y siguiendo a la literatura del Síndrome Holandés, el flujo de remesas traería consigo la apreciación del tipo de cambio real y con ello la reducción de la competitividad comercial de las exportaciones mexicanas, el incremento del déficit comercial y la caída del PIB. De modo que la apreciación del tipo real encarecería a los bienes manufacturados en México y abarataría a los bienes norteamericanos en términos de los bienes mexicanos. Varios autores consideran que esta apreciación del tipo de cambio trae consigo un “Dutch Disease Effect” en el país receptor de remesas Vargas-Silva (2006) y Bourdet y Falck (2006). Sin embargo es necesario subrayar que es posible que existan ciertas condiciones para que este efecto se cumpla. En el caso de que los países receptores de remesas, con cierto nivel de industrialización y exportadores de bienes manufacturados puede que entre en juego el llamado efecto movimiento de recursos estudiado por Corden y Neary (1982); pero

también este efecto se puede dar en el caso de ciertos los países no industrializados en la medida que domine el efecto gasto Corden y Neary (1982). En ambos casos como resultado de la entrada de las remesas en el país receptor de las mismas, se van a incrementar tanto los costos de producción como los precios de venta.

Kimberly Collins & Salvador Espinosa, *San Diego State University*

**Regional Development in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region:
Is this a Real Possibility or Just a Pipe Dream?**

Scholars who study the U.S.-Mexican border have been discussing the need for binational cooperation and development for many years. It is known that development on one side of the border impacts the other side and coordination is crucial to reaching a more sustainable development process. This paper proposes to discuss regional development in the California-Baja California border region. The questions to be explored include: What does regional development really mean in the context of the U.S.-Mexican border? Can the region be considered an economic region? If so, how does this translate into cooperative, sustainable development? Who sets the policy agenda regarding development in the region? Who should set the agenda? Is the system of public finance just too different to overcome for regional development to occur? This paper will take a broad stroke at these topics in order to take a more holistic approach to regional development in the U.S.-Mexican border region. The conclusions will contribute the overall conversation of North American development and how best to have the social, political, and financial regimes work together.

Terry Collins, *Arizona State University*

**The Measurement of Femicide:
Politicizing Women's Victimization on the U.S.-Mexican Border**

The measurement of violence against women has inevitably aroused passions and led to highly politicized positions that support or reject specific policies. These debates usually center on where to draw the line for legal sanctions on a continuum ranging from psychological threats to physical coercion, assault and, finally, murder. Thus, it might be thought that assessing the magnitude of femicide, or the deliberate murder of women because of their gender, would be unproblematic. Yet, such is not the case, particularly on the volatile U.S./Mexican border. In this paper, we point out how evaluating the magnitude of women's victimization in Ciudad Juarez over the past sixteen years has been politicized by both public officials, trying to avoid the issue, and activists looking for justice. In assessing the number and causes of the murders over this period, we draw on ten different sources, itemized by individual victim.

Willie Costley, *University of Arizona*

The Wall on the Web: Representing the U.S.-Mexico Border in the New Media

The U.S.-Mexico border has always been a space of tension through which various nativist discourses have been constructed through print media such as books, newspapers and pamphlets. Although nativism is still propagated through these traditional vehicles, the communications technology revolution has opened a space of new media, such as the internet and cable television networks, which according to Andrew Shapiro signal a potentially radical shift in the actors that control information, experience and resources. This investigation explores those characteristics of the new media that distinguish them from its more traditional forms according to the work of such theorists as Shapiro and Douglas Kellner. This study also investigates the effect of the new media to transform the propagation of nativist discourses through an analysis of who has the power to represent the border and to whom.

Tomás J. Cuevas Contreras
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

**Leadership Net Examination:
Mexican Chihuahua Northwest Tourism Border Region**

The Leadership is related with the efficiency and efficient organization structures. Tourism activity requires strong management support for construct net alliances. This kind of support guarantees a sustainable socioeconomic industry. The document explores the importance of competitive management for tourism destinations by Social Network Analysis because provides a different approach of leadership tourism phenomenon related with the Weber bureaucratic theory and the structural holes of Ronald Burt. This vision allows the potential of a touristic destination by collaboration strategies from actors and stakeholders of the hospitality and tourism industry. That allows acquiring vision of legitimism leadership on boundaries destinations like Mexican-US experience for a consistent tourism development. In the case of the northwest Chihuahua, concludes by identifying a legitimate stakeholder and provides a number of opportunities for further research into hospitality and tourism leadership concepts.

Eliseo Díaz González
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Crecimiento sostenido y productividad regional en México

Utilizando la metodología de la contabilidad del crecimiento económico, el modelo de crecimiento de Solow y empleando una función de producción de tipo Cobb-Douglas, en el presente estudio hacemos una primera aproximación al estudio de la productividad general de la economía mexicana luego de los cambios estructurales iniciados a partir del Tratado de Libre Comercio, aplicada al conjunto de las entidades federativas del país. Por una parte, durante el periodo de análisis se presenta desinversión de capital, estancamiento en la industria manufacturera, baja creación de empleos y proliferación de economía informal en diversos sectores económicos. Por la otra, un mercado laboral que registra pérdidas fuerza de trabajo debido a la migración internacional de los trabajadores mexicanos, que afecta cada vez a un mayor número de estados del país. Estos retrocesos se vinculan contradictoriamente con avances en la productividad que surgen por la incorporación a la producción de adaptaciones tecnológicas de tipo general hechas posible por la economía del conocimiento y el impulso a la demanda de importaciones promovida por la política monetaria de la última década. Estos factores se conjugan para crear una extraña situación de lento crecimiento económico con avances en innovación tecnológica lo que, a la postre, sugiere que tenderán a reducirse las posibilidades de que México pueda en el futuro alcanzar metas de crecimiento económico compatibles con su dinámica demográfica y el compromiso de incrementar el bienestar de la población.

P. Ethridge, *University of Texas—Pan American*
Rosalva Resédiz, *University of Texas—Pan American*

**Losing Individuality, Losing Identity:
An Exploratory Research on Federal Border Agents**

In securing our borders, the U.S. Federal Government has implemented measures which ensure the loyalty and patriotism of its employees. U.S. citizens employed by the Department of Homeland Security must sacrifice their civil liberties, for the sake of national security. How much of your identity and privacy should be compromised for your job and/or career? This exploratory research examines the policies which regulate agents' personal and public life and their negotiation of identity and individuality.

Thomas Evans, *Utah State University*

Santo Toribio: Martyr-Saint and Human-Trafficker

Santo Toribio died as a martyr of the *Cristero* Rebellion in 1929 and was made a saint in 2000. Sometime before his canonization, a folk following sprang up that centered upon his supernatural visitations helping stranded and dying migrants in the U.S./Mexican borderlands. This dichotomous nature allows his devotees to mix his historical, Church-sanctioned, and folk identities in innovative ways. Bolstered by his official status as a Roman Catholic saint, the Church allows his folk following to flourish, unlike *Jesus Malverde*, *Juan Soldado*, or other similar “border saints”. Many other factors, such as shrine location and the continuing flow of migrant workers back and forth across the border, have allowed his following to grow more and more every year.

Claudia Francom, *University of Arizona*

Inglés Sin Barreras: Un análisis de la mercadotecnia utilizada en los Estados Unidos

Se analiza el contenido visual y lingüístico de la mercadotecnia utilizada por la compañía Inglés Sin Barreras y Computación Sin Barreras, en los canales gratuitos de televisión en los Estados Unidos. Se detalla la relación existente entre los aparatos de estado y las ideologías individual y colectiva, reflejadas en los anuncios. Se propone que dichas campañas publicitarias reflejan en gran medida los estereotipos atribuidos a los hispanos, como el anuncio de la India María, el jornalero harto de trabajar, *etc.* Este material visual presenta un tipo de inmigrante incauto y sin educación, y vende la ideología de que al aprender inglés la persona tendrá acceso en la escala social norteamericana o mínimamente en su trabajo. Respecto al espacio público y privado, la mercadotecnia maneja dos dominios diferentes de lengua, en el público se habla el inglés; mientras que en el espacio privado se maneja el español.

Fatima Gallaire, Paris, France

Les frontières? Des maladies culturellement transmissibles

Bien que la libre circulation des biens et des personnes fasse partie des Droits de l'Homme dans de nombreuses démocraties, on assiste à un renforcement féroce des frontières entre le Nord et le Sud, notamment entre les pays d'Europe et ceux d'Afrique. Ces démarcations ne séparent pas seulement des territoires. Elles font surtout la différence entre le fort et le faible, le nanti et l'indigent, l'arrogant et le modeste, le bien portant et celui qui ne pourra jamais se payer de soins, le lettré et l'analphabète... Entre celui qui a conquis le présent et acheté l'avenir et celui qui ne possèdera jamais rien! Il est tragique de songer que le désespoir, tout comme la langue ou la façon de manger, peut très bien s'hériter! Les frontières aussi. Elles s'apprennent par le lait de la mère. Que peuvent entreprendre alors des peuples très tôt affaiblis pour s'affranchir de ce manque de perspectives dès la naissance et l'éternelle frustration des rêves jamais réalisés?

Alba Eritrea Gámez Vázquez, *Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur*

Border Interactions and Tourism Growth: The Case of Baja California Sur

Located south of US-Mexico border, the state of Baja California Sur (BCS) has traditionally been conceived as a borderland. For many Mexicans it is thought to be adjacent to the United States; in the US, its relative isolation, low population density and landscapes have made it one of the last frontiers. Ties between BCS the US have grown stronger in the last decade due to the rapid growth of mass-tourism and real estate sectors. Increased numbers of US residents travel for pleasure and/or to establish second homes continuing the trend set in northern Baja California. The success of the Los Cabos corridor, a narrow tract of land along the southernmost

tip of the peninsula, as one of the most dynamic tourist spaces in Mexico has been central to this trend. This paper analyzes the effects and perspectives of a tourism growth in BCS that has changed the demographic pattern and increased opportunities for the state but has also made it more vulnerable to negative external impacts, including environmental deterioration, intraregional economic disparities and social exclusion.

Andrea Garfinkel Castro, *Arizona State University*

Culturally-Relevant ‘Smart Growth’ on the U.S.-Mexico Border

The U.S.-Mexico border region is frequently described as “dynamic” and “complex” (Arreola & Curtis, 1993, 3-5; United States-Mexico Border Health Commission, 2003-205, n.p.) and a place where history has forged “a unique reality characterized by deep contrasts and asymmetries” (Lara, 2007, 2). The transition from a region of habitation by indigenous peoples to Spanish invasion and control to Mexican control to American control, habitation and exploitation results in a territory with multiple cultural heritages. Moving forward in planning and development of the region should reasonably include reflection on past values and practices. This work proposes to examine the many cultural heritages of the Arizona-Sonora border region and their implications to contemporary planning and development. In addition to examining past community and urban form, the contemporaneous considerations of this paper include culturally relevant forms of what is generally termed ‘smart growth’.

Ricardo Andrés Guzmán, *University of Arizona*

Constructing the People: Governmentality and Fictive Ethnicity in the XIX Century U.S. Frontier

The present essay explores the development of liberal governmentality in the United States during the late XIX century. Focusing on Frederick Jackson Turner’s writings on the frontier, it analyzes the ways in which they define particular forms of political and individual action as legitimately “American,” and the ways such models of action fit into the larger process of U.S. national formation. Using the work of Gareth Williams, Etienne Balibar, and Ernesto Laclau, it considers Turner’s texts as populist in the way in which they functioned to construct what Balibar calls “fictive ethnicity,” during a time when U.S. capitalism and its modern democracy were being consolidated. Paying attention to the construction of national identity tied to particular models of behavior will aid in exploring the roles which cultural texts play within the development of modern nation-states.

Kristen Hill Maher, *San Diego State University*

Place Identity and Inequality at the San Diego-Tijuana Border

The economies of neighboring cities San Diego and Tijuana are deeply interdependent, and yet many residents on the San Diegan side of the border imagine the relationship as much more asymmetric, even parasitic. Using photographs from the two cities as prompts for conversation in qualitative interviews, this study examines popular perceptions in San Diego. How do the kinds of representations in their discourse reflect and construct place identities? How do they reflect available ideological discourses being produced by the cities themselves, by business interests, and by the nationalist imaginary? This preliminary analysis shows a fairly strong nationalist and pro-business bent in the ways that residents of San Diego visualize the border city relationship. The dominant images of Tijuana were of a place marked by poverty, dirt, and disorder, with little to offer San Diego besides a cheap labor force. In contrast, San Diego was positioned as lawful, wealthy, and benevolent. This vision rendered invisible those aspects of the actual relationship between these cities that would challenge its fundamental premises.

Oscar F. Ibáñez, *Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez*

Water Conservation, Alternative Energy and the New Role of BECC/NADB

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), and the North American Development Bank (NADB) were created to address the environmental infrastructure deficit along the U.S.-Mexico border. This paper argues that after BECC and NADB first 15 years of operation focusing on water and wastewater infrastructure, the new environmental challenges along the border are leading the institutions to broaden their mandate and address water conservation and new energy alternatives, constituting a case of incremental institutional change with potential for a significant impact on the border environment.

Jorge Ibarra Salazar & Lida Sotro Cervantes
Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Is There Any Difference in Property Tax Collection by the Northern Border Influence? Evidence from Chihuahua Municipalities

Article 115 of the Mexican Constitution has been reformed in order to allow Mexican municipalities to improve its financial situation collecting own revenue sources. This reform makes it possible for municipalities in the same State to face a different fiscal institutional framework. This paper relates the institutional framework and regional characteristics with the collection of property tax. Border municipalities have experienced higher economic and demographic dynamics, as compared with the non-border municipalities, which has resulted in higher demand for public service and infrastructure. The basic hypothesis in this paper is that because of this additional demand for public services, and the possibility of adapting the institutional framework, border municipalities collect a higher amount of property tax as compared with the rest of non-border municipalities in the State of Chihuahua. In order to test this hypothesis we estimate several models using a panel of data for 67 municipalities over the annual period covering 1996-2002.

Akihiro Iwashita, *Hokkaido University*

A Two-Way Game between Centers and Locals: Dynamic toward the Border Solutions in Eurasia

A game for managing a border dispute is usually regulated by four players: governments of country X and Y and border regions of country X and Y. During the Cold War era, border regions had little power to influence governmental negotiations. However, post-Cold War empirical studies on border negotiations in Eurasia reveal a different aspect: the will and interests of each border region must be taken into consideration as a necessary condition for resolving disputes and moving cooperation ahead. The presenter shows how the two-way game between the four players could hinder or support governmental negotiations. Illustrating the Sino-Russian, the Indo-Pakistan and the Japan-Russian cases, a new theoretical framework for border management is revealed.

Aleksander Izotov, *University of Joensuu*

Local Discourses on Borders in Sortavala

The paper focuses on local identity formation in Sortavala (the Karelian Republic, Russian Federation), the town situated approximately 60 kilometres from the Finnish-Russian border. After the Second World War this area was annexed by the Soviet Union, and it turned into a closed border zone. In the late 1980s the border-crossing point Värtsilä-Niirala was opened for foreign economic actors and private visitors. The research aims to study how definitions “us” and “them” have been changing in Sortavala during the post-War decades and to analyse

how the suddenly changed role of the border correspond to a transformation of the boundaries between “us” and “them”. I argue that while in the Soviet era state border played symbolic role, the post-Soviet period in local identity formation experienced impact of cross-border interaction. The paper utilizes local newspaper material and documents from the National Archive of the Republic of Karelia.

Martin Klatt, *University of Southern Denmark*

Euroregions, Eurodistricts, EGTC's: Reconceptualizations of European Regions and Regional Transnational Governance? An Actor-Oriented Model of Regional Transnationalism

Cross-border regions (CBRs) are hype within Border Studies. Euroregions, Eurodistricts and more recently the linguistically almost incomprehensible European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) have become an established phenomenon at the European Union's internal and most of its external borders. Are we actually witnessing a regrouping and new definition of spatiality overcoming European borders, recreating 'natural' crossborder regions? The German regional scientist Peter Schmitt-Egner explains the phenomenon as transnational regionalism, where regional actors join across borders to create new regions as common *Handlungsräume* – action-spaces, a process which in the end will lead to a new spatial definition of region and regionalism disconnected from national borders and national administrative systems (Schmitt-Egner 1998, 2001). But do we actually witness the establishment of cross-border regions as a common action space (Schmitt-Egner), and if not (as I would suggest), how can we characterize emerging forms for regional, cross-border governance? Here, my paper will compare different existing models on cross-border regions' governance and evolve with a conclusion on the achieved, the limits and opportunities – based primarily on empiric evidence from different 'Euroregions' and EGTCs.

Gabriele Kohpahl, *University of California at Los Angeles*

Claiming U.S. Social Security Survivor Benefits: Mexican Women in El Paso

The paper looks at low-income Mexican women economic survival strategies in the US/Mexico border region between Texas and Chihuahua at different stages of their lives. The research in El Paso evaluates at the economic options of Mexican women and how they dealt with transnational families and marital relationships. Women were interviewed in El Paso, Texas while they had to stay in the United States for one month in order to remain eligible for US social security survivor benefits. Older interviewed women were grass widows. Their husbands had worked in the United States while women raised their children in Mexico. Middle-aged women usually had joined their husbands in the United States. However, interviewed women decided to return to Mexico while their husbands remained in the United States.

Victor Konrad, *Carleton University/BPRI*

Sustaining the Prosperity Partnership? Business, Binational Security Imperatives and the Search for Balance in Rebordering between Canada and the United States

As the border thickens between Canada and the US in the post-9/11 era, the imperative to sustain the prosperity partnership has been impacted differentially along the lengthy and complex boundary between the two countries. The challenge for business and government at all levels and scales has been to predict the impact of re-bordering on trade, and to develop policies to accommodate re-bordering practices more broadly in the Canada-US relationship. One of the approaches to this problem involves the anticipation of thresholds and breaking points in the re-bordering process. The paper outlines this approach with reference to the Pacific Northwest cross-border region, and the presentation offers a framework for sustaining trade in an era of heightened security.

Saida Latmani, Abdelmalek Essaadi University

**Frontières ouvertes, frontières fermées:
L'immigration maghrébine et les contraintes de la législation européenne**

La réflexion sur l'immigration a connu une grande évolution ces dernières années. Cette évolution va de pair avec les changements qui ont affecté la vie internationale. La mondialisation a rapproché les espaces et a dépassé les frontières pour atteindre le cœur des Etats. La crise financière et économique mondiale exacerbe les peurs des pays riches du nord notamment l'Europe de voir les étrangers les plus démunis émerger de plus en plus dans l'espace européen. Ceci signifie en clair, qu'un maximum d'obstacles sont entrain d'être dressés pour empêcher que le Vieux continent n'accueille « toute la misère du monde », selon le mot de l'ancien Premier ministre français Michel Rocard. D'abord favorables à une immigration « utilitaire » destinée à pourvoir les emplois dont les citoyens ne voulaient pas ou plus, les gouvernements européens ont alors tenté d'ordonner ou de ralentir ce flux. D'où une certaine cacophonie réglementaire, l'accueil des travailleurs migrants étant plus ouvert dans les pays du nord de l'Europe que dans ceux du sud. Partout, les regroupement familiaux sont rendus plus difficiles et exigent des conditions de ressources, de logement, voire de maîtrise de la langue. Les contrats d'intégration fleurissent avec pour objectif avoué de fermer le robinet de l'immigration clandestine.

Joseph J. Lea, San Diego State University-IV

Port of Entry Design, Location and Management and Corresponding Effects on Border Wait Times

Increasing integration among US / Mexico border cities continues to present new challenges to the border regions. Thousands of vehicles cross the border from Mexico into the US each day, with crossing numbers continuing to increase at many points of entry. These and other factors have resulted in increased wait times at many border crossings. Much has been written about the costs associated with long border waits, including lost revenues, work hours, and jobs, as well as negative effects on the environment. This research uses a detailed analysis of crossing data to examine the effect of layout, flow, signaling, processes, and management on wait times. The key role that location plays in the effectiveness of added crossing capacity is discussed, along with recommendations for improvement and further study.

Fabienne LeLoup & Sabine Duhamel
Faculté Universitaire de Mons, Académie Louvain

European Borders, Project Territory, and Joint Local Governance

Our paper is based on the observation that Europe's internal borders have been removed/phased out. When a border disappears, with the creation of an economic community, people's mobility and free movement of goods and services will increase on the one hand. On the other hand, a cross-border cooperation zone may be created or enhanced at the border itself and a cross-border area may be turned into a potential "project territory", often eligible for funding such as European Interreg programs. This kind of cooperation is driven by stakeholders from the private sector and public bodies from both sides of the border and on regional, national or European levels. Thus, specific cross-border cooperation creates promising scope for development, common objectives and initiates a process of cross-border territorial development. This process tends to a new way of governing: from a kind of coordination between public and political actors coming from each side of the border, towards joint local governance. New institutions and regulations are therefore required. Our paper will be based on the analysis of such a process on the French-Belgian border in the Hainaut and Flanders region. It will be illustrated by numerous case studies covered by our two Universities in the 15 years that they have been focussing on the area.

Chantal Lucero Vargas, *Poder Judicial de la Federación*

**Derechos fundamentales y libertades públicas de los extranjeros en España:
El fenómeno de la inmigración en el ordenamiento jurídico español**

La migración es un fenómeno que ha existido en todos los lugares y en todos los tiempos. El documento a presentar trata de los derechos fundamentales y libertades públicas de los extranjeros en España y cómo el fenómeno de la inmigración ha afectado el ordenamiento jurídico español en dichas materias. En una primera parte se plantea el fenómeno de la inmigración en el ámbito de las políticas de la Unión Europea para dar paso a cómo España ha recibido a esta población migrante y qué derechos fundamentales les otorga la propia Constitución, los cuales deber de ser interpretados por mandato constitucional de conformidad con la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos y con los tratados y acuerdos internacionales sobre las mismas materias ratificadas por España.

Donna Lybecker, *Idaho State University*
Stephen Mumme, *Colorado State University*
Osiris Gaona, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*

The CEC's Role in Transboundary Conservation along the U.S.-Mexico Border

The Commission for Environmental Cooperation has over the past 15 years carved out a distinctive and vital role in transboundary conservation of fauna and flora. This paper details that role through four case studies, detailing respectively with the Monarch Butterfly, Sonoran Pronghorn Antelope, migratory bats, and the San Pedro River basin. The paper concludes arguing that the CEC has and plays an important role in safeguarding binational and transboundary natural resources for the sustainable development of the border area and North American region.

Donna Lybecker, *Idaho State University*

Policies and Practices for the Conservation of Riparian Regions in Sonora

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

Emily Lyons, *Northern Arizona University*

America's National Parks: (Re)Producing Invisible Indian Borderlands

Abstract: America's national parks, products of Euro/androcentric notions about wilderness, land use, and land ownership, have throughout their history represented and reinforced agendas of capitalism and the American nation-state. More recently, the parks have become central in debates over environmental conservation, which also often have a Euro/androcentric framework. This combination of factors has contributed to complicated and frequently contentious relationships between the national park system and other federal agencies, and indigenous groups living near, or in some cases within, park boundaries. The result is what I term invisible

borderlands: liminal, largely unacknowledged spaces in which the inhabitants' identities as citizens, as landowners, as Indians, are always contested, in that they are informed by competing, often contradictory policies, agencies, and ideologies. In this paper I examine how these competing cultural conceptions of wilderness, nation, land use and ownership, and conservation have functioned historically and continue to function in the (re)production of Indian borderlands at the margins of American national parks.

Chuthatip Maneepong, *Airzona State University*

Quality Upgrading Through Informal Networking Mae Sot Border Town, Thailand

The Asian economic boom in the early 1990s increased export earnings of Thailand, including in the garment industry. This boom was associated with increases in production costs, especially labor costs, for small and medium sized factories, which led to the relocation of these factories from the Extended Bangkok Region to peripheral areas including border areas, to access inexpensive labor. The paper focuses on Mae Sot, bordering Myanmar. In line with national and regional development policy, government investment and policy measures focused on the establishment of a provincial federation of industry and increased vocational training courses in Mae Sot to increase local competitiveness. However, these conventional measures did not directly benefit these industries because of the unique characteristics of industry based on cross-border comparative advantage. My field data suggests cross-border informal networks, oriented to raw materials, labor and production technology, play a significant role in enabling the cluster to compete internationally. This paper assesses dynamics of the cross-border industrial cluster at Mae Sot. The discussion focuses on unique factors, involving vertical and horizontal industrial linkages and labor markets, specific to cross-border environments. The paper concludes with a discussion of the policy and research implications for quality upgrading of industry in border towns.

Christine Marston, *University of Northern Colorado*

After the ICE Raids: Immigration and Refugee Integration in Greeley, Colorado

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

Jorge Eduardo Mendoza, *El Colegio de la Frontera*

Local and Global Determinants of Labour Employment in the Mexican Maquiladora Industry

During the last five years the maquiladora industry of Mexico has seen a slowing of the rapid growth experienced during the nineties. The maquiladora expansion has been linked to U.S. foreign direct investment. Additionally, China has become a major receptor of U.S. investment for the production and export of manufacturing goods. The study estimates the impact of the industrial activity of the U.S. and China on

employment demand in the maquiladora industry of the northern border states of Mexico. Using data on industrial activity, real hourly wages and the real exchange rate as a proxy of Mexican competitiveness a bounds test cointegration analysis is developed. The results show that the variables affecting external demand have impacted the maquiladora employment trend negatively, while wage differentials and the exchange rate tend to encourage maquiladora activity.

T. Mark Montoya

Northern Arizona University

Of Belonging: Hyphenated Identities and the Citizenship Regime

Within borderlands, cultural differences often wane revealing areas that are themselves culturally distinct. And while border studies often emphasize the need to transgress conventional ways of “doing” area and cultural studies, the U.S.-Mexico borderlands continue to be an area where its inhabitants create a cultural space and, simultaneously, deny that space by figuratively and literally building walls. This paper examines this dilemma to contrast the citizenship regime with an alternative citizenship of belonging. I will first analyze challenges to the citizenship regime with specific emphasis on global flows of capital and information, global migrations, and the new realities of diaspora. Next, I will consider an alternative citizenship vis-à-vis Chicana/o studies to identify the numerous possibilities of belonging. The assumption is that Chicana/os, regardless of internal differences, have the potential to help link the United States and Mexico, and can potentially create a sense of belonging on and to the border.

Gabriela Moreno Álvarez

University of Arizona

Undocumented Spaces in the National Border Patrol Museum

In this project I examine several representations of the Border Patrol produced in the National Border Patrol Museum in El Paso, Texas, and how these are reproduced and in some instances re-articulated in everyday border life. While studying these representations, I demonstrate that through the use space, the Border Patrol has developed an entity of power that permeates throughout the border region and beyond, causing the perpetuation of these same representations and reinforcing or producing new ones such as: the undocumented immigrant. The reinforcement and production of these representations thus lead to additional acts of violence, prejudice and racism. This project has allowed me to view the issue from different perspectives and it has contributed to the study of the Border Patrol representations.

Carol Mueller

Arizona State University

The Measurement of Femicide: Politicizing Women’s Victimization on the U.S.-Mexican Border

The measurement of violence against women has inevitably aroused passions and led to highly politicized positions that support or reject specific policies. These debates usually center on where to draw the line for legal sanctions on a continuum ranging from psychological threats to physical coercion, assault and, finally, murder. Thus, it might be thought that assessing the magnitude of femicide, or the deliberate murder of women because of their gender, would be unproblematic. Yet, such is not the case, particularly on the volatile U.S./Mexican border. In this paper, we point out how evaluating the magnitude of women's victimization in Ciudad Juarez over the past sixteen years has been politicized by both public officials, trying to avoid the issue, and activists looking for justice. In assessing the number and causes of the murders over this period, we draw on ten different sources, itemized by individual victim.

Magali Muria

University of California at San Diego

**Transnational Territoriality:
Technologies of Discipline and Surveillance at the U.S.-Mexico Border**

In this paper I examine the implementation of a disciplinary regime established to regulate cross-border flows in the Tijuana-San Diego border. I focus on the cutting-edge technologies established to secure territorial control of the borderlands, by restricting people's mobility while facilitating investment and trade. These policies rely on physical, legal and virtual infrastructures enforced by a legal taxonomy that identifies and classifies borderlanders according to pre-established standards that determine each individual's spatial attributions. As such, they are part of the architecture of power that manages population, controls space, and subject border residents to constant surveillance. In my paper, I explain how, as vehicles of meaning, these control mechanisms influence and condition social and spatial relations in San Diego and Tijuana. They are also useful to explain contradictory trends of global de-territorialization and territorial segregation and to address the role states and borders play in a context of growing transnationalization, particularly regarding the relation between mobility and space.

Julie A. Murphy Erfani

Arizona State University

**Impunity and Political Economy:
Crime, Violence, and Neoliberalism in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands and Oaxaca**

This paper examines practices of crime, violence, and impunity in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands and Oaxaca within North America's neoliberal political economy. Drawing upon 2008 field research, the paper compares the practices, cultures, and political economies of violence and impunity in the borderlands and in Oaxaca. First, the paper explores crime and violence practiced in the borderlands by narco-traffickers engaged in hyper-commerce. Such hyper-commerce seeks commercial monopoly via control of transportation routes. Secondly, the paper examines violence and crimes practiced by Oaxaca's state government against indigenous town councils and against striking teachers. State government in Oaxaca seeks a monopoly of governmental control vis-à-vis indigenous people's assemblies. The idea is to wrest control over natural resources on communal lands governed by indigenous peoples' assemblies. Both Oaxaca's repressive state government and the border's drug cartels have pursued monopolies using violence with virtual impunity. This paper links such impunity to neoliberal cultural *doxa*.

Kym Neck

CYNY Graduate Center

**Don't Fence Us In: What Locals Have to Say about Immigration and Border Security in
Brownsville, Texas**

Within recent years, increasingly heated debates about immigration reform and border security have raged in U.S. politics, but along the U.S.-Mexico borderlands these arguments are more than political semantics. Property rights, businesses, and families are threatened by new policies and many U.S. borderland residents believe the government is denying them a voice. This paper examines the voices of the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas as they are expressed in editorials and letters to the editor in the local paper, the *Brownsville Herald*. Focusing on critical moments in the immigration and border security debate, such as the National Day of Action for Immigration Rights and the Border Fence Act, this paper asks if local borderland residents are contesting or accepting of the federal government's hegemonic ideology of "Security First" and how their interests in preserving local control and space are challenged by current immigration and border security policies.

Victor M. Ortiz
Northeastern Illinois University

**Pre- and Post-NAFTA Trends on the U.S.-Mexico Border:
A Regional Comparative Data Analysis**

U.S. border cities adjacent to Mexico have undergone dramatic changes in the last fifty years. Preliminary analysis of the data for the six border cities reflect four major trends in the last five decades: 1) persistent growth in the percentages of Latino residents; 2) increase in personal income, albeit slight, after years of decline, 3) an increase in the numbers and income of proprietors and 4) increasing disparity in the educational gaps among ethnic groups; The examination of these trends aims to help us understand the impact of the progressive economic integration of Mexico and the United States in the communities on the border. The proposed presentation examines the relationship among economic, educational, and ethnic transformations among McAllen, Brownsville, Laredo, El Paso, and San Diego. Data for these five cities is also examined in contrast with the overall trends in the country as well as five non-border cities in the south west. The presentation is based on data compiled from 1960 to 2005. The data sources are the U.S. Census and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparison of these cities, with each other, with national and regional figures (in terms of the region's major economies) will help us elucidate the complex nature of ongoing changes as a means to understand the nature and meaning of the international border as the economic integration of Mexico and the United States advances.

Raúl Pacheco Vega
University of British Columbia

Comparing Water Conservation across Borders: Bringing Wastewater Back into U.S. and Mexican Water Policies

The literature on cross-country water management has focused primarily on access to shared water resources. However, previous analyses have failed to account for polluted effluents. Wastewater is an important part of the hydrological cycle. Nevertheless, there is a dearth of social science studies of wastewater governance. In this paper, I compare models of wastewater governance in the US and Mexico, and assess similarities and differences. The paper concludes with an examination of potential avenues for cross-country learning.

Ramon Palau i Samuel
Universitat de Girona

Comportamiento etnocentrista de los consumidores transfronterizos del sur de Francia

El comercio al detalle en las zonas fronterizas ha movilizad, históricamente, a los consumidores fronterizos para buscar productos difíciles de localizar o que tenían precios más competitivos que en sus mercados locales. Actualmente en Europa, el desarrollo de la Unión Europea, que ha suprimido las barreras comerciales, eliminando controles fronterizos entre sus estados miembros e impulsado el euro como moneda única en la mayoría de los países comunitarios, ha facilitado las relaciones comerciales entre sus miembros. Sin embargo, la literatura académica advierte que en muchos países, europeos y no europeos, existen tendencias etnocentristas entre la población que afectan las actitudes y las intenciones en el comportamiento de compra de productos elaborados en países extranjeros (Rajshekhar et al 2005). Es por este motivo que el objetivo de esta investigación ha sido analizar el comportamiento etnocéntrico de 2.400 consumidores de la Unión Europea, específicamente consumidores franceses del Departamento de Pirineos Orientales que compran habitualmente en la zona comercial fronteriza con España, en la ciudad de Figueres (Catalunya), comparándolos con aquellos consumidores franceses de la misma procedencia que no son compradores habituales, mediante técnicas de medición Cetscale.

Jean W. Parcher & Laura Norman, U.S. Geological Survey

Binational Synthesis of Landscape Change along the U.S.-Mexico Border

Binational Land Use/Land Cover (LULC) datasets are compared to formulate a synthesis of land use change for major watersheds along the US-Mexico border as part of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Border Environmental Health Initiative (<http://borderhealth.cr.usgs.gov>). In collaboration with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, the USGS integrated each country's national level land use and land cover (LULC) datasets to create two cross-border temporal (1992 and 2001) Anderson level 1 classifications. The landscape change was computed as a percentage of total number of pixels of change for each land use and land cover class in the watershed. These results are being analyzed in combination with anthropogenic drivers along the US-Mexico. Trends can be used to predict future landscape changes, to monitor changes to water demands, and to statistically analyze landscape fragmentation.

Tony Payan, President-Elect and Conference Organizer
Sergio Peña, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Globalization, Borders and Quality of Life on the U.S.-Mexico Border

The paper will discuss how globalization has reshaped the spatial structure of cities world-wide forming a new transnational urban hierarchy of cities. Borders play a key role in the new transnational urban systems as part of a global network of production. The paper will address what are the impacts of the globalization process in the quality of life of border cities.

Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University

Canadian Dollars and Mexican Pesos: Currency Substitution in the NAFTA Borderlands

While the US public media has recently bemoaned the notion of alternate currency use in the United States, the practice dates back into the colonial period where Spanish pieces of eight were a common fixture of coinage and exchange in the British colonies. Today, this practice is part and parcel of the modern border retail landscape. We explore the contemporary use of alternate currencies in US border communities along the entire northern and southern frontiers. Specifically, we surveyed 1,525 US located firms in the summer and fall of 2005 to determine their rate of currency substitution. Utilizing the border as a confluence of heightened commercial interaction, we found through a stratified random phone survey that 56.3% (464/824) of firms located on the US side of the US-Canadian border accepted the Canadian dollar in retail transactions. On the southern frontier, 21.3% (149/701) of US located firms accepted the Mexican peso in retail transactions. On the northern border, several firms had accepted the Canadian dollar for "forever" or at least 100 years. On the southern border, one retailer had accepted the Mexican peso for 81 years. In this paper we empirically analyze the firm level decision to either engage in or reject the practice of currency substitution.

Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University
Juan C. Reyes & Baldomero García Jr., Texas A&M University

Looking Back Twenty-Three Years: An Analysis of Contributors and Contributions to the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* 1986 (Volume 1, Number 1) to 2008 (Volume 23, Number 2)

We review the contributors and contributions to the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* from the journal's inception in 1986 through volume 23, issue 2 (2008). In these 45 individual issues of the JBS, 418 authors have contributed 270 research papers. These authors are affiliated with 150 institutions in 25 countries. Additionally,

these authors write from 40 different disciplinary perspectives from Accounting to Urban Planning with Economics, Geography, Political Science and Sociology most heavily represented. Authorship in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* is relatively open to faculty of all ranks as well as graduate students where Professors (32.1%), Associate Professors (23.8%), Assistant Professors (19.6%), Researchers (all levels, 10.2%), and Graduate students (8.8%) have contributed the bulk of all articles. While the journal has made a concerted effort to publish papers concerning borders on every continent (with the exception of Australia), articles that are geographically focused on North American borders make up more than 72% of published manuscripts.

Les Powner
Keele University

Bandidos, Buccaneers, Ballads, and the Border

Using the U.S.-Mexican border as an example, my paper will explore the process by Borderland encounters create traumas which form the basis for historical narrative. These narratives then provide the material for cultural artifacts that establish and feed the cultural memories of specific groups. These cultural memories exert influence on contemporary political, economic and ethnic issues. The period of 1821 – 1848 was time when the US-Mexican border generated the shared traumas that laid the foundations for the current interactions between the two Republics and laid the foundations for the debate about the place of Hispanic culture within the United States. My presentation will outline the process of my research to date and explain the methods of cultural analysis that I am employing.

Robert A. Rebuck
New Mexico State University

An Examination of the Theory of Borderlands Studies: A Case Study of Twin Cities along the North American Common Borders

With many parts of the world moving towards cooperation and/or economic/political integration, border and border regions are constantly changing due to the progression of globalization. These regions are becoming ever more prevalent as places of interactions between neighboring states. Due to this, many questions arise as to how and what kind of interactions are occurring along these borders and border regions. Recently, an interdisciplinary theory has been put forth by Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly that attempts to tackle the complexity of border regions and their operation. My research applies Brunet-Jailly's model to two border twin-city study sites, the San Diego/Tijuana region along the United States/Mexico border and the Blaine/White Rock region along the United States/Canada border. Ultimately, my findings are to be compared to those of other researchers who have used the same model to determine if the theory is viable and useful in future research of border regions.

Belinda Roman
Palo Alto College

Can Complex System Analysis Be Used to Model Cultural Evolution in the Mexico-U.S. Borderlands?

Can complex system analysis be used to model cultural evolution in the Mexico-U.S. Borderlands? The tools of complex systems include network analysis and computer-based simulations of worlds designed to recreate the past and consider possible future outcomes of the interactions between individuals in a given context. This paper presents recent research into one modeling project designed to study the emergence of the Hispanic culture in the Mexico-U.S. borderlands.

Agustín Sáñez Pérez, Norma García Leos, & Lya Margarita Niño Contreras
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Transmigración laboral urbana y estructuración social en Mexicali, Baja California

Un contingente variable aunque significativo de fuerza de trabajo mexicana se desplaza continuamente desde una ubicación urbana-fronteriza hacia un conjunto de destinos geográficos en el suroeste norteamericano. Este grupo social participa en actividades predominantemente agrícolas (en proporción aproximada de cuarenta por ciento) aunque no exclusivamente, pues su presencia se distribuye en una gama de servicios y comercio. Desde una perspectiva de *estructuración social*, puede decirse que el acceso de este grupo a mercados laborales en los que su desempeño se cotiza por encima de las remuneraciones en ocupaciones equivalentes en México, podría impulsar un posicionamiento social en el que surgieran amplios contrastes socioculturales al interior de los grupos de ingreso. Sin embargo, tal estructuración adquiere matices particulares, tomando en cuenta que se contrarresta con una serie de restricciones en materia de incertidumbre laboral, movilidad, estacionalidad y seguridad social. Todo ello conduce a un proceso *sui géneris* en el que su perfil socioeconómico y nivel de vida no se desplazan hacia peldaños privilegiados de la escala social.

James W. Scott, University of Joensuu

Civil Society as an Agent in Cross-Border Regionalization

This session will discuss patterns of local and regional cross-border cooperation in Europe as developed by civil society actors. The focus is on the external borders of the EU which are regulated by the EU's so-called Schengen regime. One of the assumptions behind the research that will be presented here is that civil society reflects local concerns, anxieties and attitudes towards borders and neighbours. Based on several case studies, we will show how gradual processes of region-building are taking place despite a number of exclusionary tendencies underlying EU policies and the creation of a "Schengen-space".

This paper will summarize results of the EUDIMENSIONS project, financed by the European Union, and which has studied the role of civil society organizations in promoting cross-border co-operation. This presentation will conceptualize civil society actors as important agents in developing "new" borderlands at the European Union's external boundaries. In several cases, civil society has helped build up social infrastructures (including health and education services) as well as enhance a sense of transnational "regionness". This is significant due to the fact that, for a number of reasons, state and regional bodies generally have contributed little to the improvement of cross-border co-operation.

Joan Solé, Jaume Guia i Jaume, & Germà Coenders
University of Girona

The Role of Relational Networks in the Development of Complex Cross-Border Tourism Products: The Case of the Cathar Route in Catalonia and L'Ariège across the French-Spanish Border

The paper analyses the creation of a walking tourism route in Catalonia and Ariège across the French-Spanish border. The research is approached from the perspective of entrepreneurship theory and social network analysis. A network approach of entrepreneurship states that the evolution of the venture from the idea to their consolidation as a business goes through several stages where the structure of the networks and the content of ties varies. The paper tracks the evolution of the structure of the relational networks and the contents of ties within each region and across the border at different moments in the period 1992-2006, involving municipalities, regional bodies and business owners and entrepreneurs. The results show the non-linearity of the evolution of the network and the main factors that enhance or hinder the progress, with particular focus on the impacts of the border in the development of the product.

Kathy Staudt, *The University of Texas at El Paso*

The Continuing Militarization of Higher Education: Border Security Initiatives

U.S. higher education institutions are shaped, in part, by federal policies and programs, especially research funding initiatives. Private, elite, and public flagship institutions have long bid for and acquired Department of Defense and related military research funding. The Department of Homeland Security, growth of border security funding, and institutionalization of diversity agendas to recruit the next generation of security and intelligence personnel have given rise not only to new sources of research funding, but also to curricular changes designed to establish intelligence and security programs and courses. Research proposals are sought for a wide range of topics, from analyses of trends on the growth in funding, earmarking versus competitive awards, and the spread of higher education grant recipients, to higher education case studies, curricular changes, and/or comparative cases of process and outcomes in higher education militarization. Proposals that draw on parallels with nation states besides the U.S. are also welcome (i.e. Cold War era Eastern Europe). Conceptual and theoretical inspirations for this call come from Ike's parting words of warning about the military-industrial complex, Theodore Lowi's "Iron Triangle," and Philip O. Selznick's analysis of co-optation among land-grant universities, the Farm Bureau, and USDA.

David Stea, *Center for Global Justice, Mexico*

Language, landscape and Borders

Colonized indigenous peoples exist in a "quasi-border" relationship with their colonizers and frequently with each other, in various ways. Colonizers often drew borders as straight lines on a map, but many borders (e.g. Texas-Mexico, Ontario-New York) follow distinctive landscape features: rivers, canyons, mountain ranges, etc. Members of what once was the same cultural group may thus have been separated for a century or more by political borders which are penetrable to varying extents: in some cases the people on one side for various reasons *cannot* cross over to the other and, if landscape defines the border, *may* not get a view from the other side. A given landscape feature *may* then have two different "proper" names in two different languages...and *perhaps* even different generic names. This presentation, inspired by and drawing upon the "Landscape and Language" workshop held in the Navajo Nation in late 2008, explores those possibilities.

María Socorro Tabuenca Córdoba, *The University of Texas at El Paso*

Transnationalism and Femicide: A Reading of "Bordertown"

The paper will elaborate on how the problem of femicide in Juarez has impacted the international arena and how this phenomenon has drawn the attention of diverse artists, journalists, filmmakers, writers, etc. In the essay I will elaborate on how the film "Bordertown" by Gregory Nava has represented the problem and how his theory of transnationalism is the axis of the film. I am interested in observing how culture, ethnicity, nationality, and space are representing in the film.

Lawrence D. Taylor, *El Colegio de la Frontera Norte*

Some Notable Cross-Boundary 'Kidnappings' along the U.S.-Mexico Border and their Impact on Bilateral Relations: An Historical Perspective

The paper examines three notable instances of cross-boundary "kidnappings" which occurred in towns along the U.S.-Mexico border during the early decades of the twentieth century, which embittered relations between the two countries during the periods in which they occurred. The first of these involved the arrest, in June 1906, of Juan Morales in the vicinity of Tecate, B.C., by the American Chinese inspector W.A. Hutchins on the accusation of

having participated in the smuggling of Chinese laborers across the border, and of the latter's subsequent detention, in turn, by José Delgado, the town's *gendarme*, when Hutchins attempted to conduct Morales across the line to be tried in the U.S. The second incident involved the kidnapping, in July 1907, of the Magonista rebel Manuel Sarabia, when the Mexican consul in Douglas, acting in collaboration with the Arizona Rangers and the local police, arranged to have him spirited across the line and handed over to Colonel Emilio Kosterlitsky and the Sonoran rurales. Through the timely intervention of labor activist "Mother" Jones, who spearheaded a press and governmental campaign in protest of this act, the Díaz government was eventually induced into returning Sarabia to Arizona. The third episode, in late September 1921, involved the kidnapping of "Little Phil" Alguin, accused of having killed a Los Angeles police detective, in Ciudad Juárez by the American soldier of fortune Sam Dreben and a group of fellow conspirators.

Char Ullman

The University of Texas at El Paso

**Consuming English and the Nation:
Identities, Ideologies, and the Peculiar Impact of *Inglés Sin Barreras***

Promising no less than democratic participation in the United States to Spanish-speaking transmigrants, the English-language program *Inglés Sin Barreras* commodifies language and national belonging in powerful ways. Consisting of 12 books, DVDs, and CDs, *Inglés Sin Barreras* presents basic English to adults. It is also the most advertised commodity on Spanish-language TV; more advertised in fact, than Coca-Cola or McDonald's. Commercials for the program air every 15 minutes from dawn until dusk on both Univision and Telemundo. It retails for up to \$3,000, and most people buy it at 21 percent interest. This paper puts ideologies from the program itself into conversation with ethnographic data from migrants who have consumed parts of the program. *Inglés Sin Barreras* is a commodity that mystifies the inequitable power relations among stake holders, presenting itself as a solution to the problem of migrant struggles, which is defined neatly, and individualistically, as a lack of linguistic acumen. This paper explores new linkages between theories of consumption and language ideology.

Prescott Vandervoet, *University of Arizona*

Christopher A. Scott, *University of Arizona*

James Callegary, *United States Geological Survey*

Sharon Megdal, *University of Arizona*

**The Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program—Arizona:
A Case Study of Binational Cooperation**

Groundwater is administered distinctly in Mexico and the United States. The centralized authority and regulation of water resources in Mexico leave little room for state- or local-level decision-making. In the United States, federal agencies minimally administer groundwater extraction. In contrast, groundwater exploitation by local (private or public) users is regulated by state authorities. How do these asymmetrical regulatory systems interact, and what impediments lie in the way of binational cooperation? The U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Act of 2006 authorized the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to consult and cooperate with border states and appropriate entities in Mexico, amongst others, to *systematically assess transboundary aquifers*. On the Arizona-Sonora border, the Santa Cruz and San Pedro aquifers were identified in the Act and are in the process of binational priority setting. Using the Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program- Arizona (TAAP-AZ) as a case study, this paper will address transboundary asymmetries in groundwater management and aquifer assessment. It will also highlight cooperation and challenges related to binational collaborations.

María Ruth Vargas Leyva, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

**Responsabilidad social empresarial:
Corporativos y plantas de productos médicos en Tijuana**

La Responsabilidad Social Empresarial es una práctica reciente en la industria maquiladora de indumentaria y calzado, donde se han desarrollado códigos de conducta e informes de transparencia para estos sectores. Análisis de la RSE en cinco empresas del sector de productos médicos en la ciudad de Tijuana: Alaris, Tyco, Smith, NPA y Orthopedics. El trabajo identifica las acciones de RSE desde la visión de un grupo de ingenieros en cada empresa. Los resultados indican no familiaridad con normas, herramientas y estándares vinculados a la RSE; ausencia de programas de voluntariado corporativo, así como ausencia de fundaciones promovidas por las empresas. Acciones hacia los empleados y el ambiente que se limitan a las demandas por ley, así como aquellas promovidas por iniciativa del cluster de productos médicos, entre ellos la calidad de vida laboral y la protección del medio ambiente. En general se identifica la presencia de Códigos de ética y reportes sociales en el marco de los corporativos, asumiendo compromisos muy básicos que no llegan al nivel mínimo establecido por la Organización Internacional del Trabajo, con escaso impacto en las plantas locales, sin ser un mecanismo eficaz para el desarrollo regional, ya que el impacto económico y ambiental predominan sobre el impacto social. Estos resultados se relacionan con el compromiso social de la empresa hacia la comunidad local, con el con el desarrollo de las comunidades locales y con la sustentabilidad de las empresas en el tiempo.

Javier Ventura Urbina, *Instituto Tecnológico de Ciudad Juárez*

Dealing with English Language Exposure on the Borderlands

The latest innovation in the border school classroom has included a bilingual education format with three main branches: all the classes in English, English classes in English, and bilingual English-Spanish classes. One hour for English classes in every single day of the week going from Monday to Friday becomes an innovation border format for teaching English. In such way, some English students are forced by a constant work to learn English. Further, the bilingual English classes become a focus by American border colleges for teaching English to beginning students even in the US border side states. Indeed, that single detail toward the English language: of the student understanding spoken English in the classes, is the main focus for how bilingual education can be taught in the Border States. The combining factor includes the other detail of when to change the class toward an all English class. Therefore, in this stage and in the long run environment, the bilingual student obtains the language edge over other students who speak a single language. Finally, the paper explains the best approach when working with bilingual education in the Border States according to the available data gathered from several border schools.

Jamie Wilson
University of Arizona

Reclaiming the Frontier in *National Geographic* and *Backpacker* Magazines

In this project I examine the visual re-construction of the U.S.-Mexico border as a frontier in the articles “Our Wall” by Charles Bowden and “Wildest Park in America” by Annette McGivney in the magazines *National Geographic* and *Backpacker* respectively. By deconstructing the visual and written discourse, I determine that the authors create a visual image of the border as a dangerous frontier space that needs to be protected and reclaimed, and therefore participate in a broader discourse that advocates for increased militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border. In this study I also analyze how Bowden and McGivney create a visual dichotomy that projects the border as a division between pure and impure spaces. Per this analysis I reveal that the re-construction of the border as a frontier re-casts the discourse of Manifest Destiny which implies the extermination of those that obstruct the explorers’ advance.

Krzysztof Wojciechowski
Collegium Polonicum, Słubice

Migration and Symbols: Psychological Aspects of Migration Movements in the Polish-German Border Region after the Accession to the Schengen Convention

This paper addresses the situation in the above mentioned region after the abolishment of border control on December 21st 2007. It analyses, to what extent this symbolic act influenced the widening of life activity areas of Germans from Frankfurt and Poles from Słubice. The paper will quote statistics, describe migration types and – based on interviews – migration motivations. A prognosis for possible future development in the context of changes in Central Eastern Europe shall be presented.

David W. Yoskowitz
Texas A&M University

**Canadian Dollars and Mexican Pesos:
Currency Substitution in the NAFTA Borderlands**

While the US public media has recently bemoaned the notion of alternate currency use in the United States, the practice dates back into the colonial period where Spanish pieces of eight were a common fixture of coinage and exchange in the British colonies. Today, this practice is part and parcel of the modern border retail landscape. We explore the contemporary use of alternate currencies in US border communities along the entire northern and southern frontiers. Specifically, we surveyed 1,525 US located firms in the summer and fall of 2005 to determine their rate of currency substitution. Utilizing the border as a confluence of heightened commercial interaction, we found through a stratified random phone survey that 56.3% (464/824) of firms located on the US side of the US-Canadian border accepted the Canadian dollar in retail transactions. On the southern frontier, 21.3% (149/701) of US located firms accepted the Mexican peso in retail transactions. On the northern border, several firms had accepted the Canadian dollar for “forever” or at least 100 years. On the southern border, one retailer had accepted the Mexican peso for 81 years. In this paper we empirically analyze the firm level decision to either engage in or reject the practice of currency substitution.

Isabel Zizalra Hernández, Universitat de Girona
Tomás J. Cuevas Contreras, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Jaume Guia i Julve, Universitat de Girona

**Tourism Border Complexity:
A Conceptual Model for Development of Mexican-U.S. Destinations by Nets**

Tourism is a complex socioeconomic activity, and is more in the boundaries zone, because the contextualization is different of the rest of their particular countries. Now a day the tourism activity reflects the importance of the share market on the borderlines. Therefore, it is necessary for tourism managers to identify the high benefits of destination with an interdependence offer. The manuscript refers political boundaries, interdependency, power, marketing, and transboundary collaboration premises, from Timothy, and Nye major authors, that provides an overview of the implication of the border complexity concept for the management of destination in the tourism activity. It discusses aspects of the continuing evolution and outlines the contents of boundary opportunities, providing a conceptual model for development cross border tourism destination by nets. It concludes by identifying win-win opportunities in favor of actors and stakeholders for further research into cross border tourism concepts.

Leslie Alm & Ross Burkhart, *Boise State University*

**Scientists, Environmental Policymaking and the Concept of Objectivity:
A Canada-United States Perspective**

Brian L. Silvers asserts that scientists are part of the society in which they live. Accepting this thesis, this paper argues that there is much to learn about the Canadian-American relationship by comparing the experiences of Canadian and American scientists. Particular attention will be paid to the ways in which scientists in the two countries contribute to the development of environmental policy.

Barrie, Doreen, *University of Calgary*

Alberta Tar Sands: The World's Last Remaining Oil Field

Tar Sands activity has considerable impact upon water supplies in the vicinity. But the government's attitude toward the tar sands is linked to its historically defensive attitude toward natural resources, especially oil and gas. The paper will argue that preoccupation with those resources prompts the government to ignore the water issues.

Beran, Carol

**Singing, Crying, Chirping, Bellowing: Sounds of Race, Class and Gender in
Margaret Laurence's *A Bird in the House***

The character of Vanessa, the narrator of this book of linked short stories, identifies her childhood self as "a professional listener . . . behind a veil of camouflaged silence." The paper will argue that the sounds Vanessa hears add complexity to her discoveries by pointing to underlying issues of race, class and gender. Understanding this point leads to the realization that her final epiphany is more complex and satisfying than the usual reading.

Jamie Caton, *Canadian Consulate in Denver*

Don Alper, *Western Washington University*

Kevin Cook, *Canadian Consulate in Seattle University*

Representative of the Mexican Consulate General in Los Angeles

North American Borderlands: Is North So Different from South?

This **panel** will help to prepare for the 2009 biennial ACSUS conference in San Diego by studying ways in which studies of the Canadian and Mexican borders with the United States might be compared, contrasted and moved forward together.

C. E. S. Franks, *Queens University*

A Question of Confidence: the Life and Death of Government and Parliament in Canada

This paper explores the implications of the political events that rocked the Canadian Parliament in November and December, 2008. These events culminated in the agreement of the Governor General to Prime Minister Harper's request to prorogue Parliament. The paper examines whether this decision broke new ground, what

would have happened if the Governor General had denied the request, and how the decision has played itself out. .

Andrew F. Johnson, *Bishop's University*

A New Era in Sustaining Minority Rights: CEDEC's and Anglophone Capacity in Building in Quebec

Unemployment in Canada traditionally affects minority language groups particularly hard. In the past decade, the government has shifted from providing direct financial assistance to the unemployed to attempts to revitalize regional minority language groups through self-help programs. This paper will study how well these new Regional Community Economic Development and Employability Committees have served the English speakers of Quebec.

Christopher Kirkey, *State University of New York at Plattsburgh*

Jamie Caton, *Canadian Consulate in Denver*

Kevin Cook, *Canadian Consulate in Seattle University*

William Schalliel, *University of Western Georgia*

This **panel** will examine various formal methods to mentor new Canadianists in the United States. Christopher Kirkey will present on the CONNECT program and national outreach from the Center for the Study of Canada at SUNY Plattsburgh. Caton and Cook will review similar mentoring programs in the regions under the jurisdiction of their consulates.

Fr. Thomas Murphy, S.J., *Seattle University---Seattle Washington*

Queensland, British Columbia and New Zealand React to the United States: British Colonial Perspectives on the Emerging United States, 1869-1870

William Gladstone's British reform ministry coincided with the American Reconstruction era. Gladstonian policies instilled fear in Britain's colonies of the mother country abandonment. Thus colonists studied the example of that former British colony, the United States. In the years 1869 and 1870, Queenslanders, British Columbians and New Zealanders all had encounters with Americans that illuminated their feelings.

Rita Ross, *University of California at Berkeley*

Evangeline in Arcadia and Louisiana: Literature, Folklore and Fakelore

This paper confronts the myth of Evangeline. She has served as a role model for Acadians themselves, for Cajuns, and even for tourists. However, she still needs study from a folklorist's perspective. How much of Longfellow's poem is rooted in earlier folklore? What is her oral ancestry? How did her legend continue to change AFTER Longfellow's poem? How much of her legend came from "fakelore," a doubtful attempt to link Evangeline to Louisiana?

Nora Foster Stovel, *University of Alberta*

As an Indian She was a Dead Loss: Piquette Tonnerre in Margaret Laurence's Manawaka Cycle

It has still not been determined whether Margaret Laurence (1926-1987) was aboriginal or not, or whether she may have had aboriginal ancestry without knowing that. It is clear, however, that Laurence wrote passionately about aboriginal peoples in both her African and Canadian works. In the five books of her Manawaka cycle,

Laurence created the character of Piquette Tonnerre, who also appears in the short story “The Loons.” This paper will study Piquette as an example of whether Laurence produced racist or anti-racist literature.

Lawrence Taylor, *Colegio de la Frontera Norte*

Pioneer Efforts in Long Distance Electrical Transmission and National Power Grid Planning

Three noted electrical engineers---David Cass Beggs, Richard L. Hearn and Donald M. Stevens---contributed to the creation of Canada;s national power grid during the period 1950-1970. What technical and economic problems threatened their dream? The paper argues that great obstacles were overcome by the end of this period through Canada’s input from similar projects in other nations, particularly Sweden, the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

Ian Urquhart, *University of Alberta*

Between the Sands and a Hard Place: Aboriginal Peoples and the Tar Sands

This paper considers the impact of oil extraction on the tar sands on the aboriginal peoples who live on the land under which the tar sands are found. Their response to the industrialization of their boreal forest is not spoken with one voice.

Robert Marshall Wells, Kelsey Liddle & Julie Olds, *Pacific Lutheran University*

PANEL: “Illicit Exchanges: Canada, the U.S. and Crime”

This **panel** will study a paradox: an overall decline in Canada’s crime rate has been accompanied by rising rates of violent crime, gang activity and the prevalence of guns in the commission of crimes. Can the root causes of these crimes be traced to the United States? The panelists will examine the impact of cross border crime gangs upon Western Canada.

CHICANO STUDIES & LAND GRANTS

Aileen Lucerno

Metropolitan State College of Denver

Arturo Archuleta

Executive Director, Mexicano Land and Education Conservation Trust

Getting Federal Government Support for Land Recovery: Challenges and Opportunities

Presentation discusses the current federal proposal developed by the New Mexico Land Grant Council / Consejo regarding remedies for past injustices against land grant heirs regarding the loss of land. Options include the return of former common lands now under federal control, establishment of a federal commission on land grants to recommend the distribution of lands, establish a federal trust fund to compensate land grant communities, and recommendations for changes in policy regarding federal land management practices. Discussion will include analysis regarding opportunities for community land grants resulting from the change in administration after the 2008 presidential election.

Jacobo Baca

University of New Mexico

Dispossession and the New Deal: New Mexico Land Grants in the Age of Roosevelt

The New Deal marked the unprecedented interest of the federal government in the daily lives of Americans across the US. From 1934-1935, teams of economists, rural sociologists and cultural anthropologists designed so called human dependency surveys that when executed shifted the polemic perceptions of the Pueblos and Hispano communities of Northern New Mexico. Reports derived from this mass information gathering challenged descriptions of northern New Mexico as either the wistful land of mañana or a land of abject poverty and cultural decay and stated that the poverty did not result from variations in human aptitude but rather from the deterioration of resources in the area. Over the next two years, federal, state, and local authorities quarreled over how best to aid these ancient villages. Formerly competitive federal agencies united to form a committee that would ostensibly utilize the reports of various federal programs and create recommendations on possible options to remedy the privations of north and central villages. Bureaucrats ignored the lessons of the dependency surveys that affirmed the link between culture and environment and employed these studies to continue the dispossession of traditional lands from some of New Mexico's oldest communities.

David Correia

University of Southern Maine

The Hijuelas of Tierra Amarilla: Law and Property in the Adjudication of Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in New Mexico

In October of 1964, an organization calling itself the Corporacion de Abiquiu, Merced de Tierra Amarilla asserted legal and political authority over the 600,000 acre Tierra Amarilla Land Grant, a community grant distributed to local petitioners by Mexico in 1832. The Corporacion asserted local autonomy in the adjudication of all property disputes within the grant and rejected the authority of US Courts to adjudicate its claims to the grant. Following the U.S.-Mexican War, all Spanish and Mexican property claims were adjudicated by US courts and administrators. Through the late 19th and early 20th century, a series of Congressional and federal court decisions converted the Tierra Amarilla grant from a community land grant to a private land claim. In both the legal decisions that established private property rights to the grant and the common property claims of the Corporacion, the conflict pivoted on a unique set of Spanish and, later, Mexican property documents called hijuelas. This paper traces the property conflicts in Tierra Amarilla by examining the general use and particular history of these unique property documents and the way they figure into legal interpretations and performances

of property that together constitute the various and ongoing struggles over property in Tierra Amarilla.

Jesus Covarrubias
San Jose City College

Viva La Onda Chicana: Diverse Influences in Chicano Music

This paper examines the many influences in contemporary Chicano music. It is common to hear Chicano bands play rancheras, cumbias, banda, etc., plus rock and roll, soul, r & b, country and more. Music from the band the Niteliteros will be used as an example of how and why a Chicano band plays many types of music for its audience.

LM Garcia y Griego
University of New Mexico

Current and Future Challenges of New Mexico Land Grants: Land Recovery, Economic Development, and Land Management

With the support of the Interim Committee on Land Grants of the New Mexico State Legislature, the approximately 30 active community land grants in the state have undergone important changes since 2004. This paper reviews the consequences of these changes, ongoing trends, and challenges for the future. Land grants now have authority as political subdivisions of the state, acquired legislative support for capital development, undertaken forest and riparian restoration projects, and initiated the most significant process of land recovery in several decades. Several have also begun to develop economic development projects for their communities. The challenge for the future is reviewing and revamping age-old practices of land management in order to become better custodians of the common lands that they have recovered.

Crystal Gonzales
University of St. Thomas

Alone in America: A Comparison of Disrupted Families in the African-American and U S Latino Communities

Latinos have a long-standing presence in the United States and their population is projected to increase. If this trend continues, Latinos will be the largest minority group in the near future. Therefore, more attention should be given and research conducted to understand the complexities Latino families face and the impact they will have on our country's future stability. The attempt of this paper is to examine how the United States deportation process disrupts particularly during the 19th and early 20th century. The methodology used for this paper will be based on an analysis of available data that presents qualitative and quantitative studies. While both ethnic groups have experienced family disruption in different ways, the social, psychological, and economic costs are the same.

Louis M. Holscher
San Jose State University

Chicano Music in New Mexico: A History of Recordings

This paper provides a brief history of Chicano record companies, singers and musicians in New Mexico. The paper discusses the development of an independent recording industry with its center in Albuquerque, and the many types of music recorded by Chicanos over the past fifty years.

Aileen F. Lucero, *Metropolitan State College of Denver*
Jerry O'Donnell, *U. S. Census Bureau, Denver Regional Office*

Measuring Diversity: A Look at New Census Bureau Data

Our communities are changing and so is the census. The Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey that is replacing the socioeconomic sample questionnaire used in previous censuses. The ACS, along with the Census Bureau's population estimates and the decennial census provide a variety of data on diversity in our communities. This session will focus on the use of data on race, Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, ancestry and the foreign born. Plans for the upcoming 2010 Census also will also be discussed.

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

Immigration and Social Work: What do practitioners need to know?

Social service agencies in border areas with Mexico have been under some pressure to hire professionals who understand immigration issues. Yet, few schools of social work appear to be offering content in this area. This presentation reviews the results of a study assessing what is being taught in MSW programs in the Mexican Border States. The study is based on a survey sent to all graduate social work programs in the Border States to inquire whether immigration content was part of their curriculum. The survey was followed by interviews with those programs that indicated they taught courses on this topic. Through the analysis of their curricular offerings, the study reveals a scarcity of content on immigration in the social work curriculum. Additionally, in analyzing what content related to immigration is considered important and what issues tend to be left unattended, an emphasis on the psychological and micro-sociological dimensions of immigration is found. Very little is found in the area of macro-sociological, political, legal, administrative and economic discourses. This paper will suggest that this represents a serious deficiency in social work curricula, particularly in the Border States, where much of the intervention with families and individuals who experience the migrant condition is tied to those macro-level variables.

Roberto Mondragón, *Anton Chico Land Grant*

**Un movimiento que no muere: The Land Grant Forum and the Re-emergence of
New Mexico Land Grant Issues at the Dawn of the 21st century**

This presentation by the president of the New Mexico Land Grant Forum will discuss the resurrection of land grant issues and the land grants themselves in the 1990s and 2000s. Central to the re-emergence of land grant issues has been the efforts of land grant activists and boards of trustees, especially in the northern part of the state, the establishment of an interim committee of the NM Legislature on land grant issues, and the creation of new grass-roots organizations (the Mexicano Land and Education Conservation Trust and the New Mexico Land Grant Council/Consejo) dedicated to land recovery and the welfare of land grant heirs.

Eric Romero, *New Mexico Highlands University*

**Leña, Laja y Cesinas: Natural Resources and Indigenous Management Practices
in New Mexico Land Grant Communities**

This paper presents a discussion of various community and family subsistence strategies related to natural resource exploitation in different land grant communities. More specifically the study investigates exploitation practices of stone quarrying in the San Miguel Del Bado Grant, wood gathering in the Tecolote Land Grant and

big-game hunting in the Mora Land grant areas. The study identifies economic, cultural and governmental factors that have a bearing on these land-based practices. This ongoing research should provide additional insights contributing the continued discussion regarding the U.S. GAO report.

Bernadette Sánchez

Senator, Member of the Interim Land Grant Committee

**The Legislative Interim Committee and Community Land Grants:
A Story of Initiative and Reform**

The Interim Land Grant Committee of the New Mexico State Legislature, which I have chaired, is a bi-partisan bi-cameral committee focused on developing legislation to support New Mexico's community land grants, to promote rural economic development, and advance the welfare of land grant residents and the state. My presentation will focus on several actions by the Committee which have led to new legislation, to the development of a response to a GAO report regarding land loss by land grants, to the creation of a Land Grant Studies Program at UNM, and the establishment of land grants as units of government in the state.

Juan Sánchez

President, NM Land Grant Council / Consejo

“Community and Economic Development Projects on Chililí Land Grant Common Lands”

This presentation by the president of the Chililí Land Grant, and of the New Mexico Land Grant Council/Consejo will have two parts. One is focused on the significance that mercedes/land grants have become recognized as units of government of the state of New Mexico, as a consequence of the hard work of the New Mexico Land Grant Forum and the Interim Committee on Land Grants. The second is a case study focused on three projects underway in the Merced del Pueblo de Chililí. One is an affordable housing project on 30 acres, using seed money from a CDBG grant. Another is hazardous fuel reduction of forest land on 290 acres. The third is a watershed management thinning project on 209 acres. Together, these three projects illustrate the challenges and opportunities of an historic land grant situated in central New Mexico.

Santos C. Vega

Arizona State University

Student Use of Oral History Stories for Reading and Writing Achievement

This presentation will report on the results of a study involving English language learners using oral history stories for their improvement in reading and writing skills. The study will take place at Metro Tech High School in Phoenix, Arizona. The principal teacher in the study is Sandra M. Garza with her 10th – 11th class students. The students represent a 98% Spanish-speaking population. The study attempts to integrate the oral history creative writing of local community authors. Students will write their oral history projects and the study will determine if and how and why students were motivated to read, write, and learn from the authors' creative works. The study will attempt to find out how will the creative works of authors used by students in the reading and writing program be best utilized by the teachers in the English Language Learning Program at Metro High School.

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

J. Gary Linn
Tennessee State University

Shanda R Brown, Erhunmwunse Godspower, Pinky N.-Britton, Kim Stewart, Mamie Williams
Tennessee State University

Exploring the Effects of Poly pharmacy on the Chronically Ill Elderly Population

Polypharmacy is almost an inevitable phenomenon for the chronically ill patient, and increasingly so in the elderly population. Some researchers have proposed that polypharmacy can trigger crippling outcomes such as increased adverse reaction from drugs, decreased adherence to medication regimens useless drug expense and ultimately poor quality of life. This roundtable discussion will focus on the history and current perspectives of polypharmacy, the techniques used by the health care team to identify its presence, and the medical complications caused by this phenomenon. Additional discussion will focus on the current related policies for polypharmacy and possible solutions for eliminating the negative effects of polypharmacy. There will be printed and electronic copies of this presentation available for the audience at the conference.

Steven E. Brown
Center on Disability Studies, University of Hawaii

Disability Culture: Global and Divers"

Since the late 1980s, the author has been a leading proponent of disability culture. From its beginnings as a controversial idea to its current status as an integral aspect of disability studies, multitudes of conferences, and grassroots organizations, disability culture is now accepted worldwide. The fundamental import of disability culture is: unless we can describe ourselves and our culture how can we expect anyone else to know who we are? The author's current focus is exploring disability culture within today's global, multicultural societies. The paper includes numerous definitions of the concept, from US and international (in this paper, meaning non-US) perspectives. Many examples are provided to stimulate a discussion about how disability culture is global and diverse. The final section poses future research directions. The *References* and *Websites* sections contain a variety of resources demonstrating how disability culture is global and diverse. A complementary PowerPoint may also be used.

Jeremy L. Brunson
Gallaudet University

**Putting the Federal Functional Equivalency Directive into Everyday Practice:
Interpreter Accountability in the Provision of Video Relay Services**

In 1990 the Americans With Disabilities Act was passed. This inclusive piece of legislation provides protection against discrimination for people with disabilities. Under Title IV, which addresses telecommunication, telephone companies are charged with providing services to deaf and hard of hearing people that is the functional equivalent to those services people without hearing loss enjoy. In this paper, I explore how functional equivalency is understood by service providers and how, in turn, it gets put into practice in a new medium of service delivery, video relay service, which uses sign language interpreters and broadband technologies to provide telephone access to deaf and hard of hearing people in the United States. What becomes clear is that functional equivalency is measured not by consumer satisfaction but by accountability measures that can be made visible and documented by management.

April Fehler, *University of North Texas, Dallas Campus*
Richard K. Scotch, *University of Texas at Dallas*

The Consequences of Universal Health Care for People with Chronic Mental Illness

People with chronic mental illnesses have long had unmet needs in the established American system of health care finance. Many have experienced limited or non-existent access to care under employer-based private health insurance. Others have their conditions covered, but must seek services within separate "carve-out" programs that place restrictions on service access and the type of services provided. Though there is greater access to publicly funded programs, policy mandated shifts towards community-based programs have left these programs overburdened and unable to meet patient demand. Public budget constraints have also limited access to medications that promote independence and restricted provider reimbursements, discouraging many specialists from accepting publicly funded patients. Legislative efforts for broadening health access are supported by the incoming Obama administration, including potential employer mandates to provide comprehensive health insurance, requirements to obtain coverage for children that are not otherwise covered by existing private or public insurance, subsidies that reduce the cost of health insurance for people with limited incomes, and enhanced minimum coverage requirements for all insurance plans. This paper analyzes the consequences of emerging proposals for universal coverage for the treatment of chronic mental illness.

Susan Foster, Teresa Blankmeyer Burke, Sharon Barnartt
National Technical Institute for the Deaf and Gallaudet University

Exploring the Impact of Emerging Genetic and Reproductive Technologies on People with Disabilities Using the UK Human Fertilization and Embryology Bill of 2007 as a Case Example

The goal of this roundtable is to explore the implications of emerging genetic and reproductive technologies for people with disabilities, using the UK Human Fertilization and Embryology Bill of 2007 as a case example. Foster will discuss public response to the protests of the UK Deaf community with regard to Clause 14 of this bill, while Burke will discuss the role of members of Deaf Academics in shaping the protest. Barnartt will discuss the points made through these two papers and moderate an open discussion among session participants.

Tommy P. Horejes
Arizona State University

Kafkaesque Social Justice through the Court System: A Focus on the Disability Experience

People with disabilities, like Joseph K in Franz Kafka's *The Trial*, are obscured in the complexity of social justice where they find themselves being traduced and imposed to accept their status in a Kafkaesque society through the court system. People with disabilities and Joseph K. have been researched, framed, defined, and re-defined by the court system through their ability to regulate, normalize, and objectify the law through a socio-legal and medical language in order to maintain hegemony over their victims with no immediate or comprehensible agenda of resolving their tribulations. In the end, the journey for people with disabilities, like Joseph K., to seek social justice in their burdened lives remains circular. This presentation will examine important thematic correlations between Joseph K and people with disabilities including hegemonic processes, social control, and a labyrinth of justice under a formal rational law society. Lastly, the presentation emphasizes a revisit to the current hegemonic paradigm and offers sociological strategies that would promote a positive and diverse approach and discipline of human understanding towards people with disabilities in America

Cynthia Kerber, *Illinois Wesleyan University*
Emily Schlenker, *Illinois State University*

From Eden to Normal: Personal Journeys and Therapeutic Interactions

This discussion centers on the experiences of two practicing nurses. A brief history of healing spaces is touched upon, as are the essential components of a healing and sacred space. Messervy's concepts of cave, harbor, promontory and pinnacle are utilized in elucidating the dynamics of such spaces. Schlenker's concepts of human perception and intent are also brought forward as they contribute to the sacredness of the space. The presenters describe the use of the sacred space as it contributes to their work with a women's support group. The discussion will then be open to participants. Conference objectives met during this discussion include the presenters' engagement in reflective practices to enhance their healing presences, as well as examining the relationship between effective practice processes and holistic nursing practice, research and nursing education. The presenters appreciate their own evolving journey in their holistic nursing practice.

Reinhold Kilian
University of Ulm, Germany

Do we still need social sciences in the era of biological medicine? The example of psychiatry

Since the mid of the 1990s the biological neurosciences progressed tremendously in analysing the functioning and malfunctioning of the brain and the aetiology of mental diseases. At the same time, many sociological theories on the causes and consequences of mental disorders lost their credibility either due to the lack of empirical evidence or because their theoretical causal assumptions were found to be too simple to explain complex reality. Nevertheless, recent research findings in genetic epidemiology and particularly in epigenetics research seem to reveal that modern biological models on the aetiology and the treatment of brain disorders are suffering from a lack of complexity too and that there are good reasons to suppose that analysing interactions between environmental and biological factors could make an important contribution to the understanding of the nature of mental illness. As a consequence, sociologists should enter the interdisciplinary discourse and increase their efforts to develop analytical models of sufficient complexity and methods which allow the empirical test of these models in an adequate way.

J. Gary Linn, *Tennessee State University*
Maria de Natividade Quive, *International HIV/AIDS Alliance*

HIV/AIDS Mitigation Through Improved Rural Livelihood Strategies in Mozambique

With over 19 million inhabitants, Mozambique is still predominantly rural with the large majority of rural inhabitants living on subsistence agricultural plots. HIV prevalence is high in Mozambique with an HIV infection rate of over 16 percent nationally. In some rural provinces, over one in five residents are infected with the virus that causes AIDS (CDC, 2006). While the availability of anti-retroviral treatment through public clinics in all areas of the country has expanded rapidly in recent years, most vulnerable rural households (i.e., those compromised by HIV, TB, and/or malaria) have not yet been enrolled. For these rural households (and those under treatment) livelihood strategies (e.g. crops with lower labor requirements, micro irrigation, nutritional gardens) adapted to their diminished labor capacity offer the possibility of improved nutrition and medicinal herbs. This paper explores several rural livelihood strategies that have been shown to successful among farmers in Mozambique (USAID, 2006). Strategies for wide scale dissemination of agricultural practices and technologies are discussed.

Elsa Cruz Martínez, *Benito Juárez Autonomous University*
Jack Corbett, *Portland State University*

Migration and Depression in a Mexican Community

Depression has been described as a psychological condition associated with feelings of anxiety, uselessness, sadness, social dysfunction, and an array of other disorders or problems. Sometimes considered a major twenty-first century health problem it can strike without regard for gender, race, social condition, or age. The elderly are at risk from depression because it may make treatment for other physical or mental disorders more problematic. This study addresses the incidence and prevalence of depression among senior citizens in the community of San Miguel Tequixtepec in the Mixteca region of the state of Oaxaca. The Mixteca is a region of high out-migration and Tequixtepec's reported population of 499 is less than a third of what it was a generation ago. Seniors constitute more than 20 percent of the community population and show a high incidence of chronic-degenerative diseases. Our research explores the incidence and prevalence of depression in San Miguel with particular reference to the older population. Using the Hamilton depression scale we are assessing the incidence and level of depression, its relation to individual health status, and contextual dimensions of each patient. The small size of the community makes it possible to supplement health clinic documentation with direct observation and near-daily contact. Of particular significance is the high level of out-migration as it leaves seniors without traditional and expected family support networks. Implications for other health problems and attention options will be addressed.

Gary E. May, *University of Southern Indiana*

Disabling the Myths: Ending Disability Discrimination

People with disabilities have been marginalized and excluded from mainstream American life. Examples of this exclusion are found in high unemployment, poverty, congregate living arrangements, and poor educational attainment. Such separation is predicated, in part, on a belief that the existence of the disability itself "disqualifies" the person from full community participation. The conceptualization of normality contributes to this exclusion. The independent living/civil rights perspective, supports full community inclusion of people with disabilities as race based and gender based civil rights legislation does for women and minorities. This perspective has been codified in important legislation and social policy. This paper addresses each of these issues, introduces the concept of the "Inspiration Quotient" and advocates a socially-oriented, dynamic understanding of disability, which shifts the focus for "correcting problems" from a narrow targeting of the person with the disability to the broader, social and physical environment.

Dennis Moore, *Wright State University*

Substance Abuse Screening among Applicants for Disability-related Employment Services: Privacy Violation or Promising Practice?

Substance abuse screening and/or drug testing are increasingly prevalent in the U.S., as this nation attempts to address the personal and societal costs of substance use and dependence. Some rehabilitation settings, such as state-based vocational rehabilitation, consistently demonstrate a high prevalence of substance abuse/dependence among applicants with disabilities. This presentation will review the findings from six state vocational rehabilitation programs that implemented substance abuse screening among new applicants to their programs (N~ 30,000) with a specific focus of this presentation on consumer and personal rights. This presentation will overview key findings from the screening results, as well as related public policies, statutes, and rehabilitation practices. Consumer and counselor feedback results from the study will be presented. Handouts will be provided in large print, CD, and notes will be provided to attendees. Braille copies of the presentation also will be made available.

Silvia Krumm, Reinhold Kilian, and Thomas Becker
Ulm University

Desire for children among women with severe mental disorders

Desire for children is an important issue in women's biography. It is influenced by individual expectations, biographic background, and social factors as well. In addition, women with severe mental disorders have to bear specific reproductive risks (pregnancy, delivery, motherhood, genetic risks). Furthermore, they often face stigmatization, or/and tabooing behavior even among professionals. There is only scarce data about coping processes of affected women within this context. To explore individual coping strategies among women with mental disorders and to shed light on the interrelation between biography, mental disorder and desire for children. Biographic-narrative interviews with women with severe mental disorders were recorded, transcribed and then analyzed by hermeneutic approach.

There is a tendency to separate the desire for children from the mental disorder. While this is well for women without a desire for children, women with a desire for children develop complex strategies which allow them to separate both aspects on other levels. These strategies are linked to women's subjective theory of illness. Desire for children should be considered an important part of mental illness identity work. Reproductive aspects should be taken into account by professionals in therapy as well as in rehabilitation treatment.

Kwabena Poku
University of Ghana

**Mental Health Consequences of HIV Infection in Ghanaian Females
and the Preferred Intervention Modes**

Mental health and psychosocial problems certainly worsen the plight of HIV-infected persons as documented in literature from North American and European studies. Information from developing countries, especially on females, is limited. This study explored some of the mental problems and their responses among HIV-infected females, who form about two-thirds of the HIV-infected population in Ghana. The study, using Nominal Group Technique (NGT) and Focus Group research, investigated the mental health problems of a convenience sample of 62 HIV-positive females recruited from a hospitals-based PLWHAs support group in a regional capital of Ghana. The study also looked at the best measures that helped to reduce their mental distress. Even though the participants expressed different degrees of mental distress symptoms based on personal characteristics, the common problems, in rank order, were: crying, anxiety, loneliness, feeling sad/down/low, disabled/unable to get out of bed/unable sustain relationships/unable to work, loss of appetite; sexual disinterest, and suicidal tendencies/fed up with life. The key stressors to mental distress, also in rank order, were: knowledge of infection, neglect by family members, neglect/social exclusion/discrimination, uncertainty of outcomes, inability to share knowledge, rumors, and misperception by others. Factors that helped to reduce the mental health distress, in rank order, were: family support, financial security, knowledge, employment, religious belief, and counseling. The results of this study indicate the urgency of addressing mental health problems as a health priority to reduce disease burden and disability, and to improve the overall health of the HIV-infected female population. The treatment of mental health problems must, in need and indeed, be given equal footing to the treatment of physical health problems among HIV-infected population in Ghana.

Brenda Ralls, William F. Stinner, Fahina Pasi, Grant Sunada
Utah Department of Health

Involving the Family in Diabetes Management Among Utah Tongan Americans

Family is at the core of Tongan culture, and public health interventions aimed at bringing about behavior changes in the Tongan American community must involve the entire family. This principle is particularly

important when a family member has diabetes and struggles to maintain healthful behaviors when the rest of the family is not engaging in similar behaviors. The National Tongan American Society (NTAS) conducted an innovative program to encourage such behaviors necessary for diabetes management at the family level. The program, “Strengthening the Family” (developed by Karol Kumpfer, PhD, University of Utah) is designed to modify the family environment through increased cohesion and bonding. The program has a physical activity component and includes training families to participate in low-cost, home-based physical activities. Families are reminded of assigned homework by weekly calls from group leaders. This presentation will demonstrate success and barriers to successful implementation of this program from both the family perspective and the perspective of the member with diabetes.

Maria A. Revell, DSN, RN, COI
Middle Tennessee State University

Online Teaching for Individuals with Disabilities

Online education is continually expanding. It is becoming a standard mode of delivery for many educational institutions. Entire degrees can be obtained through the online community. This form of education is an appealing strategy for individuals desiring to expand the educational base of their current job or to retool themselves for opportunities in other fields. Faculty members teaching these courses are increasing in skill level and knowledge to deliver high quality educational courses. However, few have been exposed to the importance of making their online classes available for individuals with disabilities. Even fewer have the basic knowledge needed to make changes that offer disabled individuals opportunities to learn without frustration and disappointment at not being able to access or use information in the course. In order to promote societal integration for individuals with disabilities, it is imperative that educators begin to address these deficits. Course adaptation for disabled individuals is part of the course preparation process and should be intentional and not a course fix. This presentation is designed to introduce faculty to strategies that can be used to make their courses more accessible for individuals with disabilities.

Debra Rose Wilson
Walden University, Middle Tennessee State University

Cytokines: The Link between Depression and Immune Function

There is increasing evidence that depression is associated with alterations in immune functioning. Wagner-Jauregg documented in 1887 patients with mental illness sometimes experienced a dramatic reduction in psychiatric symptoms when they developed fever. One of the interactive elements of inflammation, depression, and immunity are cytokines. This presentation will examine the connections between depression and immune function, examining this cytokine connection. Proinflammatory cytokines are a factor in the neuroendocrine, neurochemical, and behavioral changes associated with depression. This view is supported by literature from five paradigms of cytokine research. Administration of proinflammatory cytokines to treat medical diseases induces depressive symptoms in humans and similar sickness behavior in animals. Patients diagnosed with depression tend to have high levels of cytokine activity and impaired immune response. Medical diseases that involve inflammation processes report a relatively high incidence of depression. Proinflammatory cytokines interfere with the body's feedback loop to reduce circulating corticosteroids during the stress response. Serotonin levels, integrally associated with depression, are lowered when levels of circulating cytokines are high because the availability of the precursor tryptophan is reduced. Proinflammatory cytokines are linked to depression but it remains to be established what causal links are at play. This gives evidence to theories of psychoneuroimmunology that recognize only a holistic approach is appropriate.

Debra Rose Wilson

Walden University, Middle Tennessee State University

Efficacy of Stress Management Classes for Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse

Childhood sexual abuse is a destructive experience that permeates into adult life. Among the many sequelae of childhood sexual abuse is a maladaptive response to stress. The purpose of this quantitative study was to examine the experience of stress management for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse. A sample of 35 adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse attended 4 weekly stress management training sessions that included education and opportunities to practice and integrate techniques into their lives. The intervention included meditation, progressive muscle relaxation, breath strategies, journaling, time and anger management, and more, all from a mindfulness paradigm. Data gathered for analysis included demographics and a pre and post intervention Ways of Coping Questionnaire. Treatment effect will be discussed. Data will still be collected at this point. Childhood sexual abuse has a legacy of psychological, physiological, and social maladaptation as well as economic costs to society. Any work that increases awareness, discussion, and understanding of childhood sexual abuse is valuable. Understanding of the long-term consequences of childhood sexual abuse is necessary to design treatment programs and motivate prevention programs.

Stuart Zisman

Walden University

The Undesirable Consequences of Misinterpreting the Roots of Chronic Diseases in Historically Marginalized Populations

A reductionistic and inaccurate restructuring of the causes of mortality has the potential to derail efforts to eliminate health disparities by mis-focusing intervention efforts. This presentation will provide historical analysis of Blum's Force Field of Health and Well-Being, which highlighted the prime importance of both the natural and human made environment as the most influential determiner of health, followed by lifestyle, access to care and genetics. Based on Blum's model social injustice was seen as a prime reason behind disparities and both the U.S. and World Health Organization have come to recognize healthcare and lifestyle interventions have limited value without attending to social determiners. However, recent theory postulates that mortality is more than 50% caused by lifestyle and environmental influences account for less than 25%. This presentation will show evidence to refute this misconception by illustrating how all chronic diseases and at risk behaviors show a direct relationship to socio-economic class with shortened life expectancy found in lower ends of this scale. The presentation discusses the dangers of emphasizing lifestyle to the neglect of social determiners when the ability to make lifestyle changes is dependent on transforming social determiners.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE & CRIMINOLOGY

Steven Patrick
Boise State University

Christine Arazan, Thomas G. Blomberg, & William Bales
Northern Arizona University

Community and Courtroom Influences on Sentencing Outcomes

The theoretical literature on courtroom organizations and focal concerns, in conjunction with social threat perspectives inform this contextual analysis and evaluation of determinate sentencing practices in the state of Florida. In this study, hierarchical linear and generalized linear models are estimated to assess courtroom and community effects on individual level sentencing outcomes for a sample of offenders (N=382,262) convicted in Florida courts from 1999-2002. The results indicate that the likelihood of being sentenced to prison and the length of sentence varies across counties, even after controlling for individual case and offender characteristics and a variety of contextual characteristics, and that the influence of legal and extra-legal factors on the in/out and sentence length decisions also varies significantly across counties. Furthermore, the findings show that several court and community characteristics assert direct influence on a county's in/out and mean sentence length decisions, as well as condition the effects of defendant and case factors on the sentencing outcomes. These findings support the need for future research to develop three-tiered models that adequately address the embedded nature of the courtroom within the broader community by applying organizational theories.

William G. Archambeault
Minot State University

Native American Criminal Justice: Simply a Topic of Current Academic Interest or an Area of Study Evolving Into Its Own Discipline

Academicians continue to debate what differentiates *an area of study* from or an *academic discipline*. Three sets of characteristics seem to define an *Academic Discipline*: 1) A unique body of systematically acquired knowledge; 2) A research methodology or means of critically evaluating and adding to its knowledge base; and 3) A set of theories or abstract domain assumptions that underlie the discipline's methodology and unique body of knowledge. By comparison, an *Area of Study* is understood by many as being an interdisciplinary body of knowledge based on research methodology and theory borrowed from multiple disciplines that focus on a definable Topic of Inquiry or Interest such as Criminal Justice.

This paper examines the evolving body of interdisciplinary knowledge, labeled *Native American Criminal Justice*, and asks several questions. Are scholars simply examining a *Topic of Interest*? Has this body of knowledge evolved sufficiently to be considered to be an *Area of Study*? What academic disciplines contribute to this body? Could it develop one day into its own academic discipline?

Kathleen Bailey, James David Ballard, Debra Ross, & Natalie Seif
Grand Valley State University

Juvenile Sexual Offenders: An Empirical Analysis and Profiles

The literature on juvenile sex offenders has little to say on their behavior, the demographics of these offenders and analysis of their social-psychological predisposition as measured by standardized intake testing. This paper will present analysis of a large dataset focused exclusively on adjudicated youthful sexual offenders. Offenders were given a battery of eight psychological predispositions (i.e. suicide ideation, depression, etc) on entry into a correctional environment and case data was recorded from their files on a variety of variables used herein for

differentiation of the offenders. The conclusion of this paper will present a tentative typology of adjudicated sex offenders and suggest corresponding programming options that can be used by juvenile justice systems around the country that are seeking to address the serious social problem such offenders present in their jurisdictions.

Christopher Berger
New Mexico Highlands University

The perceptions of forensic science based on television shows

This report looks at whether there is some sort of “CSI Effect” among the general public. The literature, though scarce, is mixed on whether the “CSI Effect” even exists, however certain professionals, such as lawyers and detectives all agree that there is some sort of “CSI Effect.” One-hundred and eighty-one participants were used in this study. They were asked to fill out a survey asking various questions about forensic evidence and the legal system. The survey’s were put into four groups, forensic watchers, legal watchers, forensic and legal watchers, and those who do not watch any of those shows. After running the t-test, there is no statistical significance to really say that the “CSI Effect” exists.

Melissa Blind
University of Arizona

Community issues in the far North: at look at Black Lake First Nation

This study looks at the some of the social and judicial challenges faced by Black Lake First Nation, a remote Dene community in northern Saskatchewan. Some of the challenges facing the community include a housing shortage, high unemployment, high youth population, with half of the youth under the age of 18, along with a bootlegging problem and a lack of policing. These challenges mixed with the distance between the nearest judicial hearing centre and the community all lead to the latest issue facing Black Lake – a Black Lake First Nations man being taken 500 km to a court hearing by RCMP officers without any return transportation back home. The potential opportunities to address these challenges are looked through key recommendations, bringing First Nations, federal and provincial governments together to keep community members in the Black Lake vicinity.

Edgar W. Butler, *University of California, Riverside*
Susan Francis & Anne Coleman, *John F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation*

Mental Health, Child Maltreatment, and Poverty in the Coachella Valley of California

This paper explores the relationship of mental health, child maltreatment, and poverty. The actual extent of mental health problems in the Coachella Valley is not known, but it has been designated by the federal government as a Mental Health Underserved Area and Population. A recent survey of Eastern Riverside County reported that 22% of adults and children had mental health concerns. Over half of adults reported being concerned about their child’s emotional, mental, and behavioral problems. However, there is a substantial lack of mental health services in the Valley. In the CV there are extensive Child Protective Service referrals for child neglect, risk to child or sibling, emotional, sexual, other maltreatment. As well, while 12% of individuals living in Riverside County are living below the poverty level, and 24% of children age 17 and younger are living in poverty, the Coachella Valley has an even greater proportion of the poor. Comparing zip code maps of the need for mental health services, child maltreatment, and poverty illustrate that there is a substantial correspondence among them. Priority service needs in the CV are home visiting, parenting, child development, and domestic violence related activities.

Edgar W. Butler, *University of California, Riverside*
Susan Francis & Anne Coleman, *John F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation*

Child Maltreatment and Child Protective Services Referrals: Current and Future Risk

Child welfare in California is undergoing reforms to improve the safety and welfare of children and families. Among them is Differential Response (DR) expanding the ability of agencies to respond to child abuse and neglect by diverting unsubstantiated abuse cases to community agencies. Focus is on a family's willingness to make needed improvements. Under DR, Community Partnerships offer a coordinated set of support and community resources to children and families in need. Most CPS referrals to the John F. Kennedy Foundation (JFK) were Hispanic because of the geographic location. CPS referrals were evaluated by CPS caseworkers as to current and projected risk. As well, JFK documented family risk using the Bridges Assessment Tool. Support services were provided in the family's residence emphasizing safety, individual parenting education, personal stress management, and household management. Home visitors developed an Individualized Family Support Plans, with specified goals and objectives. Multiple referrals were made and followed-up. Many families had multi-problems such as mental illness, substance abuse, domestic violence, and children with developmental disabilities. Our conclusion is that only by providing concrete services and formal case management does DR have an opportunity of being successful by avoiding future risk and subsequent referrals for child maltreatment.

Randall R. Butler & Michele L. Whitehead
University of Texas at Arlington

Navajo Juveniles and Alcohol Related Arrests in Arizona: A Longitudinal Comparative Analysis

The stereotype of alcohol abuse among Native Americans is a long held perception in America. While excessive alcohol consumption is a documented issue on many reservations, the case for a linkage between Native juveniles, particularly Navajo juveniles, and alcohol has not been thoroughly explored. The intent of this paper is not to prove or disprove the validity of the stereotype; rather, the purpose of the current study is to determine if there is a statistically significant difference between the number of alcohol related arrests for Navajo juveniles in comparison to arrest rates for non-Navajo youths in Arizona between 2002-2007. Descriptive risk factors and cultural influences are discussed as explanatory factors. This five-year study is an integral component of a ten-year longitudinal research project exploring trends among Navajo youths, patterns of alcohol abuse, and correlations with alcohol arrests and arrest rates for other crimes.

Julie Campbell & Peter Longo
University of Nebraska – Kearney

Evaluation of Anti-Stalking Legislation as an Appropriate Response to Bullying in Adolescence

Research over the past decade has demonstrated that bullying is a pervasive problem for adolescents in school systems across the United States. Bullying is thought to have serious consequences for victims, both psychologically and physically. In addition, bullying has been suggested as a motive for many severe cases of school violence, including a number of school shootings. There are a number of similarities between the behaviors of bullying and stalking, which is now a crime in all states. This presentation will examine the appropriateness of utilizing anti-stalking legislation to combat severe cases of bullying in adolescent populations.

Denis Catlin

Northern Arizona University-Tucson

Public Defense Agency Investigators: An Invisible Role in the American Criminal Justice System

Public defense agencies across the country employ a cadre of criminal defense investigators. There is a dearth of scholarly research identifying the role, background, or operational strategies employed by these investigators. These investigators play a critical role in the criminal justice process but they are virtually invisible in the academic or scholarly literature in criminal justice. This paper reviews the limited literature and presents case studies of three investigators from different agencies and who have varying backgrounds.

Vanessa Chia

Texas Tech University

Hispanic Women and Education

Hispanic women encounter four major obstacles in the pursuit of higher education. These obstacles include the challenge of finding ways in which they will fund their education; 2) dealing with issues of identity and coping with expectations from dual cultures; 3) obtaining academic support and 4) family ambivalence to based upon lack of experience with the demands of higher education. The purpose of this paper is to find out how Hispanic women cope with these issues. I will also, identify types of solutions they use through findings from interviews with 10-15 Hispanic Women that are currently (or have been) enrolled at a large southwestern university. I will report on the types of obstacles they have encountered and how others have dealt with them.

Rhonda R. Dobbs, *The University of Texas at Arlington*

Tara O'Connor Shelley, *Colorado State University*

Courtney A. Waid, *North Dakota State University*

Explaining Fear of Crime as Fear of Rape Among College Females: An Examination of the Context of Media Across Multiple Campuses in the United States

Given the fact that women are less likely to experience crime victimization than males, researchers have been puzzled for decades as to why women experience higher levels of fear of crime. Scholars such as Warr (1984) and Ferraro (1995, 1996) argue that the fear of rape that females experience shadows fear of other crime, as rape is viewed by females as a cotemporaneous offense that may lead to other offenses. Scant, if any, attention has been paid to the impact of the media on this relationship. The present study examines the media's impact on the fear of rape and the effects on the overall fear of crime for men and women on college campuses. Findings and relevant policy implications will be discussed.

Teresa I. Francis, *Central Washington University*

The Second Chance Act: Stemming the Recidivist Tide or Another Failed Hope

President George Bush signed the Second Chance Act in April of 2008. The goal of the act is to create a re-entry plan for offenders returning to their communities. The act's intent is to grant non-profit private entities with the funding to provide offenders with drug treatment, aftercare, vocational training and other services ex-offenders need to succeed on the outside. After decades of federal and state penalties for drug crimes, can this act actually help offenders make a successful return to their communities and the work force? This paper will analyze whether the act can really provide the second chance needed to reduce recidivism and help solve the re-entry problem.

Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox and Melissa Blind, *University of Arizona*

Education of Incarcerated Native women in Canada and the United States: opportunities, challenges and effectiveness

A study of the educational opportunities for Native women in both Canada and the United States will be presented. A comparison between the two countries and their cultural rehabilitation efforts will be examined as they attempt to meet the unique needs of Native women. The study will evaluate the opportunities and challenges and make recommendations for future research.

Barbara Heather, *Grant MacEwan College*
Marianne O. Nielsen, *Northern Arizona University*

Quakers and Residential Schools

William Penn founded his Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania on Quaker principles. Those same principles led him to deal fairly with the Lenne Lenape in negotiating land and trade. But Penn still expected that the Lenne Lenape would join his Holy Experiment, abiding by his (European based)laws. This 'bi-focal' design laid the foundation for later Quaker attitudes toward North American Indians. In an earlier paper we describe the increasing expression of colonial ideologies by Quakers who at the same time fought for the rights of the Delaware particularly in treaty negotiations (e.g. Anderson 2000, Bowden 1850). In this paper we explore the extent to which colonial ideology displaced Quaker ideals, or that Quaker ideals influenced successive American federal governments. Specifically we focus on residential schools. While some argue that Quakers were involved in administration for a relatively short period of time and that their motives were to 'civilise' and prevent starvation (e.g. Swatzler 2000) others suggest a far deeper involvement in the abusive residential school system (e.g. Keil 2001). The paper explores available information in an effort to establish Friendly ideology and motives for work with North American Indians during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Janis E. Johnston, *AAAS Science and Technology Policy Fellow with U.S. EPA/NHSRC*
N. Prabha Unnithan, *Colorado State University*

Evaluating Collaboration and Cooperation in Juvenile Justice

Interagency collaboration and cooperation are important goals of the justice system and essential in dealing with juveniles. An evaluation of a county-level juvenile program assessed collaboration and cooperation among actors representing various agencies connected with the juvenile justice system. They included members of the juvenile court, the prosecutor's office, defense attorneys, probation officers, youth corrections officials, mental health workers, social services representatives, and representatives from the City, school districts, and law enforcement. The evaluation found that collaboration does not ensure cooperation. Dissimilar philosophical approaches to juvenile justice make collaboration and cooperation difficult. These goals require investments in the structure and functioning of the collaborative group and a common vision for the program.

Joan Kauppi, *University of Arizona*

Healing the Native American Rape Victim: If the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well being of the woman is intact, so too is that of the family, community and society

Native American women are the victims of a myriad of abuses at rates higher than any other population in the United States. Why? What happens to the woman after she is victimized? How will she heal her body, mind and spirit? Is there a comprehensive plan to adequately and holistically

provide resources to the woman? How can we measure if the woman is healed? If the woman is not healed, will the symptoms of her victimization affect her children and subsequent generations?

This paper presents contemporary violence issues affecting Native American women. It begins with an historical view of violence towards indigenous women such as violence from the colonizers, pre-contact familial violence, and abuse from members outside of the family but within the community. Next, the different types of contemporary violence perpetrated against indigenous women such as rape, domestic abuse, using images and terminology to perpetuate stereotypes, forced sterilization and human trafficking.

Eileen M. Luna-Firebaugh, *University of Arizona*

Police Accountability in Nigeria

The Nigerian Police Services Commission (PSC) and the Centre for Law Enforcement Education (CLEEN Foundation) are presently addressing extra-judicial killings, rape and torture by police officers in Nigeria through the establishment of institutions of police accountability. Eileen Luna-Firebaugh recently conducted a police accountability training program for 30 Nigerian governmental employees, which took place during the same week of the 44th meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Africa. Nigeria is a country in strife, with a high level of both community and police violence. It is a society split between Christian, Muslim and Traditional religions. The nearly 140 million people are members of more than 250 ethnic and tribal groups speaking 400 different dialects. The deep conflicts over land and political power are intertwined with the traditional customs of the indigenous peoples and migrants from different parts of the country and the continent. The country has national elections scheduled for early 2009, and the situation is very strained. The police forces are accused of being very heavy-handed. As one activist stated "As far as we are concerned, we have stopped the violence, but the police have not." It was this problem that Prof. Luna-Firebaugh was there to address, and which will be the focus of this presentation.

Matthew C. Leone, Victoria A. Springer, Janice R. Russell, & James T. Richardson
University of Nevada, Reno

Past Acts and Present Consequences: An Examination of Past Offender Behavior and Record on Present Sentencing Decisions

In the process of constructing the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, the Nevada department of Parole and Probation explores the elements of the offender's current offense, as well as his or her past criminal history. While these factors are believed to be taken into consideration during the sentencing process, there is little understanding of how each of these factors is considered as crime severity increases. This study examines the influence of each of these factors on a range of crimes and offender types, and indicates which factors are most important for different crime types.

Larry Mays, David Keys, & Julian Lapeyre, *New Mexico State University*

Normal Homicides, Normal Defendants: Finding Leniency in Oklahoma's Conviction Machinery

Data, derived from Oklahoma Criminal Offender Records, Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals, and newspapers of record (1973-2005) were analyzed along with interviews of key criminal court officers, assessing the normal crimes concept (Sudnow 1965) and common-sense considerations in homicide case dispositions (Garfinkel 1956). Statistical analyses of charging patterns in murder cases in Oklahoma (n = 2516) demonstrate that defendants' legal representation, both public and private, dispose of large numbers of cases, as normal homicides.

David T. McCanna

University of California, Riverside

Introducing the Idea of Sequestration

The idea of sequestration as an overriding social phenomenon is explored. It combines segregation, social disorganization and environmental racism with the social psychological notion of status characteristics and institutional factors to show that the processes of social planning will almost always result in the concentration and separation of the disadvantaged from the powerful in society. Data from Los Angeles County is used to explore the different means and devices used to achieve this division: parks and highways, zoning regulation, and arrest patterns are considered. The divisions explored include income, race, and handicapped status as matched against space and the presence of undesirable social facilities nearby. The entire county is considered in this study. Results suggest that those communities seen as socially disorganized are better conceptualized as the product of more powerful influences operating outside their boundaries.

David T. McCanna

University of California, Riverside

An Addition to Anomie Theory

Anomie is ubiquitous yet hard to conceptualize as a social force. The addition of Peter Berger's framework of anomie as formulated in *The Sacred Canopy* is seen as a useful addition to the idea as explored by Durkheim, Merton, and Messner & Rosenfeld. It holds the advantage of being a useful device for cross-cultural studies, something Merton avoided. A full spectrum of anomic conditions can be developed which in turn can be used to specify the conditions necessary for social strain to develop. When anomie is seen as a product of institutional forces, anomie theory can be incorporated into areas such as child developmental and educational studies as well as crime and religion. This is seen as vital as institutional reasoning as expressed by those such as Jonathan Turner suggests that no institution can be viewed as separate from the other primary institutions.

As a primary example of the detrimental effects of anomie, a discussion of the conditions and regulation of Indian reservations will be used to illustrate this conceptualization.

Jon'a Meyer

Rutgers University

The Importance of Native American Philosophy in Shaping the Restorative Justice Movement: A First for the First Nations?

Justice in Indian Country may have finally earned itself a prominent place in the larger field of criminal justice. Recently, the Department of Justice began publishing statistics on tribal justice systems and increased numbers of publications about justice in Indian Country have begun to appear in mainstream journals. While it is still uncommon to hear of the impact of Native American philosophy on other parts of the criminal justice system, nearly every examination of restorative justice discusses at least one tribal justice approach. Is this the beginning of more respect being accorded to Native American philosophy regarding criminal justice or is it instead an example of limited borrowing? This paper examines the integration of Native American philosophy and justice models (e.g., tribal peacemaking compared to mainstream restorative justice movements), and other tribal justice approaches that can potentially be utilized or adapted for use in mainstream criminal justice.

Marianne Neilsen

Northern Arizona State University

Appropriate Research Methods for the Study of Native American Criminal Justice

Native American Criminal Justice is a rapidly developing, interdisciplinary area of study that is both narrowly focused and extremely broad-ranging. Stakeholders include: Native American communities, organizations and individuals; funding bodies; federal, state, tribal, municipal state-decision-makers; potential Native American and other clients; and the general community. Each has its own information needs that vary from statistical trends in offending and victimization to in-depth knowledge of traditional justice values and practices. The methods used to collect such diverse information must be culturally sensitive and respectful, but also be seen as legitimate by stakeholders. Eurocentric methods of the past were and are ineffective and not appropriate. Indigenous Knowledge System-based methods are particularly appropriate for gathering in-depth cultural knowledge and can be used to inform other methods. Cross-cultural collaborative research combines the best of Euro-based methods and IKS. Appropriate research methods are still being developed to suit the needs of this new area of study.

Steven Patrick & Robert Marsh

Boise State University

Prison Sentencing and Confinement for Child Sex Offenders

This Research examines the prison sentencing of convicted from data collected over an 8 year period. The research uses multiple regression and Nominal log linear regression to examine length of prison sentence and whether or not the convicted offender is actually sent to prison. While many independent variables appear to be related to prison sentence and whether one is actually sent to prison, they fall into three categories; characteristics of the victim, characteristics of the offender and characteristics of the crime.

Steven Patrick & Robert Marsh

Boise State University

Probation Sentencing Convicted for Child Sex Offenders

This Research examines the probation sentencing of convicted from data collected over an 8 year period. The research uses multiple regression and Nominal log linear regression to examine length of probation and whether or not the convicted offender is actually sent to prison or sent to probation. While many independent variables appear to be related to probation sentencing and whether one is actually sent to prison or probation, they fall into three categories; characteristics of the victim, characteristics of the offender and characteristics of the crime.

Janice R. Russell, Victoria A. Springer, Matthew C. Leone, & James T. Richardson

University of Nevada, Reno

Sex and Severity: The impact of gender on offender sentencing across crime type

In recent years, national data have shown that crimes by female offenders have increased in certain categories and under certain circumstances. This has resulted in speculation that this change may result in a change in the perception of the female offender resulting in sentences that are more similar to those received by male offenders. This research compares the sentences given to female and male offenders in Nevada in 2007 across crime type and offender history.

**Victoria A. Springer, Janice R. Russell, Denise Schaar-Buis, Matthew C. Leone,
& James T. Richardson**
University of Nevada, Reno

**Suggestions Offered and Suggestions Ignored: Factors Which Explain the Decision
to Sentence in Opposition to the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report**

Like many states, Nevada relies upon the Department of Parole and Probation (P&P) to gather information and to produce a report which will be utilized by the judge during the sentencing process. Based on the findings of this investigation, the P&P officer will also suggest a sentence to the judge. While judges typically follow these suggestions, in a small proportion of these cases they deviate from the suggested sentence and offer a sentence either higher or lower than the one suggested in the report. Using sentencing data from Nevada in 2007, cases where the judge deviated from the suggested disposition location (prison versus probation) are examined. These analyses indicate which case and offender factors are the most important in the deviation decision.

Christina Weitzettle
University of Arizona

**Repatriation, Reburial, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
(NAGPRA): The History, the Politics, and the Opinions**

The 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a significant piece of legislation that outlined provisions for the return of Native American remains and associated funerary objects. NAGPRA caused a major shift in the relationship between Native American tribes, archeologists, anthropologists, federal agencies and museum curators by initiating a drastic change in previous procedural policies. A review of the NAGPRA literature shows that the introduction of conflicting personal and professional opinions has resulted in a hindrance to the fulfillment of NAGPRA regulations and the promotion of collaboration. The intention of this paper is to examine the fundamental elements of the arguments presented by these conflicting opinions on repatriation by examining specific case studies and the pertinent publications.

Darryl Wood, Washington State University, Vancouver
Bradley Myrstol, *University of Arkansas*

**The Effect of Official versus Self Attribution of American Indian/Alaska Native Racial Identity
on Patterns of Drug Use by Recent Arrestees**

Arrest statistics used to make racial comparisons are generally derived from victim, witness, or police attributions of suspect race. While the validity of these classifications is generally strong when the identification of suspects involves those that are African-American or white, their validity when making comparisons with American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) suspects is unknown. In this paper we compare suspect race as recorded in official records with the suspects' stated racial identity using data gathered in the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program (which combined survey methods and urinalysis to study drug use among recent arrestees in metropolitan areas across the U.S.). We consider the extent to which there are differences between official classifications of suspect race and the suspects own racial self-identity. We also examine the effect of the differing attributions of race upon the proportion of arrestees self-reporting or testing positive for drug use prior to the arrest offense.

Laura Woods Fidelie
Midwestern State University

The Effects of Cell Dog Programs on Prison Populations

This paper examines the effects of prison canine programs. Two significant issues in the prison system are reducing violence and recidivism. The national recidivism rate is approximately 60%, and violence in prisons is common. Some promise for addressing these issues has been seen from cell dog programs. Prisons partner with animal shelters to allow inmates to train a dog. After receiving instruction in dog training, inmate teams spend eight weeks training their dog. The dogs live in cells with the inmates, who are responsible for the dog's care. The program's goal is to improve the behavior and mentality of inmates, thus making prisons less hostile environments. This paper examines research conducted at the Bill Clayton Detention Center in Littlefield, Texas. This research is conducted through discussions with the inmates before, during, and after the program. The inmates answer questions regarding their attitude toward the canine program and prison system, sense of responsibility, self-esteem, and other relevant topics. The prison staff is interviewed during the same time periods to track changes in inmate behavior and the prison environment. This paper addresses the questions: Do canine programs have an effect on prison violence? Do canine programs produce a change in inmate mentality?

Richard V. Adkisson
New Mexico State University

Economists as Enabling Myth Makers: Thoughts on Economic Crises

Among economists there is a wide range of opinion on the role of government in the economic system. Toward the extremes of the opinion spectrum one can find fervent calls for more or less government involvement, shaped by the opinion holder's theoretical point-of-view. This paper examines the consequences of overselling economic prescriptions to the point that policy is driven by (enabling) myth rather than thoughtful deliberation. The approach is broadly historical and builds upon a framework presented by Coyne and Boettke (*The Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2006).

José Felipe A. de Almeida
University of Paraná

The Consumption of Cultural Goods: An Institutional Approach

The proposal of this paper is to analyze consumption of Cultural goods supported by Old Institutional Economics. Cultural goods are products related to the arts area, such as literature, painting, music and movies. They have strong experimental features – the consumers are unable to identify the quality of those goods a priori – and social sanction influence – usually the society molds desirable Cultural goods characteristics. These aspects make the consumers' choice concerning these products extremely complex. Consequently, the decision making of Cultural goods is constructed by institutions which can be understood as formal or informal social rules as well as habits of thought, which create predictable regularities in the consumers' behaviour. Popular arts critics, awards, family, friends, Internet users are examples of these institutions. They simplify, codify, and transmit information to consumers who have to interpret the available institutional information according to his/her habits of thought and cognitive capacity. Only in this way the consumers choices about Cultural products become possible. This social knowledge provided by the institutions is a learning process which occurs by a reconstitutive downward causation process. This reconstitution mechanism makes consumers build or review their preferences, goals, and personal values related to Cultural goods.

Erdogan Bakir, *Bucknell University*
Al Campbell, *University of Utah*

The Question of the Falling Rate of Profit and the Rise in Long-term Profitability in the U.S. in the 1980s and 1990s

After the much discussed long fall in the US rate for profit from 1967 to 1982, the rise to 1997 was less discussed by heterodox economists and the large volatility since then hardly at all. This article analyzes the underlying sources of the evolution of profitability in the U.S. since the early 1980s. We first examine the role of changes in the profit share, capacity utilization and capital intensity in determining the actual long-term trend in the profit rate. We also develop a basic model of the profit rate in order to adjust profit for swings in net interest payments, relative prices, and business cycles. Based on our empirical results concerning the adjusted profit rate and actual profit rate, we discuss the relevance of Marx's *law of the tendency of the profit rate to fall* to the U.S. economy.

Tuna Baskoy, *Ryerson University*

Competition and Welfare in Post Keynesian Economics

Competition and welfare in Post Keynesian economics seems to stand in a paradoxical situation. On the one hand, Post Keynesians support market power through industrial concentration to ensure stability and necessary financial sources for further investment. They, on the other hand, contend that greater economic power for capital tends to have adverse redistributive effect on wages in the market as well as on government redistributive policies through reduction of welfare spending and lowering taxes on the wealthy. To tackle this paradox, the first part of the essay analyzes market competition in Post Keynesian economics, while the second section investigates its welfare implications. Completing this section, third part evaluates the role of the state in ensuring social welfare. Finally, the last section assesses the findings and discusses implications of the paper for actual policies.

Mats Bladh, *Linköping University*

Implementing the Utopian Consumer: Deregulating Electricity in Sweden

Deregulation of the electricity market in Sweden followed neoclassical principles. The reform, implemented in the 1990s, sought to increase competition. A cornerstone of this policy was the fiction of the consumer, a calculating, price-sensitive and fully informed atom with no time constraints. What happens when the implementation of this utopia meets the real customer? The type of customer studied here is the ordinary residential customer, the householder. The analysis is done in terms of "transaction costs," a concept exclusively used with reference to firms and associated with "New Institutional Economics." A micro-level investigation revealed a broad range of activities in relation to the market among consumers, from the calculating to the alienated customer. This is discussed in terms of the radical institutionalism of Karl Polanyi and John R. Commons.

W. Robert Brazelton, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

The Post Keynesian/The Institutionalists: A Synthesis of Selected Views and Analysis

The Post Keynesians and the Institutionalists both have begun and maintained separate analysis of thought; but several authors, including myself, have attempted to "synthesize" some major aspects of these two types of analysis (PK/I). Herein, I will attempt to begin with a similar analysis based upon a study including cycles, monetary/production phenomena, liquidity preference, uncertainty, power, asymmetric information, historic time, the importance of institutions and their cultural evolution over time and their influence upon the economy and social system. Lastly, in terms of money/finance, a lead up to the "Minsky Moment" and the economic multiplier and sociological contagion caused there from, all of which can be analyzed by both forms of analysis discussed above and shown to have commonalities in terms of cause and effect upon the economy and the social system.

Sasha Breger Bush, *University of Denver*

Farmer Income Support, Futures Markets and the Problem of Smallness

In the face of agricultural liberalization, farmer commodity dependence, severe price volatility and widespread rural poverty, researchers at the World Bank, UNCTAD and FAO have recommended that farmers in the developing world use futures markets to hedge against price risk and secure incomes from the vagaries of commodity markets. In this paper, I present empirical evidence as to the capacity of futures markets to secure Mexican, Brazilian and Ugandan coffee farmer incomes from price volatility and decline. Among other serious concerns, futures markets systematically exclude small coffee farmers from participation and the hedging mechanism appears to contain an inherent income bias against small producers. I conclude with a discussion of

he problem of “smallness” in developing country agriculture today and the importance of risk management and income support arrangements that directly target smallholders.

Christopher Brown
Arkansas State University

Consumerism and the U.S. Trade Deficit

This paper examines the following issues: To what extent are U.S. merchandise trade deficits explained by over-consumption (or under-saving) by U.S. households? Second, did the U.S. household sector become increasingly reliant on foreign saving to indulge its borrowing habits over the past decade? The argument is made with respect to the former question that the U.S. trade deficit was a predictable result of the relocation of manufacturing to low-wage countries by U.S.-based corporations, as well as the integration of culturally heterogeneous nations in a global trading system. In regard to the argument that trade deficits are explained by cross-national differences in saving rates, the claim is made that it is more accurate to state that variations in saving rates between countries originate from several of the same causes that produce trade imbalances.

Andres F. Cantillo
University of Missouri – Kansas City

Financial Crisis and Institutional Economics

Two explanations of the crisis are analyzed in this paper. The first one corresponds to standard economics. The second alternative is an institutional view. According to Veblen and Keynes there is an incompatibility between the profit seeking of the modern Businessman and the development of the machinery process. The society needs the stability of the process given the process of standardization in which is involved. The inherent inequality requires the need of fiscal policies in order to stabilize the economy. The way in which the crisis has evolved have elements of interstitial adjustments and centralized sector planning. The cause of the crisis was the mismanagement by the policymakers. The solution of the crisis will be found in the shift to a more active policy. The size of the government is going to increase.

Dell P. Champlin, *Eastern Illinois University*
Janet T. Knoedler, *Bucknell University*

The ‘Strict Parent’ State in Economic Recession: Did Conservative Religious Values Undermine the Economic Public Interest and will Liberal Religious Values Help Restore It?

As the U.S. contends with the most severe economic downturn in decades, a new Democratic administration and government are scrambling to construct short-term fixes to solve some of the economic problems. These economic problems are being exacerbated by the holes that have been rendered to the nation’s social safety net after nearly three decades of Republican and centrist Democratic policies intent on restoring the primacy of personal responsibility into economic policies and weakening the New Deal concept of the primacy of the public interest. One group in particular has advanced the notion of the “strict parent” state: religious conservatives, whose leaders have curiously embraced the free market policies of economic conservatives and helped elect Republicans to the Presidency and the Congress. In this paper, we will examine the economic views of religious conservatives, analyze their role in destroying significant portions of the social safety net, and consider some newer religious groups who seem to embrace a different view of the interconnection between religious values and the social safety net.

Misbah Tanveer Choudhry
University of Groningen

Demographic Transition and Female labor Force Participation Behavior

This study investigates the effect of fertility transition on female labor force participation by different age groups in a cross country panel data set for the period of 1960-2005. We treat fertility rate as endogenous variable and instrument it with lagged birth rate, infant mortality rate and mortality rate below five years. We find negative significant effect of fertility rate on female labor supply, more high among childbearing age group aged 15-44. We also find that negative effect of fertility rate on female participation remain there throughout their working life. Moreover our estimated model captures the regime shift with regard to female participation with development and confirms U shaped pattern hypothesis. We find that with more than \$70,000 capital stock available per worker, there will be again increase in female participation.

Charles Clark
St. John's University

Economic Justice As If People Matter

Abstract: Most of the debate in poverty alleviation centers on growing the economy so all can have more versus redistribution of income. More progressive economists often argue for both more economic growth and redistribution of income. The deeper question of the underlying conception of justice is often over looked. Neoclassical economics have a "procedural justice" approach, which is inadequate for many reasons. From this approach you get Pareto Optimality and other welfare notions. This paper will go back to the classical tradition (Aristotle/Aquinas) to develop an understanding of justice which gets to where inequality is created. Redistribution still has a role, but it is much smaller than current emphasis. Much more attention is place on how wealth is created and the violations of justice in this process.

Hasan Comert
Umass-Amherst

The Central Banking under the Era of Financialization

In order to create coherent, concrete progressive alternatives to neo-liberal central banking, we should understand the impact of financialization on central banking. The driving force behind the formation of central banking has been the phenomena of financialization for a long time. It has affected central banks through increasing volatility and uncertainty simultaneously. Central banking practices have been more or less function of developments in financial markets. As a result central banks have narrowed their responsibilities, started using a few (market oriented) instruments, became more cautious in their policy intervention (interest rate smoothing) and accumulated huge amounts of international reserves. In this sense, under financialization central banks' certain responses have been shaped by practical economical necessities in an evolutionary way. Although, central banks in developed countries have not been immune to the impacts of financialization the central banks in developing countries have been affected significantly by financialization. Hence, we will pay specific attention to the impact of financialization in developing countries. However, our discussion can be generalized with some modifications in order to explain developments in many developed countries as well.

Marcio José Vargas da Cruz & Huáscar Fialho Pessali
Universidade Federal do Paraná

**Give a Man a Fish While Teaching Him to Fish: Public Policies towards
Poverty Reduction with Rationally Bounded Beneficiaries**

The paper discusses the implications of assuming beneficiary agents with bounded rationality over the design of public policies towards reducing poverty. The insights discussed are then applied to study the case of the Brazilian program Bolsa Familia (Family Allowance Program). The initial assumption is that the beneficiary of the program knows best how to use his or her income to satisfy his or her needs and thus a cash allowance is the best way to do it. This, however, cannot imply that an optimal solution is reached. Individuals, especially those on very low-income and low formal education levels, can make better choices by i) having access to more and better information they cannot afford, ii) improving their decision-making capabilities with regard to better income alternatives that can be brought about by their own efforts, and iii) taking part in associated programs that help building working capabilities. The argument implicates that the design and implementation of policies towards reducing poverty, like Bolsa Familia, need re-thinking in terms of their social efficiency so as to produce sustainable improvements on the lives of those involved.

Richard Dadzie & Xuan Pham, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

**Spatial Econometric Analysis of County Unemployment Rates in
Continental United States, 2000-2007**

We used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to map unemployment rates and labor force participation rates for 3,109 counties and county-equivalent areas for each year during the period of 2000 to 2007. We discovered the Northwest, Southwest, “Deep South,” and parts of the Northeast had higher unemployment rates than the rest of the country for all years in the study. The Midwest, East Coast, and West Coast experienced significantly higher unemployment rates during the recession of 2001-2003. West Virginia and parts of the Midwest and Northwest experienced significant job growth in 2006-2007, and we believed this phenomenon can be attributed to the rising commodity prices in the past two years. We also performed spatial regression models and made two findings: 1) the unemployment rate of a county is positively correlated to the unemployment rates of its neighboring counties and 2) counties with high labor force participation also have lower unemployment rates.

George DeMartino, Jonathan Moyer, Kate Watkins, *University of Denver*

Achieving Human Development through Ethical Trade: The SITS Regime

During the 1990s Institutional, social and other heterodox political economists offered a range of “fair” or “ethical” trade proposals that were intended to capture the benefits of international integration while ensuring that these benefits were not secured through political and economic strategies that undermined human development, women’s and workers’ rights, environmental quality and income equality. These proposals included the harmonization of labor and environmental standards in trade agreements, the implementation of global “Sullivan Principles” to govern multi-national corporate behavior, and social tariffs to counter the competitive advantage achieved through the weakening of standards. In this paper we examine the contours of a new multilateral framework, the Social Index Tariff Structure regime (SITS), that builds on these ethical trade proposals. We argue that a SITS regime would provide a basis for promoting human capabilities through trade via graduated tariffs that are tied to each country’s performance in advancing human development and equality in vital freedoms. We explore the construction of the SITS regime, and demonstrate its application in today’s world economy.

Geert Dhondt

University of Massachusetts—Amherst

Why Not Tear Down the Walls Now? How Mass Incarceration Increases Crime

Rehabilitation, Retribution, Incapacitation and Deterrence. These terms are justifications given for the existence of prisons. They are seen as the mechanisms as to how prisons decrease crime. Levitt argues that mass incarceration is roughly socially optimal by examining the effect of overcrowding litigation. Levitt captures the marginal release of prisoners and shows how this increases crime rates. In this paper, I argue and econometrically demonstrate that there is a differential effect on crime rates of the marginal release of prisoners versus the marginal addition of prisoners. More generally, I discuss how incarceration can increase crime rates. First, I provide a critique of the individualistic ideology underlying the mechanisms used to justify the existence of prisons. Second, I look at the outcomes of mass incarceration on certain communities and how these outcomes create conditions which increase crime. Third, I present empirical research at both the state level and the neighborhood level showing the effects of incarceration on crime.

Mathieu Dufour

Dalhousie University

A Minskian Approach to Financial Crises with a Behavioural Twist

The phenomenal financial expansion of the last decades has been characterised by an exacerbation of systemic instability and an increase in the frequency of financial crises. The literature on financial crises has developed concomitantly, but despite a large number of papers written on this subject economists are still struggling to understand the underlying determinants of these phenomena. In this paper, I argue that one of the reasons for this apparent failure is the way agents, as well as the environment in which they evolve, are modelled in this literature. I outline an alternative framework, drawing from Post-Keynesian and Behavioural insights, in which international financial crises are seen as being a direct consequence of the way agents take investment decisions as they struggle to forecast a fundamentally uncertain future. I then apply this framework to the study of the 2000-2001 financial crisis in Turkey, which is notorious for not lending itself easily to explanations based on the existing theoretical literature on international financial crises. Finally, I draw some general conclusions regarding the current wave of crises.

Janine Fitzgerald

Fort Lewis College

Marx's Contradiction of Capitalism and Peak Oil

This paper explores Marx's concept of the contradiction of capitalism in relationship to fossil fuels. Marx predicted capitalism's ceaseless search for cheap labor would eventually lead to class conflict, unions and revolution. His prediction seemed accurate in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The union and anarchists movements lost momentum after the assassination attempt of President McKinley and the subsequent crackdown. However this change cannot be attributed solely to state violence. It also corresponds with the rise of the automobile, Henry Ford's 5 dollar day, and the assembly line. I argue that fossil fuels provided the capitalist system with another source of cheap energy which allowed workers to make gains in the United States and shift extreme exploitation to Third World nations where uprisings and revolutions were less threatening to the system as a whole. As we enter into an age of fossil fuel depletion, nature's cheap energy subsidy is ending. As the system struggles with intensifying economic crisis, we can expect increased social unrest. However as the crisis deepens we can expect to see less labor conflict and more conflict based on consumption movements.

Dan Friesner, *North Dakota State University*

A Simple Institutional Analysis of the North Dakota Pharmacy Ownership Law

In 1963, the North Dakota Legislature amended the North Dakota Century Code (Section 43-15-35 (5)) to ensure that all licensed retail pharmacies in the State are at least 51 percent owned by pharmacists registered in the State. During each legislative session, a debate usually arises about whether the law should be repealed. Opponents of the law traditionally use the neoclassical arguments of efficiency, competition and lower prices. Proponents argue that pharmacists and not “untrained captains of enterprise” must own pharmacies in order to protect the public’s welfare. This paper explores the arguments made both for and against the law and draws several conclusions. First, the arguments made by those attempting to repeal the law are invalid because the assumptions underlying these arguments are not consistent with the characteristics of the communities served by most of these pharmacies. Second, even if these assumptions are consistent with the neoclassical paradigm, there is no guarantee that drug prices would significantly drop if the law was repealed. Lastly, while the North Dakota Pharmacy Ownership Law may not be “optimal” in the view of the Courts and the Legislature, it is generally consistent with the needs, culture and economic vitality of the communities they serve.

Paul Fudulu, *University of Bucharest*

Rules and Institutions as Opportunity Costs Patterns: Culture Blindness and the Failure to Define Rules and Institutions

Rules are opportunity cost patterns for alternative courses of actions, while institutions are, ultimately, cultural opportunity cost patterns guiding interdependent individual actions. The primary cause of institution shaping is individual power shaping other individuals’ behavior; it is for this reason that individuals cannot construct institutions - any more than they can construct the power they can exercise upon each other. Such an approach to the definition of institution assumes a trans-cultural perspective, which the Western theory of institutions lacks.

Kevin Furey, *Chemeketa Community College*

Principles of Macroeconomics, Reading #9: An Overview of Orthodox Theory

My proposal for the panel on pedagogy is to discuss a piece I have written for my introductory macroeconomics class. My approach to teaching macroeconomics differs from most; that difference is captured in this reading, summarized in the abstract below. My intent in introducing this reading is twofold. It contributes to the discussion of how to organize an economics class to most effectively teach a non-orthodox approach. More broadly, I hope to add to the ongoing conversation of how non-orthodox economists can have a greater impact on policy. The reading implicitly answers the question of why orthodox economists refuse to recognize and debate Institutionalists and other non-orthodox economists. This suggests that, to have more of an effect on policy, we need to do something different. I would argue that we should be writing more toward students and the general public.

William T. Ganley, *Buffalo State College*

Poverty and the Market System: Institutional and Neoclassical Economics

In the very early years of the theoretical conflict between Institutional and Neoclassical economics a battle over the foundations of economic analysis took place. Within the broader conflict were a series of methodological and policy disagreements, including the differences over the market system and the ‘poor in society.’ Nowhere was the conflict more profound than in the respective interpretations of Thorstein Veblen and Alfred Marshall over the role of philanthropic charity as a means to assist those in living in poverty. The early divergence grew

wider as both schools of thought evolved and refined their respective approaches to policy matters. This paper will highlight the original differences on the role of charity found in the writings of Veblen and Marshall at the turn of the twentieth century. Next, a review of the next stage of policy thinking regarding the poor and welfare will selectively highlight later developments within Institutional and Neoclassical literature. Modern welfare reform will be evaluated from the framework of the history of economic thought, and the corresponding policy alternatives. The impact of Institutional thought on income distribution will be looked at from a historical perspective. Finally, the influence of Veblen on the issues of poverty and charity will be evaluated.

Ilene Grabel, *University of Denver*

The Political Economy of Remittances: What do we Know? What do we Need to Know?

Private remittances are becoming an increasingly important part of the financial landscape of many developing countries. Indeed, for some such countries, these flows are the single most important type of international capital inflow—public or private—and they have become an importance source of purchasing power and foreign exchange. Remittances have also become a critical source of income support for households in the developing world, particularly following economic and political crises, natural disasters and civil wars. The growing importance of remittances has stimulated a great deal of discussion among scholars and policymakers.

However, most studies tend to be rather narrow and microeconomic in scope, and fail to understand remittances within a broader political economy context. This contrasts with studies of other international capital flows such as official development assistance, direct foreign investment, private bank loans, and portfolio investment where political economy concerns have long been a central concern. This paper draws together findings from the rapidly growing multi-disciplinary study of remittances; identifies what we know, what we do not yet know, and what we still need to know about their economic, political, social and human consequences; and argues that there are a range of important political economy concerns raised by these flows. The paper concludes that the political economy effects of remittances are complex, contradictory, and not amenable to generalizations across the developing world, and that there is still much that we need to know about them.

Ian Matthew Green, *Portland State University*

A Comparative Perspective: Imperialism and the Forgotten Insight of Thorstein Veblen

This paper seeks to establish the importance of contributions made by Thorstein Veblen towards the study of capitalism, imperialism and the nature of peace. Veblen's analysis of American Capitalism, focuses on oligopoly control over the economy. In Veblen's analysis of capitalism, he comes to understand imperialism as the international role of capitalism. Veblen notes that the gains of imperialism “go to the investors and businessmen engaged in these enterprises; while the costs incident to the adventure are borne almost wholly by the common man, who gets no gain from it all.” Veblen concludes that peace is possible within capitalism. Furthermore, Veblen suggests that a lasting peace may be more plausible if society can abolish the predatory institutions which support imperialism.

Michael K. Green, *State University of New York at Oneonta*

The Political Economy of Risk and Our Current Crisis

Institutions are created as individuals interact to maintain fundamental affects by creating identities, facts, and norms to support these sentiments. Institutions change as these fundamental sentiments reach an extreme and then reverse. The fundamental affects of economics are confidence, or trust, and fear, or lack of trust. The fundamental affects of politics, as Machiavelli argued, are anger and contentment. Various measures of emotive meaning are used to show how optimism has changed from 1982 to now so as to reach extreme levels to support

increasingly risky actions. An outline is then presented of how social relations, identities, facts, and norms changed from 1982 to 2000 as economic and political sentiment changed to support this increasing optimism and propensity to take risks. The belief in the efficacy of financial engineering is a development of this optimism. A discussion of the political and economic identities, beliefs, and norms to support such activities as Federal Reserve bailouts, securitization, sub-prime mortgages, collateralized debt obligations, credit default swaps, and other means to manage risk is presented.

Winston H. Griffith
Bucknell University

Industrialization in Caricom

Despite the acknowledged importance of industrialization to a country's economic development, Caricom (Caribbean Community) countries have so far failed to develop a broad industrial base. Some analysts attribute this state of affairs to a narrow natural-resource base. Yet a country such as Japan that has a narrow natural-resource base has a high level of industrial development. Singapore, a city-state, has no known natural resources, but it has a very strong industrial sector and has engaged in many industrial joint-ventures with multinational corporations from some of the more developed countries. This paper argues that it is not an absence of natural resources but a shortage of immaterial capital, to use Thorstein Veblen's felicitous phrase, an absence of a culture that is conducive to innovation and entrepreneurship, inaccessibility to the markets of the more industrial countries and the colonial experience that are responsible for the low level of industrial development in Caricom countries.

Eric R. Hake
Eastern Washington University

Accounting for Capital in a WAMU World

While the financial crisis that has circled the globe is clearly associated with the rise and collapse of a largely unregulated market for credit, the real estate bubble and the firms engaged in creating and selling mortgages in the United States provided the trigger point for an unraveling of that credit system. In my paper, I propose to outline the changes in specific accounting rules and practices that were associated with the mortgage backed securities markets and their connection to accounting rule changes that allowed the major investment banks to also reduce their capital reserves. This review of specific accounting rule changes will be augmented with a review of key financial ratios for some of the largest commercial bank and financial firm failures.

F. Gregory Hayden
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Teaching the Social Fabric Matrix with a Semester Research Project

The purpose of this presentation is to explain the method the author has developed and found successful for teaching the social fabric matrix to undergraduate seniors through the utilization of a semester long research project. The paper will explain step-by-step the instructions and procedures used through the semester to inform the students about what to do by a date certain, how to share research findings with other students, how to utilize the social fabric matrix website, and the format for the final paper. The instructions that are presented to the students will be presented with the overhead projector and explained in terms of educational concepts and student reactions. Additionally, packets of paper copies of the transparencies will be available for the audience and available on the author's website.

John F. Henry and Frederic S. Lee
University of Missouri – Kansas City

John Davis and the Recent Turn in Economics

In his recent article in the Cambridge Journal of Economics on "The Turn in Recent Economics and Return of Orthodoxy," John Davis argued that the current orthodoxy in economics is undergoing a transformation that creates the possibility of a new general research program for economics that would abandon much of neoclassic economics. The prevailing economics displays considerable heterogeneity and is, Davis argues, becoming more pluralistic. Moreover, he argues that current developments have historical precedent, specifically the transition from classical to neoclassical theory and the interwar period in the US in the contest between Institutional and neoclassical economics. In each case, an existing orthodoxy gave way to a period of pluralism out of which emerged a new orthodoxy in something like a wave-like process of change. In this process, Davis suggests, there is hope for currently heterodox programs to be incorporated into the emerging orthodoxy so that, at the limit, what was once heterodox economics becomes orthodox. The history of the history of economics contained in the above thesis is provocative. And given Davis's long involvement in the ongoing debates surrounding the orthodox-heterodox divide and possible rapprochement, his position on the matter must be taken quite seriously. We suggest, however, that a different reading of the history is more instructive, though it does not project the same attractive outcome contained in the Davis position.

John F. Henry
University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Welfare in Historic Context: An aspect of the ‘Double Movement,’ or ...?”

To understand and thus evaluate welfare in the modern context, one needs to first understand the historic origins of such programs. In Karl Polanyi's *The Great Transformation*, an argument is made that welfare and related programs have been instituted to protect people from "the market." I shall argue that, drawing on the history of welfare programs, the social purpose of welfare is to protect the market from people. If this reading of the history of welfare programs is correct, it then forces a reevaluation of such programs and calls conventional institutional analysis of welfare into question.

Barbara E. Hopkins
Wright State University

Feminist Evaluation of the American Economic System: Reviving the Feminine

The hierarchical dualism of masculine over feminine has led to bias in economic theory. How we define and evaluate economic systems has been shaped by the privileging of masculine elements of human nature. In this paper, I explore how consideration of masculine versus feminine elements affects our evaluation of economic systems. One manifestation of masculinity in economics is the focus on production, which leads to the emphasis on the growth of GDP and the privileging of efficiency above all other values. Feminist economics refocuses our attention on provisioning. Provisioning requires attention to the distribution of consumer goods, but also recognizes the importance of productive activities outside of the formal market. A second manifestation of the masculinist bias in economics is the assumption that economic agents are autonomous rather than interconnected. An extension of this is the assumption that those autonomous agents are self-interested rather than compassionate. Rejecting autonomy and instead considering that each economic agent is connected to and, thus, affected by other people, living and yet to be born, and by other living things, implies compassion and a different approach to income distribution, caring labor, insurance, and the environment. Finally, I apply new feminine criteria to the American economy.

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

**The Hicksian Getaway' and 'The Hirshleifer Rescue':
Increasing Returns from Clapham to Kaldor**

The case for increasing returns is accepted by most heterodox economists. Yet allegiance to decreasing returns in orthodox circles still endures directly and in the form of substitution assumptions. In the forty short years from 1928 to 1968, beliefs shifted from Pigou calling rising cost “inadmissible” to Alchian deeming decreasing returns “a universally valid law” until Kaldor revived increasing returns in the 1970s. How did these shifts of view occur? After Clapham opened the door and Pigou defined the orthodox stand, the 1930s debates swept through imperfect competition into Keynesian theories of disequilibrium. In 1939, ‘The Hicksian Getaway’ opened an Age of Denial leading to equilibrium models based on substitution; then in the 1960s another challenge to rising cost was defeated by ‘The Hirshleifer Rescue’ of decreasing returns. Why economists’ substitution assumptions still hold sway is the focus of this study. First, the paper reviews ‘The Hicksian Getaway’ in its support for equilibrium models. Second, the paper rebuts ‘The Hirshleifer Rescue’ as an invalid argument based on a non sequitur and thus simply asserted. Third, the case for increasing returns is extended into a theory of horizontal economics. Some methodological implications are explored at the end.

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

Does Competition Advance or Retard Economic Development? – An Institutional View

This paper represents economic growth as a complementary dynamic complex system where individual agents interact uncertainly over time. A transportation network captures systemic connectivity in a model of planning horizons showing how learning in changing contexts supports complementarity in economics. So will horizontal theory yield the result that competition is inefficient, creating a myopic culture (invisible to any orthodox static construction ignoring horizon effects). The institutional implications are reviewed in their ramifications for economic growth, transmission of knowledge and a shift from materialistic consumption to intangibles in the new information economy. A case shall be made for cooperation, not competition, as an efficient form of social organization, restoring consonance between efficiency, equity and ecological health.

Tae-Hee Jo, *Buffalo State College*

A Post Keynesian Microeconomic Approach to Welfare

This paper aims to propose a Post Keynesian microeconomic approach to welfare by disputing conventional wisdoms that ‘what is good for the business enterprise is good for the public’ and ‘what the state does is good for the public.’ It is argued here that the provision of public goods, services and transfers by the public sector is designed and administered by the state to reproduce private business enterprises and, hence, to stabilize market economy by altering households’ wage and consumption. This argument requires that welfare be analyzed in close relation to distribution, business cycles, and capital accumulation in a social context in which conflicting classes do not get benefits equally as a result of public policy. The surplus approach is used to deal with such a complicated nature of welfare.

Fadhel Kaboub, *Denison University*

A Post-Keynesian-Institutionalist Analysis of Financial Instability

The paper argues that a joint Post-Keynesian-Institutionalist (PKI) analysis of financial instability is much more than adding up theories from Keynes and Veblen. There is a unique PKI approach that has emerged in the last 20 years through the works of Brazelton, Whalen, Minsky, and Wray amongst others. This paper contributes to

the PKI approach by superimposing Veblen's pecuniary analysis and his "making goods vs. making money" dichotomy on Keynes's liquidity preference theory. The two theories are not the same, but their interlocking produces a powerful analytical framework for understanding how financial crises emerge and spread to the real economy. This PKI framework can also help design policy tools to detect and prevent such crises as they emerge. Moreover, the PKI approach provides a comprehensive alternative policy framework to preemptively counter the natural capitalist tendencies that lead to financial instability. The paper is organized as follows. First, we review the PKI literature and highlight its uniqueness. Second, we present the Veblen-Keynes PKI analysis of how financial and real instability materialize in capitalist systems. Third, we apply the PKI approach to the current subprime crisis and evaluate the policy response. Fourth, we propose an alternative PKI policy for this crisis.

Rajani Kanth
Harvard University

**A Brief Guide to the 21st Century: Imperium, Crisis, and Redemption –
Notes on a Banal New World**

This presentation lists, succinctly, in the form of short theses, the causes, consequences of, and corrections to, the state of the US and the World economy in these times. It is intended less to be definitive than to pose issues sharply so they can be provocative of serious reflection. It will be less an exercise in 'political economy' as much as a rendition of a critique of the whole: politics, economy, society and culture, connecting finance, economy, power and resistance.

Valerie Kepner
King's College

The Ethical and Economic Implications of Advertising to Children

Advertising to children is considered a normal part of business. While social resistance to such advertising exists, advertisers counter that children have the intellectual fortitude to resist the advertisements. As is seen in the philosophical work of Harry Frankfurt, however, simply having the aforementioned intellectual fortitude is not sufficient for freedom of will, which is vital to the advertisers' ethical case. A child would need to have what Frankfurt calls second-order volitions, or the capacity to care about her will, and the targets of advertisers in this context lack such capacities. Concluding with the concept of consumer sovereignty, any claim to preserving a consumer's right to make her own purchasing decisions is lost once advertisers admit they aim to influence children's initial buying habits prior to the development of second-order volitions; this weakens a major mainstream economic assumption of sovereignty in the economic sphere.

Philip Kozel
Rollins College

Property Rights and Pirates: From the High Seas to DVDs

Many studies by industry have attempted to quantify the losses associated with digital and high seas piracy today, but few have considered piracy as an institution. Contemporary digital piracy is a product, and response, to the specific legal institution of intellectual property rights. Contemporary high seas piracy is also a product, and response, but to the failure of economic institutions to facilitate people's ability to secure their daily bread. This essay explores the changing institutional context that has spawned and enabled both forms of contemporary piracy and reviews various proposals to reform the existing intellectual property rights regime.

Robert LaJeunesse, *University of Newcastle*

Simon Patten and the Institutionalist Notion of Abundance

Although Simon Patten appears on a few lists of early Institutionalist thinkers, his work is not featured prominently in modern Institutionalist thought. In fact, a search of electronic reserves only found his name cited in three articles in the *Journal of Economic Issues* since 1967. Although Simon Patten served as an important intellectual link between the German Historistics and the American Institutionalists there is little modern recognition of his contributions to Institutionalist thought on abundance, technological change, and social reform. This article contends that Patten served as an important precursor to Institutionalist view of abundance and the repudiation of the neoclassical notion of scarcity. This paper explores Patten's role in bringing the German Historical view to American Institutionalism and his seminal efforts to replace the assumption of scarcity with one of abundance. It also explores his vision of the role of social science (and scientists) in a world of growing material abundance. It therefore fits the conference theme of what economics should look like when people matter.

Cristina Matos, *Universidade do Minho*

Some Thoughts on An Institutional Economics Approach to the Interaction between Welfare States and Labor Markets

Welfare states have been reformed importantly. Much of the discussion on welfare state reforms is based on mainstream economics. This argument pushes for stronger incentives to labor market participation. Although institutionalism dominated labor economics in the 1960s, institutional economics has been absent from the debates on inactivity traps. Still, although labour market segmentation has evolved since the 1970s, it remains a source of exclusion and thus should be articulated with welfare policies. In this paper, we confront mainstream and institutional economics approaches to welfare state reform and labour market incentives. We also consider how welfare state reforms are analysed in other social sciences. After analysing some stylised facts on the interaction between labour markets and welfare states, we consider how institutional economics analyses labor markets and how this changes inactivity traps. We consider discussions on welfare reforms need to be re-centred around the competing aims of controlling inactivity traps and that of reducing poverty.

Anne Mayhew, *University of Tennessee*

Why Pragmatism and Microevolution Matter When People Matter: The Cases of Standard Oil and Wal-Mart

Successful policy formation in any of the arenas being discussed at these meetings will necessarily be founded upon the OIE (Original Institutional Economics) foundations of Pragmatism and microevolutionary theory. This proposition will be illustrated by exploration of the ways in which various levels of government in the United States responded over a hundred years ago to the supply chains made possible by railroads, steamships and the telegraph, and, more recently, to supply chains such as Wal-Mart that have been developed in response to computers and containerization.

Reynold F. Nesiba, *Augustana College*

Housing Matters: An Analysis of the Mortgage Foreclosure Crisis and Proposals for Reform

According to an October 26, 2008 Associate Press report, from July-September of 2008 2,700 American homes were foreclosed upon each day. That is up from 1,200 over the same period a year ago. Given the increased media attention, political promises, regulatory maneuvers, and legislative action, why does this problem

continue to expand? This paper attempts to answer this question by describing and examining the factors that caused the foreclosure problem and which continue to make it difficult to solve. The paper concludes with a critical evaluation of the major public policy proposals to address the foreclosure crisis and a summary of suggested reforms that are more likely to be successful in reducing the numbers of home foreclosures.

Phillip Anthony O'Hara, *Curtin University*

Political Economy of Global Warming, Species Extinction and Human Development

The purpose of this paper is to analyse global warming through the prism of the principles of political economy. The paper starts with a review of the principle of historical specificity, which situates the problem historically. Then we explore the principle of contradiction, paying particular attention to the trade off between ecological capital and durable fixed capital, which manifest in greenhouse gas concentrations. The principle of uncertainty follows, which is linked to varying degrees of risk and uncertainty depending upon the degree of information available about the problem, the nature of unpredictable non-linear changes associated with extreme weather changes, and other factors. Then we go on to the principle of uneven development, which posits that the complexities of the world tend towards an uneasy relationship between unevenness and convergence. The core paradox with uneven development is that the major polluters are not the areas likely to be subject to extreme events due to global warming. Rather, nations and areas in the periphery and semi-periphery have been and are likely to be even more subject to extreme events. This leads to principles of governance and policy, which is addressed as a quadrant, including state, market, community and corporate decisions and practices.

Phillip Anthony O'Hara, *Curtin University*

The Global Subprime Financial Crisis: Institutional Problems and Solutions

The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the current global financial crisis from the point of view of institutional processes and solutions. In particular, we scrutinise the crucial institutions underlying the circuit of money capital with a view of comprehending the role of institutional processes and problems. Five key elements of the circuit are examined. The first is the role of the business cycle and investment in stimulating upswing after the recession and crash of the early 2000s. The second is the finance-industry relationship, including the role of financial deregulation and fictitious capital. The third scrutinises the anomalous workings of financial innovations, especially subprime mortgages being securitised through new bond issues, including the major players such as rating agencies, brokers and bond issuers. The fourth examines the macro and global contradictions involved in the money circuit in this institutional environment, including the emergence of uncertainty, fragility and crisis. Fifthly, policy issues such as lender of last resort, big government, nationalising banks, bailing out corporations, and others are examined from the view of whether levels of uncertainty are able to be moderated and the circuit to continue in relatively fluid motion.

Phillip Anthony O'Hara, *Curtin University*

Introducing Political Economy Principles to Introductory Students: A Critical Review of the Best Selling Text by "Hunt & Sherman" (7th Ed)

There is one introductory textbook that stands above all others in terms of the number of students who have used it over the past 37 years. 400,000 copies of "Hunt and Sherman" have been sold throughout the world in the 6th editions that emerged between 1972 and 1990. The recent publication of the latest, 7th edition in 2008, therefore, marks a critical point in political economy. The current paper does two things. Firstly, it outlines the conceptual framework of the latest edition, and how it can best be used to assist students to comprehend the theory and empirics associated with real world problems. Secondly, it investigates the contradictions of the text. These contradictions are important since they show why "Hunt and Sherman" has been so useful in spreading the ideas

of heterodoxy, but they also reveal its limitations in comprehending the complexity of political economy and the world in all its multifarious elements.

Ronnie Phillips
Colorado State University

Research Projects on the Music Industry by Undergraduate Economics Majors

This paper provides the results of a two-year project to have undergraduate economics majors at Colorado State University do their Senior Research Projects on entrepreneurship in the music industry. Examples of the topics include: Are those who begin their careers with a group and then go solo more successful than those who start solo? Is the singer/songwriter with more musical training more successful than someone who is only a singer? Who gets in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame? Do songs introduced in games become more successful than songs released in movies?

Clifford S. Poirot Jr.
Shawnee State University

The Three Worlds of Evolutionary Economics

Evolutionary Economics is often thought of as a school of thought that is distinct from mainstream economics. This article argues that evolutionary economics may be better thought of as a distinct field in economics with direct relevance to other closely related fields, including economic history, economic growth and economic development. Whereas most fields in economics tend to focus on the problems of static allocation or short period analysis, economic evolution is concerned with change over time. Change may be analyzed in terms of microevolution (change within an existing form of economic and social organization) and macroevolution (change from one form of economic and social organization to another). Three distinct, yet at times overlapping research traditions can be identified in the field of economics: the Marxist tradition, the OIE tradition and the NIE tradition. This article argues that of the three, the Marxist and the OIE tradition depart the farthest from the standard competitive model of mainstream economics. Some forms of NIE depart significantly from the standard competitive model while others provide a necessary compliment to the standard competitive model.

Robert E. Prasch
Middlebury College

Capitalism & Freedom: What is their Relationship?

Milton Friedman and Friedrich von Hayek, among others, have argued that free market capitalism is a necessary condition for individual freedom. It is safe to say that their view has become the “conventional wisdom” of our time. But is it true? This paper will revisit this contention. Specifically, two counter-arguments will be presented. First, it will be argued that not everyone is “free” in a “free labor market.” Second, it will be argued that there are several substantial reasons to believe that the liberalization of capital is associated with a drive to enhance social control on the part of the state and non-state actors. This latter tendency generally takes the form of monitoring, if not actually repressing, individual thought and action. Where socialism famously tried to create “Socialist Man,” capitalist polities are interested in promoting “Capitalist Man” – a person whose attitude and outlook is molded in such a manner that they are better prepared to withstand the vagaries and social costs associated with unbridled capitalism.

Steven Pressman
Monmouth University

**The Middle Class in the World Economy:
An Update and Analysis of Their Condition in the Early 2000s**

This paper updates and expands my work on the decline of the middle class, which was published in the March 2007 issue of the Journal of Economic Issues. Like the earlier paper, this paper employs the Luxembourg Income Study to measure the size of the middle class across a range of countries, to try to explain why the size of the middle class has changed over time, and to explain why it differs from country to country. One update involves the availability of new LIS datasets. For some countries data is now available up to around the year 2000. More importantly, Wave #6 data, from around 2004, is now available and allows analysis of what happened to the middle class throughout the world in the early 2000s. Another update concerns the use of regression analysis to try to identify the factors leading to changes in the size of the middle class across nations and over time. For this, the difference-of-differences approach is used. This technique looks at changes in two variables between two different time periods. It is especially useful for cross-sectional analysis, where differences in government policies, national habits and other idiosyncratic national facts must be controlled for.

Elisabeth Springler
University of New Orleans

Housing Finance Systems: Which System Serves its Goals Best?

The subprime crises of the US which led to the global financial meltdown economies are experiencing currently, led to the question of how housing finance systems need to be designed to provide affordable housing and financial stable macroeconomic conditions. This paper compares critically the development of housing finance systems of EU15 member states with the US using data from 1999-2006. First housing finance systems need to be classified. In this respect the paper applies the methodology of the World Bank in distinguishing national finance systems in bank based and market based for the housing sector. EU15 member states as well as the US can be clearly classified into a specific housing finance system. To answer the research question the paper develops in the following two different strands: Firstly the effectiveness in reaching the social goal of providing affordable housing is analyzed and on the other hand the effects for financial stability are discussed in the light of the current housing crises. This paper aims to highlight the impact of housing finance systems and its institutional setting for social policy and financial stability and gives a broader view on housing market structure than their impact on house prices.

Zdravka Todorova
Wright State University

Veblen's Absentee Ownership and Financial Crisis

In 1923, Veblen expanded his analysis of the business enterprise by identifying "absentee ownership" as the main institution that governs society and underlines a particular type of capitalist economy. Describing pre-Glass-Steagall legislation conditions, he noted a discrepancy between the realities of absentee ownership and the legal and public policy structures in place at that time. The deregulations and changes in the financial system since the 1970s, which facilitated the expansion of markets for collateralized home mortgages in the financial sector, manifest another degree of absentee ownership. The paper describes how Veblen's discussion on the role of banks, credit, collateralization, and salesmanship shed light onto the evolution of the originate-and-distribute model in the financial sector and the developments in the real estate markets preceding the crisis. Understanding of the causes and consequences of the financial crisis would be enhanced by re-reading Veblen's Absentee Ownership.

Daniel A. Underwood, *Peninsula College*
Dan Axelsen, *Pricewaterhouse Cooper LLP*
Dan Friesner, *North Dakota State University*

Welfare to Work When People Matter

This paper empirically identifies and isolates the role cultural filters – *a priori* attributes used to screen applicants – play in determining employment patterns by industry and region. After identifying where the “good jobs” are by industry and region, we juxtapose cultural filters against demographic variations for WorkFirst (Washington State’s TANF Program) participants in those regions. Drawing from our empirical analysis, we argue that if the goal of TANF is to move people from welfare to work, people need to be directed towards good jobs with a high probability of being favourably “filtered,” better prepare them to possess those attributes screened for, and for WorkFirst to take on an active role as “match-maker” between program participants and employers.

James L. Webb
University of Missouri – Kansas City

Veblen, Myrdal and Dewey and the War on Drugs

Insights from Veblen and Myrdal analyze the failed but unending U. S. war on drugs. Veblen recognized that social processes result from cumulative causation, which includes the effect of obsolete and perverse beliefs and practices, and that irrational traditions and beliefs often serve vested interests. Veblen’s focus on the power and unintended consequences of technological change and the effect of dominant pecuniary values and Myrdal’s emphasis on circular and cumulative causation (with positive feedback creating vicious cycles) help illuminate the processes generating the war on drugs: the combination of public hysteria instigated by government policy, profit driven news media (especially television), parents seeking a risk free environment for their children, various business enterprises with vested interests in the continuation of the drug war and the associated hysteria, the vested interest of many elements of the law enforcement in the perpetuation of the drug war, the self-serving behavior of politicians, the crime from the systemic black-market effects and addiction resulting in the destruction of poor neighborhoods. These elements feed upon themselves to perpetuate a downward spiral. Finally Dewey’s approach to policy formation is applied to consider how a more rational public policy on illicit substances might look.

Charles J. Whalen
Utica College

Post-Keynesian Institutionalism: Alive and Well at Twenty Five

Despite deep roots in the history of economic thought, Post-Keynesian Institutionalism (PKI) appears to have originated in 1983. In that same year, Hyman Minsky added a footnote to a conference paper that he was preparing for publication; acknowledging some new essays integrating financial relations and economic behavior, Minsky wrote: “Post-Keynesian analysis is alive and well among perceptive commentators on Wall Street, although the Wall Street commentators are not necessarily Post-Keynesians in their theory!” Twenty-five years later, we can look back to find that Minsky’s Post-Keynesian analysis was eventually integrated with Schumpeterian insights a way that gave vitality to a fledgling PKI movement; we can look around to find that PKI is itself “alive and well;” and we can look ahead with optimism about the future of PKI. The paper examines PKI for the purpose of fleshing out this three-part thesis.

Jon D. Wisman
American University

Increasing Inequality, Status Insecurity, Ideology, and the Financial Crises of 1929 and 2008

The current financial crisis has been blamed on inadequate regulation stemming from laissez-faire ideology, combined with low interest rates. Although not mistaken, a deeper underlying determining cause has received less notice: the dramatic increase in inequality in the U.S. over the past 35 years. This rise in inequality has generated two phenomena that set the conditions in which this crisis could occur. The first is that greater inequality has meant that individuals have been forced to struggle harder to find ways to consume more to maintain their relative social status. The consequence is that over the past three decades household saving rates plummeted, workers worked longer hours, and households took on ever-greater debt. The second phenomenon is that as the rich took larger shares of income and wealth, they gained relatively more command over everything, including ideology. Reducing the size of government, deregulating the economy, and failing to regulate newly evolving credit instruments flowed out of this ideology. The argument explored in this article is not that all financial crises result from rising inequality, only that come do and that the current crisis, as well as the one that began in 1929, are examples.

Mary Wrenn
Weber State University

The Inheritance of Heterodox Economic Thought

The inheritance of heterodox economics hinges upon the degree to which the next generation is exposed to the history of the discipline's thought. The potential to include heterodox thought into the curriculum presents itself most easily through history of economic thought classes. The potential is limited by the professor, but it is also circumscribed by the material presented or withheld in history of economic thought textbooks. Whether or not non-mainstream methodologies and philosophies are included and the manner in which they might be presented impresses upon students the relevance and importance of pluralism and dissenting views, and by consequence, the future course of the discipline. This paper seeks to examine the presentation of heterodox economics in history of economic thought textbooks in order to underscore how textbook adoption might impact the inheritance and heritage of heterodox thought and philosophy.

Timothy A Wunder
University of Texas at Arlington

Mainstream Amnesia: Why Evolutionary Ideas in the Mainstream Are Not Being Recognized for What They Are and How Institutional Economics Can Benefit

Recently there has been a string of books offering very non-traditional economic thinking that have been written by economists holding positions at prestigious US universities. These books have achieved a level of commercial success and are the outgrowth of economic research that has been occurring over the recent past. Though the books are written for the lay reader, the ideas seem to have much in common with the ideas that are offered out of the Institutional community. If these books were written by Institutionalists then there would be nothing remarkable, however the authors are considered important, mainstream contributors to traditional economics. This paper looks at these books and gives some ideas about the importance of these books with respect to Institutionalism.

ECONOMICS: BUSINESS & FINANCE

Kashi Nath Tiwari

KNT's Academic Financial Research

Economics: Business & Finance

Richard Adkisson*New Mexico State University***The Influence of exports on State Level Economic Development**

Blakely and Bradshaw (2002) list three goals for any local economic development strategy that, with loose interpretation, are likely to be germane in most development contexts. These goals are: build quality jobs for the current population; achieve local economic stability; and build a diverse economic and employment base. Many U.S. states have adopted export promotion strategies to promote state economic development. Using 10 years of data from various sources, this paper examines the extent to which state exporting activity has influenced the achievement of the three goals mentioned above.

Steven Archambault*University of New Mexico, Ph.D Candidate***The Impact of Environmental Regulation on Foreign Direct Investment**

The polluter haven hypothesis suggests that increased foreign direct investment (FDI) will flow into countries that have more lax environmental regulations, as firms attempt to minimize their costs of production. Previous research of environmental policy and FDI has shown mixed evidence that this relationship exists. This study revisits the polluter haven hypothesis by analyzing how the clarity and consistency of environmental regulation, in addition to the stringency of policy, impact the flow of FDI into approximately 95 low and medium income countries. The environmental policy data used are annual indexes of stringency, clarity, and consistency of environmental policy created by the World Economic Forum (1999-2007). Also included in the analysis are measures of good governance and the quality of government institutions, which have previously shown to positively impact the inflow of FDI into host economies. Macroeconomic stability is controlled for using exchange rate volatility and inflation rates. An inverse relationship between FDI and environmental stringency is found when the stringency measure is interacted with measures of the clarity and consistency of environmental policy. This suggests industries do prefer to operate in those countries with less clear and stringent environmental policy. The study finds mixed results for the governance and institutional FDI explanatory variables.

King Banian & William Luksetick,*Saint Cloud State University***Sportswriters and Customer Discrimination in Major league Baseball: Evidence from Voting for the Hall of Fame: Revisited**

Since Becker's seminal work on discrimination, economists have attempted to determine the sources of discriminatory behavior. Evidence for customer discrimination as being a source of discrimination in sports industry has been mixed. If customers' taste for discrimination exists is it affected by how fans obtain information about sports. In this paper, we update an earlier paper we wrote which investigated Hall of Fame Voting by sportswriters for the 1966-94 period. Using data through 2006 and adding some additional variables to our original models, we attempt to determine whether the hints of sportswriter discrimination in our earlier results continue.

Initial results lend weak support to the early evidence that whatever discriminatory voting by sportswriters against Latino players with long careers that was found in the earlier paper still exists. Additional variables yet to be considered are those associated with the team a player spent his career.

There is some anecdotal evidence that hostility toward nonwhite players is more prevalent in some cities than in others. We test for whether the Hall of Fame voting of sportswriters in various cities display any pattern of discriminatory voting.

Ozden Birken, *Yasar University*

Growth and Distribution Under Inflation Targeting

Inflation targeting (IT) has been the dominant monetary policy paradigm since 1990s all around the globe, alas without much success. Critical perspectives on IT are versatile. Theoretically, IT is part of a New Keynesian framework which sees inflation as strictly demand-driven. Demand driven inflation however is usually not a good approximation for the experience of developing countries where usually cost push inflation patterns are prevalent. Another problem of IT is the exclusion of monetary transmission channels that carry central importance in developing economies where indebtedness, currency mismatches and shallow speculative financial markets complicate interest rate and exchange rate policy. When import dependent industrial production is considered, more complex inter-sectoral distribution patterns emerge, whereby profitability in such import dependent sectors is sustained at the expense of long term domestic productive capacity.

This paper attempts to present the above mentioned critiques in a consistent alternative framework of growth, distribution and monetary policy. A Post-Keynesian/Kaleckian small macro-model is developed for a small open economy with a cost-push inflation regime. The distributive consequences of IT, the instability of the IT policy and the role of speculative capital flows are explored within this analytical framework. Finally the Turkish IT experience is discussed in relation to the basic implications of this framework.

Scott Carson, *University of Texas, Permian Basin*

Nineteenth Century Wealth and Physical Environmental Sources Associated with Tuberculosis

Modern studies illustrate the beneficial role that vitamin D has on health outcomes, and the pathways by which vitamin D influences health have come into focus. Vitamin D helps calcium absorption, facilitates bone formation, and stature growth; vitamin D also acts as an autoimmune regulator and may limit hyperproliferate cell growth, subsequently, the spread of cancer (Holick, 2004, p. 366). This paper considers material and physical factors associated, which includes vitamin D and insolation, with 19th century US mortality from Tuberculosis. Consistent with the bio-medical literature, tuberculosis was related with 19th century wealth and inequality; however, it was also related to Vitamin D, illustrating the importance of vitamin D in health outcomes.

Scott Carson, *University of Texas, Permian Basin*

The Waaler Surface Reconsidered in the late 19th and early 20th century Tennessee Prison

Modern studies illustrate that there is a relationship between height, weight, and the relative risk of mortality. For example, individuals are more likely to die at low height-weight combinations from respiratory diseases and malnutrition diseases. At greater height-weight combinations, individuals are more likely from cardiovascular-disease, stroke, and certain cancers. This paper considers how 19th century height-weight relationships were related to relative mortality risk and finds that traditional height-weight-mortality relationships were less significant in the Tennessee prison. However, inmates who had recently entered the prison were more likely to die than inmates incarcerated for a long time, which indicates that first-time exposure to communicable diseases was more significant than the height-weight relationship with mortality.

Harold Christianson & Elizabeth Rankin
Centenary College

The Impact of Energy Costs Upon Railroad Performance

The railroad industry and selected railroads are currently engaged in an advertising/public relations campaign emphasizing railroad's perceived superiority in fuel efficiency. This paper will analyze the effect of changes in railroad fuels on a variety of performance measures.

The Association of American Railroads (AAR) has significantly increased the public availability of data from the nation's Class I railroads. The data releases currently are on a weekly basis and available for each of the previous fifty-three weeks. Data includes information on cargo, speed, and terminal dwell times. The AAR also calculates, on a monthly basis, a fuel price index. The Energy Information Agency distributes data on various diesel fuel measures as well as crude oil prices. All of the available data will be standardized to monthly. The model developed will attempt to analyze the relationships among these variables.

Rhonda R. Corman, Laura S. Connolly, and David Aske
University of Northern Colorado

Student "Skimming" Across Public Schools in the Denver Metropolitan Region: Empirical Evidence Using An Agent-based Approach

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 requires that parents of students in poor performing schools be given the option of enrolling their children in a different school. The assessment of students is based on the widely supported idea that schools need to be held accountable to the public and the assessment of students through standardized testing is the primary means for providing accountability. In Colorado, parents have choices regarding what school they want their children to attend. The schools' rating often influences the choice parents make. The rating is mainly a reflection of student scores on a standardized test. In past work, we examined the relationship between various school level characteristics, neighborhood characteristics, and student test scores in reading, writing, and math from 2001 to 2007 for elementary schools in the Denver Metropolitan Region.

In this paper, we are referencing two existing models in the literature and testing the applicability of these model findings to the empirical data utilized in our past studies. While our data represents public schools exclusively, we believe that the patterns of school quality dispersion are not unlike those simulated for public vs. private schools. Our approach analyzes two cross-sections of data; 2001 and 2007. We analyze the temporal changes in the school performance, school characteristics, and neighborhood characteristics and compare the results to the simulated outcomes illustrated by Abernathy and Mackie.

Mark Evens, California State University, Bakersfield

The Case for Teaching about Ethics in Economics

Abstract: While teaching ethics per se in economics is comparable to a "duck out of water," this paper presents the case for teaching about ethics in introductory economics. Teaching about ethics would be well-received by external stakeholders: accrediting organizations and the citizens at large who mandate general education curricula. Teaching about ethics is central to the concerns and methods of economics. The prime concern of economics is the nature and causes of the wealth of nations and the driving force behind wealth creation is specialization and exchange. Common sense dictates that specialization and exchange create interdependence and necessitate trust, which cannot be sustained without wide adherence to ethical codes. An important insight of game theory is that the moral/ethical

society is better able to solve commitment problems. A robust empirical literature confirms a positive relationship between generalized trust and living standards. Finally, teaching about ethics can be easily and unobtrusively accomplished within the present-day introductory economics courses via straightforward extensions of already-adopted learning objectives. The current financial meltdown, precipitated by ethical lapses and deepened by the resulting disappearance of trust, provides illustrations galore.

Scott Fuess

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Distribution of Working Time in Germany: Who is Time Privileged?

Starting in the mid-1980s, unions in (West) German manufacturing started to negotiate, on an industry-by-industry basis, shorter hours for workers for the standard work week. The avowed purpose of shortening the standard workweek was to share out work, ostensibly to encourage employment. The reduction of standard working hours raises questions. Were shorter standard working hours relatively evenly distributed? Did workers in certain sectors of manufacturing or regions of the country become time-privileged? Did shorter working hours in manufacturing set a standard for other industrial sectors to follow? Has Germany been more like Japan, where the highest earners have gained time advantages, or has it been more like the U.S., where the highest earners have lost time advantages? With data from the 1970s to the 2000s, I measure the gaps between the longest and shortest working times and examine whether those gaps have changed over time. Moreover, it is possible to analyze how those hours gaps are related to economic conditions and regional characteristics.

Scott Fuess

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Recreation in Japan: Where is Life Leisurely?

Given the infamous jibe that Japan is a country of “workaholics living in rabbit hutches,” lifestyle has become an important issue in Japanese society. Indeed, there have been changes in government policies to promote leisure and consumerism. New research has reported that gains in some types of leisure have been fleeting, but in other respects recreation has been enhanced in daily life, with significant increases occurring in active pastimes. But are those leisure gains evenly distributed across Japan? Have some regions experienced more leisure gains than others? Have the hectic, crowded urban areas witnessed more (fewer) leisure gains than rural areas? Analyzing the results from Japanese “time use” surveys conducted in the 1990s and 2000s, and controlling for variations in economic conditions and prefectural characteristics, this study determines whether changes in leisure have been concentrated in particular regions or urban areas of the country.

John Hafner, Harold Christianson, and Elizabeth Rankin

Centenary College

The Predictive Ability of the List of the Top 100 Blue Chip High School Football Players: A Preliminary Examination of Their Impact on College Football

Millions of dollars are spent annually in the recruitment of high school student-athletes to play college football. The Rivals Top 100 Blue Chip is a list which ranks the high school players based upon their performance. This paper relies upon the Rivals lists for the recruiting classes of 2002 through 2007 in an attempt to test the predictive ability of the list. Variables used in the model include team record, end-of-season AP team rank, revenue for the college football program, and conference in which the college participates.

Robert Herren
North Dakota State University

Labor Markets in Macroeconomic Analysis Before Milton Friedman's Natural Rate Theory

I first taught intermediate macroeconomics in 1975. Since then I have thought much about the appropriate way to teach the important concepts in intermediate macroeconomics. In recent years, my students have struggled more with the aggregate supply side of the material than with the concepts concerning aggregate demand despite my best efforts.

In one sense economists today mostly agree in their approach toward modeling the “dynamic” aggregate supply behavior because the expectations-augmented Phillips curve has become part of the “core of practical macroeconomics” (Blinder 1997:241; Taylor 1997: 233-234). However, texts current differ substantially in how they relate these Phillips curves to the underlying economic behavior in labor markets.

I am interested in examining how the profession's conventional wisdom in teaching aggregate supply evolved over time. However, I need to choose a beginning point for my “then and now” story. The work of Milton Friedman (1968) and Edmund S. Phelps (1968) changed the way in which economists viewed the relationship between inflation and unemployment (Phillips curve); their work on early versions of an imperfect information model contributed to the profession adopting the concept of an expectations-augmented Phillips curve. Thus, this paper looks at how economists taught labor markets in macroeconomic analysis before integrating the expectations-augmented Phillips curve analysis into the core of macroeconomics.

David Hoass, *Centenary College*
John McAdams, *Republic National Distributing Company*

How Fruitful is the Irrational Consumer Assumption in Wine Evaluation?

There is a growing number of economists interested in applying their craft to the study of wine, the wine industry, and wine markets. This is most evidenced by the formation of the American Association of Wine Economists and the publication of the *Journal of Wine Economics*. A standard research question for economists interested in this body of research is “what determines consumers' willingness to pay for wine or what determines consumers' evaluation of wine?”. The usual suspects for explanatory variables to answer these questions include: country of origin, grape varietal, critic's evaluation, and vineyard or producer reputation. Using standard accepted economic models this research at times leads to what appears to counterintuitive results. An unrelated group of economists now identifies themselves as behavioral economists. Behavioral economists at times question the orthodox economic assumption of consumer rationality. This group of economists claims that assuming irrational consumer behavior can actually explain many seemingly counterintuitive economic outcomes. This paper explores the possibility of applying the behavioral economic assumption of consumer non-rationality to the study of wine evaluation and the wine purchase decision.

Marion Jones
University of Regina

More than Just a Job: Solutions for the Employed Homeless in Calgary

The usual reasoning in social policy circles sees homelessness as being rooted in entitlement failure, in the narrow financial sense. Get someone a job, and their homelessness problem disappears. Usually to secure this job the social policy response is to invest in human capital formation – education and training. However, in Calgary we have 3 different populations of employed homeless people. The first are people who are inconsistently attached to the labour market, the second are people who have only part time or term employment, and third are people with full time, long term employment. For the first and second groups there is an element of entitlement failure that drives their homelessness,

although there is usually more to the situation than merely a lack of full-time employment. Calgary's labour market is so red hot that anyone with a pulse who can hold a hammer has a job. Therefore, there are often medical, mental health or addictions issues that prevent further attachment to the labour market. Cultural prejudice is also a significant barrier. A lack of savings and social capital is also a significant barrier. For the third group, a broader view of entitlement failure is necessary to understand what prevents them from finding a home, particularly a lack of savings and a lack of social capital.

Marion Jones & Dongyan Blanchford
University of Regina

Trilingualism and the Naxi: Clashing Education Policies and Socioeconomic Well-being of China's Minority Peoples

China has implemented a policy making English language education mandatory from grade 3. This has resulted in access to higher education in China being rationed by proficiency in both Mandarin and English. For China's minority peoples there is another law which mandates minority language education. As a result, most minority people in China are forced into trilingualism, and in the case of smaller minority groups into allophonism. They learn Mandarin as a second language and English as a third language. The result is that both Mandarin and English learning are materially disadvantaged for minority groups in much of China, with the scale of disadvantage increasing with the distance from major urban centres. Access to higher education beyond the junior high school level is truncated, and this in turn impacts the lives that China's minorities can live. We demonstrate this with reference to three communities in Lijiang County in northwestern Yunnan province. What is particularly remarkable is the very steep spatial gradient in life quality and functioning that results from, among other things, the practical reality of these education policies. Policies that, on a theoretical plain speak of a utopian ideal, fall sadly short of this ideal in reality.

Randy Kesselring, *Arkansas State University*
Dale Bremmer, *Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology*

Gasoline and Crude Oil: Evidence of Asymmetric Prices Changes during 2008?

It is alleged that the response of gasoline prices to changes in the price of crude is asymmetric. The contention is that gasoline prices increase rapidly with increases in the crude prices; however, when crude prices fall, gasoline prices fall at a slower rate. Using daily crude and gasoline prices reported by U.S.A. Today, this paper investigates this issue using the turbulent price data for 2008. This topic still generates debate. Borenstein, Caemron and Gilbert (1997) found evidence of an asymmetric price response while Griffin and Bachmeier (2003) did not.

A regression is specified where gasoline prices are a function of crude oil prices, a variable denoting the time of the year, and a proxy variable measuring economic activity. The time of the year can be proxied by either monthly or weekly dummy variables. Proxies of economic activity could include interest rates and stock market indices.

To capture any asymmetry in the response to oil prices, one explanatory variable would be crude oil prices when they are increasing (zero otherwise) and another explanatory variable would be oil prices when they are decreasing (zero otherwise). There would be evidence of an asymmetric response if these slope coefficients are statistically different.

Carston Lang, *California State University, Polytechnic*

Predicting Student Learning Success in a Principles of Economics Online Course using Linear Regression and Neural Networks

The paper is based on an empirical analysis of student learning behavior and success in a Principles of Economics online course. The course design includes 58 interactive narrated online modules, interactive online quizzes, and online meetings via video and Voice-over-IP. One of the major advantages of the online learning environment is that it is possible to track students study behavior such as the number of learning modules completed by each student, the exact time spent on each learning module, and when each student starts to review the material before specified deadline. The objective of the paper is to predict student success based on the collected data. Inferential statistics methods used are linear regressions and neural networks. Linear regression provides the test statistics while neural networks take non-linear relationships into consideration. Both methods demonstrate that it is possible to predict student success based on study behavior. This is relevant because the predicted performance can be used as an early warning indicator for underperforming students in an early stage of the course.

Unro Lee, *University of the Pacific*

Forecasting Inflation for Inflation-Targeted Countries: A Comparison of Predictive Performances of Alternative Inflation Models

21 industrialized and emerging countries have adopted inflation targeting monetary policy since 1990 to combat persistently high inflation rate and inflation volatility. Inflation targeting policy accords either the government and/or the central bank the authority to assign an explicit numerical target for the inflation rate and implement an appropriate monetary policy to achieve its inflation target. Given both the level and the volatility of inflation rate have perceptibly diminished after the adoption of inflation targeting in these countries, predictive performances of alternative inflation forecasting models should have improved after the adoption of inflation targeting. Furthermore, forecasts generated by time-series models would have fared better than those generated by structural models.

The objective of this study is to specifically address these two empirical issues for a selective number of countries (Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, New Zealand, Sweden and United Kingdom). These seven countries are specifically chosen for this study because, as of 2008, at least 10 years have elapsed since these countries had formally adopted “inflation targeting” monetary policy. Predictive performances of two alternative inflation forecasting models – univariate time-series model and Phillips-curve model -- are evaluated for these countries. Both monthly and quarterly data obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) database are utilized in this study.

Yu-Feng Lee, *New Mexico State University*

ASEAN Plus Three and Intra-Regionalism: Is It True That “More Is Better”?

Since December 1997, the induction of the ASEAN plus Three (China, Japan, South Korea) has promised a broad cooperation in the political and security areas, as well as in the fields of economics and finance. Especially, the substantial increase in the member-nation trade with the Three, from the volume of US\$171 billion in 2002 to US\$354 billion in 2006, facilitates the economic growth and development in the intra-Asia region. In this study, our attempt is to analyze the patterns of trade (e.g. *trade creation* or *trade diversion*) of the original ten ASEAN members prior to and after the join of the Three, using the standard gravity model of international trade.

Our empirical findings suggest that a result of *trade creation* reveals after the South East Asian tie to the Three. This implies the ASEAN member-nations may embrace the Three to further strengthen the intra-regional economic integration.

Unro Lee, *University of the Pacific*

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Kristina Lybecker & Alex Brody, *Colorado College*

Exploring the Decision to Patent: Socioeconomic Indicators and the Prevalence of Patents in Developing Nations

This study expands on two previous articles that found low numbers of antiretroviral drugs under patent in African countries in one and a correlation between number of antiretroviral drug patents and membership in intellectual property organization (IPOs) as well as HIV infection rate in the other. Our study replicates these findings and finds no statistical significant relationship between number of antiretroviral drugs on patent and other socioeconomic factors like GDP per capita, domestic capacity, and corruption. In addition to introducing new socioeconomic indicators into the regression, we also recalculated disease burden to include population rather than just HIV prevalence. These findings reveal that the two most significant factors influencing the decision of pharmaceutical companies to patent antiretroviral drugs in certain African countries and not in others are disease burden and membership in an intellectual property organization. The conclusions have important implications for both policy decisions and the current debate over intellectual property rights and access to antiretroviral drugs in Africa. Further, the debate over access needs to move beyond individual patents as well as profit seeking, and towards a more in depth discussion concerning the role of IPOs in creating accessible medicine.

Timothy Matthews & Soiliou Daw Namoro, *Kennesaw State University*

The Impact of Organizer Market Structure on Participant Entry Behavior in a Multi-Tournament Environment

A model of two tournaments, each with a field of two entrants is analyzed. Two high ability agents first decide which tournament to enter (with fields subsequently held by low ability agents). The impact of organizer market structure on agent entry behavior and the resulting tournament fields is determined. If the marginal benefit of having high ability agents in an event is weakly increasing, a monopsonist organizer sets prizes so that the two high ability agents enter the same event. If this marginal benefit is diminishing, a monopsonist organizer sets prizes for which the high ability agents enter different events either: for all parameter values; or if and only if the

difference in ability between high and low agents is small. Sequentially competing organizers set prizes for which both high ability agents enter the same event if and only if the marginal benefit of having two high ability agents in one event is relatively large. Further, with competing organizers there may be either a first or second mover advantage (depending upon which fields arise). Finally, Social Welfare may be higher or lower with competing organizers versus a monopsonist organizer, implying that greater organizer competition does not necessarily increase Social Welfare.

Craig McPhee, *University of Nebraska, Lincoln*
Janet Scott, Union College

Did the MFA Really Restrict US Textile and Apparel Imports?

For almost fifty years, the United States imposed quantitative limitations on imports of textiles and apparel. From 1974 through 1994, the sets of bilateral import quotas imposed by the U.S. and 54 other countries were known as the Multi-Fiber Arrangements. The MFA imposed limits on 105 product groups accounting for about one-half of U.S. imports from as many as 40 supplying countries. The Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing provided for a phase-out of the MFA over 1995-2004. This study examines the effects of the quotas on U.S. imports, taking into account growth in the market and changes in real exchange rates.

Michael Morrison, *University of New Mexico, Ph.D Candidate*

Testing the Purchasing Power Parity Hypothesis in an Online Virtual Economy

This paper tests the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) hypothesis using a unique dataset that has few of the many complicating issues that have stymied previous tests of the PPP hypothesis. The data set is from a large scale online video game that has created several copies of virtual macro size economy, complete with trade and inflation. However, this virtual economy lacks any sort of capital market that can cause the real exchange rate to follow a random walk, as explained by the efficient markets view of PPP. Within this virtual economy productivity growth differences are also not present, meaning there is no Balassa-Samuelson effect. So rather than using more complicated econometric techniques and long time series as in previous studies, I am able to examine this virtual economy with relatively simple econometric techniques. The only major complication in this economy is the presence of trade barriers between the two virtual countries, which can be modeled and treated as a distorting factor within the PPP equation, as in previous tests of the PPP hypothesis. The presence of several copies of this virtual economy, all structurally the same though with different players, allows for multiple checks for robustness as well as creating a large number of observations within a relatively short period of time.

James Ponzetti, *University of British Columbia*

Sexism or Professional Elitism? The Historical Influence on the Discipline of Home Economics in British Columbia

Home economics as an academic discipline was a vital part of the Progressive movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In contrast to other social sciences, this discipline was centrally defined by women, who, in shaping the field, responded to a constellation of forces both within the university and in the broader culture. This presentation illuminates the process by which home economics, along with other disciplines dominated by women experienced lower status, power and prestige within the “ivy towers” of academia. Further, this paper articulates how these departments are prone to determination in times of structural reorganization. Using the University of British Columbia as a case study, it becomes evident that gender is a relevant, indeed critical variable, to consider when analyzing administrative behavior within higher education.

The early pioneers who led the movement carved a niche for female authority in the university. These women dramatically expanded the domain of social science, diversifying its research questions, investigative practices, and application to political commitments. They were motivated by the ideology of improving women's lives and, acknowledged and analyzed questions of gender, power dynamics and class. In many ways, the home economics movement prefigured the women's studies movement of the 1970s.

Leila Pratt

University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Differences in Male and Female Publication Rates

The present paper examines the differences in publication rates between males and females for economist who received their PhD in 1991. In particular, a weighted least squares model will be used to determine the simultaneous of gender and the tier of the PhD granting institution of whether or not an individual publishes at least one article.

James Price

University of New Mexico, Ph.D Candidate

Emigrant Remittances and the Real Exchange Rate

Emigrant remittances are an increasingly important source of income in less-developed countries (LDC). The World Bank estimates that remittances to LDC have increased substantially during the last three decades, from 1.5 to 5.5 percent of GDP. At the household level, several studies evaluate the impact of remittances on poverty, inequality, and economic growth. On the whole, these studies find remittances to be negatively correlated with poverty rates and positively correlated with growth. From a macro-economic perspective, however, remittances constitute capital inflows that may appreciate the real exchange rate. This appreciation leads to an increase in imports and a decrease in exports, which in turn undermines long-run economic growth. Thus, emigrant remittances induce a contraction in economic growth that may mitigate the initial benefit from capital inflows. This paper analyzes the relationship between remittances and the real effective exchange rate using panel data from several Latin American and Caribbean countries. It contributes to the literature by distinguishing between three types of capital inflows: official foreign aid, foreign direct investment, and remittances. This separation allows for more accurate estimations regarding the impact of remittances on the real exchange rate.

Sue Stockly

Eastern New Mexico State University

Progress in Diversity: A Study of Minority Scholar Attainment in Post-Secondary Education

According to the U.S. Department of Education (Digest of Educational Statistics, 2007), enrollments in graduate programs and completion of advanced degrees has increased over the past few years; more recently at an increasing rate. This study uses data from Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B:93/2003) to investigate factors that influence the decision to obtain an advanced degree. The dataset starts with a cohort of over 11,000 students who received BA degrees in 1992-1993. Follow-up surveys were conducted in 1993, 1997 and 2003. Information through 2003 is available on over 8,000 individuals. Probit and OLS regression models are constructed with dependent variables related to probabilities of enrollment in graduate programs, completion of graduate degrees, levels of income in 1996 and in 2002. Independent variables include measures of student characteristics, financial resources and academic characteristics.

Justin T.H. Smith

University of New Mexico, Ph.D Candidate

Distance and Price Effects of Currency Unions

For decades the gravity model of trade has served as one of the most successful empirical models in all of economics. Countries farther apart from each other trade less. Theoretical derivations of the model rely on transportation costs to generate distance effects, but this cannot explain certain features of international trade and finance such as the positive spillover effects of currency unions and the puzzlingly persistent strength of the distance effect over time even as global trade costs have fallen. My hypothesis is that distance itself causes violations of the Law of One Price, independent of transport costs. First, I sketch out an inherently spatial version of the gravity model where density-dependent demand, rather than transportation costs, serves as the ultimate source of distance effects on trade through the mechanism of relative prices. Second, I test the model by reexamining empirically the price and distance effects of currency unions, showing how this form of market integration can bring countries “closer” to all other countries, even without significant changes in trade costs.

Jennifer Thatcher, K. Grimsrud, J. Chermak, K. Krause

University of New Mexico

The Decision to Manage Invasive Weeds: Which Factors Matter?

Invasive weeds increase cattle management costs by crowding out rangeland grasses. By the time an invasive weed poses an economic problem, it is often well established and prevention is no longer an option. Management of these weeds is a common pool, renewable resource problem. Control decisions and the speed with which they are undertaken can greatly impact the level of harm caused and the mitigation costs incurred. Ranchers however, have the incentive to make their decisions based on private benefits and costs, which may not result in the social optimum. In this paper, we model the weed management decisions of ranchers using data from a choice question survey of New Mexican ranchers. We estimate the relative importance of participation by other ranchers, the initial level of infestation, the externality impacts of no-management, the impact on carrying capacity, and cost on weed management decisions. We focus on two specific invasive weeds, Yellow Starthistle and Russian Knapweed, each of which differ in their current level of establishment in New Mexico. We control for factors such as the size of operation, attitudes of ranchers, level of knowledge, and cultural differences between Northern and Southern New Mexico.

Gregory Torell

New Mexico State University

The Tragedy of the Commons Dilemma and Consumptive Water Use Within the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), run under the authority of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is a cost-share program sharing around 50% (and up to 75%) of the cost of installing environmentally sensitive projects. In New Mexico, many of these projects are drip-irrigation systems, installed in an attempt to reduce the amount of water used by individual farms.

The justification of these drip-irrigation projects is the assumption that farmers are low-efficiency irrigators and that increasing this efficiency would lead to an increase in water available for other uses. In arid climates such as New Mexico, water conservation measures such as drip-irrigation often counter-intuitively result in increased water depletion, leading to less water available for other users.

This paper examines more closely the assumptions used to promote drip-irrigation projects and their true hydrological impact. The paper discusses the impacts of these policies in a social welfare maximization context.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

Melinda Harm Benson
University of New Mexico

Are we addicted to oil? Really...

The phrase “addicted to oil” is commonly used in continually challenging discussions on energy policy in the United States. But should we be using this term so casually, or at all? The term “addiction” is a charged one, and it has potential implications worth examination. This paper describes the criteria for addiction in the medical model’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Normal Disorders* (DSM-IV). It then applies those criteria to our nation’s dependence on oil and examines potential implications. A review of the literature on addiction provides a basis for drawing further parallels regarding the role of addiction in diminishing human potential that may be applied on a cultural scale. Treatment models and theories on recovery are employed to further discuss how the narrative of “addiction,” may be a useful way to approach concerns about oil dependence.

David E. Birch
LoneStar College, Tomba

Creating A Discourse Coalition: Policy Decision-Making From Hurricane Rita to Hurricane Ike

This paper examines the link between problem definition and policy learning in a policy community. Geographically it is focused on Texas, and in particular the Texas Gulf Coast. It examines the decisions made by actors within a policy community directly preceding and following Hurricane Rita (2005) and covers a period of time leading up to and directly after Hurricane Ike (2008). From interviews and secondary sources I piece together the capacity of a policy community to learn and redefine a policy problem as they attempt to become a “discourse coalition” (Hajer, 1995). These policy interactions link environmental policy with environmental politics as the strategies and interactions of policy community actors are mapped.

Nina Burkardt, *U.S. Geological Survey*
Emily Ruell, *Colorado State University*
Douglas Clark, *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation*

Incorporating Science in Natural Resource Management Decisions

Natural resource managers may find themselves in situations where they must make decisions based on scientific evidence, but scientific findings do not clearly point the way to the appropriate course of management action. For instance, various studies may provide different conclusions about how much water an endangered species of fish requires for survival. Nevertheless, water managers must decide how much water to release from storage and how to allocate deliveries among a variety of uses. Such allocation decisions are fertile ground for water conflict, especially in the American West.

We studied water allocation and management decisions made by the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation to learn how these managers proceed when presented with conflicting scientific recommendations. We report on a small-N survey of Reclamation managers regarding this question, a panel discussion at a Reclamation meeting/workshop, and a review of the literature about approaches for decision making under conditions of scientific uncertainty and conflict. During 2009, we plan to administer an Internet-based survey to a broad group of Reclamation employees, and conduct case histories of selected projects. Case studies will follow in 2010. This paper will report on the first phase of the project, and on 2009 activities completed as of late winter 2009.

Bradley T. Clark
Fort Lewis College

Miracle of the Commons: Improved Salmon Runs on the Columbia-Snake in 2008

Between 1955 and 1975, the US Army Corps of Engineers constructed four large dams on the Lower Snake River in southeastern Washington. Together, the dams extended barge navigation on the Columbia River to Lewiston, Idaho and provided sources for generation of more than 3,000 megawatts of hydroelectric power. In addition, the dams have served as the primary culprit for decimation of the once-enormous salmon runs on the Columbia-Snake river system. Dams thoroughly disrupt both the down- and upstream migration of native, diadromous fish species; since completion of the Lower Snake River dams, salmon runs have decreased some-90%. And despite the Corps' ambitious fish recovery programs that have consumed more than \$8 billion, four of the six main species of Pacific salmon remain federally listed as threatened or endangered. Curiously however, runs of returning salmon were dramatically up in the spring of 2008. This paper uses an explanatory metaphor, the Tragedy of the Commons, to examine the precipitous decline of Columbia-Snake salmon. A reformulated version of the metaphor (the Miracle of the Commons) is then used to contemplate the recent spike in returning salmon. The traditional metaphor suggests that individual rationality may prevail over collective rationality when a resource is used in common. The story of imperiled Columbia-Snake salmon fits well in this scenario.

Kurt Cline, *California State University, Fresno*

Targeting Agriculture: Air Quality Policy in California's San Joaquin Valley

The air quality in California's San Joaquin Valley is among the worst in the nation. To address this issue, State Senator Dean Florez (D-Shafter) proposed a series of bills in 2003. The linchpin of this effort was Senate Bill (SB) 700. While this bill ended agriculture's exemption to national air permits and imposed requirements, it also contained provisions favorable to the agricultural industry. This study utilizes a combination of Schneider and Ingram's (1997) theory of policy design to examine this piece of groundbreaking legislation. Specifically, narrative policy analysis is applied to SB 700's legislative record in order to identify important narratives or story lines used in its' design. The conclusion of this study examines the implications of these particular narratives concerning both the agricultural industry as a target of policy, as well as its selection of particular policy tools. Future directions for research will also be discussed.

Heather M. Farley, *Northern Arizona University*

A Contemporary Analysis of the National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (NEPA) was an historic piece of legislation and continues to be the topic of policy analysis in many disciplines including policy studies, environmental science, and political science. The history of the Act reveals much about the policy environment at the time and offers clues as to how the U.S. might proceed into the future. In Shellenberger and Nordhaus' 2004 publication, "The Death of Environmentalism," they describe a very different contemporary environmental atmosphere that will require drastically different approaches to change. Given this new environmental and political atmosphere, the question of the utility of NEPA in 2009 is pertinent. This paper explores the potential and relevance of NEPA in an historic time in environmental history. A new, perhaps more environmentally-aware, administration is taking the presidential office, public awareness of global warming is increasing, and environmental policy is likely to see major changes in the approaching decade. These factors beg the question of how NEPA might be effectively used in the face of a rapidly changing system.

Kristine Grimsrud
University of New Mexico

A Game Theoretic Model of Rancher Responses to Diffusing Weed Infestations

This paper investigates the interactions between two cattle ranchers with interdependent management of a diffusing weed. A bioeconomic differential game model is formulated and solved for non-cooperative, finite planning horizon, feedback loop strategies using linear quadratic dynamic optimization. Thereafter, dynamic simulated solutions for the feedback loop model are presented. The simulations assume a ten year planning horizon and are parameterized for with the biological parameters for Yellow Starthistle and with environmental and economics conditions of New Mexico. The simulations allow us to find numerically the optimal feedback level of effort on weed control under a variety of beginning infestation levels. Numerical simulations where the same parameter values are used for both ranchers show that early and high efforts result in the higher net present values for a ten year planning horizon. If weed management efforts are delayed then net present value becomes negative and weed management is not affordable. For some differing initial values, we find that it may pay off to free-ride on the other rancher's efforts.

German M. Izon, *University of New Mexico*

The Economic Value of Protecting Inventoried Roadless Areas: A Spatial Hedonic Price Study in New Mexico

The objective of this paper is to examine the off-site benefits, as capitalized into housing values, of protecting 1.6 million acres of Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs) in the state of New Mexico, U.S.A. In light of petitions filed by various U.S. states to maintain the status of IRAs as roadless lands, spatial hedonic price models are estimated and used to calculate the implicit value of IRAs in New Mexico. Findings show that a two-stage least squares (2-SLS), robust spatial-lag model is the most appropriate econometric representation of the hedonic price function, and that IRA lands are a significant and positive determinant of house value. After controlling for the presence of Wilderness Areas (WAs) and other characteristics, results indicate that, on average, there is a 5.6% gain in the property value of a house from being located in, or adjacent to, a Census tract with IRAs. In the aggregate, this gain represents 3.5 percent of the value of all owner-occupied units in New Mexico (\$1.9 billion in capitalized value, or an annualized value in perpetuity of \$95 million, assuming a 5 percent interest rate).

Peter J. Jacques, *University of Central Florida*

Desolation and Pedagogy

Within ecological education we are uniquely required to think about place, about geography, and about landscapes that ground the human condition. A trend in university education is the use of internet-based courses that immediately become (dis)located in space and time. Many studies seem to indicate that learning is better online—that students are participating in posts in sophisticated ways, and they are “more engaged.” At the same time, there are many educators who feel something is lost, but what that “something” is, is hard to articulate. This paper uses the thoughts of the great urban environmental thinker, Jane Jacobs (1916-2006), to think about this dislocation. The paper argues that we are losing profound and critical social relationships that speak to a democratic crisis of alienation and a loss of intellectual culture and practice. In the end, education online flirts with the edge of a desolate and barren civic world where we are all connected but alone. It is exactly this type educational machine that facilitates the *Dark Age Ahead*.

Lilias Jones Jarding, *South Dakota State University*

**The New Nuclear Era in the Western United States: Regulators' Responses
to the Uranium Boom**

Regulatory agencies often respond to changes in their external environments. In the last several years, there has been a resurgence of activity related to uranium mining in western states. This activity is the result of:

- Growing concern over energy supply and energy independence;
- The potential rebirth of nuclear power; and
- A twenty-fold increase in the price of milled uranium.

These factors have led to an increase in regulatory activity related to uranium exploration, mining, and milling by state, federal, and tribal governments.

Most of the proposed uranium mining projects would use a mining method that is new to nearly all the potentially impacted areas, in situ leach mining. In situ (“in place”) uranium mining involves pumping a leaching solution underground, through a uranium deposit, and (with the uranium) back to the surface. In order to work, this mining must take place in a groundwater aquifer.

Governments have expressed concern over water protection. In some areas, they have received substantial pressure from citizens, mining companies, and environmental groups.

These changes in the agencies’ external environments have led to varied regulatory responses. This paper will explore those changes and offer some explanations for variations in agency responses.

Lauren Jordan & William R. Mangun, *East Carolina University*

An Assessment of Environmental Program Implementation in Oregon

Environmental program implementation varies considerably throughout the United States. Many states have developed extensive environmental programs without producing mechanisms to measure the effectiveness, efficiency and overall success of such efforts. States have initiated programs to oversee federal policies such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, but have done little to measure the overall success of these programs. Given the substantial differences in uniformity across states with regard to the implementation of federal environmental policy, it is not surprising that there are only a limited number of states making significant progress in measuring the attainment of environmental quality goals. Oregon has become one of the most aggressive states for implementing environmental programs and the achievement of program objectives is measured through state initiated benchmarks for environmental program attainment. In addition to benchmarks, Oregon has attained substantial success in implementing programs based on a participatory philosophy that incorporates multiple levels of government as well as stakeholder input. While Oregon strives to maintain and enhance intergovernmental relationships, there is also a strong focus on citizen involvement within all environmental programs. City-wide programs in the city of Portland, Oregon are some of the most progressive in the country and the community-based approach to these programs has positively influenced program success.

Irina Khindanova, *University of Denver*

Location Factors for Exploration Investments

This paper analyzes the relative importance of geological potential and investment climate for non-fuel minerals exploration investments. The analysis is based on semilog, log-linear, and truncated models of exploration funding with geological potential and investment environment as location factors. The

latter two models add an interaction term between geological potential and investment climate to test whether significance of geological potential for exploration investments depends on investment environment. In order to account for countries sizes, we include the GDP and population variables. Models are estimated using the Metals Economics Group's exploration expenditures data, two measures of geological potential, and three indicators of investment climate. Our analysis shows that exploration does not simply follow geological potential. When the investment climate is particularly bad, increases in geological potential have a much smaller positive impact on exploration.

Dwight C. Kiel

University of Central Florida

Buying Back the Everglades Ecosystem: Florida's Acquisition of U.S. Sugar

Florida is in the process of negotiating a buyout of U.S. Sugar's property in south Florida. The state is interested in purchasing at least 170,000 acres of farmland (almost all of it sugarcane fields). This farmland lies between Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades, and may contribute to the restoration of the western portion of the Everglades. This paper examines the history of sugarcane production in Florida, the politics of this land acquisition and the environmental benefits that may accrue if the land is purchased. Even given the large size of this acquisition, questions about fragmentation of the ecosystem remain, especially since other sugarcane growers remain in the area.

Rick S. Kurtz

Central Michigan University

Regulation across Organizational Networks: Oil and Natural Gas Operations in the Inter-Mountain West

The post-2001 escalation in energy demand and commodity price rise spurred renewed production efforts within the U.S. Much of the effort has focused on oil and natural gas (O&NG) extraction in previously untapped public lands; federal and to a lesser degree state. This study analyzes the ability of federal and state agencies to assure regulatory compliance for O&NG operations on public lands in the inter-mountain west. Safety incidents, measured as annual average non-fatal accident rates, serve as the unit of analysis. The presenter's hypothesis is: failure to recognize and address O&NG operations as an integrated network impedes effective regulation; and contributes to underestimates of the extent of negative impacts from industry activities.

Steven Parker, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

Jeffrey Tilton, *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

Allocating Water Under Conditions of Risk - The Colorado River

Ulrich Beck has written extensively about the concept of Risk Society and specifically about man-made risks. These differ from natural risks like flood and famine in that man has changed many natural conditions to alleviate uncertainties. However, in the process of doing so he has created new risks that were not present before; risks that are beyond the capacity of traditional social insurance to deal with.

The proposed paper will examine this theory and apply it to the Colorado River where the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has built a series of major dams and reservoirs. Today it is the very existence of these structures that creates risk; risk to the 25 million people who now depend on the River for their

existence. It was the construction of bodies of water like Lakes Mead and Powell that precipitated the enormous population migration to the American southwest. Without these impoundments this arid region would still be largely unpopulated.

Today we are in the midst of a 9-year drought, a drought that is really part of global climate change. We will use Beck's model to argue that the threat caused by such change would be non-existent or enormously minimized if it had not been for man's great engineering feats on the Colorado Plateau and its drainage.

James Price
University of New Mexico

Insect Infestation and Residential Property Values: A Hedonic Analysis of the Mountain Pine Beetle Epidemic in Grand County, Colorado

In recent years mountain pine beetles (MPB), *Dendroctonus ponderosae*, have severely damaged Colorado's coniferous forests. The U.S. Forest Service estimates that 1.3 million trees died from MPB infestation between 1996 and 2004. An important consequence of this damage is declining utility for residents of the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Specifically, beetle infestations lower utility by reducing the value of forest amenities and increasing the risk of wildfire. We use a hedonic property model to estimate willingness-to-pay (WTP) to prevent MPB damage in Grand County, Colorado. The hedonic model establishes a statistical relationship between property values and environmental characteristics. In this case, the characteristic of interest is the number of trees killed by MPB infestations. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to determine the number of these trees within a 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0 kilometer buffer of each property. After controlling for structural and spatial characteristics we calculate the marginal implicit price for MPB damage. Results indicate that property values decline by \$648, \$43, \$17 for every tree killed within a 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 kilometer buffer respectively.

Sharon Ridgeway
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Brettonwoods Institutions Destruction of Sustainable Agriculture

The economic liberalization imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (Bank) on Third World countries during the last three decades is the primary cause of food shortages in these countries today. The structural adjustment policies forced countries to switch from staple crops to cash crops, which were grown for export in order to repay external debt often forced upon them by the IMF and Bank. When food shortages occur from drought or diversion of grains to biofuels, these poor nations must purchase grains on the highly volatile world food market. Today, the only solution proposed by world leaders is to push through the World Trade Organization Doha Round, which will only freeze economic liberalization into world trade policies and new Green Revolutions based on untested genetically modified organisms. These forms of corporate agriculture have proven to be devastating to the environment especially in India where they have been in operation for decades. I argue that food security and environmental sustainability should be pursued though allowing local governments to support small and subsistence agriculture that grow staple crops from locally developed seeds that require less water and chemical inputs.

Kristi Ross
Northern Arizona University

Environmental Policy in Less Developed Countries: What's Pluralism Got To Do With It?

Environmental policy in less industrialized countries is one of the most pressing global issues for the 21st century, especially when considered in the context of climate change. Due in large part to the agenda set forth by the Brundtland Commission, the international community is currently focused on the promise of sustainable development for less industrialized and emerging economies. However, the latest Human Development Index indicates that many of these countries have not improved in the area of human development and many in fact have declined. Therefore, it does not appear to be sufficient to change the discourse from one of liberal economic growth to one of sustainable development. Environmental policy in less industrialized countries is a multi-variable problem that demands contextually appropriate solutions devised at appropriate scales. Several scholars have demonstrated the need for radicalized environmental reform in industrialized nations. Based on the work of these scholars, I suggest that radicalized reform is necessary to move the environmental policy agenda forward in less industrialized countries, as well. The task is to discover the myths that have long held the solutions in a stagnant state and reframe them in ways that both support and require a pluralistic approach.

Eugenie Rovai, *California State University, Chico*
Christine M. Rodrigue, *California State University, Long Beach*

Marijuana Cultivation in National Forests and Parks, Environmental Impacts and Policy Failure: Disaster by Management

The U.S. southern border has tightened post-9/11 to reduce undocumented immigration and respond to domestic political debates. To circumvent these, international drug cartels have moved production closer to their markets. Major marijuana growing operations have been established in remote wilderness areas, notably National Forest lands in the North State of California, though this is increasingly a national problem. Given the high value of the crop and the extreme violence of these criminal cartels, there is an increasing risk of encounters between these gangs and the unwitting visitor to these National Forest public lands: campers, hikers, hunters, and ranchers. Rovai's work has documented acute awareness of the situation among local law enforcement and National Forest staff, but they have little scope for effective action. Rodrigue's prior work suggests a framework for analyzing this tension between risk assessment at lower, local levels and effective management at higher, regional or national levels: "disaster by management." This paper explores such themes as normal accident theory, managerialism, stovepiping of information between competing chains of command, and the normalization of anomaly in the case of marijuana plantations in the National Forest lands of Northern California.

Katrina Taylor
Northern Arizona University

Climate Activism: An Indicator of U.S. Transformation Into A Risk Society?

Sociologist Ulrich Beck's risk society thesis has generated much discussion among political scientists. Beck contends that subpoliticization is necessary for the development of "reflexive modernization" catalyzed by the risks in modern society that transcend class divisions. Some scholars have argued that Beck's thesis, while supported by some analyses of European societies and political climates is inapplicable to U.S. society. This paper seeks to further test this proposition with an analysis of the U.S. environmental movement. Specifically, this study examines the strategies and tactics used by the movement where climate activism is concerned. The

data indicates a broadening of the movement's strategy to incorporate actions that are not considered to be traditionally political but nonetheless result in meeting its goals towards reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Paul Wapner identifies alternative governance structures in global civil society that transnational environmental groups have utilized to advance their goals in addition to traditional political channels. This paper borrows Wapner's concept and applies it to U.S. civil society to determine if climate activism has moved the U.S. into the process of "subpoliticization," which would make Beck's theory more salient in discussions of the U.S. political climate.

Justin Tevie & Kristine Grimsrud, *University of New Mexico*

Biodiversity Risk in the U.S.

As the U.S. population grows increasing pressure is imposed on a growing number of ecosystems, thus threatening biodiversity. This paper investigates the impact of human activity on biodiversity risk. The biodiversity risk measure is an index accounting for the risk of biodiversity loss for a geographic area. This measure is chosen over more common biodiversity indices, which will typically generate a measure of biodiversity but does not account for the potential for change in biodiversity in the future. The biodiversity risk measure used in this paper was adapted from two studies comparing the biodiversity risk among countries using a number of indices. This biodiversity risk measure is transformed to account the factors that are relevant for the U.S. states before regressing the biodiversity risk measure on variables from each state such as GDP, population growth, and polluting emissions. Because some variables enter into both indices that are part of the dependent variable as well as are explanatory variables of biodiversity risk, tests for endogeneity are performed, but are rejected. We find that biodiversity risk varies greatly among states. Biodiversity risk is strongly affected by population growth and preliminary analysis suggests a Kuznets-type relation to GDP.

Jing Wang, Elizabeth A. Corley, & Eric Welch, *Arizona State University*

Barriers and Motivators for the Adoption of Public Sector Environmental Management Systems

Since the 1990s, many private organizations have adopted Environmental Management Systems to encourage higher levels of environmental quality and efficiency. Thus, most of the previous research on EMS adoption has focused on the private sector, rather than the public sector. In practice, however, EMS initiatives are currently making significant progress within the public sector. This paper seeks to bridge some of the gap between the practice and theory of EMS adoption in the public sector. The results of a national mail survey of public wastewater treatment facilities will be presented with the goals of identifying the barriers and motivators of EMS adoption in the public sector. Additionally, we will explore how these differ from the incentives for EMS adoption in the private sector. The results suggest that organizational characteristics such as the size of the organization and the operating budget are important determinants of EMS in the public sector. Furthermore, the size of the facility and the lack of understanding of EMS processes are perceived as significant barriers for EMS adoption. In sum, our data results indicate that the incentives for EMS adoption in the public sector are quite different from the incentives for the private sector.

Leah Wilds & Robert Dickens, *University of Nevada, Reno*

The Role of Civic Science in the Walker River Basin, Nevada

In 2005, the US Senate appropriated \$70 million from the Desert Terminus Lake Fund of the US Bureau of Reclamation [DOI] to the University of Nevada to apply its scientific and engineering research expertise to the

acquisition of water rights from a privately owned and operated irrigation system in West Central Nevada. Acquisitions were statutorily required to come from willing sellers. Acquisitions of water rights were required to be “deliverable” to Walker Lake. The public policy impetus for this effort was to acquire sufficient water to attenuate the concentration of 'salty' total dissolve solids in Walker Lake to sustain the lake ecosystem and support migratory waterfowl and Lahontan Cutthroat Trout. Acquisition programs were established that could meet NEPA standards. Potential acquisitions were slated to be evaluated using innovative remote sensing and monitoring techniques with a view toward minimizing fallowing of crop land, creation of dust hazards, and negative economic impacts on the local agricultural community. A unique feature of the study and project was the front-end inclusion of communications and outreach expertise using web-based technologies, community forums, economic development planning, and alternative crop agricultural demonstration projects to suggest various forms of mitigation to changes in use of water for water intensive crops. Community-based organizations and various involved resource management agencies provided stakeholder input and consultation to the research process.

Lihua Yang & Zhiyong Lan
Arizona State University

**The Issue of Problem Formulation in Public Policy-Making –
a Sandstorm-Combating Policy Case in North China**

Problem formulation is a critical step in the public policy process. Nonetheless, this importance is not listed in regular policy textbooks and often overlooked. This study uses the case of sandstorms combating in Minqin County, China to illustrate the problem. Through statistical analyses of the data, the authors have demonstrated how policy formulation could be set on the wrong premise and led to wrong policy consequences, particular in the case of environmental issues where full information is not readily available. In conclusion, the authors argue that conscientious attention on policy problem formation, careful empirical analysis, and collaborative participatory efforts are essential to ensure public policy success.

Xiaobing Zhao
Northern Arizona University

GHG Emission and Global Warming: a Cointegration Test

Although evidence in support of the notion of global warming is accumulating, whether global warming is mainly due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations is still in debate (IPCC, 2007; Lindzen, 2007; etc.). Different findings in the literature mainly result from using different structural atmospheric models. We therefore propose to examine the relationship between carbon dioxide (the most important greenhouse gas) emissions and the observed increase in temperatures in a nonstructural econometrics framework based on the country-level data from the US Department of Energy and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The cointegration analysis of Engle and Granger (1987) will be conducted. If greenhouse gas emission is not a significant driving force of warming, countries should share a common trend in their temperatures after we control the effects of the natural factors. Otherwise, there is no common trend since different countries have different trends in greenhouse gas emission. Therefore, a cointegration test can provide evidence of the impact of human activity on global warming without specifying a structural atmospheric model. We expect this study will shed some light on optimal environmental policy.

HISTORY

T.H. Baughman

University of Central Oklahoma

Gretchen A. Adams, *Texas Tech University*

Benedict Arnold, Jefferson Davis and the Politics of Treason

If George Washington was the very personification of affirmative values of patriotism and sacrifice in the nineteenth century American imagination, then Benedict Arnold was the nadir. As an illustration of the consequences of vice for the individual and the nation, authors of political oratory, schoolbooks and fiction had a unique treasure in the cautionary tale provided by Arnold's defection to the British during the American Revolution. Even as he became the national standard for villainy, however, he appears less frequently in the polemics surrounding the Sectional Crisis and Civil War than one might expect. In the emotionally charged rhetoric during the 1850s and through the Civil War itself, accusations of "treason" flew frequently, but even as the symbols associated with the memory of the Revolution were invoked constantly, Benedict Arnold is seldom in view until the immediate post-war years.

My paper considers the way in which the use of Benedict Arnold as a rhetorical symbol of treason follows a clear trajectory that reveals the vitality of the symbols of the Revolution in nineteenth century political culture. By looking at the example of Arnold's strange career as a symbol through the Sectional Crisis through Reconstruction it illuminates the ways in which such symbols were employed and why they endured.

Kenna Archer, *Texas Tech University*

Where Rivers Flow, Cities Grow: Why Environmental Historians have more to Contribute to Urban Histories

When people talk of urban-environmental histories, they are usually referring to modern-day, environmental justice issues. While environmental historians indeed have much to contribute to this aspect of urban history, they have as much to say about the non-human connection between cities and landscapes. Urban-environmental histories could expand, for example, the story of American settlement and expansion by drawing attention to the ecological characteristics that shaped the siting of cities. In particular, waterways shape the history of settlement in striking ways. Some rivers attract permanent settlers; others merely draw passersby. Some rivers birth thriving towns; others change course and signal the end of a city, region, or industry. Despite the complexity of such river-city histories, historians have generally been content to summarize the role of waterways in four words: irrigation, drinking water, transportation. This project complicates the urban-environmental paradigm through a handful of Texas case studies. The City of Waco on the Brazos River, the Cities of Fort Worth and Dallas on the Trinity River, and the City of San Angelo on the Concho River all developed at a particular site because of ecological characteristics such as river fords, shallow floodplains, shifting river courses, etc.

Kenna Archer, *Texas Tech University*

Building off the 'Great Tohomoho': An Urban-Environmental History of Waco, Texas, and the Middle Brazos River"

It seems obvious to say that early settlers preferentially chose to settle along waterways, but the statement is an accurate one. The deeper truth is that while waterways have always influenced settlement, they have not uniformly done so. Some rivers have incidentally influenced the direction of history; others have profoundly encouraged change. The Brazos River is a river that has birthed and shaped history: the City of Waco sits directly on the confluence of the Brazos and Bosque Rivers in Central Texas and owes its existence to these two rivers. Yet, the Brazos has been a determinative variable (the Bosque, a secondary catalyst). The Brazos River

has influenced the siting and development of Waco, Texas, because the location offers three river-related advantages: hydrology, fertility, and geography. Understanding the intertwined histories of Waco and of the Brazos requires an examination of the separate histories of the city and river. Historic sources provide a picture of life in early Waco and reveal a powerful and coursing Brazos River. Yet, the most important element of this study remains the quest for understanding how the city and the river have in turn wrought changes on the other.

Kevin D. Butler, *University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff*

Ritual and Race in the Antebellum Southern Church

This paper will examine ritual in the biracial evangelical churches of antebellum Missouri and its role in promoting the aims of the slaveholding class. Underlying the paper is the broader thesis that control was the central issue of African American religion in the slave South. This idea holds true for both enslaved people and white evangelicals who wanted slaves to accept slavery as the natural order of things. The paper will utilize information from the church records of biracial evangelical churches in Missouri to show how rituals represented an idealized world view where slavery was natural and ordained of God. White promotion of slave participation in these churches was predicated on the notion that church membership and acceptance of Christianity would cause slaves to happily accept their position as chattel as the will of God. The paper will examine the ways that various rituals (broadly defined) in the church aimed at creating a cultural atmosphere where slavery, white supremacy, and the southern social order would appear as natural and godly. Ideally, from the pro-slavery perspective, this would lead to black acceptance of slavery and reduce resistance to the institution of slavery. Nonetheless, black adoption of Christianity often brought unintended consequences.

Brandon Chapman, *Washington State University*

The Question is ‘Will it Pay?’: Economic Management Strategies and Resiliency of the Kohrs and Bielenberg Ranch

After arriving in Montana in the early 1860s, Conrad Kohrs and half-brother John Bielenberg quickly established meat supply shops for western Montana's mining populations and eventually built one of the largest ranches of the nineteenth century U.S. west through the subsequent five decades. Kohrs and Bielenberg (K&B) weathered the short-lived drops in prices and population of cattle through the “hard winter” of 1886 and 1887 with fewer losses than other western stockraisers for whom the winter marked their end in the profession. For nearly a century, the western history of ranching literature has emphasized a grand narrative and case studies of a failed cattle industry and the abrupt end of free-grazing due to the hard winter environment. In this study, I show why K&B were resilient compared to other ranching outfits. K&B were forward-thinking decision-makers concerning investment diversification (e.g. mining, horses, banks, stocks, bonds, other cattle businesses), delegation of ranching duties, allocating winter hay and ranch-hands to protect high quality cattle, and accessing credit through multiple long-term banking partners. Records of payments, returns, and bank account entries in K&B ledgers housed at the Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site provide the data to explore this case study.

Jane Crawford, *Mt. St. Mary's College*

Women Writing in the 17th century: Jane Leade, Claiming Spiritual Authority in the End Times

In the past decades much scholarly attention has been focused on the phenomenon of women Writing in Europe in the 17th century--Mme de Sevigne, Aphra Behn, Margaret Cavendish and many others. Women write novels, plays, essays, travel accounts and poetry of varying quality. However, far less attention has been given to women writing spiritual/prophetic works because they claimed divine authority to do so, outside the confines of established churches. Mme Guyon in France, Ana Trapnel,

Dame Eleanor Davies, Quaker women, and others. One overlooked prophetess who enjoyed a small but loyal following was Jane Leade, founder of the Philadelphia Society. Not depending on male supervision and claiming a direct channel of revelation from God, Leade developed a unique gnostic-Christian theology, which placed Sophia-Wisdom as God's consort and second savior in the divine plan for redemption of humankind. Her work is receiving renewed attention in millennial as well as feminist studies.

Jonathan B Crider
Texas Tech University

The Memory of the American Revolution in the Politics of the Sectional Crisis

With the emergence and popularity of print media within the United States during the nineteenth century, periodicals and newspapers became one of the primary locations where average citizens, politicians, and editors attempted to persuade their fellow citizens of the correctness of their own positions on the subject of slavery. Most prevalent in the symbols employed in this rhetoric were the figures and events of the American Revolution. By using the memory of the Revolution, editors during the Sectional Crisis could ally themselves with the “Founders” and thus provide critical authority for their arguments on contemporary political issues. The abolitionist paper *National Era*, *DeBow's Review* an ardent pro-slavery orientation, and *Harper's Monthly* representing the attempt to avoid the issue of slavery altogether were chosen, which reflect the extremes as well as a neutral position on the subject of slavery, to show the differences in the use of the American Revolution by the different sections of the United States. Each was a major publication with wide geographical distribution and recognized in their time as influential. The strategies used by each editorial staff to either engage or deny the debates over slavery provide case studies of not only the ways in which slavery permeated the public consciousness in the 1850s, but also how the established use of the memory of the American Revolution as the keystone of nationalism was affected by this political crisis.

Lane Demas
Central Michigan University

‘A Fist That Was Very Much Intentional’: Postwar Football in the Midwest and the 1951 Johnny Bright Scandal

This essay is drawn from a manuscript project entitled *Integrating the Gridiron: Civil Rights and American College Football*. Focusing on a national scandal involving the physical assault of a popular black player at Oklahoma A&M College in 1951, it uses the incident to show how Oklahomans drew from intercollegiate football in order to challenge and transform their perceptions of race.

While postwar American society offered African Americans a complex mixture of new opportunities and new barriers, certain issues dominated civil rights discourse. National attention was drawn to public education in the South, where states like Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama continued to aggressively pursue segregation. However, institutions of higher education in the Midwest – such as Kansas State University, Oklahoma University, or Oklahoma A&M College –also found themselves in the midst of racial controversy. With the notable exception of the Big Nine Conference, which had already formed some fifty years before and whose members represented the Great Lakes, the rest of the Midwest lacked an athletic conference that could solidify college football's reputation in the region. The continued growth of athletic conferences after the war introduced racial discord in the Midwest to many observers for the first time.

Angela A. Dormiani, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Playing ‘Cat and Mouse’ with the Women’s Social and Political Union, April, 1913-July, 1914

As a tool to combat the Women’s Social and Political Union’s publicity resulting from forcible feedings in prison, the British Home Office passed the Temporary (Discharge for Ill-Health) Bill, infamously known as the “Cat and Mouse” Act, in April, 1913. This new law backfired, leading to a wave of militancy and amplified warfare between the Women’s Social and Political Union and the British government between April, 1913 and July, 1914. At the heart of this conflict were Home Secretary Reginald McKenna and Prime Minister H.H. Asquith on one side, whom the militants viewed as inhibitors to the ballot. On the other side, were Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst, founders of the Union, and their die-hard supporters.

Clifford Egan, *University of Houston*

World War II’s Greatest Warriors

The Second World War saw vast armies fighting for survival or victory on three continents. Now, more than three score years later, a question must be asked: who were World War II’s greatest warriors? Fanatical Japanese dying almost to the last man in the Pacific? Australians fighting across North Africa or New Guinea’s Owen Stasley mountains? Russians enduring incredible hardships and immensely costly defeats to drive the German foe from their homeland? Or Germans waging war on multiple fronts against vastly superior enemies possessing an enormous material advantage. In his paper, Egan brings to bear a half century of researching, teaching, and writing about World War II to answer the question of who were World War II’s greatest warriors.

Monica S. Gallamore, *Marquette University*

Moonshine, Policewomen, and Shimmy Queens: How the Federated Church Women of Milwaukee County ‘Saved’ the City

The Federated Churchwomen of Milwaukee County (FCW) organized in 1921, the same year that the socialist Milwaukee mayor Daniel W. Hoan revamped the police department and appointed a new Chief of Police. Hoan was known as a “sewer socialist” because of his adherence to civic housecleaning and municipal reform and the FCW fit nicely into the milieu of socialist Milwaukee in the 1920s. The goal of the organization was to use existing law and city codes to affect the morality of Milwaukee. Working in an organized manner akin to modern lobbyists and special interest groups, the Federated Church Women pushed public officials to uphold the law, and in the absence of useful law, lobbied to create new laws. They fought against indecency on the stage, for the creation of a Bureau of Policewomen, and to shutdown the so called “soft drink parlors” which continued to make and sell liquor in the age of Prohibition. Their fight against burlesque shows and shimmy queens played out on the front pages of the newspapers in Milwaukee and eventually forced the mayor, the Police Department, and local judges to publicly support their cause.

Constantine Hadjilambrinos, *University of New Mexico*

From ECSC to European Union: A Historical-Institutional Analysis of Policymaking

The policymaking process of the European Union is particularly complex and reflects an institutional structure that is unique among sovereign governance entities. A historical analysis of the evolution of European integration reveals that the peculiarities of the European Union’s institutional and organizational structure are a result of the influence of three distinct ideologies about the desired nature of international organization. The Union’s roots as the European Coal and Steel Community and the ideas of Jean Monnet concerning the shape

and path of European integration, moderated by federalist and intergovernmentalist ideas, were fundamental in determining the European Union's institutional structure and shaping its policymaking process.

Tam Hoskisson, *Northern Arizona University*

Mormonism and the Shaping of Political Ideology, 1945-1954

While seeking the 2008 Republican Party nomination for president, Mitt Romney, fifth-generation member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the LDS or Mormon Church), looked the picture of the modern conservative. His speeches promoting big business, an unfettered free market, anti-taxation, anti-government spending, anti-labor, and other conservative positions targeted the right-wing base of the GOP. But although Romney's Mormon faith stirred up controversy and provided good copy, journalists missed a revealing connection between Romney's rhetoric and his church's political past.

The former governor's statements often echoed those of prominent Latter-day Saints in the late 1940s and early 1950s. This religious discourse is worth examining not only because it helps explain modern U.S. Mormon Republicanism, but because it suggests how ultraconservative ideology in the early cold war influenced the rise of the New Right.

My paper analyzes how the postwar LDS hierarchy championed political and economic views that became entwined with Mormon belief and ultimately dictated member politics. The leadership advocated conservatism through a number of institutional platforms and rhetorical techniques. Political persuasion was accomplished primarily via the use of religious language and an official re-writing of Mormon history.

Peter S. Linder, *New Mexico Highlands University*

Pasaron para no volver: Elite Attitudes, Popular Culture, and Race, Class, and Gender Roles in nineteenth-century Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1830-1900, a Preliminary Examination

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw profound changes in elite culture in various parts of Venezuela. Venezuela had developed since the years of the Spanish conquest a Catholic culture shared in some respects by all members of colonial society. Efforts to change this culture began during the eighteenth century. Bourbon officials attempted to modify religious customs to conform to a changing idea of propriety. Not only did the Bourbon Reforms of the 1700s and the wars of independence result in the modification and eventual demise of the colonial political system, but in the wake of political independence, there developed among many of the new republic's upper classes increasingly novel attitudes about race and culture (among other things). These new ideas were influenced by the European Enlightenment of the eighteenth century and the emergence of new philosophies and ideologies during the nineteenth century. The elites of many regions also displayed a growing sensitivity to the opinions and judgments of foreign observers and a growing concern lest the country and its people be perceived as primitive, superstitious, or uncivilized. These changing attitudes produced significant changes in public policy, and resulted in a series of attempts to modify or suppress certain aspects of popular culture and public celebrations, including the veneration of locally popular saints and the celebration of Carnival.

James B. McSwain, *Tuskegee University*

Hazards, Risks & Disaster Recovery: Hurricanes, Crude Oil and Risk in Galveston, Texas, 1900-1902

In the period 1900 to 1902 two major events took place on the Texas gulf coast that had profound implications for the survival of the city of Galveston, Texas. The first event was a tropical cyclone that came ashore on the eastern end of Galveston Island and made a direct hit on the city of Galveston on September 7, 1900. Approximately 6000 people died. The storm swept away an enormous number of residences and other

structures. The second event was the discovery of the Spindle Top oil field a short distance south of Beaumont, Texas. On January 17, 1901, an Alsatian mining engineer, Capt. A.F. Lucas brought in the famous Spindle Top well.

In this preliminary report I propose a connection between these two events. They formed a continuous chain of hazards, risks, catastrophic events, and recovery. This required municipal officials to make a decision on what level of risk was acceptable to the city and what policies would deal effectively with weather-related and man-made hazards. It explores whether or not the 1900 catastrophic storm shaped policies adopted to regulate the storage and supply of fuel oil in Galveston.

Patricia Roeser
Arizona State University

The Revolution in Anti-Slavery Rhetoric

On June 17, 1843, Boston, MA celebrated the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument, a memorial to the Battle of Bunker Hill and a tribute to the ideals of the American Revolution. Missing from the celebration was former President John Quincy Adams, who remained at his home in Quincy, having politely declined an invitation to attend the celebration. He recorded the motive for his refusal in his diary, describing his “disdain to be associated with the mouth-worship of liberty from the lips of a slave breeder” (382). That “slave breeder” was President John Tyler, and his presence on the hill from which American Revolution began served to “desecrate,” not honor the memory of that battle.

John Quincy Adams’ reaction to a slave owner at a celebration of the Revolution exemplifies a commonly used comparison between slavery and Revolutionary ideals that characterized much antebellum antislavery rhetoric. This paper explores how antebellum Americans, both north and south, used the language of the revolution – primarily liberty, equality, and freedom – in debating the institution of slavery. It will focus on the role Revolutionary War battles, particularly Bunker Hill, in antislavery arguments and definition of American ideals.

Brent M. Rogers
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Historical Scholarship in the Digital Age: Asking New Questions and Exploring New Forms of Scholarly Communication with Digital Techniques

The development of digital history as a field and historical research methodology offers scholars tools to manage and make sense of the unprecedented and instantaneous access to the extensive source base that historians must encounter in the digital age. Digital technologies allow historians to explore the multitude of sources in more depth and ask questions not immediately seen without such tools. Scholarship in the digital age represents the manifestation, arguments, and analysis that historians can make with the assistance of digital tools and techniques, while providing them a new means to communicate their scholarly findings. As more people turn to the Internet for information, historians have the ability to construct and present quality scholarship to broad audiences, thereby radically democratizing knowledge. This roundtable discussion will demonstrate the range of possibilities and opportunities with digital tools and address how historians engage with the technology to produce scholarship to communicate with the scholarly community and the public at large. The discussants have all employed several digital tools and techniques in their research methodologies and in constructing historical arguments. As a part of this round table, the discussants will demonstrate how they have implemented these tools and how it has informed their arguments.

Brad Whitsel

The Pennsylvania State University-Fayette

Marie Ogden and the Home of Truth: Prophecy and Disaster in a Depression-Era Western Religious Commune

Marie Ogden, a middle-aged widower from New Jersey, founded the Home of Truth movement in the early 1930s. As an early follower of the spiritualist ideas of William Dudley Pelley, Ogden was deeply influenced by the millennial tones in Pelley's teachings and became one of his students in the League of the Liberators, a forerunner to Pelley's Silvershirt Legion of America. In time, however, Ogden would part ways with Pelley and establish her own religious movement (the Home of Truth). Perceiving of impending calamities about to impact the world, Ogden relocated her small movement to the high desert region of southeastern Utah. While located in Utah, Ogden and her following prepared for the arrival of earthly catastrophes believed to be imminent and worked collectively to establish a community of the Elect which would serve as a model for future social relationships in the post-apocalyptic world. The community was the focus of a number of controversies, and lost most of its membership due to a strange episode in the late-1930s. However, it remained in existence for over 35 years as a separatist and survivalist commune influenced by alternative religious ideas with roots in the early 20th century.

Emilly Borthwick, *Northern Arizona University*

**Bristol Palin and Jaime Lynn Spears, Celebrity or Private Figures?
The Intimacy Created by *ShowBiz Tonight***

Roderick Hart wrote about television's creation of intimacy in *Seducing America*. This paper analyzes *ShowBiz Tonight's* discussions of the Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate's daughter's pregnancy and its comparison to teen sensation Jaime Lynn Spears' recent pregnancy. I looked at the intimate knowledge created by *Showbiz Tonight*, a popular soft news program on the Headline News Channel. In addition I bring up the theories of Scopophilia, pleasure gained from gazing at another, and at soft news being utilized to personalize information about candidates to a specific tribe of Americans. I utilized five transcripts of *Showbiz Tonight* to identify how the show creates feelings of intimacy and gives the public a chance to gaze at the object. The idea that Bristol Palin has become a celebrity in her own right and that a plethora of personal information is available about her sets a new standard for the next candidates' families and a new celebrity status.

Emilly Borthwick, *Northern Arizona University*

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act:
How It Affected a Native Hawaiian Conflict**

This paper examines the relationship between the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and power, authenticity and authority. By using a case study, I will show how NAGPRA's structure has been problematic for some repatriations because it is based on Western standards while the cultures NAGPRA deals with are non-Western cultures. I will use a conflict that occurred in the state of Hawaii between different Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) participating in the repatriation of human remains (*iwi*) and funerary artifacts (*moepū*). This conflict began in 2000 and in many ways is still unresolved because the repatriation has not occurred. This paper describes how NAGPRA added more conflict and tension to an already tense, emotional situation by not providing enough structure or power. In addition, I focus on how even though the stakeholders are ethnically Hawaiian, they know to win the lawsuit and the repatriation they must prove that other NHOs are not as authentically Hawaiian as they are and therefore do not have authority. This case reveals how hard it is to be a minority culture in a political conflict because of the standards being imposed by the dominant culture.

Ric Brunner, *Northern Arizona University*

**The Hate on 8 or 'And justice for all':
An Ideographic Analysis of California's Proposition 8 Campaign**

No other individual state ballot measure garnered more attention than did California's Proposition 8. The "Protect Marriage Act" would add to the California's State Constitution that it would be illegal for two men or two women to get married. This paper examines the rhetoric from both the supporting and the opposing sides through the lens of Michael McGee's ideograph, including the rhetorical terms of marriage, sanctity, religious marriage, and common marriage. This paper also looks at both sides' rhetoric adopting Auer's functional roles as reporter, analyst and judge. A discussion of this heated issue using McGee's and Auer's theories should allow a better understanding of this important issue.

Amanda Carrillo
Northern Arizona University

**America's Toughest Sheriff:
The Use of Immigration Appeals in Sheriff Joe Arpaio's 2008 Reelection Campaign**

This paper examines the political campaign rhetoric of Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio, who has made national news by enforcing immigration laws in his duties as sheriff in Arizona's largest county. Arpaio argues that the federal and state government have failed to enforce immigration laws and as a result have made communities like Phoenix a haven for criminal activity. Using Michael McGee's theory of ideographs and Lloyd Bitzer's concept of the rhetorical situation, this paper evaluates Arpaio's reelection campaign in 2008.

Amanda Carrillo
Northern Arizona University

Communication Apprehension and Cultural Issues in the Classroom: A Review of the Literature

Communication studies scholar James McCroskey conceptualized communication apprehension (CA) and defined it as "an individual's level of fear or anxiety associated with either real or anticipated communication with another person or persons" (1977). According to McCroskey, as illustrated in Qin Zhang's article (2005), "Because of its [CA] 'debilitating' inhibition of students' learning, scholars have been actively searching solutions to communication apprehension (CA), which has made it a focal topic of research in instructional communication." CA is a much researched construct because it is an issue that affects many people's communication skills, their education; their communication competence; and their overall way of life. This literature review discusses a well researched skill deficiency and its related constructs. The essay also discusses some debated causes, effects, and treatments, and ends with questions for future research.

Diana Cudeii
Northern Arizona University

The Political Life of New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson, 2008 Presidential Candidate

In this paper, I examine Governor Bill Richardson's political rhetoric of diplomacy during his 2008 presidential campaign and its role in re-examining human rights as it relates to immigration, cultural diversity, and education. Richardson's strong consistent belief in the power of diplomacy may exert some pressure on political leaders to engage in direct dialogue on human rights policy. According to Martin Spencer's view of political communication, engaging in powerful dialogue can effect change. As the only Hispanic governor in the United States and governing a state that borders Mexico, Richardson may shed some light on his perspective on the connection of human rights to issues of social injustice and inequality.

Anthony R. Cuttitta
Northern Arizona University

Change is Not for Everyone: Gay Rights and the Election of 2008

This paper examines the rhetoric around proposition 102 in Arizona and Proposition 8 in California, both of which amend the state constitutions to restrict marriage to one man and one woman. The paper describes the history leading up to the ballot propositions and finds that the rhetoric on both sides uses hidden messages to avoid the core issues of religious definition of marriage versus protection of all families.

Anthony R. Cuttitta, Northern Arizona university

Sports, Homophobia, and Homosocial Affection: Social Learning Theory and Masculine Socialization Regarding Public Displays

This paper examines the use of masculine institutions, such as sports, in providing a safe place for the expression of intimacy between heterosexual males. I also examine the growth of homophobia in the Victorian era in the United States and its effects on limiting the expression of same-sex affection.

Lisa Eutsey, *The Pennsylvania State University*

Bob Dylan Online: Reclusive Strategies and the Evolution of Fan Culture

In 2001, Bob Dylan was asked if he enjoyed surfing the internet. Dylan replied, "I'm afraid to go on the internet; I'm scared some pervert is going to lure me away." Dylan's witty evasion of the question underscores the complicated relationship that Dylan has always had with mediated communication; even his attempts to leave the spotlight altogether have resulted in new attempts at communication among fans, most notably bootleg trading and garbology—the scientific study of Dylan's garbage promoted by fan A.J. Weberman. Dylan's reclusive strategies ultimately increases his marketability even as such marketability becomes more elusive. This paper considers Dylan's online manifestations—those sanctioned by Columbia Records, Victoria's Secret, Starbucks, Apple computers and Satellite radio as well as the underground sites that continue the counter-traditions of bootlegging and Dylanology (the respectable name for garbology now that physical trash is less available). How each of these traditions negotiates the concept of "value" will constitute my argument.

Jenny M. Farrell, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

PBS FRONTLINE'S *News War* as Propaganda: An Analysis of Narration, Interviews, and Footage

This paper is a rhetorical criticism of PBS Frontline's *News War* special series as propaganda, arguing that the film portrays the American government as censoring and controlling the press's pursuit to report the truth. Support for this argument can be found in the analyses of the film's use of "voice of God" narration, the interviews with credible players from both sides of the issue, and the use of on screen images, or footage. Together these three elements combine to function as propaganda; the biases of the filmmaker lie subtly beneath the objective surface of the series.

Jenny M. Farrell, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

Sexual Expectations on First Dates: Sex of Date Initiator, Date Location, and Rape Myth Acceptance

The goal of this study was to investigate how sexual expectations on first dates and Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) differ with sex of the participant, sex of the date initiator, and the date location. The Sexual Expectations Scale (SES) and RMA scale were completed by 405 participants in response to a manipulation of 12 first date scenarios. Sexual expectations were highest among men when the date was at an apartment, and did not increase when the date was woman-initiated. Men also had higher RMA, which increased when the date was woman-initiated. In addition, RMA decreased as age increased. These findings extend research for dating sexual expectations and RMA presence among college students, while demonstrating the need for university rape prevention programs.

Daniel Foster, *University of Denver*

**The Uptake and Circulation of Debated Representations:
Representing Human Trafficking of Prostituted Women**

This essay examines how media representations of women trafficked into the global sex industry structures and legitimizes certain public perceptions and policy responses advocated by differing human rights groups. While human trafficking of women for the purpose of being prostituted is recognized as a global problem, human rights groups have debated the correct international and national policy courses to rectify the abuses that women suffer while being prostituted. One position advocates for legitimizing or decriminalizing the sex industry in order to provide these women protection under the law as sex workers. Opponents hold that prostituted women should be decriminalized while the sex industry is criminalized. Both positions have established distinct means for representing human trafficking for sex. These representations have been taken up by documentary film makers in their attempts to represent these women, trafficking, and the global sex industry. Following Stuart Hall and others, representation is conceptualized as having real world consequences for those represented. As such, analysis of how three recent documentaries *Trading Women* (2006), *Sex Slaves* (2006), and *Sex Slaves in the Suburbs* (2008) have represented the trafficking of prostituted women provides insight into the real world repercussions for the prostituted women, traffickers, and the global sex industry.

Tracie Hansen, *Northern Arizona University*

**Girl, Interrupted: How Character and Gender Cost Hillary Clinton
the 2008 Democratic Presidential Nomination**

Many assumed that presidential-hopeful Hillary Clinton would secure the 2008 Democratic nomination when she emerged in the race as the party's front-runner. Already a household name, Clinton was considered the most experienced candidate and a viable contender to become the nation's first female president. Ultimately, however, two key factors played a significant role in her loss to rival Barack Obama: a television advertising campaign that did not adequately portray her as likeable, and a media bias that favors male candidates.

Ben Heffington, *Northern Arizona University*

**'I would rather be attacked by a shark': A Review of the Literature on Communication
Apprehension in Education**

Understanding a student's apprehension about communication should be a goal for all teachers, and this essay reviews the current literature in order to discover the status of current research on communication apprehension in the classroom. According to Stockstill & Roach (2007), "nearly 20% of population (or 1 in 5) experiences high levels of communication apprehension" (p. 53). This essay dissects and offers foundational material concerning communication apprehension (CA) and other issues relating to CA, such as cultural differences and concerns. The paper also addresses possible causes of communication apprehension and considers what teachers can do to label, encourage, and offer realistic approaches to treat apprehension in the classroom community.

Ben Heffington, *Northern Arizona University*

**Why Are Americans So Angry?
A Rhetorical Criticism of Ron Paul's Answer to the House of Representatives**

Using Kenneth Burke's dramatic pentad and the theory of fear appeals in persuasive messages, this essay examines Texas Representative Ron Paul's 2006 speech in the House of Representatives addressing voter anger and disillusionment regarding the state of politics in the United States.

Angelica Hernandez
Northern Arizona University

Becoming President is More Than Announcing You're Going to Run: An Epideictic Analysis of Barack Obama and John McCain's Presidential Acceptance Speeches

This essay analyzes Barack Obama's and John McCain's Presidential Acceptance Speeches to determine if the epideictic genre was an appropriate lens for analysis and to determine how these speeches affected the outcome of their campaign. Barack Obama accepted his DNC nomination on Thursday, August 28, 2008. John McCain accepted his RNC nomination on Thursday, September 4, 2008. An epideictic analysis of these two presidential acceptance speeches proved to be an appropriate lens for analysis. The celebration function of the epideictic genre was fitting for these speeches. The presidential acceptance speech had a positive effect on Obama's campaign by ultimately helping him win the audience's trust and the presidency; and it had a negative effect for McCain's campaign by not gaining the audience's trust or winning the presidency.

Zachary Alan Mickelsen, *University of Alaska, Juneau*
Kay Lynn Broadhead, *Idaho State University*

Flyfishing Saves Lives: A Study of Shared Perspectives in Relationship to Human Activity and Decreased Population of Dolly Varden, 2008

This paper examines how human choices alter the environment and survival of the Dolly Varden trout in Bristol Bay in Juneau, Alaska. We argue that to successfully engage the community in promoting preservation of the species, Bostdorf's and Vibbert's value advocacy theory identifying three distinct functions: (1) to enhance the organization's image; (2) to deflect criticism of the organization and/or its policies, products, and services; and (3) to establish value premises that can be used in later discourse" are effective communication tools in creating a value base encompassing a large audience of support. This is a unique paper, as we develop the arguments from the perspective of anglers in persuading audiences from diverse backgrounds to support environmental policy changes.

Sara L. McKinnon & Karma R. Chavez
University of New Mexico

With Legal Civil Unions, is Mexico Safe for Gays? An Exploration of the Rhetorical Limits for Mexican Asylum Seekers in the United States

Since 1994, the United States has substantially granted political asylum to LGBT individuals from Mexico who have experienced persecution because of gender and/or sexuality. U.S. immigration officials have largely come to see Mexico as a state that condones homophobic and transphobic violence, often performed at the hands of state officials. Asylum grants include three major assumptions about the Mexican state's recognition of LGBT individuals including that, first, Mexico has a history of state-condoned persecution of LGBT citizens. Second, there are insufficient laws to protect the rights of LGBT citizens. And, third, Mexican LGBT individuals are not safe from potential persecution anywhere in Mexico and are thus in need of asylum elsewhere. Legislative changes in Coahuila and Mexico City to legalize civil unions threaten Mexican LGBT citizens' ability to make asylum claims. Specifically, the acceptance of civil unions in these two areas provides a potentially insurmountable justification to deny Mexican LGBT asylum cases. This paper analyzes LGBT asylum cases since the legalization of civil unions in Mexico City and Coahuila. It explores the impacts that legalized civil unions have on U.S. immigration officials' reasoning in their decisions, and argues that these rhetorical shifts are detrimental to LGBT Mexican asylum seekers in making their cases.

Enrique Ramirez Sanchez, *Northern Arizona University*

Barack Obama's Use of Environmental Appeals in the 2008 Presidential Campaign

This paper examines Barack Obama's presidential campaign website in order to assess how the candidate defined the environment in the context of his campaign for change. The study uses Auer's three functional roles for effective rhetorical criticism as well as Bitzer's theory of the rhetorical situation to assess the website.

Enrique Ramirez Sanchez, *Northern Arizona University*

A Review of the Literature on Instructor Humor and Its Consequences in the Classroom

Several research studies have been conducted regarding humor and how it can affect one in everyday social interactions with other individuals. Similarly, research regarding humor in the classroom has also been analyzed. However, these research findings are not very consistent. Some studies have demonstrated that humor in the classroom does not affect the learning outcome, while others argue that humor does affect the education system. Although one cannot say that there is a strong correlation between teacher humor and student cognitive learning, humor appears to have a substantial impact on a student's motivation to learn (Civikly, p. 136). Research findings vary according to the number of the participants involved in the research study or how the researchers are interpreting the data. Nevertheless, it is important to note that how a teacher uses humor in the classroom does have an impact on students. The most common reason why humor is used in the classroom is that humor is arousing, attention-grabbing and it helps students to keep their attention on the subject at hand. This literature review discusses emerging trends and concerns in recent research regarding instructor use of humor.

Brian Rogers, *Northern Arizona University*

Kick Starting the Conversation: How YouTube Could Alter Marginalized Representation

YouTube has great potential to change the world. People who previously had no means to express themselves are encouraged to broadcast what they have to say on the World Wide Web. The possible changes YouTube offers society has yet to be fully realized, but there is much to analyze. As YouTube offers the power to spread awareness to an expansive audience, it is pertinent to analyze how subordinate individuals are using YouTube and how their messages are being perceived. Are people using YouTube to spread awareness about issues, social and political? If so, how popular are those videos compared to ones meant more for entertainment value? How do the messages broadcasted on YouTube compare to those that we are exposed to with the more mainstream media (television, movies, radio, etc)? Is YouTube offering a means for the more marginalized members of our society to speak up and break the conventions of socialization? This essay explores these question and especially how members of ethnic minority groups are using YouTube and how that compares to the mainstream representations we see everyday.

Brian Rogers, *Northern Arizona University*

A Review of the Literature Regarding Interaction Between Instructional Technology and Instructor Immediacy

As more and more technological advances are introduced into society, the felt necessity to incorporate them into our classrooms soon follows. In fact, in 2002 approximately 84% of 4-year colleges were expected to offer distance-learning courses (O'Sullivan, Hunt, & Lippert, 2004). With this increasing integration of technology it is important to analyze how different technologies are being used successfully and not so successfully. By gaining an understanding of the different implications present through including various types of technology, instructors may be more prepared on how to deal with the ever-changing classroom.

Textual technology (email, message boards, chat rooms, etc), visual technology (video clips, televised classes, instructional film, etc), and auditory technology (sound bites, radio broadcasts, online audio lectures, etc) all have unique features and could have differing effects on students. Another facet of teaching that continues to be significant is immediacy, one of the utmost important factors for student learning and satisfaction. This review of literature examines the recent research on the relationship between instructor immediacy and instructor use of technology to discern the ways in which students are responding to the changes in their classrooms.

Tatjana K. Rosev
University of New Mexico

Reaching For the Stars: Acculturative Experiences Of German Sojourners on a Southwestern Air Force Base

The purpose of this research was to better understand how a particular group of German sojourners—military and civilian personnel and their families—whose adaptation is constrained and enabled within the closely-bounded cross-cultural context of a military setting, adjust to life on a Southwestern air force base. This research assumes that communication plays a crucial role in both adaptation and identity management, because it is through communicative interaction between sojourners and members of host societies that the process of acculturation is first set in motion, that acculturative tension is created, diffused, or heightened, and that sojourners maintain or relinquish their heritage culture identities in the face of opposing cultural beliefs and behaviors. I conducted face-to-face interviews with eleven German participants to learn how communication affects their acculturation and cultural identity negotiation in the United States.

Findings from this research, which used grounded theory methods, showed that participants acculturate differently to the host culture depending on factors at the micro and macro level. These include occupation, gender, age, prior acculturative experience, language skills, socioeconomic status, acculturative support, host culture members' attitudes toward cultural diversity, and institutional policies of the host country.

Kevin Snyder
Northern Arizona University

The Religious Exigency of Barack Obama and John McCain

I examine the religious rhetoric used by John McCain and Barack Obama during the 2008 presidential campaign. I use Jeffery Auer's, "Rhetorical Criticism", Lloyd Bitzer's, "Rhetorical Situation", and Martin Medhurst's, "Ethos of Democracy" to report, analyze, and evaluate the objectivity and effectiveness of campaign texts from the 2008 presidential election in regard to religious rhetoric.

Riva Starks
Northern Arizona University

Barack Obama's Presidential Campaign: A Redressing of American Politics on the Internet

This paper will examine Barack Obama's campaign website using three scholarly rhetorical criticism methodologies. Jeffery's Auer's rhetorical criticism model, Gronbeck and Weise's theories on political repersonalization and Lloyd Bitzer's model of the rhetorical situation will provide a sound framework for this investigation. Emphasis is placed on the significance of the rhetorical communication offered through Internet technology. In addition, this analysis will discuss how Obama's campaign used the Internet to repersonalize voter and candidate communication.

Shannon Stevens

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Mediated Political Reality in *Frontline*'s 'Kim's Nuclear Gamble

Although the PBS documentary series *Frontline* is often lauded for its accuracy and its efforts to dig deeply to present programs "every American should see," this documentary series is not exempt from the dramatic storytelling mode that inevitably influences the way viewers think and feel. In particular, the episode entitled "Kim's Nuclear Gamble" provides an avenue for exploration of dramatics as they relate to mediated political realities. Additionally, looking at the way naming and definition are used provides insight into the mediated political reality that is presented in the documentary. Finally, a close look at the methods used to evoke authority offers an overarching frame for viewing the documentary. Hence, through the frames of dramatics, definition, and propaganda techniques, the "truth" presented by *Frontline* in "Kim's Nuclear Gamble" will be explored as it functions to create a mediated political reality that criticizes the Bush administration while simultaneously underplaying common criticisms of Kim Jung Il.

Jerry Thull

Northern Arizona University

**Bridging the Media Divide in the Classroom:
Instructional Strategies for Contemporary Students**

The digital divide is wide in today's classroom. While the average student grew up in the modern era of communication, the average teacher came of age in a much different era. Discussing the media today can be difficult. Faculty and students enter the classroom with very different sets of assumptions. Faculty may be fascinated by the remarkable rate at which the media landscape has changed in such a short amount of time, while many students have never known a world without the internet. They have been plugged in their whole lives, and they can not imagine, nor do they care to imagine, an age without instant communication constantly at their fingertips. This paper will discuss using the Agenda-Setting Hypothesis and the Uses and Gratifications Theory as effective tools for bridging the digital divide

Jon Torn

Northern Arizona University

Give It Away Now: The World of New Media in the New Era of Free

"Give it away now" sang the Red Hot Chili Peppers. "This is my ____" sang Gwen Stephani in "Hollaback Girl." If, as Joshua Gunn suggests, we see these lyrics as epitomizing the different psychodynamics of capitalism, it is clear that the Pepper's approach is gaining traction, at least on the internet. More and more music artists are giving away free music to publicize a scarce commodity; live performance. Now *Wired's* Chris Anderson in an upcoming (July 2009) book *Free: The Past and Future of a Radical Price*, says the ability to deliver a free product has always been at the heart of media. This paper examines the possibility of a potlatch-driven media economy with passing references to usual suspects Bataille, Virilio, Lyotard and Agamben.

Zac Ziegler
Northern Arizona University

Going Digital: What the Mp3 is Doing to the Music Industry

This paper is an overview of the past, present and possible future of how digital technology has affected the music industry from the compact disc to Mp3 distribution over the internet. Using the terminology laid out by Postman in his work *Technopoly: The Surrender of Culture to Technology*, this papers focuses on who the digital music revolution has helped ("winners") and who it has hurt ("losers") and also looks at the revolution as either "technological" or "cultural" determinism. There is also a basic overview of the history of legal litigation and how law has shaped where digital music technology has gone. The digital revolution has put music firmly in the hands of independent labels and self-producing musicians rather than where it used to be, in the hands of large record labels. It is also turning the music industry into more of a service-based industry rather than a commodity-based industry.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Ramon Gomez.&
Jorge Abel Rosales Soldana
Universidad de Guadalajara

Sara L. Bollinger
University of Arizona

The New Desaparecidos: Effects of Missing Migrants on Families in Sending Communities of Southern Mexico

United States' border and immigration policies have caused a dramatic increase in deaths of undocumented migrants in recent years. However, the same policies have also resulted in the disappearance of hundreds of men, women, and children who attempt to migrate into the US each year. This study tells their stories, gathered through in-depth interviews with the families of missing migrants, and considers the effects of these disappearances on these families in sending communities of Southern Mexico. Furthermore, this study evaluates the extent to which migrants that disappear along the US-Mexico border meet the internationally accepted norms of forced disappearances.

Juri Bottura
Vanderbilt University

Anti-modern and Anti-liberal Thought in Brazilian Modernismo: Oswald de Andrade and Pl?nio Salgado

In my paper I examine some political texts produced in the late period of the avant-garde intellectual movement of Brazilian modernismo. In particular, I explore how, in the years 1929-1932, a profound disagreement arose between two of the most prominent figures of this groundbreaking cultural trend, i.e. Oswald de Andrade and Pl?nio Salgado. Indeed, the former embraced communism, while the latter led a radical and authoritarian nationalist group that he eventually organized in a fascistoid political party, the A?o Integralista Brasileira. I noticed how both intellectuals, in spite of their divergent political positions, shared a common core of anti-modern and anti-liberal thought, specifically in their moralistic attacks against the bourgeoisie and the parliamentary system. I place these elaborations in the context of the dramatic economic, social, and political crisis of Brazil in the 1920s and 1930s, highlighting the failure of those two radical projects. In fact, under the hegemony of the heterogeneous group of forces organized by Get?lio Vargas ? president of Brazil from 1930 to 1945 ? the new era of populism dawned, thanks to its more pragmatic and less ideological approach to the burning issues of Brazilian modernization and national construction.

Max Fitzpatrick
University of New Mexico

Signs of Revolution: Public Messages in Cuba

The visual landscape in Cuba contains billboards, posters, and murals that deliver political and social messages to the public. Outdoor signage in Cuba is an extremely "ephemeral" medium whose content frequently changes to respond "to the particular need of the hour". Scholars have noted that the Cuban state uses messaging in the public sphere for "ideological mobilization" in "periods of crisis". Scholars have paid attention to the Cuban poster output from the 1960s and 1970s, but little studied are billboards and murals in contemporary Cuban society. This paper draws from thousands of firsthand photographic documentation of Cuban signage that I collected over four trips to the island from 2006 to 2008. Employing time-series cross-sectional samples of Cuban propaganda, this paper tests the hypothesis that message content in Cuba is particularly influenced by

present sociopolitical circumstances both foreign and domestic. Through content analysis of images and placement of signs in their historical context, I identify how discourses found in propaganda have changed in response to contemporaneous situations facing the Cuban Revolution. Noting thematic shifts becomes especially important at this point in time, given Cuba's recent change in political leadership, development of new economic structures, and the state response to hurricane devastation.

Jospeh J. Garcia
University of New Mexico

**Petro para la Patria: The Nationalization of Mexican and Cuban
Petroleum and the inconsistency of U.S. Policy toward Latin America**

Venezuela has become a world power based on control of its petroleum resources. This effort led by the government of Hugo Chavez has created opportunities for social and economic development influencing energy policies across Latin America. This movement has not gone unnoticed seen as threat to multinational corporate interests. Predictably, the U.S. has reacted in a less than positive manner towards Venezuela, as it has negatively in the past to Cuba. In the history of U.S. relations with Latin America, the nationalization of Mexican petroleum was as a major threat to U.S. assets, serving as a historical event with numerous unintended consequences inspiring other revolutions and control of resources by the state. The nationalization of Cuban and Mexican petroleum poses examples of two efforts to gain stronger control of land and energy policies. These two confrontations also provide insight into the steps taken and conditions that made it necessary for the nationalization of petroleum in each case. This paper will address the historical contexts in which Mexico and Cuba nationalized their oil industries; this will include an analysis of U.S. foreign policy and how it influenced the road to nationalization.

Ignacio Medina Nuñez
ITESO

El ascenso Político Electoral de la Izquierda en América Latina

En un proceso que comenzó en 1998 con el triunfo de Hugo Chávez en Venezuela, la región latinoamericana ha visto el triunfo de numerosos gobiernos de izquierda, especialmente durante 2006. Este escrito analiza la heterogeneidad de estas opciones de la izquierda política, enfatizando el uso de la democracia electoral y el apoyo de los votantes hacia alternativas al capitalismo salvaje neoliberal.

Roberto Ochoa Macías, Universidad de Guadalajara
Marco Antonio Cortes Guardado, Universidad de Guadalajara, CUCSH
Jesús Ruiz Flores, Universidad de Guadalajara, CUCIENEGA

Política de contención salarial: impactos en el desempeño de profesores universitarios

El deterioro salarial del personal académico desde hace más de dos décadas, es un asunto de primer orden para las universidades públicas, pues este personal es el encargado de desarrollar las actividades sustantivas. El desarrollo económico y social de las naciones depende, en buena medida, de la contribución que las universidades públicas hagan en la formación de recursos humanos altamente calificadas, así como de la investigación aplicada que pueda contribuir en el incremento de la productividad de las empresas y en la mejora continua de los servicios de todas las organizaciones sociales. En un contexto globalizado, la formación de los recursos humanos que la sociedad necesita, así como el desarrollo de proyectos de investigación que impulsen el crecimiento económico y la equidad social, se pueden ver severamente afectados si no se garantiza que los académicos tengan las condiciones materiales mínimas para su desempeño óptimo. El aumento en el

financiamiento por parte del Estado y la búsqueda de nuevas formas de organización y de autofinanciamiento por parte de las universidades son los dos grandes ejes por los que habrá de atacarse en los próximos años el problema del ingreso del personal académico de las universidades públicas.

Juan Poom Medina
El Colegio de Sonora

La Política de las Políticas Públicas en el Nivel Subnacional en México

En el presente trabajo se utiliza el enfoque que presenta el informe de progreso económico y social 2006 del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo titulado La política de las políticas públicas (BID, 2006), para analizar el proceso de formulación de políticas en el nivel subnacional en el marco de la descentralización a los gobiernos municipales en México. Específicamente, la propuesta se centra en estudiar a los actores principales que participan en el proceso de formulación de políticas en el nivel municipal en un contexto de descentralización. La pregunta que se busca responder es ¿Por qué en contextos similares de formulación de políticas los municipios presentan resultados diferentes en cuanto a su desempeño o calidad de las políticas?

Rosales Saldaña, Jorge Abel, & Ramon Gomez Zamudio
Universidad de Guadalajara, CUCSH

La Migración Centroamericana en la Frontera sur de México: Compromisos, Políticas y Ficciones en Materia de Protección a los Derechos Humanos

El gobierno mexicano ha firmado numerosos compromisos nacionales, regionales e internacionales en materia de respeto a los Derechos Humanos de los migrantes. La ponencia analiza uno en especial, el referente a la “Convención Internacional sobre la Protección de los Derechos Humanos de los Trabajadores migratorios y de sus Familiares”. Se confronta el compromiso asumido en esta materia con la realidad que sufren los migrantes, hombres y mujeres, durante su cruce y tránsito por territorio mexicano.

Jesús Ruiz Flores, Sergio Sandoval Aragon, & Liliana Castañeda Rentarúa
Observatorio Ciudadano de la Educación

Education and labor, interdisciplinary location of transition school to work

To identify for México, the transition school-to-work as a field of study in the confluences of the sociology of labor, the economy of education and the management of the linkage university-productive system. A route to the debate becomes respect to the relation between education and work, because in last case the social pertinency of Higher Education Institutions cannot suitably be appreciated only in terms the rate of entrance of their graduates into the labour markets, good pays, labor stability and a continuous profile of trajectory. As Letelier says, the internationalization has caused new segmentations that modify the ways of entrance into the labour markets. The subject of the transition school-to-work has relevance in the Mexican context if we considered that, according to a study of the National Association of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education Institutions, one third of the students of university works.

Villegas, Mirta

Universidad de Guadalajara, SEMS

La Crisis Económica y los Derechos Ciudadanos

En el sistema económico de capitalismo Neoliberal dominante en el que vivimos, de libre mercado y libre competencia, resulta paradójico como en tiempos de crisis, los gobiernos se olvidan del libre mercado y se aprestan a ayudar a la clase empresarial con el pretexto de salvaguardar empleos, descuidando otros rubros como el bienestar de sus ciudadanos o el combate decidido contra la pobreza. En tiempos de crisis los derechos de la población a empleo, educación o alimentación, ¿no cuentan? Es alarmante ver cómo el gobierno no disimula sus preferencias y para quién gobierna en tiempos ordinarios, y no sé diga en tiempos de crisis. Se presentaran los elementos básicos de la crisis financiera y los planes de rescate de algunos gobiernos.

Chris Yoon

Azusa Pacific University

Impact of Charter Schools on Latino Students in Los Angeles Area

A charter public school system has been an issue of debate among educators and policy makers for the last several years. The charter school concept was developed to support disadvantaged students in urban areas to increase their academic performance by providing a small school and a small class environment. Although a history of the charter schools was relatively short, the impact of this new public education system has been very positive. Public schools in large cities face over-crowded classrooms and often serve large number of Latino students. Recent data collected in Los Angeles area proved that the charter schools helped Latino students to achieve higher scores in the standardized tests as well as providing them a positive motivation to learn. As a result, the charter school system is considered as an alternative approach to support the students in low SES and over-crowded areas. In this presentation, the following agenda will be discussed: (1) a brief history of charter schools; (2) current studies and data on impact of charter schools on Latino students; (3) Pros and Cons of Charter school system; (4) Community support for Latino students.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Gil Fowler

Arkansas State University

Holly Hall Byars

Arkansas State University

Teaching Public Relations Ethics to the Millennial Generation

Public relations professionals wield enormous power in shaping and communicating messages and issues as well as building relationships based on trust and honesty. A recent study by the International Association of Business Communicators revealed that 70% of the practitioners questioned might very well be ill-equipped to face an ethical concern. The Commission on Public Relations Education highlighted in 2006 the need for including ethics in university and college public relations programs of study. Our current generation of students, Generation Y or “Millennials”, born between 1982 through 2005, are an immediate concern as we are presently preparing them for the workforce. This research sought to ascertain specific methods or approaches for teaching public relations ethics to the Millennial generation to assist these future practitioners in responding effectively to ethical issues.

Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen & Kimberly Eberhardt Casteline

University of Colorado - Boulder

Kid Nation: Cultural Stereotypes Sadly Reinvigorated Through Reality TV

The emergence and popularity of reality television ushered in another new twist when Kid Nation debuted in Fall 2007. The premise of this reality show, derived from William Golding’s *Lord of the Flies*, tells a story of the agony and plight children experience in the process of establishing a civilization on a deserted island while confronting interpersonal and governmental hierarchies. The filming took place in a so-called abandoned town in New Mexico. Forty children, aged eight to 15, were chosen for the cast. In the first episode, the children are introduced to the audience and one another. This introduction is paired with a categorical description of each child’s background, i.e. “city kids,” “country kids,” “rich kids” or “poor kids.” As each type of kids is introduced, visual images are used to represent each category. No doubt this opening sets the tone for how cultural stereotypes are treated as reality in this TV show. This study examines all 13 episodes of the first season focusing on how cultural stereotypes are, unfortunately, reinvigorated throughout Kid Nation, while the show supposedly was to present the positive side of American youth. We conclude the study by championing the idea that even in a capitalistic world, cultural sensitivity and profit-making do not have to be mutually exclusive.

Kimberly Eberhardt Casteline & Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen

University of Colorado - Boulder

The Incas Through the Lens of Hollywood

One of the earliest mass media portrayals of Incas was in the 1954 Paramount Pictures release *Secret of the Incas*. Filmed on location at Machu Picchu, Charlton Heston plays a fortune hunter determined to find an ancient Inca treasure hidden in the ruins. While the geography provided a “scenic triumph” the storyline revolved around Caucasian characters and even the Inca leader, Pachacutec, is played by a Caucasian actor. The lead character, fedora and leather-jacket clad Harry Steele, served as the inspiration for Indiana Jones. The latest installment, *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull*, was released in the U.S. and 23 countries grossed an estimated \$311 million worldwide from May 22-26, 2008, the first five days of its release. However, observers have accused the movie of

committing grave errors in the portrayal of the culture and history of Peru and call the movie an insult to the country. This study examines how Inca culture has been represented and misrepresented by Hollywood through the years and suggests filming and marketing strategies that cultural sensitivity need not be sacrificed in the name of entertainment and profit.

Sandra L. Combs, *Arkansas State University*

The Positive Approach to Teaching Diversity Beyond Black and White

For far too many faculty members today, the word “diversity” has a negative connotation and often is perceived as a liability. Within this content, diversity often is taught under dark clouds of despair, disappointment and doom. Also, diversity is seen as a code word for a drawback, a disadvantage or a detriment. This paper proposes that to get past this negativity, teaching diversity in institutions of higher education can take on a positive approach once it’s understood that “diversity” is an asset, that it encompasses more than race and gender, and that it affects behaviors inside the classroom and ultimately outside in the world. To do this, diversity must be defined in terms that are inclusive of race and gender but not restricted to the two. With a solid definition, diversity can be taught (not preached) by using the positives of diversity beyond black and white and male and female.

Theresa Rose Crapanzano, Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen, & Cari Lee Skogberg Eastman
University of Colorado - Boulder

The Ideology of Childhood and the Press Coverage of Undocumented Children in the United States

In many ways, journalists are the narrators of the reported world. Crucial to the narratives that journalists construct are the ideologies that become foundational to the stories they tell. News media draw upon society’s central myths to produce common narrative forms. As a narrative device, invoking of childhood can provide emotional resonance and an accessible news peg for journalists. On the one hand, it is the myth of the innocent child with which the news audience has perhaps become most familiar. On the other, as in the discourse surrounding street children, childhood can also be the center of discussions about deviance and threat to community. It is in news coverage of undocumented children that these seemingly conflicting ideological constructs of innocence and deviance collide. This project examines media coverage of children without legal status in the U.S. and how various ideologies of childhood are employed as narrative structures in the coverage. The textual analysis reveals a conflicted sense of undocumented children. At times they are innocents in need of help and, at other times, threats to the safety and stability of the community. The meaning of childhood is far from static. As the U.S. faces potentially the largest wave of immigration in its history, the press seems directionless in its treatment of undocumented children. The study offers alternative narrative structures to the press coverage of these children without legal status.

Patti Dobson, *Eastern New Mexico University*

TMZ or CNN: The Changing Face of the News Media

In a 2002 study by Brooks, Kennedy, Moen & Ranly, the authors wrote that The Missouri Group lists relevance, usefulness, and interest as the three basic criteria for deciding what is news. Within those broad categories, journalists look for specific elements of newsworthiness: impact, conflict, novelty, prominence, proximity, timeliness. The Committee of Concerned Journalists (CCJ) sums up the purpose of journalism in this way: to provide citizens with accurate and reliable information they need to function in a free society, which encompasses the following ... helping define community, creating common language and common knowledge,

identifying a community's goals, heroes and villains, pushing people beyond complacency, serving as a watchdog and offering a voice to the voiceless. The emergence of blogs, like TMZ.com or Perezhilton.com, is changing the face of news. Now, true news seems sidelined when consumers are presented with the latest doings of ‘celebutards or celebuwrecks,’ as so eloquently coined by tmz.com. News organizations used to scoff at blogs; now, they’re cited as sources for news.

Paula F. Furr & Hesham M. Mesbah, *Northwestern State University*

Mass Media and Social Capital in the Middle East: A Multidimensional Approach

Social effects of mass media have always been the focus of concern among social scientists. Levels of effects attributed to mass media have been fluctuating from the early days of the “magic bullet” theory through Putnam’s theory of social capital. Television, in particular, has been indicted of privatizing leisure time and eroding social capital—measured in terms of social participation and interpersonal trust. Accordingly, political apathy and social isolationism are explained by rising levels of media consumption. Expressed otherwise, expanded mass media use is said to jeopardize both the democratic process and the social coherence in western societies. It remains unclear, however, whether mass media could be held responsible for political apathy and social disintegration in less democratic and/or underdeveloped societies such as the Middle East. The study categorizing Middle Eastern countries into republican semi-dictatorships, republican democracies, and monarchies and compares mass media functioning in two decades before and after 1990. The study mainly examines the political and the media realities in the sample. Statistical data about proliferation of communication technology is plotted against data about economic development, political participation, benevolent activities and levels of press freedom. The study looks behind the simple linear relationship between levels of media consumption and social capital suggested by Putnam and adopts a multi-faceted approach that makes use of the contributions of other disciplines.

Frederick Gooding, *The Minority Reporter, Rockville, MD*

But It’s Just a Movie: The Revealing Nature of Hollywood in a Post-racial Society

This paper discusses how mainstream movies are deceptively instructive in reflecting and reinforcing socially accepted messages of racial imbalance. In light of or despite the historically significant selection of Barack Obama, many racial patterns continue largely unchallenged in broad daylight throughout thousands of public venues populated throughout the nation. I refer to the cradle of modern imagination: the American cinema. Thus, the paper starts with the principle that mainstream movies perform an important social function, and consequently so do the images within them. It continues by examining why mainstream movies hold such an important place in our culture and explores the mass market appeal that dictates the formulaic nature of these movies. It then discusses the power of these images, illustrating the six common archetypes or character patterns that encompass virtually all non-White characters AND White characters in mainstream movies. The paper concludes by exploring the reasons behind the creation and perpetuation of these visual patterns in light of or despite apparent racial progress that takes place in society off of the movie screen.

Ralph Hansen, *University of Nebraska - Kearney*
Maryanne Reed, *West Virginia University*
Briana Warner, *Press Assistant, Senate Office of John D. Rockefeller IV*

Community Radio as an Alternative to Corporate and Public Radio

Community radio is a form of non-commercial broadcasting designed to serve audiences in a specific geographic area. In recent years, community radio has become a viable alternative to both commercial and

public radio, which produce nationally oriented programming designed to attract mass audiences. But do community radio stations necessarily live up to this ideal? This study examines the programming of 164 community radio stations located in 46 states or districts that belong to the National Federation of Community Broadcasters. The research shows that stations follow a wide variety of formats with programming provided by National Public Radio, Public Radio International, the BBC, Radio Pacifica, Native American News Service, Radio Bilingüe, and automated programming services, as well as locally produced programming. While many of these stations do provide locally-based programming, others serve primarily as delivery vehicles for alternative networks.

Kimball Maw Jensen
Claremont Graduate University

With Liberty and YouTube for All: Performing Race through User Created Content on America's Most Popular Video Sharing Website

This paper is an examination of the standard modes of representation on the video sharing website YouTube, with special emphasis on race in these contexts. Using observations and analysis gathered from my experiences and projects in the class "Learning from YouTube," I apply critical race theory and audience theory to the popular phenomenon of user created video content. I argue that with the growing dominance of YouTube as entertainment it is essential to critically analyze its representations of race, since racial stereotypes and racist speech are prevalent on this website. This analysis critiques popular assumptions that user created internet content would lessen stereotypes, as all users have equal access to creating and posting video. I argue that lack of access to the technology need to participate in the YouTube community creates class and racial barriers which are disenfranchising those who would benefit the most from user created media, and explain the persistence of racial stereotypes in this new medium.

Kris Kodrich & Melinda Laituri
Colorado State University

**Online News Media and Interactive Disaster-Relief Communities:
Using Technology to Connect with Public Compassion**

Online news media play a key role in dissemination of information about natural disasters, the formation of interactive disaster-relief communities and the appeal for money to help in relief efforts. Using the case studies of Hurricane Katrina and the Indian Ocean Tsunami, this study shows that a combination of journalistic and technological forces has increased the levels of interactivity on both news and disaster-relief sites and greatly impacted charitable giving.

Kris Kodrich
Colorado State University

Bias from the Middle East? A Comparison of Online News Content of Al Jazeera English and CNN

Al Jazeera has been criticized by the U.S. government as a mouthpiece of terrorists. This analysis of online news content of Al Jazeera English and CNN finds that the both news outlets gave substantial coverage to the Middle East, particularly stories involving war or terrorism. While some differences were found in story selection and tone, this study concludes that Al Jazeera English does not offer a radically different view of the world than CNN.

Marcella LaFever, *California State University, Stanislaus*

**Wikis, YouTube, Podcasts ...: A Challenge for Research and Curricular Design
in the Social Sciences**

When I took on my first full-time instructional job at a small university in California, I assumed that I would be behind the students in my knowledge and use of information technologies. I soon discovered that this was not the case. In my Honors Communication course, no one had ever even experimented with making a podcast. This surprised me and I began to think about how these students were being prepared for their post-graduation world. In this presentation I will: 1) Outline reasons that it is essential to include more digital discovery in the classroom; 2) Outline a wide array of digital technologies that can be more effectively utilized in research and curriculum design; 3) Show examples of course design that involves students in utilizing information technologies; and 4) involve participants in thinking about their own research and course design.

Richard M. Lei, *Northern Arizona University*

The Role of Advertising During Tough Economic Times

Advertising has long been considered to be a catalyst for our consumer-driven economy. In good economic times, the consumer has been anxious to improve his lifestyle with the purchase of new and better products. But what happens when the mood of the consumer sours? We may be on the verge of finding out. As of December 2008, the stock market is down 40%, unemployment rates are increasing, home foreclosures are at record levels and all indicators point to a recession unlike any other of the post-war era. With this economic backdrop, how can advertisers appeal to the consumer and get them back into the auto showrooms and malls of America?

Susan L. Lewis, *Abilene Christian University*

**Grief in the Public Sphere: An Analysis of Mediated Grief trends following the
Death of Actor Heath Ledger**

Social computing tools like MySpace and facebook continue to grow in popularity among college students and the general populace. Increasingly, real life occurrences are recorded and responded to within these online communities. In January 2008, film actor Heath Ledger died of an apparent accidental overdose. Many of Ledger's fans were also facebook aficionados, and scores of them turned to facebook for information and comfort and to express their thoughts and feelings. Considering Kubler-Ross' model of the Five Stages of Grief, social presence theory, media richness theory, as well as Walther's theory of hyperpersonal communication in online environments, this paper uses naturalistic inquiry to examine the first 36 hours of public grief over Ledger's death as recorded on facebook. This paper is the third in a series regarding grief in the public sphere online. It includes data comparisons with the previous two studies.

J. Sean McCleneghan, *New Mexico State University*

An 'Extended' Focus Group Design to Help Community Newspapers Market Themselves

Weekly newspapers are usually owned by families and small media companies who lack the revenue for sophisticated marketing tactics. Warning signs that a newspaper is undermarketing are loss in market share, dissatisfied customers and revenue loss. The author of this paper has been providing free focus group research for New Mexico community newspapers since 1994. The low-cost ideas uncovered in this 'extended' focus group design can assist other community newspaper properties in the western United States.

Rozilyn Miller, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Mass Communication Configurations in the 21st Century: An Examination of 200 Undergraduate Public College and University Mass Communication Departments

Convergence has been a buzzword and suggested trend in Mass Communication in recent years. Using the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 200 medium and large public colleges and universities across the United States were chosen that were listed as having high undergraduate enrollments with total student populations between 3,000 to 22,000. This study examines these institutions to investigate how mass communication departments that primarily serve undergraduate students are configured: (1) In what college or other entity is mass communication housed? (2) What degrees are offered? (3) How many majors? (4) Are majors not typically considered mass communication housed within the same department? (5) Is there a student newspaper, radio station, and/or television station in the department? (6) Is there evidence of convergence? The purpose of this study is to gather data that might be beneficial to departments looking for current trends, contemplating change, seeking new directions, considering convergence, and/or needing data from other institutions for program planning or assessing purposes.

Rodney Osborne, *Northeastern State University*
Mark Hughes, *McAlester Army Ammunition Plant*

Crisis Notification Methods Preferred by Students, Staff and Faculty

The purpose of this study was to determine the best communication methods that students, staff and faculty would prefer to be used to contact them and warn them of an existing crisis situation happening on their campus similar to what happened at Virginia Tech University and Northern Illinois University. A sample of 1,004 students, staff and faculty were taken from a vocational education institution and a four-year university. Subjects were asked to rate on a 5-point Likert scale the notification methods they would definitely prefer to be used. Subjects rated 19 different types of notification methods that were selected from four broad technological categories: telephones, Internet, public address systems and mass media. Statistical analysis found the measuring instrument to be reliable and valid. An ANOVA test indicates significant differences exist between the mean preference scores of students, staff and faculty on seven of the 19 notification methods used to notify them of a crisis on their campus. A profile analysis reveals which types of notification methods are rated the highest by students, staff and faculty overall and by individual groups. Which type of notification methods should be used to contact each group is recommended.

Judy Oskam, *Texas State University*

Hooah: A Visual Literacy Project for the U.S. Army

This case study analyzes a semester video/film project for an upper division visual literacy and film class. During fall 2008, we worked directly with the 1-4 Attack Reconnaissance Battalion Family Readiness Group at Fort Hood, Texas. Fort Hood is the largest active duty armored post in the United States. The family readiness group is an organization of family members and volunteers who provide support, assistance and a network of communication among the family members, chain of command and the community. This project was a living laboratory. As a class we explored ways to tell stories through visual and narrative elements. Working in teams, students researched, wrote, photographed, shot video and edited a segment or story that showed community support for the I-4 ARB. Class blogs were used to communicate with students and our community partners locally and abroad. Please see www.dragonfrg.blogspot.com. The final product was shown to the FRG at Fort Hood and sent to the 1-4 ARB troops in Iraq in December 2008. Lessons learned from the students and professor will be discussed.

Mary Jackson Pitts, *Arkansas State University*

Web Satisfaction: Reaching Your Publics

This case study was used to examine how one Mid South University used survey research to determine user satisfaction with its university website. A survey with 78 variables was used to collect the data from university respondents (faculty, staff, and students), while a 33 item survey was used to measure alumni perceptions and behaviors toward the university website. Survey monkey was used to administer the survey. More than 600 individuals responded to the survey. This instrument can be used as a model to develop web satisfaction surveys for a variety of industries and organizations. Data from this study focused on functionality, navigation and information delivery. Findings revealed too many links required to reach the desired information, other navigational issues that suggest flawed assumptions about users, and the level of difficulty prospective students would have in finding pertinent information to pursue degree programs at the university.

Mary Jackson Pitts & Lily Zeng, *Arkansas State University*

Teaching Science Through Multimedia Story-telling: Collaborative Learning Between Science Teachers and 6-8th Graders

Multimedia has become an important element of the learning process. To accommodate the learning styles of today's youth, there is a need for teachers to incorporate multimedia in their classrooms. A survey of 161 Arkansas science and math teachers found teachers had access to a wide variety of teaching technology (computers, the Internet, smartboard, projectors, cameras, etc.) but participants expressed a need for assistance with using the technology to enhance teaching. A pilot cohort of Arkansas science teachers participated in a one-day intensive learning institute where they learned video and audio podcasting using digital audio recorders and Quicktime Pro software. By noon, teacher participants were able to create audio podcasts and use video editing to create video podcasts. Simultaneously, a cohort of 6th-8th-grade students received health/science instruction using technology. That afternoon the two cohorts came together and each teacher-student team produced an audio or video podcast. All developed content focused on health and science content. This presentation shares the experiences in introducing multimedia story-telling techniques and relevant technology to science teachers and students. Students were found to be quick learners with digital technology and were able to help teachers learn. Therefore, collaborative learning may be a viable method for incorporating multimedia in science teaching.

Janet E. Roehl, *Eastern New Mexico University*

Where Have All the Journalists Gone?

The internet as a news source, either supplementing traditional media such as newspapers and nightly newscasts or replacing them, poses a challenge to defining journalism and journalist. This paper explores what it means to be a journalist with the rise of the internet when anyone with a computer and internet connection can write any story and publish it. The professional standards and safeguards are no longer in place, so what does that mean for the public? Journalists have been defined by practice as those who have certain skill sets for writing and reporting, check and recheck for accuracy, use multiple sources, strive for fairness and balance, subject their work to editing by other journalists, adhere to published standards, and so on. For many bloggers, online posters, web site contributors there are no such expectations. And the quality of news is suspect. The story may be factual, it may be pure fabrication. The astute reader understands this, the general public does not. This threatens journalists everywhere.

Janet E. Roehl, *Eastern New Mexico University*

New Era in Journalism: Online News

A new world of journalism has emerged that challenges, threatens, and will certainly change traditional news coverage. The internet brings a variety of questions to the news media and the discipline of mass communication. The rise of instant news, blogging, media convergence, internet news sites, and other technological developments are altering the very definition of news and what it means to be a journalist. This panel will look at several related issues.

Steve Schild, *Saint Mary's University*

Anonymous No More: The Impact of Requiring Readers to Identify Themselves in Online Comments

The number of comments posted to online news stories dropped dramatically after writers were required to identify themselves, according to analysis of one daily's stories about public education. Another effect of disallowing anonymous comments was that online "conversations" didn't last as long. Civility improved somewhat under the news rules, but high percentages of postings continued to contain attacks and loaded language even after anonymity was disallowed.

Anthony B. Schroeder, Christopher B. Stasheff, & Michael Harman
New Mexico State University

The Influence of the Amount of Time Viewing Television and Voting Behavior

Professor George Gerbner in his "Cultivation Theory" suggests that heavy viewers perceive the world as dangerous and more susceptible to messages that create this dangerous image of events and others. This research will survey voters to determine if there is a correlation between amount of time viewing, sources of information and voting behavior.

Mary Tolan & Laura Camden, *Northern Arizona University*

Winslow, Arizona: Frozen in Time; Documenting a Community in Economic Stress Through Words and Photographs

This presentation documents, through photographs and oral histories, the northern Arizona town of Winslow. This community, typical of rural America, is striving to survive, using creative self-promotion to put itself back on the map. Once the hub of northern Arizona, Winslow drew people from throughout the United States as they drove cross-country on the famous Route 66, was a central point for the Santa Fe Railroad, and in the early 1900s was the largest city in the state. In the 1970s, however, the construction of Interstate 40 reached the outskirts of Winslow, and this Western town felt its impact as it cut Winslow out of the direct route of travelers, and many of the once-thriving downtown businesses were forced to close. Since then, the community of Winslow has been frozen in time. The town tells the story of so many Western communities that died slow deaths after interstates took their toll. We are interested in how the economic rise and decline of Winslow has prompted current promotion efforts toward re-envisioning the town as a vibrant tourist destination, built on a mix of history, heritage and popular culture. Through photographs and recorded interviews we help the citizens of Winslow tell their stories.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA STUDIES

William C. Schaniel
State University of West Georgia

Jim Hoy and Cathy Hoy, *Emporia State University*

Yeeda Station: Jewel of the Kimberley

The Kimberley, located in the far north of the state of West Australia and nearly twice the size of Kansas, has a population of only 35,000 and contains 99 cattle and sheep stations. This presentation describes the current situation on Yeeda Station, called by some the Jewel of the Kimberley. Yeeda is part of a 3,000,000 acre, six station enterprise that runs a 45,000-head cow herd where musters are conducted with helicopters and bull buggies. Indonesia is the primary market for the station's cattle, although the owners are currently considering constructing their own butchering facilities as well as venturing into agri-tourism.

Tom Isern and Suzanne Kelley, *North Dakota State University*

Reading Morven Hills: Stock & Station Agency Records of a Historic Sheep Station in Central Otago

The New Zealand Loan & Mercantile was a great stock and station agency and wool buyer for a century. When NZL&M was absorbed by another firm in 1962, its agent for Morven Hills, a venerable sheep station in Central Otago, could not bear to discard the historic records of their business relationship, so he handed them to the station proprietors, Richard and Madge Snow. Keeping the records as objects of curiosity, they offhandedly produced them during an oral interview about their station experiences. Comprising more than 500 pages, these records reveal the details of pastoral operations and station life from 1865 to 1912 and enable a depth of analysis never before possible for a Central Otago sheep station—a matter all the more interesting because it is Jock McLean's historic station created in 1857.

Jim Maher, *University of New England, Australia*

Constitutional Recognition of Local Government in Australia: Third Time Lucky?

The issue of constitutional recognition of local government in the Australian Constitution has again been raised, this time by the newly elected Rudd Labor government and by the Australian Local Government Association, which convened a Local Government Constitutional Summit in Melbourne from 8-11 December, 2008. The issue of Constitutional recognition of local government has been previously put to the Australian electorate in referenda held in 1974 and again in 1988. This paper will examine the arguments for constitutional recognition of local government, analyze the two previous referenda and speculate on the likely result of a third attempt at recognition.

Jim Maher, *University of New England, Australia*
Steve Widders, *Armidale Dumaresq Council, Australia*

Indigenous Political Organization at the National Level: A Replacement for ATSIC?

Following the demise of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission under the Howard Government and the election of the Rudd Labor government in November 2007, there have been calls for the establishment of a new indigenous advisory body to the federal government which can play a significant role in the

administration of Indigenous Affairs in Australia. This paper will examine the issue, reviewing the arguments over the re-establishment of such a body.

Thomas Murphy, S.J
Seattle University

**Queensland, British Columbia and New Zealand react to the United States:
British Colonial Perspectives on the Emerging American Empire, 1869-1870**

The great reform ministry of William Gladstone, elected in the United Kingdom in 1868, coincided with the Reconstruction Era in the United States. Both nations were simultaneously reinventing the meaning of citizenship and expansion. Fears circulated in Britain's colonies that the Liberal Party, and especially colonial secretary Lord Granville, was hostile to retention of Britain's overseas settlements. In the reassessment of relationships with the mother country that followed, settlers often found themselves responding as well to the American reforms. I will trace this development through a comparative presentation of three events of the years 1869 and 1870: a movement in New Zealand seeking annexation to the United States, objections in Queensland that the importation of Fijian labor for plantations might start a slave system similar to the one just abolished in the United States, and responses in Victoria, British Columbia to two visits by former U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward during his travels to and from the Alaska Territory he had purchased for his country.

John Scott
University of New England, Australia

The Sex Industry in New South Wales: A Critical Overview of Recent Legislative Changes

In 1995 sex work was decriminalized in New South Wales. With historical and contemporary reference to the management of prostitution in Australia, it will be argued that decriminalization adopted a neo-liberal approach to governing the sex industry, devolving responsibility for the management of the sex industry from state authorities to local government. A number of researchers and political commentators have argued decriminalization to have been a success in reducing both health and social problems associated with the sex industry, with other Australian states being encouraged to adopt similar approaches to managing the sex industry as those adopted by New South Wales. This paper argues that while the legislation has achieved some successes, especially in the area of reducing police corruption, a number of problems have emerged with the operation of the legislation in its current form. Chief among these is the management of the 'cottage' sex industry, involving small numbers workers operating from private residences. Another issue is the urban-centric nature of the current legislation, which has produced a number of negative social impacts in the rural and regional centers.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Jack W. Hou (interim)

California State University, Long Beach

Shulamite Abang

New Mexico Highlands University (Graduate Student)

U.S. Foreign Policy and Human Rights

The United States has always been praised for its foreign policy decisions regarding Human Rights but since the 9/11 disaster, US policies have increasingly become contrary to the protection of these rights. With the coming to power of President Bush, the United States' foreign policies are for personal interest and not for the protection of those whom they claim to protect. Presently billions of dollars are spent in Iraq monthly, numerous loss of lives, and these neo-conservatives in power just don't care. This makes me to wonder if human lives have become so worthless that people will rather serve their own interest in exchange for innocent people and feel no remorse about it. The questions I am going to be answering is, is the U.S foreign policy nowadays for the protection of Human rights or for personal reasons? Has the US contributed to a deterioration of the enforcement and protection of Human Rights internationally? Why has the U.S foreign policy failed woefully in Iraq? The reason for this paper is to propose policy recommendations for the U.S foreign policy in Iraq. It is not military power but brain power that works. There are other rising powers such as China and Japan gaining influence through the use of diplomacy and persuasion but not military.

Daniel G. Acheson-Brown

Eastern New Mexico University

War in the Congo: 2001 – 2008

In September of 2001, Ted Koppel's Nightline special investigation of the war in eastern Congo was sidelined by the 9/11 attacks in New York. The war in the Congo has been largely ignored, seen by Africanists as "the forgotten war." This presentation will describe and explain the current war in the Congo and how the war is both regional and international in nature. What are the motives and behaviors of various key actors in the war, and what consequences have they wrought on the Congolese and the DRC as a "nation"-state? What role have international organizations played in the conflict and what assessments can we make of their endeavors? What does the near and long-term future look like for the DRC and the region? The focus of this presentation is on the specific events of 2001 to the present, contextualized within a macro historical political-economy model.

Mary A. Benanti

New Mexico State University

The Gender Gap: Myth or Reality

Much has been made of the importance of the "gender gap" since the 1980 election of Ronald Reagan to the presidency. The gap is described as the difference between the percent of men versus women who vote for the same candidate. The conventional, or mediated, wisdom is that women vote for Democrats in higher percentages than men. This "fact" is widely touted in horserace coverage of elections. But some experts have questioned the significance of the gap. Using the National Election Studies dataset this study explores the significance of the gender gap and compares the impact of gender to other important demographics such as race, income and education in all the presidential elections for the last 60 years.

Charles-Philippe David, *University of Quebec at Montreal*
Elisabeth Vallet, *University of Quebec at Montreal*

Mirror, Mirror on the Wall... Why is there a Wall After all? The Return of the Wall in International Relations

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the contributing factors in the re-emergence of the "wall" as an instrument of State security and fortification in the post-Cold War period. The end of the Cold War saw the fall of the Berlin wall, an unprecedented expansion of globalization, freer trade and the promotion of the free circulation of goods, people and capital. The advent of an international system in which the State is of secondary importance in international relations and in which mobility defines the global environment, coupled with the widely accepted obsolescence of the principle of sovereignty and the concomitant disappearance of physical borders, left little reason to expect the return of the "wall," but since 2001 it has in fact reappeared, along with the State, and has become a key instrument for safeguarding sovereignty.

Aaron Elinoff, *Fort Lewis College*

Causes and Consequences of Mercenary Armies

Building upon the wealth of knowledge within this field my paper seeks to answer the question of what are the causes and consequences of state employment of and dependency on mercenary armies with the hypothesis that use of private armies is a sign of empire whereas dependency thereon is a sign of that empire's collapse. My paper covers historical examples ranging from Rome to the French Foreign Legion with the goal of shedding some light on modern day operations by Blackwater and Triple Canopy (among others) on behalf of the United States government.

Mark C. Ellickson, *Missouri State University*
Donald Whistler, *University of Central Arkansas*

Assessing Determinants of Public Policy Preferences Among Women and Men State Legislators: A Rational Choice Approach

Guided by rational choice theory that suggests women, when significantly involved in the production of private competitive goods and services, will adopt the same self-interested political orientation as similarly situated men, this nationwide survey of state legislators finds that shared occupation (private/competitive versus public/voluntary) does generate a congruence of public policy concerns. However, regardless of type of occupation, women state legislators continue to express a heightened concern for women's issues. Moreover, while party affiliation is a critical explanatory variable in the model, gender interacts with party affiliation in support for public issues. Regression analysis reveals that women and men state legislators' policy concerns are significantly influenced by party, ideology, and African-American status, but that men legislators are also influenced significantly by having a competitive/private occupation and by representing districts of lower SES.

Christopher S. Gabaldon, *New Mexico Highlands University (Undergraduate Student)*

International Relations in Perspective

The subject of International Relations is one which is highly debatable. This paper will focus on which IR theory best fits the actions and current policies that are being presented in the United States that are related to International Relations. There are many theories that are focused on the Subject of IR, and this paper will also

focus on how the current International Relations policies that are implemented in the United States are affecting our relations with other Nations around the World. International Relations is also something that needs to be understood in a much clearer light, and the research that will be used in order to construct this paper will do just that, present the facts of international Relations. The theories ideals and the implementation of IR in world relations will be researched and the question of which IR Theory best describes the current global situation will be presented.

Lindsey K. Hill

New Mexico Highlands University (Graduate Student)

Neoconservative Philosophy and the Run-Up to the Iraq War

Long before Bush, neoconservatives had a plan for America. This plan included the notion of creating an American empire based on selective interests and military domination with a strong emphasis on preemptive war. This neo-con ideology began post Cold War after the fall of the Soviet Union, thus creating a critical opportunity for neo-con thinkers, as the United States was in a position of military advantage and dominance. In other words, the Cold War left the United States in a state of hegemonic control, and preservation of that control was of the utmost importance to neo-con ideology. These pre-established imperial blueprints have emerged full force post 9/11, seen through initiatives such as, the Patriot Act and the Use-of-Force Doctrine passed under the Bush administration. I will critically review this neoconservative philosophy and the political players who helped shape, and who practice, the principle theories of neo-conservatism. Furthermore, was the invasion of Iraq introduced by Bush post 9/11, or, were plans for regime change in Iraq part of a pre-established plan to solidify US interests and hegemonic domination? My intended conclusion is the latter.

Lindsey K. Hill

New Mexico Highlands University (Graduate Student)

US Policy of Interventionism in Iraq

The objective of this study is to analyze US policy of unilateralism, based on the Bush Doctrine, within the context of the Military Industrial Complex theory; though, I am aware that United States policy makers still have a pathological attachment to the use of Realist theory, in essence, focusing on the state as a unitary actor and defining power in terms of national interests. However, Realist theory fails to take into consideration other important actors. Although the United States possesses a first class military and war related technologies, the Iraqi insurgent forces, through the invention of the Improvised Explosive Device (IED), which according to Bacevich “can be built for about the cost of a pizza,” has brought the US army to a crashing halt (The Limits of Power, Metropolitan Books, Henry Holt and Company, NY, 2008, p. 158). Or, take the terrorist actors who, by box cutters, inflicted such a tragedy on the US during September 11, 2001. Hence, power has, and must have, its limits. Furthermore, the Bush Doctrine (unilateralism, preventive war, assertive hegemonic world domination, and transformation of world politics in American image) based on the Iraq realities and empirical evidence from the rise and fall of the world empires such as Rome, Persia, UK, Russia, etc, has no utility either.

Kelly Jacobs

University of St. Thomas

Arendt and the Pursuit of Public Happiness: Possibilities for the 21st Century

This paper addresses key critical questions as well as assessments offered by Hannah Arendt during the mid-20th century and applies them to the turn of the 21st century, emphasizing on the international global community. Through investigating the nature of interactions among the plurality of individuals, groups, and institutions that form the international community, an argument is made that inter-subjective interaction between

these agents is the best choice for the international community at-large among the numerous possibilities offered by the newly globalized world. Tools and technology have accelerated interaction among the plethora of people, groups, and institutions - that were once separated by geography - forming an international community with a plurality of civilizational proportions. The irreversible consequences that result from action between individuals, and from collaboration among groups, resonate faster and more broadly than ever in the web of relationships that Arendt once spoke of. This has changed the context within which the elements of promise and forgiveness fit into the world, affording the global community an increasing number of possibilities. These possibilities are best determined by the agreements that result from action between individuals, not any imposed all-encompassing set of standards.

Elijah Logsdon,
Fort Lewis College

Is Islam a Barrier to Liberal Democracy?

The objective of this paper is to examine the compatibility of Islam with Liberal Democracy. The various nationalities comprising the Islamic world each possess unique cultural layers and social relationships that determine the compatibility, if at all, of each individual Islamic cultural area (ICA) with Liberal Democracy. This paper argues that certain preconditions and structural combinations have better chances of supporting the institutions of Liberal Democracy such as the existence of Civil Society, socioeconomic factors, and an educated electorate. In this way, the religion of Islam itself, in no more resistant to Liberal Democracy than any other major monolithic religion. However, the rise of political Islam is changing the game. This analysis is through the perspective of United States foreign policymakers, critiquing misguided past policies and suggesting viable alternatives in the foreign policy arena. The particular civilizational belonging of each ICA will determine the level of compatibility, if at all, with the institutions of Liberal Democracy

Erin A. Lopez
New Mexico Highlands University (Undergraduate Student)

A Critique on Ideology and its Various Uses in Politics

With the premise that ideology is a set of beliefs that create a doctrine, the doctrine it creates can be religious and even political in nature. Though most often associated with religious connotations, ideology can be extended to serve as tool of those in power; mystification of government, mobilization of the people for a cause (self serving and otherwise) and to create false consciousness of the people. To fully understand the way government uses ideology as a tool, it must be observed through the various scopes of political ideology such as the liberal, conservative (and even neo-conservative) and radical standpoints. This paper is intended to shed light on the nature of ideology and the impact it has upon the lives of those under its clouded reality. I will use the knowledge I have accumulated under Dr. Manafy's teaching, as well as the critiques from various political scholars to illuminate the paper's intention.

Satoshi Machida
University of Nebraska at Kearney

Does Inequality Matter? Globalization and People's Perceptions of IGOs

As globalization forces grow, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), which can be represented by the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions, and the World Trade Organization, have assumed more responsibility in the global system. However, these IGOs suffer from the lack of legitimacy due to their inherent problem of inequality among member states. Recognizing the flaw of these IGOs, this study dissects the process through

which globalization affects people's perceptions of the IGOs in wealthy and poor states. Statistical analyses confirm that states' wealth is a crucial factor that mediates the relationship between people and IGOs. Consequently, this study provides important policy implications for more effective IGOs.

Abbas Manafy, *New Mexico Highlands University*

Understanding the Root Causes of Anti-Americanism in the Middle East

This critical inquiry will attempt to analyze and document the causes of anti-Americanism rooted in the conduct of US foreign policy. While pro-American scholars see criticisms of US foreign policy as displays of "anti-Americanism" directed against our values, freedom, and culture of secularism (Paul Hollander 2004: chapter 5), Middle-Eastern scholars see it differently. For instance, according to Tariq Ali, the thesis of pro-American scholars is with no doubt the view of many religious fundamentalists, irrespective of their religion. Ali raises a critical why question: what can explain the "first reactions" of evangelicals in the United States who attributed the tragedy of 9/11 to God's anger for the "sin of tolerating homosexuality and abortion, etc"? (Tariq Ali, *The Clash of Fundamentalists*, 2002: 256). Yet Clawson and Rubin maintain that Anti-Americanism is rooted mostly in modern ideologies and political interests rather than in religious motives or values (*Anti-Americanism in the Middle East*, 2004: 124).

Abbas Manafy, *New Mexico Highlands University*

The Bomb Deception of Iran

During spring and summer of 2008, I was on sabbatical leave doing research on the "root causes of Anti-Americanism in the Middle-East." I traveled to Iran, Bahrain, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, etc. My main research objective was to see whether, based on empirical facts and observational research, the antipathy thesis could be substantiated. While in Iran, I decided to write on yet another policy deception regarding Iran's ambition to develop a nuclear bomb, as claimed by the Bush Administration. I decided, derived from my investigated knowledge and extensive research, to reverse the US claim and formulate my research question in the following manner: Is it the Iranian government that intends to construct a bomb, or, is it the US government that, through intimidation and projection of hostilities geared toward regime change in Tehran, forces the Iranian government to reluctantly create a bomb? Although the Administration's claim has already been repudiated by US intelligence agencies, it is worthwhile to present a factual and critical analysis on US policy of deception toward this country.

Stephen K. Shaw, *Northwest Nazarene University*

Not a Blank Check: The Supreme Court and Presidential War Power After 9-11

In the case of *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld* in 2004, the United States Supreme Court rejected the claims of the Bush Administration concerning presidential war powers. As Justice O'Connor famously concluded, "We have long since made clear that a state of war is not a blank check for the President when it comes to the rights of the Nation's citizens." This paper will address the quartet of cases in which the United States Supreme Court, from 2004 to the summer of 2008, attempted to rebut the Bush Administration's thesis known as the "unitary executive theory." The Bush Administration's "unitary executive theory" advanced a vision of presidential war powers unlike any other such vision offered by any presidential administration in U.S. history. In the *Rasul*, *Hamdi*, *Hamdan*, and *Boumediene* decisions, the Supreme Court confronted and limited this particular vision of a muscular presidency, yet the tension between executive prerogative and the rule of law remains in American law and politics. This paper argues that the Supreme Court ruled properly in these cases, and perhaps even could have been more aggressive in reining in this latest version of "the imperial presidency."

Elizabeth Self

Eastern New Mexico University

The Development of Paranoia in Political Dictators: A Social-constructionist Approach

Within the interdisciplinary field of political psychology, this paper analyzes the paranoid behavior of political dictators. It argues that not only does absolute power corrupt absolutely, such power undermines the ordinary social construction of reality by removing the social contributions of peers. This theoretical approach places the primary cause of paranoid leadership firmly within a structured political system, rather than attributing it to aberrant biological mechanisms in the brain of the dictator, although these may play a secondary role. A case study of Robert Mugabe, head of state of Zimbabwe since 1980, will illuminate this approach.

Keith B. Smith

New Mexico Highlands University (Undergraduate student)

A Critical Analysis of U.S. Foreign Policy

My intention is to write a critical and analytical paper on US foreign policy, which has not only had a devastating effect on our economy, but has also had a detrimental impact on the world economy as well. My focus will include US foreign policy including: military interventionism, nation building and support of the Military Industrial Complex. For the past eight years the Bush/Cheney doctrine has simply been to exercise its foreign agenda of combating so called 'extremists' on any nation, and on any land in the interest of fighting the "Global War on Terror" on a 'to be determined' litmus test at the leisure of the administration. These are condemned acts of aggression. American hegemony throughout the world is not working, morally, and financially it is simply not worth the costs of building the machines of war, preparing for war, or occupying war. Militarism is bankrupting the world economy, I believe that those resources would be better suited producing green energy technology which would rebuild our economy and help save our planet. We must end this practice of imperialism.

James Timberlake

University of New Mexico

Bargaining Power in Primary Commodity Markets: Examining Institutional Change in the International Cocoa Organization

This paper addresses how the depth of institutional cooperation is determined in primary commodity markets. A general trend has been observed that international commodity agreements have become less interventionist over time with regard to setting production levels. Fearon's (1998) two linked-phases theory of bargaining suggests that institutional change should correlate with shifts in relative bargaining power between producing and consuming states resulting from market price trends. Furthermore, Fearon's theory suggests that low-cost producers are less likely to cooperate through a production quota scheme than are high-cost producers. These hypotheses are tested and confirmed through a case study of the International Cocoa Organization using process tracing. The history of the ICCO illustrates that a shallowing of cooperation was the result of changing market conditions, as the principle of intervention was replaced by an institution whose primary function is informational. The case study also demonstrates that cartelization of the cocoa industry was inhibited by the choice of low-cost producers to pursue market share over the collective good offered by production quotas. This paper, therefore, speaks to three different areas of the literature on international organizations: cooperation theory, institutional design, and venue shopping.

John David Rausch, Jr., Reed L. Welch & Susan Ashley, *West Texas A&M University*

Finding That Ole Time Religion: Press Coverage of the Presidential Candidates' Religions in 2008

Over the years academics, reporters, and political pundits have argued over the appropriate role of candidates' religious beliefs in a campaign and how the press should cover those beliefs. Although numerous studies have looked at the role of religion in politics and presidential campaigns, little has been done in examining the tone and the amount of coverage given to candidates' religious beliefs. This paper addresses these shortcomings. Using the 2008 presidential campaign, this paper examines the kind of press coverage that the religious beliefs of the various candidates received, both in the amount and the tone of the coverage. With this research we will gain a better understanding of the role of religion in the political arena and whether the press in the 2008 campaign exhibited bias against religion in general or one or more of the candidates' religious affiliations in particular.

Yohannes Woldemariam
Fort Lewis College

The Crisis of the State system in Africa

This paper critically interrogates the dominant discourses of international relations and the place of African states within it. Since the end of the cold war there's been a lot more conflict within African states than between states. The nation-state is undergoing a crisis of social structures and authority which have contributed to the continuation of conflicts and wars over ever scarcer resources. Nowhere is this clearer than In Africa where territorial composition was arbitrarily imposed during colonization and passed on after decolonization. These borders simply reflect the wishes of the colonial powers that delineated their spheres of influence during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. These inherited borders are at the root of the crisis of the post colonial African state as an instrument of governance. To illustrate this point, the study examines situations in Somalia, Congo, Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya, Nigeria and Ethiopia. A reconceptualization that interrogates the assumption of social cohesion within states is suggested.

David Zapata
St. Mary's University

A Study of the Motivations and Issues that Drive College Students and Young People to be Politically Active

The youth vote has historically shown low numbers of political participation during elections. Since 2000 there has been some improvement, however, this year's presidential primaries and caucuses recorded high numbers of political participation from the youth, particularly among Democrats where Senator Obama and Senator Clinton inspired many young citizens to be politically active. This study reports preliminary findings from interviews of participants who were politically active students from St. Mary's University. The purpose was to find what were the important issues, motivations, and other circumstances that drove this group of students to be politically active. My research draws from other studies about the reasons why young people do and do not become politically active. According to the theories explored in this study, the main issues that influence the youth when it comes to voting is their perceived level of political information. Many young people feel they are not educated enough to make the right decisions about who or what to vote for. The students agreed that there is a need to educate the American youth to increase their political participation.

Stuart Zisman
Walden University

**How Political Cronyism and Corporate Influence Compromise Science
and the Agencies that are Suppose to Protect Public Health**

This presentation will look at how political cronyism and corporate influence compromise both the government regulatory agencies that are suppose to protect public health, as well as the science they perform. The presentation will look at examples of how CDC and the FDA suppressed and distorted science on the dangers of mercury in vaccines, how psychotropic drugs are used inappropriately on youth, and the suppression of FDA scientists and research on the dangers of GMOS. Recommendations will be made on how to change the process of appointing people to leadership positions in agencies regulating matters of public health.

David L. Baker

California State University: San Bernardino

Where have all the Trainees Gone? A Prescription for Succession Planning

This presentation seeks to (1) understand how an Administrative Trainee Program influenced succession planning, (2) detect trainee service patterns arising from the program, and (3) identify to what extent the program contributed managers for other public and private sector employers. It highlights the Los Angeles County's trainee program and notes significant data limitations while providing some longitudinal impressions of this seventy year old program. The article attempts to stimulate inquiry into data collection for trainee/internship programs regarding participant profiles and performance measurement. The authors argue that effective succession planning requires rigorous longitudinal trainee tracking and performance analysis.

Soyoon Chung

Arizona State University

Public Sector Innovation in Asia and the Pacific Region ? Australia, Korea, and Singapore

Innovation emphasizing efficiency and transparency in the public sector and public service delivery has been a major world wide trend over since the 1980's. Public sector innovation has been on the rise in Asia and the Pacific region. Several countries in Asia and the Pacific have been leading the trend of public sector innovation. In this paper, support for each component of public sector innovation in Asia and the Pacific region is reviewed focusing on three countries Australia, Korea, and Singapore. These three countries have been steering public sector innovation and already are recognized as leading innovative countries in the public sector, receiving world prizes and awards for their best innovation practices. Based on the value of efficiency and development of information technology, Australia, Korea, and Singapore started their public sector innovation at times. However, the main causes leading to the public sector innovation and concentration among components were different for each country according to each country's own background and conditions. Support for public sector innovation in these three countries contributes to the production of best innovation practices that are benchmarked by other countries.

Viola Fuentes

New Mexico State University

Maintaining the Public Interest in an Era of NPM Driven Economic Strategies

Cities and states provide services to their citizens. The source of their funding is revenue generated from economic activity. This paper analyzes economic development activities in Arizona and New Mexico at the state and local level. By comparing and analyzing economic development activities utilizing New Public Service and New Public Management theories as the theoretical lens, the research determined which type of economic development activities benefit a wide range of citizens rather than private sector interests. As Kettl (1997) highlights, "In a democracy, its (government) fundamental job is pursuing the public interest. It promotes critical values of fairness, justice, equity, and due process. Government exists, and has always existed, precisely because the private market, and market-style management, does a terrible job in pursuing goals such as these that go beyond efficiency (p. 459). Although economic development activities are necessary, the findings indicate that economic policy decisions driven by private sector values such as competition and profit contribute to state, local and private sector revenue more than they contribute to the public interest.

Joseph Graves, *The University of Texas at El Paso*

Does anyone care about Public Sector Ethics?

Where is spirit about public ethics today? It seems many people trivialize ethics in government to-day. However, we are living at a time when ethical ideas have increasing salience. Ethics is so close to life that it should not be obscured by opportunism. What can we in education do about this? People should 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 those making decisions for the public. This paper explores the elements of a framework for an ideology of public service that would hopefully deter unethical decision making in the public sector.

Nathan A. Heller, *Arizona State University*

The Effect of Confidence in the Transportation Security Administration on the Brand Equity of Major Airlines

The thrust of this research is to obtain systematic information on individual's perception of the risks associated with international air travel on U.S. carriers. The author seeks to first document preferences and perceptions of risks associated with U.S. carriers. The second issue is to examine the impacts of demographic characteristics, flight frequency and citizenship on perceived risk of international flight on U. S. carriers. Interest here is in whether these relationships exist and their strength rather than upon generalizing to a defined population. Finally, does the public-private partnership between Airline Carriers & the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) effect the individual's perception of each Airline Carrier?

Victor L. Heller, *The University of Texas at San Antonio*
Nathan A. Heller, *Northern Arizona University*

Ethics in Non-Profit Organizations: Are They Above Reproach?

This paper examines the ethical challenges confronting employees in NPO organizations. What are the challenges? Do they differ from public organizations?

Victor L. Heller, *The University of Texas at San Antonio*

Public v. Private Organizations: What Are Their Ethical Challenges?

This paper examines the ethical challenges confronting employees in public and private organizations. What are the similarities and differences? Is one setting more ethical than the other?

Chon-Kyun Kim, *Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi*

Disabled Human Resources Management: A Comparative Perspective

This paper investigates major employment policies for people with disabilities in the Korean government. This study also analyzes the employment pattern of disabled public workers by gender, department, grade, and salary. Methodologically, this study analyzes government reports, statistical data, and scholarly articles, while it is utilizing a comparative perspective, especially comparing Korean employment policies to American ones as well as comparing public sector cases to private sector ones. Unlike the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 in the

United States, the mandatory hiring of disabled persons with numerical goals and timetable established by the Employment Promotion of Disabled People Act of 1990 has led to the increase of the representativeness of the disabled in most Korean government agencies, though disabled Korean public workers are still far fewer than those of other industrialized countries and disabled Korean women are far fewer than disabled Korean men in all occupations. Interestingly, disabled public workers in the United States and South Korea are relatively well represented at the departments where agency missions are closely related to the interests of disabled persons.

Patsy Kraeger
Arizona State University

Cross Cultural Implications for NGO Management

American NGOs working abroad in host countries need to consider how cultural differences and the delivery of cross-cultural training will effect the operations of the American NGO and its mission success in these countries. Globalization has brought a shift to management styles and mission implementation. International management is more than exporting American style management along with American normative values in operations. In order for non-governmental entities to be successful in the ever-increasing shrinking world, cross-cultural understanding is necessary for legitimate management and end results. This paper will examine culture and its place in the effectiveness of cross-cultural management in providing for sustainable growth and global management development in the context of American NGOs working with their foreign counterparts and governments. The American management culture is a rational-legal model which promotes expert knowledge, efficiency, self-discipline, self-actualization and competitiveness American NGO leaders need to consider culture and its implications on their effectively serving the organizational mission. A failure for a leader or manager to adapt to a foreign culture can lead to organizational failure in the host country. More than considering culture and its implications, leaders needs to receive cross cultural training in order to be legitimate.

Kenichi Maruyama
Arizona State University

Are Metro Campus MBA and MPA student customers? The application and limitation of NPM model to examine the student experience

Professional graduate education serves as an important part of human capital development in a knowledge-based society. In order to understand student experiences in Metro Campus MBA and MPA programs, the researcher conducted a qualitative case study. New Public Management (NPM) was used as a theoretical framework to examine how the MBA and MPA programs were designed to accommodate the needs and interests of nontraditional graduate students. Based on the findings, a conceptual model was developed to illuminate professional graduate education delivery at public higher education institutions. The model describes students as customers, which captured some aspects of the student experience, not others. For example, MBA and MPA decided to pursue (or purchase) an advanced degree by learning about the cost and benefit of professional graduate education. However, these students could not attain the degree unless they were committed to meeting the degree's academic requirements. This presentation addresses whether these MBA and MPA students should be perceived as customers, or not. Critical theory (e.g. Horkheimer, 1937; Habermas, 1971) is used to assess the application and limitation of this NPM model. The assessment provides theoretical implications, bringing attention to access issues affecting ethnic minorities in professional graduate education.

Kenichi Maruyama, *Arizona State University*
Viola Fuentes, *New Mexico State University*

**How did a local community promote students walking and bicycling?
A Safe Routes to School project initiative through community partnership**

A federal transportation bill passed in August 2005, and a National Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program was established to address issues, such as pedestrian/bicycle safety, child obesity, and traffic congestion. The program supports states and communities across the nation to promote students' walking and bicycling. Funded by the program, a local municipality has cultivated walking and bicycling events/activities through community partnership. In order to examine how schools participate in the project, this pilot study poses questions, including: What factors guided some schools to participate in the project? What policies, practices, and initiatives might affect the level of their participation? What recommendations can be made for local municipalities to conduct SRTS projects through community partnership? Collaborative governance serves as the lens to illuminate the nature of the relationship among the project's partners, including a local municipality, schools, school districts, and community organizations. Along with other scholars, Boyte (2005) theorizes that "Governance involves collaboration and empowerment more than hierarchy and control?" (p.537). A survey was conducted to generate data from 41 schools in two school districts. The study's findings explored the opportunities and challenges of developing a community-level SRTS program. Additional questions were formulated for conducting a further study.

Annette Morales, *Medius Inc.*
Sam Schmitt, *New Mexico State University*

**Dust in the Wind; Connecting Hidden Theory with Misguided Planning Efforts in
US-Mexico Border Colonias.**

The US-Mexico Border States are home to half a million people living in 2,500 colonias. Government entities frequently define colonias as rural desert communities suffering from inadequate housing, infrastructure, and services. These conditions increase the difficulty of basic daily tasks and present public health hazards. Due to the prominence of these striking conditions, government efforts frequently focus on improving infrastructure and public health hazards. Some argue that this focus treats symptoms, not the problem itself. A more cooperative, holistic approach to working in colonias is advocated by scholars working in the field. That is, government entities should advocate a sense of community, political mobilization, and adopt policy facilitating the gradual improvement of improvised or informal housing, the preeminent form of home acquisition in colonias. The fact that governments and NGOs do not already operate according to this cooperative perspective of colonias is implicit in the argument for a holistic approach. This paper seeks, by means of content analysis, to identify dominant concept(s) of colonias in relevant websites, reports, RFPs, and other administrative documents produced by government entities and NGOs. I hypothesize that content of administrative documents will emphasize the infrastructure and community health "symptoms" instead of a holistic perspective.

Nicolas Pineda-Pablos, *El Colegio De Sonora*

The applicability and awkwardness of the concept of public policy approach in non English-speaking countries

This paper argues that the study of public policy or governmental action demands the introduction of the variable of power within the framework of analysis as a necessary requirement for theoretical relevance and cross national comparability. It states that public policy is determined by the power arrangement existing in a particular context. Some elements of the development of public policy analysis and of the transferability of the concept of public policy to other languages and cultures is also presented. Two main state parameters are

identified as effecting public policy: state autonomy and state capacity. From the variability of these parameters four state contexts for policy are pointed out: revolutionary state, dictatorship, authoritarian-bureaucratic, and institutionalized democracy. In a likewise, four kinds of forms of analysis of governmental action are derived: public administration, counsel to the ruler, central planning, and public policy analysis. Each of these approaches to governmental action is favored respectively by each of the state contexts for policy. These are not mutually exclusive approaches, but rather cumulative.

Lorna Stefanick, *Athabasca University, Canada*

Information Access and Protection of Privacy: Cornerstones of the Democratic Administrative State

The protection of privacy has received significant attention recently, particularly the threats posed to privacy by new technologies for mass data collection as well as post-9/11 security measures. Much less attention has been paid to the flip side of the privacy coin – access to information. Yet access to information in the public sector is critical to government transparency and accountability; both are components of a well functioning administrative state. Surprising little has been written in the public administration literature on either of access to information or protection of privacy, despite the fact they are cornerstones of a modern democracy. Moreover, administrative states worldwide have had to develop access and privacy administrative structures to comply with new legislative standards, with varying degrees of success.

This paper seeks to address this gap in the public administration literature. It begins by examining assumptions concerning such concepts as privacy, accountability, democracy. It considers competing perspectives of the proper balance between access and privacy and argues that privileging one conception over the other speaks to underlying values that may or may not be shared. Without “unpacking” assumptions and the ideological baggage that goes with them, decision makers are in danger of pursuing flawed courses of action that could result in undermining democratic institutions.

PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETING

Zhirong (Jerry) Zhao
University of Minnesota

Michael Moody
University of Kansas

David L. Baker
California State University at San Bernadino

Revisiting “the Price of Government” Construct: Benefits of User Charges and Fees as Self-Regulating Mechanisms

This presentation reviews “the price of government” construct. It takes issue with merely including user charges and fees as part of the price of government. The presentation asserts that this construct does not consider the benefits of user charges and fees as self-regulating mechanisms. These omissions leave citizens, elected officials, and practitioners not adequately informed in their efforts to reform public finance. User charges and fees do more than simply serve as additional revenue streams. They perform as self-regulating mechanisms essential to reigning in governmental spending.

Kevi J. Brown, *University of Oklahoma*
Aimee L. Franklin, *University of Oklahoma*

The Impact of Indian Gaming on Tribal Sovereignty and Financial Management

It can be argued that gaming is the growth industry of the late 20th and early 21st century. The expansion of gaming activity and the dramatic growth in revenues to tribal actors from gaming introduces the possibility of financial mismanagement if adequate controls are not put in place and professional management is absent. This paper presents exploratory models for understanding regulatory violations among American Indian Tribes who participate in Class III gaming activities. Through empirical testing we conclude that few of the expected explanatory factors are significant in explaining the presence of violations among tribes.

John L. Cox
George Washington University

The Relationship Between Private Giving and State Funding Among Maryland’s Four-year Public Institutions

The purpose of this study is to examine and report on the relationship between and among the changes in the level of institutional fundraising and changes in state funding at Maryland public four-year institutions. Higher education funding has become increasingly problematic within the public sector. College leaders would benefit by understanding the relationship between increases in private giving, changes in state appropriations, and how to position the institution cybernetically to maximize both sources of revenue. There is a lack of empirical research on the relationship of the change in actual fundraising revenues at public institutions and the change in state funding levels in the next fiscal year. Anecdotal and attitudinal studies suggest that fundraising success may affect state funding, yet there is an absence of quantitative research of the financial data to indicate if such relationships exist. A quantitative study of Maryland four-year public institutions over a 10-year period will be undertaken. This research will analyze the change in private giving in terms of the institutional endowment and treatment of state funding as a pseudo endowment. The findings will be presented in this paper.

Carl D. Ekstrom
University of Nebraska—Omaha

Planning for Public Infrastructure Investment: The Case of Omaha, Nebraska

Public investment in infrastructure in the United States has received considerable public attention in the past three years. Initially there was a focus on the deteriorating nature of existing infrastructure following the collapse of the interstate bridge in Minneapolis in August 2005. More recently, President-elect Obama has vowed to provide substantial investment in infrastructure as part of the fiscal stimulus to be undertaken by his administration in order to create jobs and stimulate new economic growth. Given this attention, it is generally assumed that major political actors at state and local levels have full command over the details and needs and how to proceed if the money were available at state or local levels. The assumption is that capital programming is alive and well in major metropolitan areas in the United States. This paper seeks to look at a single metropolitan area (Omaha, Nebraska—a two-state, five county area with a total population in July 2007 estimated to be 768,720). This case study seeks to identify the main actors in public infrastructure planning, announced needs and planned methods of financing, and evidence of coordinated efforts among the various public sector actors at state and local levels.

Howard Frank, David Guo, Douglas R. Fink
Florida International University

**Management Discussion and Analysis in Local Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports:
Grading Their Disclosure in Tough Times**

Governmental Accounting Standards Statement 34 (GASB 34) required state and local governments to provide a Management Discussion and Analysis (MD & A) in their annual financial reports. This is a direct “import” from the private sector’s accounting model, designed to give readers a clearer picture of the social and economic factors impacting the fiscal health of the reporting body. Recent evidence (Frank & Gianakis, 2008) suggests local finance officers view the MD & A as a good opportunity to inform numerous stakeholders of their community’s financial prospects. Nonetheless, the GASB and Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) have very different opinions regarding the degree and extent to which local governments should present financial conditions in their statements, presumably in the MD & A. We propose to grade the disclosure of financial prospects in the MD & A of approximately 100 cities in Florida, using their 2007 CAFRs. We believe that Florida presents fertile ground for this assessment given two salient events: recently enacted property tax cuts and its status as one of the epicenters of the real estate “crash.” These conditions present a good opportunity for ascertaining the realism of financial disclosure at a time when candid, transparent disclosure is most needed.

Jonathan Gross, Changhoon Jung, Josh Zender
Auburn University

**The Practice of Enterprise Resource Planning for Budgeting and Financial Management
in State Government**

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has achieved prominence among states as a method to streamline operations and increase value to stakeholders. As the most complex of the ERP processes, budget formulation is often implemented late, so there is little comprehensive analysis of this aspect of ERP. By comparing GFOA best practices for integrating budgeting and financial management practices into enterprise architecture with the experiences of the states that have their executive or legislative budgets fully integrated into the state’s information architecture, this study will examine the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and public return on investment of implementing the program or planning budget systems (modules) available through the major

ERP software vendors. This paper will also explore the change management issues encountered as legacy systems are replaced with integrated systems unfamiliar to the personnel most likely to interact with them. Data will be gathered through existing case studies, business case analyses, audits, and interviews.

W. Bartley Hildreth, *Wichita State University*

**A Taxing Day of Life: Estimating the Comparative Price of a Set of Events
Invoking Taxes, User Charges and Fines**

Does anyone know how much they incur in taxes, user charges and fines to their federal, state and local governments on a typical day? The extent of ‘taxable events’ (broadly defined here) that can accumulate over the day are numerous and the amount of money that is directly or indirectly paid to one or more governmental entities varies by the site. For example, taxable events start from the first actions upon waking (such as turning on the lights, washing your face, calling your friend, playing with your registered pet, and even living in the residence itself), going to work (in a registered car powered by gasoline on a toll road and receiving a speeding ticket), during the work day (receiving a taxable income and purchasing a meal), enjoying entertainment after work (drinking a beer, smoking, playing bingo, and buying a hunting license) to relaxing at home in the evening (downloading a song, watching a cable show, dealing with investments, and making airline and hotel reservations for a visiting friend). The tax price for living in a community includes the myriad excise taxes, user charges and fines that can be incurred, in addition to the well-documented property, sales and income tax burdens. Therefore, this project attempts to determine the tax price for a hypothetical taxpayer engaged in a set of similar activities that are captured by taxes, user charges and fines in the largest city in each state, although this paper reports initial results for a subset of states.

W. Bartley Hildreth, *Wichita State University*

Mapping a Field’s Development: 20 years of ABFM Conferences

Public budgeting and financial management has grown into a vibrant and productive research field of study with multiple journals and conferences devoted to the topic. One way to map the field’s development is to examine the participants and topics covered in its longest -running dedicated gathering of researchers, the 20 annual conferences of the Association for Budgeting and Financial Management (ABFM). This paper traces the 20-year history and composition of ABFM in terms of the participants, their affiliations, and topics. Given the dual nature of the field – budgeting and financial management – the paper will identify the relative interest between and within those broad topics over time. The paper documents the evolution of the field and provides clues to the future direction of public budgeting and financial management published research.

Yilin Hou, *University of Georgia*
Justin Marlowe, *University of Kansas*
Sanjay Pandey, *University of Kansas*

Does the Federal Medicaid Match Stabilize Non-health Care Expenditures in the States?

Research on fiscal federalism, health policy, and state budget politics often refers to “Medicaid Maximization,” or state attempts to access additional federal Medicaid resources to bolster spending in areas other than health care. In this paper we test the veracity of these claims. We borrow a methodological approach developed in the literature on state budget stabilization funds, where the dependent variable is the difference between actual spending and spending predicted by a linear trend, the key independent variable is a budget stabilization mechanism, and the empirical question is whether stabilization mechanisms decrease the gap between expected and actual spending. We modify this approach by substituting Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)

rates – the main indicator of relative federal resources in state Medicaid programs – for formal budget stabilization funds. Initial findings indicate higher FMAP rates bolster state health care spending, but also increase spending in areas unrelated to health care.

Meagan M. Jordan & Sharon L. Wrobel
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Rich District, Poor Districts: The Tax Efforts of Arkansas School Districts

From 1992 to 2003, the State of Arkansas has been immersed in a lawsuit originated from the Lake View School District, which is an impoverished rural area in “The Delta” region of Arkansas. The complaint alleged that the state’s funding system was inequitable and harmed the students and taxpayers of poor districts. The Supreme Court has ruled that the state’s funding system was inadequate and inequitable according to the Arkansas Constitution. The Arkansas ruling was based on a previous Kentucky Supreme Court ruling which stated, among other things, that the burden should be evenly spread. Throughout this time period, the legislature made several reforms, including instituting a minimum local contribution requirement. Given the complaint, the Supreme Court ruling, and state reform, the purpose of this paper is to examine the equity among Arkansas school districts. Specifically, we seek to determine if the lower wealth school districts have a higher property tax burden than the higher wealth school districts. Using regression analysis with data from the Arkansas Department of Education, we are able to determine and map tax capacity and tax effort of school districts. Ultimately, we determine whether the state system still has a regressive effect across districts.

Changhoon Jung, Auburn University
Taeho Eom, Yonsei University

Does the use of interfund transfers policy affect the level of fund balance transfer?

Interfund transfer is a common practice in local governments. Some local governments use this interfund transfer scheme to transfer surplus money from enterprise funds to general fund in order to make up for shortfalls in the general fund or to reduce tax burden. Although studies have examined the use of interfund transfer in local governments, less research has been done concerning the use of written transfer policy to govern interfund transfers. There also exists a lack of study concerning the effects of written interfund transfer policy on the level of interfund transfers. In Georgia, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has conducted surveys (Government Indicators Management Survey--GOMI) asking about the use of written transfer policy governing interfund transfers in its local governments. By using GOMI survey data, CAFRs, and other related data sources, this study proposes the discussion of transfer policies governing interfund transfer in Georgia cities and counties. It also investigates the effects of interfund transfer policy on the level of fund transfers between general fund and enterprise funds.

Changhoon Jung, Auburn University
Rui Sun, University of Maryland
Theodore Arapis, Auburn University
Juchan Kim, Kwangwoon University

The Effect of User Charges on the Expenditure Level of Charge-financed Services

User charges have become one of local governments’ major revenue sources since the tax and expenditure limitation movement of the late 1970s. Since appropriately designed user charge financing could theoretically restore a direct relationship between service received and tax payment, discussions have proposed that a greater reliance on user charge financing could result in the reduction of the expenditure on the charge-financed service

compared to traditional tax financing. To investigate this hypothesis, this study empirically tests Georgia cities for selected charge financed services (parks, recreation and sewerage). Primary sources of data for this research are the *Report of Local Finance, Georgia County Guide, Census of Population*, and other related sources. The findings of this proposed study will provide additional insights into the topic.

Sharon N. Kioko, Syracuse University

State Tax and Expenditure Limits: There Still is No Story

Three decades after the “Tax Revolt” there is still no consensus on the effectiveness of TELs. In most states, the TELs have faded into obscurity and have become a non-issue in state fiscal planning. Notwithstanding, there has been a strong resurgence in TELs. This resurgence has been driven in large part by growing budget deficits and a need for controlled spending. The economic recession that begun in 2000 led to a resurgence in tax initiatives, however only a minority of states approved TEL measures in subsequent years (Wisconsin - 2001, Indiana - 2004, Ohio -2005, and Maine -2005). Without correcting for endogeneity we are unable to ascertain whether the differences across states are as a result of limit itself, or the state’s preferred level of spending. Instrumental variables have been a standard approach to correcting for endogeneity, however, finding appropriate instruments that account for the presence of the limit that are not correlated with the unobservable is often very difficult. A fixed effects model, as developed in this study, can be used to control for the unobserved voter preferences to obtain an unbiased measure of the impact of TELs on state spending. Using data from the 50 states for 28 years (1979-2006) this study finds the limits to be ineffective in constraining growth in state spending.

Karen Kunz, West Virginia University

The Increasing Use of Earmarks to Fund Local Infrastructure: A Case Study of Illinois Municipal Governments

Between 1997 and 2005 Congressional earmarking rose 267%. Despite the dramatic increase, earmarks contained in FY2005 spending legislation amounted to a mere 6% of Congressional appropriations for the year. Similarly, earmarked funding for designated public works projects increased considerably, yet the total dollar amount of earmarks for infrastructure comprised less than one percent of FY2005 federal appropriations. Clearly, in relation to annual Congressional spending, earmarks for public works amount to the accounting equivalent of a rounding error. Yet for local governments, earmarks are becoming an increasingly important means of infrastructure funding. This paper examines the methods used by municipal governments within Illinois to finance infrastructure needs, with emphasis on the use of earmarked funding. Analyses of earmarks within Congressional appropriations and survey data provided by Illinois municipal executives across the state provide the basis of the study. Interviews with US Congress and Illinois General Assembly members, federal and local agency and program directors, and executives at professional associations, think-tanks and watch-dog agencies, and survey respondents supplement the findings. Earmarks for infrastructure, such the “bridge to nowhere” in Alaska, have generated considerable notoriety. This study illustrates, however, that one person’s earmark is often another’s clean water.

Ching-Mei Lin, National Chengchi University & University of Connecticut

The Capital Market and Readiness of Issuing Municipal Bonds in Taiwan

In order to assess the readiness of the municipal bond market in Taiwan, this research adopts a market-based model from the U.S. market experience in evaluating the capital and bond market in Taiwan. Three critical dimensions are used to evaluate Taiwan’s capital market: legal and policy environment, financial instruments and institutions, as well as borrower creditworthiness and financial management. The research concludes that

the capital market is well-constructed for the central government to delegate the authority of bonds issuance to local governments. However, the central government still disregards the use of a financial tool, municipal bonds. Although the financial instruments are well-established mechanism for Taiwan's capital market, the legal and policy environment of the capital market is still highly centralized; moreover, the market faces barriers to gather borrower creditworthiness and financial management information without a native credit evaluating company. As a result, the credit information is insufficient. This paper claims that Taiwan has a well-established stock market and well-organized securities market. Given that the central government is willing to decentralize the laws and acts, the market is ready for local governments to issue municipal bonds.

Gao Liu & Jacob Fowles, *University of Kentucky*
Wie Yusuf, *Old Dominion University*

New York State Fiscal Institutions and Municipal Borrowing: Do Debt and Taxation Limits Really Impact Capital Costs?

Previous studies provide evidence that fiscal institutions (debt, tax and spending limits) significantly impact state government borrowing costs. However, the results of these studies are constrained by a common modeling choice: the reliance on dummy variables to indicate the presence (or absence) of fiscal institutions. This approach, while valuable, is ultimately unable to capture the variation which exists in these institutions across states, leading to imprecise estimates of the effect of these institutions on interest costs. Further, the applicability of these findings to municipal (county, city and school district) governments remains largely unknown. This research focuses on a single state and argues that what really matters is not the presence or absence of fiscal institutions, but the extent to which institutions actually impose a binding constraint on governments. This research captures the impact of state financial institutions by developing a ratio which compares a municipal government's actual spending, taxation, and debt levels to state-imposed limits. This ratio is then included in a model predicting interest costs for municipal bond issuers utilizing a sample of bonds issued in New York between 1999 and 2004, providing a more complete and nuanced understanding of the impact of fiscal institutions on municipal governments.

Gerald Miller, *Arizona State University*
Jonathan B. Justice, *University of Delaware*

Debt Management Networks and the Proverbs of Financial Management: Principles and Interests in the New York MTA Debt Restructuring

New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) provides capital-intensive transit services to a metropolitan area of over 20 million residents. Confronted with shrinking state and local subsidies and resistance to fare and toll increases, the MTA financed its five-year capital plan for 2000 – 2004 in part by financing \$13 billion of outstanding debt in a way that permitted additional, new-money borrowing, but incurred over \$4 billion in additional interest costs for the existing debt. The restructuring was designed by investment bankers who were members of the MTA's stable, debt-management network, providing "free" advice in anticipation of future fee and interest income. While the case in some respects illustrates the way in which garbage-can decision-making processes facilitate opportunistic behavior, it also illustrates the ambiguities created by conflicting "proverbs" (Simon, 1946) of professional norms for financial administration and conflicting external accountability pressures. These pressures, compounded by the uncertainty associated with debt financing in general (Robbins & Simonsen, 2008; Simonsen & Hill, 1998) steered financial managers to resolve an intractable decision problem by privileging timely availability of funds and avoidance of political conflict over cost minimization. We draw from the case some general lessons about financial decision environments in mixed market and non-market entities.

Michael Moody, *University of Kansas*

Municipal Bond Holdings of Property Casualty Insurers

There has been little systematic research into the municipal bond holdings of many institutional investors. This paper explores the holdings of one large group of institutional investors—property casualty insurers. Of particular interest is how frequently these institutions turnover their municipal bond holdings, the characteristics of the bonds they hold and any regional or other patterns identifiable in their bond holdings.

Scott Moore, *Colorado State University*

Property Tax Assessment Reform: Administration and Politics at the Street Level of Tax Policy

Property tax administration assumes a prominent role in explanations of tax revolts. County government history United States reveals an eccentric, if familiar and tolerable, management of what was the bedrock of state and local finance – the real property tax. However, the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's emergent and strengthened state interests in school quality as well as court pressures for state school funding equalization, the property tax become more intensively used and controlled by state governments. In the service of this intensified and scrupulous project of property tax administration, property tax revolts ensued, according to Lo (1990), Fischel (2001) and Martin (2008). However, exception is taken to several key points regarding the shifts of taxation politics, primarily based on the scope and magnitude of administrative and methodological shifts in property taxation per se. A number of case examples from the American states serves as the basis for this constructive examination of the role of tax administration in property tax revolts.

Thomas Musumeci & Wie Yusuf, *Old Dominion University*

The Effects on Municipalities and Their Employees of GASB 45: A Tale of One City

In 2004 GASB released Statement 45 pertaining to how governmental units accounted for employees other post retirement benefits (OPEBs). The new rules, to be implemented between December 2006 and December 2008, require state and local governments to stop reporting OPEBs on a pay-as-you-go basis and instead to account for the actual cost of current and future benefits. However, the employees of state and local governments may be the ultimate losers of GASB 45 as their employers are forced to reduce their post retirement benefits to meet new standards. This paper details a case study, using the City of Virginia Beach, of the challenges faced by one municipal government in complying with GASB 45, and how it overcame such challenges. It is told from the perspective of the Deputy City Treasurer and illustrates the political, economic, and organizational context within which accounting for OPEBs must be addressed.

Xiaolu (Sherry) Ou, *University of Minnesota*

Determinants of Corporate Giving: Does Industry Type Make a Difference?

Charitable giving from corporations has always been one of the major revenue sources for social service agencies. Given that nonprofit organizations provide essential public services to the society and corporation donation plays a key role in sustaining them, the research on the driving force of corporate donation becomes especially important in difficult economic time, when more people await for help and government funding is limited. Although consensus seems to focus on firm size and financial performance—bigger firms with higher profits tend to give more than others, industry differences is controversial and is in need of further justification. For instance, it's argued that companies that create social externality, such as drug or alcohol producers, use

philanthropy to atone their reputation (Brammer et al. 2005). But the ways to identify social externality are unclear. The report published by the Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy shows in 2007 health care industry stands out as the top donor among eight industry categories, followed by energy and consumer staples. But why those industries give more remains uncertain. Thus what makes these industries different in terms of giving is an interesting subject and might help answer questions on financing public organizations. This study will discuss what are the determinants of corporate giving and whether industry difference makes a difference.

Wen Wang, *University of South Carolina*
Zhirong (Jerry) Zhao, *University of Minnesota*

**The Effects of Local Option Sales Tax on School Facilities Funding:
Evidence from North Carolina**

In recent years, the large and growing need for public school facilities, the challenges in the state court, and the implementation of class size reduction programs have put pressure on state and local governments in North Carolina to increase their spending for and improve the equity of their public school capital outlays. Since the 1970s, the North Carolina Legislature has authorized its counties to levy four local option sales taxes: two one-cent taxes and two half-cent taxes. The proceeds of the two half-cent taxes are partially earmarked for school capital outlays or for debt service on county borrowing for school projects. Nevertheless, experiences from other states suggest that the reliance on local option sales taxes may increase inequality in the revenue capacity of school districts. The differences in sales tax base could exacerbate existing inequality in the property tax base, which often serves as the primary local revenue source for school districts. Using a dataset of 100 counties from 1998-2007, this study examines how public school facilities are financed by state and local revenue sources in North Carolina. Most importantly, it investigates whether the adoption of local option sales taxes aggravates or alleviates inequality in revenues for public school capital purposes. The results of the analysis will have important implications for state and local tax policy.

Yonghong Wu & David Merriman
University of Illinois at Chicago

**Modernizing State and Local Tax Systems:
Illinois' Experience with a Local Option Tax on Telecommunication Services**

In recent years, state and local governments have begun modest efforts to modernize their tax systems to cope with structural economic and technological changes. Business taxation has been reformed and simplified, and the service sector is included increasingly in the sales tax base. We study telecommunications taxes as another example of tax base modernization. After legal challenges to its earlier telecommunications tax system, Illinois enacted the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act which took effect on January 1st, 2003. Under the new system, a state tax rate of 7 percent is applied to telecommunication services. Municipalities have the option of imposing an additional tax at a rate of up to 6 percent on the same tax base. We build on the existing literature to answer the question and hypothesize that the selection of the tax rate is affected by the municipality's revenue structure, fiscal stress, spatial autocorrelation, and other community specific characteristics.

Budget Deficits in the States

This set of papers will explore the reasons, extent, and current solutions to the budget deficits in several states. Each paper will cover the state's budget process and structure; size of the budget deficit; the causes of the deficit; remedies that are employed; and the potential consequences.

Beverly Bunch, University of Illinois at Springfield
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of Illinois"

James Conant, George Mason University
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of Wisconsin"

Kenneth Dautrich, Mark Robbins, & Bill Simonsen, University of Connecticut
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of Connecticut"

Robert Gardner, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of California"

Thomas Lauth, University of Georgia
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of Georgia"

Douglas Snow, Suffolk University
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of Massachusetts"

Bill Duncombe & Robert Bifulco, Syracuse University
"Budget Deficits in the States: The State of New York"

RURAL STUDEIS

Anthony Amato

Southwest State University

Suzanne Kelley

North Dakota State University

John Anderson & Peter J. Longo

University of Nebraska at Kearney

Rural Schools in Nebraska: Robust Political Voices from the Edges

Conventional wisdom suggests that rural America is dying. Certainly, in the case of Nebraska, rural towns are on the edge of existence. Yet, the pulse of many communities robustly beats despite considerable losses in population. Our research indicates that rural schools often serve as a lifeline for numerous rural citizens. In this paper we will provide research extracted from five rural Nebraska schools, examine the forces of social capital associated with the rural schools, examine the urban controlled political climate, and offer a model that pushes Nebraska's rural towns from the edge to a more secure place in Nebraska public affairs.

Jessica Clark

North Dakota State University

Somebody Had to Stay Home: Never-Ending Chores and Responsibilities

Attending the Canada Day or Independence Day celebration was not always possible for the children of German-Russian immigrants. For instance, Elizabeth Barbara (Risling) Lang only attended the festivities once during her childhood. She insists, "somebody had to stay home." On the Risling farm in Scott, Saskatchewan cows needed milking twice a day. As Elizabeth attests, she was responsible for carrying out many of the household chores, at the expense of her participation in family outings. She retrieved and milked cows, separated milk, and cleaned equipment. "Holy Moses!" exclaims Elizabeth during her oral history for the Dakota Memories Oral History Project (DMOHP). She then tells a story about being kicked by a large cow during the milking process, speculating that a fly might have bitten the cow, or she accidentally pinched the animal. Regardless, the cow kicked, sending the "cow-kickers," Elizabeth, and the milk pail flying. "I learned," claims Elizabeth. Rather than dwelling on a humiliating experience, Elizabeth took precautions in the future.

Most narrators of the DMOHP, such as Elizabeth, insist they never had time for fun because there were always chores to be done. In fact, Elizabeth simply states, "there's lots of chores"---endless hours of milking cows, separating milk, hauling hay, picking rocks, ironing laundry, baking bread, and much more. The second- and third-generation Germans from Russia were responsible for helping their families survive. Their memories of chores and farm labor demonstrate the obstacles these generations overcame, as well as their determination to persevere.

Jim Hoy & Cathy Hoy

Emporia State University

Yeeda Station: Jewel of the Kimberley

The Kimberley, located in the far north of the state of West Australia and nearly twice the size of Kansas, has a population of only 35,000 and contains 99 cattle and sheep stations. This presentation describes the current situation on Yeeda Station, called by some the Jewel of the Kimberley. Yeeda is part of a 3,000,000 acre, six station enterprise that runs a 45,000-head cow herd where musters are conducted with helicopters and bull buggies. Indonesia is the primary market for the station's cattle, although the owners are currently considering constructing their own butchering facilities as well as venturing into agritourism.

Tom Isern & Suzanne Kelley
North Dakota State University

**Reading Morven Hills: Stock & Station Agency Records of
a Historic Sheep Station in Central Otago**

The New Zealand Loan & Mercantile was a great stock and station agency and wool buyer for a century. When NZL&M was absorbed by another firm in 1962, its agent for Morven Hills, a venerable sheep station in Central Otago, could not bear to discard the historic records of their business relationship. So he handed them to the station proprietors, Richard and Madge Snow. Keeping the records as objects of curiosity, they offhandedly produced them during an oral interview about their station experiences. Comprising more than 500 pages, these records reveal the details of pastoral operations and station life from 1865 to 1912 and enable a depth of analysis never before possible for a Central Otago sheep station—a matter all the more interesting because it is Jock McLean's historic station created in 1857.

Miles Lewis
North Dakota State University

The New Regional History: An Exercise in Historical Methods

Presenting an argument for a new form of regional history which melds bioregionalism, grassroots sources, and memory studies, "The New Regional History" argues that the practice of regional history can be of a practical nature in crafting professional scholarly inquiry about region. Combining grassroots perspectives and bioregionalism creates a form of "new" regional history that takes localized history from the provincial realm of the antiquarian and gives it credibility within academia by illustrating how regional history has deviations that deserve the attention and interpretation of professional historians. By crafting a form of new regional history, the discipline becomes even more about the human experience because it is authored from the regional perspective, created from a regional identity, and forged from a distinct regional historical memory.

Andrea Mott
North Dakota State University

Brotherhood and Beyond: The FarmHouse Documentation Project

"I've got people that are closer to me from FarmHouse, than my family."—Nels Peterson, NDSU FarmHouse Alumni member

In this paper, the fraternal organization FarmHouse will be examined as a heritage based case study. The FarmHouse Documentation Project was established to gather, document, disseminate, and preserve information regarding fraternal history as a basis to increase collective memory among past and present fraternity members. It is meant to provide a detailed compilation of primary sources such as interviews, photographs, artifacts, and even a digitized version of their organizational register. This project is also encouraging further communication among members by providing them with an online social network. FarmHouse members, past and present, are safeguarding their fraternity's history by actively participating in this documentation project.

Sandra Reddish
Kansas State University

Down in the Valley: Nebraska's Hidden Nisei

This study on Nebraska's Nisei and their experiences of growing up in the rural areas of Mitchell and Scottsbluff, explores the ways in which these families negotiated their identities as Asians, Nebraskans, Farmers, and as a community. Since the turn-of-the 20th century, Japanese have lived in the North Platte Valley of western Nebraska, working primarily on sugar beet farms. They earned a reputation of being diligent, faithful, hard-working, and honest people. Because they were not white, they were denied the rights of citizenship and denied ownership of property. As long as they stayed in the Valley, they were visible, but for the rest of the citizens of Nebraska, they remained invisible even into the 21st century. Now, their numbers are dwindling due to age and because the majority of their children have moved away and reside in large metropolitan areas. Once they are gone, their presence in the valley will vanish forever. Because their community did not follow the standard pattern of ethnic towns often located on the Great Plains, their story highlights a very different experience of race and ethnicity in the rural Middle West.

Brian P. Thompson
California State University Fullerton

Monkey Business: Commercial and Conservational Dynamics of Rural Gold Coast [Ghana] and Côte D'Ivoire, 1889-1939

This proposal examines economic and environmental change in the partitioned sylvan communities of early colonial Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. It traces the transformation of the trade in skins from the black-and-white Colobus monkey (*Colobus polykomos*), from sales by Nzema merchants and local consumption by the Akan to global commerce, reoriented and redirected by Westerners. Through such mechanisms as border patrol agencies and protective tariffs, colonial administrators and import-export houses reduced involvement of local peoples to that of pelt hunters. One aspect of this paper will be to point out monkey skin wearing as an expression of America and Europe's fashionable, fluid embrace of non-Western, rural "exotica."

Despite the dearth of wildlife censuses for most of the colonial period, a careful reading of conservation laws and hunting/gun licenses points to two scenarios for this species: critical endangerment in littoral communities, and slowly rebounding inland monkey communities, which faced competing priorities (conservation and hunting). My sources include (among others) official colonial reports, published laws, explorers' journals, and popular magazines (for women, and the upper class).

Bill Thoms
North Dakota State University

Passenger Choice in Intercity Rural Transportation

The route between St. Cloud, Minnesota and Williston, N.D. is unique in having access to transportation by Amtrak trains, intercity buses, feeder aircraft and intercity vans. A largely rural population in an area of extreme weather conditions and not paralleled by an Interstate highway will be surveyed by the staff of the Small Urban and Rural Transit Center. Some of the questions examined are how and why people make the choice among common carriers or the private automobile, how prices and length of travel time influence the choice of mode, and other factors contributing to stated choice. An aim of the survey is to develop transit policy for the Upper Midwest and examining what transportation alternatives exist, and how they are being used. This presentation will be preliminary findings, as the survey will not be completed until June.

Kevin Wipf
University of Alberta

Reform and Persistence: The Case of the Canadian Wheat Board

This paper examines the debate over the monopoly power of the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) in the Western Canadian wheat and barley sectors. On the one hand, a coalition of *market-liberal* farm groups and political parties favour market choice and therefore the termination of the CWB's monopoly powers. On the other hand, a coalition of *state-assistance* farm groups and political parties believe that the CWB's monopoly powers should be preserved because it provides a premium to Western grain producers that could not be realized in its absence. The paper analyzes the policy changes made to the CWB in the 1990s and those attempted in the late 2000s. The argument made is that policy feedback and policy path dependence explain the resilience of the CWB's monopoly powers over time. Feedback effects have effectively raised the profile of the CWB debate, such that it has overshadowed other important issues concerning the Prairie farm community. To be sure, the issue has exacerbated ideological fissures between farm groups and hindered their ability to effectively work together on other important issues. Also, the intensity of the debate has caught the attention of political actors external to the Prairie farm community that wield important influence in the Canadian political system. As a result, feedback effects have raised the political costs of attempts to unilaterally eliminate the CWB's monopoly powers by the federal government and have served to determine the type of political process deemed legitimate to deal with the issue.

SLAVIC STUDEIS

Mark A. Cichock

University of Texas, Arlington

Mark A. Cichock

University of Texas at Arlington

Normalizing Abnormal Relations: Georgia and Russia after the 2008 War

The brief but destabilizing Georgian war of 2008 has put both the Russian Federation and its Georgian counterpart in a condition of neither victor nor vanquished. Georgia's military was thoroughly routed in the conflict but Georgian authorities gained an international forum for publicizing their side of the story; Russia won a lopsided victory and wrested South Ossetian territory from Georgian control but seriously damaged its limited stock of international good will and trust. This paper considers the likelihood of normalized relations between these neighboring states within the context of a regional distribution of power heavily impacted by international concerns and strictures. The August crisis highlighted Georgia's concern for its territorial integrity but forced Georgia further away from its national security goal of joining NATO, as well as exposing Georgia to further Russian pressures. Against this backdrop this paper considers the prospects for normalized relations under conditions that are far from optimal for either side.

Evguenia Davidova

Portland State University

Have a Drink!" – Pubs and Urban Property Ownership in the Nineteenth Century Balkans

This paper examines the process of appropriation of urban ownership by the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Sultan. It traces the changes within two generations of entrepreneurs in the 1780s-1820s and in the 1830s-1860s, as well as various strategies they adopted in search for economic prosperity and security. The paper analyzes the correlations between education, family and forms of inheritance, capital accumulation and investment patterns, mixed economic occupations, and various forms of engagement with local bureaucracy. The sources disclosed multi-ethnic business cooperation in diverse geographical areas that contributed to the enrichment of local entrepreneurs and shifted their investment strategies and nationalist preferences. This Ottoman experience of doing business, which closely involves state bureaucracy, had a significant impact on the successor states that developed in the region.

Ed Glatfelder

Utah State University

The Anti-Communist Committee of Russian Emigres in North China, 1937-1945

In the wake of Revolution and Civil War over a quarter of a million subjects of the old Russian Empire found themselves refugees in Northeast China. Well over 100,000 of them still remained when the undeclared war between China and Japan broke out in 1937. Japanese troops quickly occupied North China including the cities of Tianjin and Beijing. The Japanese authorities, taking advantage of the anti-communist leanings of the Russian émigrés, helped foster an Anti-Communist Committee of Russian Emigres in North China based in Tianjin with connections to Beijing. The Committee ran Russian émigré affairs for the duration of the war. This paper, on the basis of orders published in the Russian language press of Tianjin, examines the control techniques used by that Committee and evaluates the effectiveness in gathering support for the Japanese war effort.

Sonia Angelique Iwanek, *Collin County Community College*

(Re)Conceptualizing Gender Equality: Deconstructing the Polish Language of Feminism

While the ideology of feminism is widely accepted among Polish women in the academic world, it has failed to penetrate the consciousness of working class women in Poland, largely because of its association with failed communism. The problem, however, does not lie fundamentally with the concept of “feminism,” rather with the language through which its principles are communicated. This paper argues that in order for Polish working class women to become more mobilized regarding prospects for a wider gender equality reflected in laws, institutions, and in day to day social relations, there should be less emphasis on identifying oneself as a “feminist” with “feminist language” and more emphasis on communicating “feminism” as a concept beyond ideology.

Ann Johnson, *Sul Ross State University*

Selected Russian Proverbs: Gender Relations

Most often a proverb is defined as a saying which offers advice or contains a truth which is generally accepted. Those proverbs which have their origins in folk tradition are phrased in such a way as to be easily remembered and passed down little changed from generation to generation. As a form of folk wisdom, then, these proverbs offer general advice on how to behave and live. In 1884 Alexandra Efimenko’s *Izledovaniia narodnoi zhizni* was published in Moscow by Russkaia press. Under the section titled “narod dopuskaet I gruboe nasilie v obrashchenii s zhenoiu”, or “the people admit flagrant violence in the treatment of women” and subsequent sections a number of proverbs describing the relations between men and women are profiled. This paper presents and analyzes these proverbs in the context of Russian peasant life.

Cynthia A. Klima, *State University of New York - Geneseo*

Looking at Czech Sci-Fi: From Paral to Neff

This paper explores Vladimir Paral’s “Zeme zen” (“World of Woman”) and Ondrej Neff’s “Tma” (“The Darkness”). Paral’s work is a world in which women rule; however, his perspective on women is quite different from that seen in Western fiction, often rather far-fetched and entirely wrong. Neff’s work uses Prague as its backdrop and involves a night in which all the lights have gone out in the city. Neff’s novel is supposed to be made into a movie in the city of Prague. There exists no translation of Paral’s work yet, so this discussion will be the first of its kind in English.

Peter C. Mentzel, *The Liberty Fund, Inc.*

Two Austrian Approaches to the National Question in East Central Europe

This paper examines the views of two famous Austrians, Ludwig von Mises and Karl Renner, on the National Question of East Central Europe in the early part of the twentieth century. Von Mises and Renner were contemporaries and fellow subjects of the Habsburg Monarchy, but they had very different views on this matter. Von Mises, best known as the founder of the “Austrian School” of economics, argued that only liberal economic policies could bring peace and stability to the region. Renner, a leading social democratic politician and theorist, proposed a socialist economy and a system of robust cultural rights within a large Central European state as the best way to organize the different nations and nationalities of the area.

Mary Neuburger
University of Texas-Austin

No Smoke without Fire: Tobacco and Transformation in Early Twentieth Century Bulgaria

By the beginning of the twentieth century changes in tobacco consumption had a significant impact on the Western Balkans. In the United States and Great Britain “oriental tobaccos” became increasingly popular, especially after RJ Reynolds’ “Camels are Coming” campaign of 1913. Oriental tobaccos, then and now, were almost exclusively grown in the sandy soils of the Western Balkans – then Ottoman, Bulgarian, and after the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, Greek and Serbian lands. Increased Western demand for Oriental tobacco coupled with rising local tobacco consumption, facilitated the commodification and politicization of Bulgarian tobacco, which gained momentum after 1914. During the First World War Bulgaria became the major supplier of tobacco to the Central Powers, and again production rates soared. Tobacco, which came to be called “Bulgarian gold,” was implicated in the violence that plagued Bulgarian and Serbian Macedonia. As tobacco increased in value, it both empowered Bulgaria economically and created a new dependency and vulnerability in relation to Western markets.

Heather Albanesi, *University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

The ‘Redshirting’ of Kindergarteners as Concerted Cultivation

Utilizing a set of interviews with parents, this paper considers the parental decision to ‘hold back’ their kindergarten-age children. Applying Lareau’s concept of ‘concerted cultivation, this ‘redshirting’ decision is framed as a middle-class strategy to promote individual success and competitive advantage over schoolmates. Themes discussed include parental hopes for hegemonic masculinity and leadership for their sons and future sexual agency for their daughters.

Tim Baylor, *Lock Haven University*

Trends in College Students’ Religiosity

This paper analyses data collected over five years from students taking classes in sociology. This includes general education introductory level classes through higher level classes for sociology majors. Students were asked to select from a scale a descriptor that best reflected their degree of “religiosity.” In addition to basic demographic data collected, other data such as major and year in college were also obtained. This paper will compare the results of this data collected from students attending a mid-sized four year university with the results of other studies that have examined college students’ religiosity. Specific variables to be examined include gender and degree of religiosity, college major and degree of religiosity, and year in college and degree of religiosity.

Tadini Bacigalupi, *Metropolitan State College of Denver*

Constructing a Vertically Integrated Sociology Program

This paper discusses the process of creating a sociology program that builds logically from the first introductory course to the final capstone course in the discipline. In order for a program to be vertically integrated there needs to be a determination of what is considered the core of the discipline, especially as related to the College/University’s mission. Then it becomes necessary to determine where those theories, concepts, and skills should be taught. A vertically integrated program, prescribes some key components that students must learn in specific courses and at different levels in the program. At the same time, professors can assume previous knowledge that students have learned and then base what they are teaching on that assumed knowledge. This paper discusses the successes and problems in building such a program.

Building Concept Based Assessment Tools for Sociology Students

Moderator: Tadini Bacigalupi, *Metropolitan State College of Denver*

This roundtable is on the process, progress, and pitfalls of building relevant assessment tools for both majors and introductory students in sociology. Issues involved include but are not limited to: deciding on core concepts, and appropriate measurement of those concepts to determine if students actually “get it.”

Antonio Barreras, *University of New Mexico*

Factors That Determine Healthcare Coverage in New Mexico

Access to adequate and affordable health care is an issue receiving considerable attention by both the federal and state governments. This issue is particularly salient in New Mexico, a state that has the second highest uninsured rate in the U.S. with 21% of its population under the age of 65 uninsured. This trend has led to the Governor and state legislature to consider comprehensive healthcare reform with a particular emphasis on extending health coverage to a wider segment of the state's population. Utilizing survey data focused on health attitudes this study attempts to identify the factors that contribute to health coverage in an effort to determine who would benefit most from reform efforts in New Mexico. In addition to an initial analysis, which uses a dichotomous (covered/not-covered) dependent variable, we also explore variation across the various sources of health insurance, including private and state sponsored insurance. New Mexico offers a unique perspective on the health care reform debate because it is one of the nation's few majority -minority states. Our results can be used to assist policy makers in creating the best health care plan for New Mexicans as they consider reform efforts.

Sunny Bergh, *University of New Mexico*

States' Refusal of Abstinence-Only Education Funds

Since 1998, \$2.2 billion in public funds have been appropriated for abstinence-only education. This funding emanates primarily from three federal authorizations that are awarded sub-nationally. This study explores the reasons why by 2009, fully half of the American states have turned down Title V, the block grant funds to the states for abstinence-only education.

Rebecca Brown, *University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

Professional Perspectives on Consumer Understanding and Policy Ramifications of Personal Automobile Insurance

The purpose of this research was to ascertain professional perspectives regarding the personal automobile policy and the consumer. The structured interviews included queries about social and ethical ramifications related to the level of consumer understanding of the policy. Also included were policy recommendations and insights for conducting future research on consumers. Participants were a purposive sample and a cross section of professionals including attorneys, adjusters, insurance agents, medical professionals, arbiters, and instructors.

Victoria Carty, *Chapman University*

New Information Communication Technologies and Grassroots Mobilization: The Role of Social Movement Organizations and Virtual Communities

In much of the recent literature on contemporary social movements there is call for a re-conceptualization of the definition and understanding of political struggle given the impact of new emerging information communication technologies (ICTs), and the Internet in particular, on social movement organizing, contentious politics, and the electoral political process. This paper undertakes an analysis of MoveOn within a critical theory framework and argues that electronic social movement organizations, such as MoveOn, are in many ways broadening public opinion and the public sphere. It draws on the work of Habermas and theories of the Internet to illustrate how ICTs can revitalize communicative action in the public sphere and thus enhance participatory democracy.

Carole Campbell

California State University at Long Beach

**Retrospective Analysis of the Female HIV/AIDS Epidemic:
Lingering Issues in Risk and Prevention**

This paper examines the history of the heterosexual epidemic in the United States with particular attention to gender roles and gender power relations. Women's risk for HIV/AIDS is discussed relative to the risk behavior of heterosexual men. The paper describes how the female HIV/AIDS epidemic has been controlled by and reactive to male behavior. The effect of historical changes in the HIV/AIDS epidemic on women's risk are highlighted. Implications for HIV/AIDS prevention are drawn.

Irma Lucia Cazares Munguia

National Institute of Anthropology and History

**The Complex Contexts of Monte Alban:
The Social Anthropology of Archaeology in the Oaxaca Valley**

Perceptions that archaeologists practice their discipline through examination of a specific geographical space disassociated from the social and environmental contexts which surround it reflect a fundamental misunderstanding of the relationship of site and context. Understanding the nexus between site and context has been a fundamental principle of Mexican archaeology since its emergence in the early 20th century. This paper examines the ways in which two of the pioneers of Mexican archaeology, Ignacio Bernal and Alfonso Caso, drew on insightful understandings of Oaxaca Valley populations in the early twentieth century to guide their explorations of many centuries in the past. Although their work in the first half of the twentieth century lacked contemporary methodological and technological refinements it continues to be central to archaeological research in Oaxaca at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

H. Lyssette Chavez

University of Nevada, Reno

**Understanding Latino Support for the English-Only Movement through System
Justification Theory**

The English-only political movement, with its goal of establishing English as the only official language of the U.S., has successfully legislated for English-only policies in over half of all U.S. states. Currently, 30 U.S. states have declared English as its official language. However, there exists a strong counter-movement that has resisted English-only policies and there is research to support arguments made by opponents of English-only policies. Although support for the English-only movement has been studied by scholars in various disciplines, including language and communications, most of these studies have looked at Caucasian support for English-only policies. No study that the author is aware of has attempted to investigate support for English-only policies by Latinos and reasons why Latinos might be supportive of such policies. This paper argues that System Justification Theory (Jost & Banaji, 1994) predicts that Latino support for English-only policies is due to members of low status groups experiencing out-group favoritism as a way to legitimize existing social programs that harm disadvantaged groups. Predictions about how variables such as right-wing conservatism, belief in a just world, and social dominance orientation are related to Latino support for English-only policies are also discussed.

Michele Companion, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

Impact of Food Choices on Urban Native American Diets: Correlations to Reservation Nutritional Pathologies

American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) populations are facing a number of serious health challenges. Many of these problems have, at their root cause, lack of sufficient and consistent access to nutritious foods as a result of living in poverty. Studies have demonstrated the negative impacts reliance on subsidized food programs, community food distribution centers, and soup kitchens has on physiological pathologies such as obesity and diabetes mellitus. However, specific data on Urban Indians is lacking. To start addressing this gap, this study surveys the contents of food pantry shelves across America during the period of May - October 2008. Data demonstrates the similarities and constraints between reservation and urban Indian populations.

Manola Corrent, University of Oklahoma

Facing favela's stigma: the work of A'o Comunit'ria do Brasil in Rio de Janeiro's shantytown

For my Master's thesis, I spent two months as a participant observer in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with the local non-governmental organization A'o Comunit'ria do Brasil. I studied how this NGO is attempting to fight social inequality and exclusion in favelas (shantytowns) through different kinds of programs and activities. In this presentation, I critically focus on the philosophy that underlies the elaboration of the NGO's projects. They are inspired by the Afro-Brazilian cultural heritage and shantytowns' history, architecture, and everyday life. The intent is to reappraise a group of people usually suffering of stigma because of its socio-economic situation. This strategy proposes both strengthening the self-esteem within that excluded group, and offering a positive image of favelas' inhabitants to the public at large. Specifically, the NGO's implementation of this approach spans from educational and entertaining activities to the coordination of the production and commercialization of items of clothing and bijouterie. In this process the recipients play an active role, and start being included in the social fabric. In my paper, I will expose both the promising aspects and the problematic features of this approach.

Scott Denton, *University of Arizona*

Risk Analysis in Cosmopolitanism World Society

In recent theorizing about the emergence of transboundary global risks—i.e., risks generated by human activity and having potential impacts far from their sites of generation, e.g., nuclear disasters and global warming—sociologists Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens suggest that public awareness of such risks is a replacement for diminishing social commonalities like belief in national identities, class, or notions of progress. Beck characterizes this phenomenon as “risk-cosmopolitanism” and considers it an important feature of the increasingly cosmopolitan nature of world society. On the other hand, the field of risk analysis has historically employed cost-benefit models designed to determine how much of a particular environmental threat is acceptable relative to an expected level of corporate profit. While the efficacy of such risk assessment approaches for localized problems is a matter of debate, it is even less clear that they can address the economic and ethical implications of global transboundary risks. I examine this lack of fit between an emerging global cosmopolitanism, conventional tools of risk assessment that inform policy, and explore newer approaches—such as the precautionary principle—in recent international meetings such as the climate conference in Oznan, Poland.

Lynda Dickson, *University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

Voluntary and Involuntary Childlessness Among African American Women

It appears that there are two categories of childless women in 21st Century America: the highly educated/earning and the uneducated/ low earning. The purpose of this paper is to examine the intersections between class and fertility among black and white single women, and to discuss the implications of these racial differences.

Thomas E. Drabek, *University of Denver*

Bridge Building within Emergency Management Communities: Successes, Pitfalls, and Future Challenges

Despite increased nurturing efforts, emergency management continues to reflect excessive fragmentation. Individuals remain locked within differing sub-cultural groups, e.g., researchers vs. practitioners and homeland security vs. emergency management orientations. Too often they ask: "Why don't you listen to me?" Important lessons can be learned from past bridge building efforts. The successes and failures of six specific efforts are summarized. Then three of the most significant future challenges confronting emergency management within the U.S.A. are identified. Wisdom from the past must be applied to these challenges.

Richard Dukes, *University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

Seeing Red: Color of the Grading Pen and Student Reactions to the Grading Process

One-hundred twenty undergraduates read one of four vignettes that depicted an essay for introductory sociology on social stratification as well as teacher comments and grade. Strength of the essay and color of the grading pen were manipulated in a 2 x 2 factorial design. Results showed main effects and statistical interaction on student judgments of the process of evaluation and presumed characteristics of the teacher and teaching atmosphere. Results show that teachers should not use a red grading pen.

Aileen Duldulao, *University of Washington*

Impact of Recent Immigration on Psychological Distress and Helpseeking Among Filipino Americans

According to mental health research on Asians, results vary on the association of psychological distress and socio-demographic factors. Yet evidence exists that immigration status also impacts psychological distress among Asians. One study found that utilization of health services for psychological distress was lower among Asian immigrants than US-born Asians. Another study found that a combination of factors including immigration status explained elevated psychological distress. Further research on specific Asian groups is needed to determine the association between psychological distress and social/cultural factors. Our study examined whether recent Filipino immigrants (in US 5 years or less) experience greater psychological distress than other Filipino immigrants and US-born Filipinos, and whether levels of psychological distress impacts their help-seeking behavior. Preliminary results from an OLS regression suggest that US-born Filipinos and immigrants who have been in the US for 11 years or more had lower levels of psychological distress than recent immigrants. Yet results from a logistic regression showed that US-born Filipinos and immigrants in the US 21 years or more were over twice as likely to seek help than recent immigrants, controlling for psychological distress. Results from this study will be instrumental in designing mental health interventions for Filipinos and other Asian groups.

Julie Biando Edwards
University of Montana

Stories and Histories: The Social Semiotics of Public Monuments in Casper, Wyoming

In the American West, where histories are relatively shallow and where communities are at once forming their own identities and echoing popular mythologies, public monuments both reflect and shape the cities that build and dedicate them. While many public monuments are designed to commemorate the history of a place and a people, in the West - where history so easily meets mythology - monuments representing the past can become over-idealized, depicting not so much fact as fancy. At the same time, there are those monuments that attempt to speak to the current lifestyles and economic realities of life in the West, though these too drift into ideology, perhaps unavoidably. "Man Made Energy" and "CY Right of Way", public sculptures in Casper, Wyoming, are two such examples of the ways in which public art perpetuates the myths of the American West. As much as communities wish to embrace the historical and contemporary realities of these monuments, public art in the West should be treated as both story and history. Communities that choose to uphold the myth at the expense of their history miss opportunities for authentic public debate about their past, present and future.

Benjamin Edwards
University of New Mexico

The Immune System as a Paradigm for Social Theory: A Return to Biology

Biology has often given the social sciences fertile ground from which to draw novel ideas. This has manifested itself abstractly in the form of metaphor (society as organism and social Darwinism), or more concretely in the world of sociobiology, where biological reactions affect social behavior. Recent work has developed a clearer picture of the complex workings of the human immune system, and while some links have been made between immunology and its effects on social actions, abstract concepts in the field of immunology may provide the social sciences new theoretical ideas. In this paper we outline the natural human immune system and how it operates to protect the human body; then through a series of analogies and examples, we can see that similar mechanisms exist in the social world, highlighting basic sociological concepts at both macro and micro levels. These analogies are bolstered by the work of evolutionary biologists and social scientists indicating that some social reactions may in fact be an extension of biological immunity. Finally, we will probe how future research can better explore these concepts.

Val Episcopo
St. Edward's University

Chronic Strains Cause Weight Change, But Not Equally

The 'obesity epidemic' has shown that the majority of people in the U.S. are gaining weight. In "Food Fight" (2004), Kelly Brownell and Katherine Horgen demonstrated that the environment holds the explanation. This presentation looks at the social environment and its relationship to weight gain and weight loss. Chronic social strains (like having trouble paying bills, occupation related stressors, and marital strains) are looked at in relation to weight gain and weight loss. Then, social variables are shown to account for this weight change. Interestingly, those who are older and those with the lowest income are shown to be gaining weight when they consume fruits and vegetables. Logistic regressions are used on the longitudinal "Aging, Status, and Sense of Control" data collected by John Mirowsky and Catherine Ross in 1995, 1998, and 2001 to reach these conclusions.

Matias Fontenla
University of New Mexico

Do Vulnerable Populations Enjoy Improved Health During Periods of Economic Growth?

There are a number of studies that suggest that periods of economic growth are associated with higher mortality rates. The finding that mortality rates tend to increase during periods of economic growth has been confirmed in studies of Mexico (Gonzalez and Quast, 2008), Germany (Neumayer, 2004), Spain (Tapia Granados, 2005b), and for a selected group of developed countries within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Gerdtham and Ruhm, 2006). These results are typically explained as being driven by changes in behavior due to additional income. For instance, increases in income may lead to higher incidence of liver disease due to increased consumption of alcohol, or increases in the number of auto fatalities may result from more car purchases. Yet, these studies are typically based on relatively rich countries and use aggregated, state-level data. As such, the findings may mask the experience of vulnerable populations within these countries. This paper attempts to fill this gap in the literature. Specifically, we investigate whether US mortality rates by race are associated with changes in economics conditions. Further, our study is based on county-level data, which allows for a granular analysis that may shed light on whether the relationship between mortality and economic growth varies by socio-economic status.

Marcelline Fusilier, *Northwestern State University of Louisiana*

Power, Energy, and Organization: Interdisciplinary Insights

This presentation seeks to explore the connection between energy and power. The key to this connection is the concept of organization, which refers to the systemic arrangement of interdependent parts and processes. The general contention of the organizational sciences is that deliberate arrangement of the energetic inputs of individuals and resources is necessary to achieve complex goals. A purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate that similar relationships between energy, power, and organizational processes exist across the human sciences. Power manifests itself in vital, emotional, cognitive and social forms. In every instance of power, organization is at the core of how energy is utilized. What makes one individual or group more powerful than another, given the same amount of available energy, is the effectiveness of organizational processes. The presentation further seeks to contribute to the effort to construct a meta-theory for the social sciences. The meta-theory construction process requires identification of links across different social science disciplines. In the present case, the linking concepts explored are power, energy, and organization. Focus on conceptual commonalities builds toward a perspective that can effectively transcend disciplinary boundaries to achieve an interdisciplinary approach to understanding human behavior.

Dante Garcia Rios, *National Institute of Anthropology and History*

Social Challenges in Practicing Archaeology: Case Studies from the Oaxaca Valley, Mexico

On December 11, 1987, UNESCO declared Monte Alban a World Heritage Site, and in doing so altered the fundamental paradigm structuring the relations of different actors to the archaeological zone. Henceforth the protection of cultural heritage would be a dominant value. In 1993 UNESCO protection was reinforced by a Mexican presidential decree designating a 2078-hectare block as a federal archaeological zone. As of 1997 the Monte Alban Archaeological Zone put into service Mexico's first archaeological management plan. Ironically efforts to protect the archeological zone as a carrier of cultural heritage prompted greater assertiveness on the part of communities as they sought to assure their interests also receive attention. Today few heritage protection steps may be taken without explicit consideration of their implications for community-based concerns. This paper explores the ways in which a nominally-straightforward boundary-setting and management exercise

becomes the catalyst for defining contested domains. In effect the UNESCO designation, the 1993 decree, and the 1997 management plan were all intended to facilitate heritage protection, but in practice have contributed to a continuing dynamic of recurring tensions.

Leslie D. Gonzales, *University of Texas at El Paso*

University in Transition – Faculty Perspectives

This is a qualitative analysis of organizational change at Sun University,[1] a regional, institution with a solid teaching and service mission. Recently, Sun embarked on a new mission: Tier One status. Of particular concern are the implications that this organizational shift has for non-tenured, tenure-track faculty. Therefore, I sought to understand how tenure-track faculty members make sense of their role during this transition. Connected to this primary focus, I attempt to understand, if and how the shift impacts Sun's regional service mission. To explore these concerns, I interviewed nine tenure-track faculty and six university administrators and analyzed university artifacts, such as tenure guide lines. Through the lens of new institutionalism and theories of agency, it is evident that Sun's organizational shift is fraught with confusion, tension, and some resistance. Faculty members must navigate through layers of organizational messaging to make sense of their role. Often, interpretations, which are grounded in unique experiences and values, do not neatly align with Sun's new mission. Faculty contestation, however, occurs within institutionalized boundaries shaped by coercive structures, such as the tenure process. This work is important as it uncovers hidden pockets of power within an organization and enhances new institutionalism's limited conception of agency.

Thomas Halverson

University of Washington

Equality, Equity, and the Margin of Perceived Competitive Advantage

There is a dynamic, flexible threshold of acceptance and/or support on the part of those who have historically held a 'competitive advantage' within a society to allow those who have not held the same advantage to temporarily receive an unequal distribution of access/resources to 'catch up'. This acceptance and support usually lasts up until a point at which the historically advantaged (the haves) perceive their ability to maintain and perpetuate a margin of increased access to, and control of, information/resources (their 'advantage') is threatened. In other words, equity, or the 'unequal' distribution of information/resources is supported by 'the haves', until that differential distribution starts to result in the 'have nots' gaining 'equal' access to information, resources, and/or opportunities. In this paper I examine this phenomenon that I've called 'the margin of perceived competitive advantage' and explore how it has influenced a school district's attempt to forward an equity agenda, and maintain support for the differential allocation of resources to it's struggling schools.

Michael L. Hirsch & Dawn Shannon

Huston-Tillotson University

Reaching for the Stars: Russian Cosmonauts' Lives and Space Experience

This paper explores the life and experience of Russian Cosmonauts. Using a longitudinal role framework, the paper traces out the career path of the cosmonauts. The paper includes reflections on how space travels has influenced the way in which the cosmonauts understand life on Earth. It also shares some of the unexpected challenges that emerge while living in tight quarters with others in space.

Abeer Ibrahim

University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

Women and Politics in Islam

The controversy in Muslim countries surrounding the topic of women and politics has never ended. While Muslims in some countries consider the political participation of women a taboo, some others allow them a minimal amount of participation. Yet even with this partial allotment of political access, women are not capitalizing on the possibility to engage in the political process. The formal reports by the United Nations from 1995 indicate that the lowest rates of political participation are in the Arab States where women's participation is at an extremely low 3.3 percent.¹ The scant participation of women in these countries is an obvious result of the consequences of the erroneous concepts of veiling and isolation that are imposed on women. The history in this research explains why women have had such a difficult time understanding their position in politics, and how they continue to fail in their attempts to exercise their political rights. In Egypt, in particular, women have long had the right to participate in politics, however, the struggle for subsistence and basic survival, especially under colonial rule, forced the need for political action into the background.

Emira Ibrahimasic, *University of New Mexico*

Small Faith-based Networks among Muslim Women

This paper is based on an ethnographic study focused on women's religious belief and practice in post-war Bosnia. The overall project reveals several trends associated with increased presence of religion in both private and public lives. In this paper I examine one of these trends, that of small faith-based networks, and the ways in which they shape identities of Muslim women. An examination of small faith-based networks illuminates the changing position of women within Bosnia's society. In this paper I challenge the cliché that views Muslim women as victims of patriarchal ideology. I argue the small faith-based networks are a response to the growing vilification of Islam. In addition, I show that the emergence of solidarity among Muslim women and the formation of small faith-based networks is a direct response to the current state of the Bosnian state as well as long-standing gender divisions. Moreover, as my research reveals, the patriarchal limits to women's public activities have been challenged by the creation of small faith-based groups. Finally, I argue that these networks allow religious women to claim their place in the public sphere and re-define the image of a Muslim woman as empowered, educated, and self-aware.

German M. Izon, *University of New Mexico*

Public Support for Expanding Health Care Coverage in New Mexico

In light of the current health care coverage crisis affecting the state of New Mexico, this paper examines how much New Mexicans would be willing to pay annually to cover the unmet needs for basic health care in New Mexico. Does the willingness to pay differ if only the expansion of primary care coverage is considered instead of basic health care (includes primary care services)? Does willingness to pay vary across race? These questions are empirically explored by using data from a unique statewide telephone survey conducted in 2007. The contingent valuation method is applied to estimate the annual household willingness-to-pay (WTP) for expanding health care coverage. While controlling for valuation response uncertainty to mitigate upward hypothetical bias, the WTP modeling includes a scoping analysis between WTP for basic health care services and WTP for primary care services. Results indicate that the WTP confidence intervals for these services are largely overlapping, suggesting that individuals do not distinguish between basic health care and primary care services.

Michelle Johnston, *University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

The Revolving Door of Recidivism: Characteristics of Female Drug Offenders, Substance Abuse Patterns, and Need for Treatment

This meta-analysis evaluates treatment effects for female drug-offenders and recidivism by treatment type. Studies for recidivism after completing treatment programs were included. Two interventions reported positive effect sizes and four reported marginally positive to insignificant effect sizes. Preliminary findings suggest inclusion of all treatment types produce largest effect sizes among interventions due to the number of participants and success of treatment programs reducing recidivism, thus supporting the original hypothesis.

Carol Key, *Tarleton State University*

Rethinking Dichotomous Distinctions

The transformation in the social meaning of gender is linked to the expansion and contraction of the capitalist system and is instrumental in the changes of gender formation and relationships. Over time changes, have occurred in gender relationships. The changes include global positioning and plasticity in the gender ordered pair. Clearly, gender relations are not static but exhibit different forms coincident with the complexity of societal organization. Bourdieu's examination of the internalization of the external structure, also includes an agent's position as a major facilitator of the reproduction of social relationships. This paper will attempt to add gender capital as a position operating in social space.

Jerome R. Koch, *Texas Tech University*

Body Art and Sexual Activity Among American College Students

This paper examines the relationship between survey respondents' sexual behavior (age of onset for sexual intercourse and overall number of sex partners) and respondents' number of tattoos and body piercings. Data were gathered from separate samples of college students at four American universities; a total of 1753 respondents comprise the study. Theories of deviance, body image, and sensation-seeking/risk taking are used to explain the higher incidence and earlier onset of sexual activity among those with tattoos and piercings

Nancy Lopez, *University of New Mexico*

A Description of the Institute for the Study of "Race" and Social Justice

How can we establish empirical, theoretical and methodological clarity about "race"? This presentation will focus on cutting-edge thinking from multiple disciplines and diverse empirical traditions to explore the concept of race. Despite the fact that "race" is socially constructed, it is nonetheless a robust social reality and social status that affects individual life chances, communities, organizations and institutions. In short, despite the fact that "race" is neither rooted in biology (or genetics) or fixed in time and space, racial inequality persists and often remains at the root of socio-economic inequality, health disparities, and other measurements of social stratification in the U.S. We seek via the Institute to develop ways of measuring "race," racialization, and racial status empirically so that we can better understand why this is the case and develop strategies for ameliorating race-based inequality. The Institute, to be housed within UNM's Robert Wood Johnson Center for Health Policy, will convene scholars in diverse fields spanning the social sciences and health sciences. Institute scholars will collaborate with policymakers at tribal, state, county and local levels to share empirical expertise and generally promote social justice in varied social spheres such as education, criminal justice and law, and health and community viability.

Irma Mathis, National Institute of Anthropology and History

From "Our Associates Make the Difference" to "Save More, Live Better": Labor Marginalization and Worker Response at Wal-Mart

This paper addresses the radically altered nature of employment within the nation's largest retailer as a function of a series of recent management-imposed organizational changes. Wal-Mart leadership has increasingly sought to rationalize store operations through such measures as minimizing local management discretionary authority, streamlining operations by eliminating services and departments, enhancing labor flexibility by creating a multi-tiered workforce, and introducing labor-saving technology wherever feasible. Such changes are remarkable not because they have occurred there, indeed, they are widespread throughout the industry, but because they collectively contradicted the long-standing company culture which deemed the store associate as integral to Wal-Mart's success. This paper examines employee-relevant policies and practices that were significant to that culture, specific recent organizational changes implemented to enhance efficiency and profitability, and how such makeover efforts have served to undermine the role and significance of associates. In doing so, the paper gives special attention to detailing the perceptions and reactions of those workers who have personally experienced the demise of the traditional Wal-Mart employment environment.

Sophie Nathenson, University of Utah

Complementary and Alternative Medicine: Correlates with Preventive Health Behaviors

In recent years there has been a marked increase in use of complementary and alternative therapies both in the United States and elsewhere (Eisenberg, et.al. 1993). Although at present there is a wealth of literature regarding possible motivating factors and socio-demographic traits that predispose certain individuals to try, use, or rely on CAM therapies, there is little research exploring significant behavioral characteristics of CAM users. The focus of this research paper is to answer the question, is utilization of CAM therapies correlated with increased likelihood of preventive health behaviors? Data will be used from the 2002 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), which included a supplement on use of Alternative and Complementary Medicine. The independent variable is CAM use, and dependent variables include exercise habits, smoking, and alcohol use. OLS regression will be used for the interval-ratio exercise variables. Additional dichotomous dummy variables will be created for participation in moderate and vigorous activity at least once per week, and will be run in Logistical regressions. This paper will contribute to the small but growing body of literature surrounding the increase in CAM use and its implications on preventive health in America.

Gesemia Nelson, Metropolitan State College of Denver

Smoothing Out the Rough Spots – How Non-Income Resources and Instability Relate to Material Hardship

This paper will use material hardship as a means for understanding inequality. Material hardship is an inadequate consumption of goods or services that the public deems minimally necessary for decent human functioning. Conventional wisdom tells us that income is the best way to predict material hardship. The data do suggest that people with higher incomes experiences less material hardship. However, there are other factors that can increase or decrease hardship. This paper explores those other factors. Data from the 1998 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) are used in the analysis. The survey contains a range of material hardship measures that make it ideal for this study. The paper will explore two different factors in relation to material hardship: non-income resources and instability. I hypothesize that net of income households with more non-income resources will experience less hardship while households with more instability will experience more hardship.

David Palumbo

University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

A Brief Examination of Ascendant Suicide from Conflict and Structuration Perspectives

Suicide bombers, first and foremost, are people, and as such are subject to the social structures that influence their cognition, and subsequently their behaviors. Suicide of this nature is also not without parallels in western cultures. Individuals, whether strapping bombs on themselves to gain attention for otherwise untenable circumstances, or throwing themselves upon one to save their squad-mates, do so with specific knowledges of the world they inhabit, and how that world sees them. The following paper will examine both the internal and external sociological machinations that may occur which enable an individual of any culture to forfeit their lives for some larger purpose. Serving as the basis of this examination both conflict and structuration theories will be utilized to deconstruct the social milieu therein. The end intent is that Western observers have available an alternative viewpoint of an oftentimes confusing, seemingly foreign, and therefore misunderstood phenomena.

Vijayan K Pillai, *University of Texas – Arlington*

Reproductive Health and Millennium Development Goals in Developing Countries

Since the 1994 United Nation's International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the focus of social policies has shifted from the demographic goal of reducing population size to a broader agenda of promoting women's reproductive health through the enhancement of women's reproductive rights and gender equality. The shift was made possible mainly by international women's movements, and the catastrophic impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic in developing countries. Current social science research on reproductive health is mostly descriptive and focuses on behavioral correlates among individuals. Empirical research on the relationship between women's reproductive health and social structural variables is lacking. This paper proposes a model of women's reproductive health in the context of economic, social and democratic development. The data were obtained from 129 developing countries as defined by the World Bank. The results of the study are linked to the Millennium development goals. I assess the implications of my study for the Millennium development goals.

James J. Ponzetti, Jr, *University of British Columbia*

Sexism or Professional Elitism? The Historical Influence on the Discipline of Home Economics in British Columbia

Home economics as an academic discipline was a vital part of the Progressive movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In contrast to other social sciences, this discipline was centrally defined by women, who, in shaping the field, responded to a constellation of forces both within the university and in the broader culture. This presentation illuminates the process by which home economics, along with other disciplines dominated by women experienced lower status, power and prestige within the "ivy towers" of academia. Further, this paper articulates how these departments are prone to determination in times of structural reorganization. Using the University of British Columbia as a case study, it becomes evident that gender is a relevant, indeed critical variable, to consider when analyzing administrative behavior within higher education. The early pioneers who led the movement carved a niche for female authority in the university. These women dramatically expanded the domain of social science, diversifying its research questions, investigative practices, and application to political commitments. They were motivated by the ideology of improving women's lives and, acknowledged and analyzed questions of gender, power dynamics and class. In many ways, the home economics movement prefigured the women's studies movement of the 1970s.

Ricardo Higelin Ponce de Leon, *National Institute of Anthropology and History*

**Who Speaks for the Dead? Prehispanic Burials and Contemporary Voices
in the Oaxaca Valley**

For many archaeologists tombs and funerary offerings are among the most prized finds because they often contain valued information about sacred beliefs, everyday cultural practices, artistic skills, and even diet of individuals who died centuries ago. While ethical practice requires human remains to be treated respectfully in a scientific sense remains and objects form a common material heritage to be analyzed and understood. Despite the prospect of a dazzling or newsworthy find some archaeologists would prefer to find trash pits or house foundations. Why? In the Oaxaca Valley the most attractive sites for human habitation were identified early and many active communities have continuous habitation since 1000 BC, if not earlier. In turn this means the contemporary population is accustomed to live in proximity to burials, tombs, and remains. While there is no veneration or worshiping of ancestors there is a widely-articulated notion that those who lived “before” are to be treated with respect and dignity. This paper seeks to guide our understanding of the complex path, which must be followed to facilitate archaeological practice before, during, and after fieldwork in Oaxaca if archaeologists are to avoid complicated and painful conflicts in local communities.

Daniel Poole, *University of Utah*

The War on Terror: New Challenges for the 21st Century

“The war on terror” as coined by influential political leaders has created many challenges and conflicts for the United States, it’s allies, and the entire world as a whole. The 'enemy' is not a traditional state, government, or single organization. Instead several rogue groups have been able to challenge and engage the most powerful and influential country on the globe. I am interested in exploring the ideologies as well as methodologies associated with this new kind of war. I am also interested in exploring the various consequences that this new era of global conflict has on the world.

Tina A. Quartaroli, *Future Age Consulting Inc*

**From Bad to Worse: The Implications of the Global Financial Crisis at the Intersections of
Gender, Poverty, and Aging**

Many studies have discussed the gendered nature of poverty and aging in the U.S. and on a global scale. The recent meltdown in the global financial markets will have a major impact on older adults across the world, and on women in particular, for years to come. This paper will look at trends already emerging as a direct result of the current credit crisis and discuss future implications to older women as the economic domino effect of a sliding globalized economy continues to play out in an era of unprecedented growth in older populations worldwide.

Nekehia Quashie, *University of Utah*

**The Psychosocial Adjustment and Mental Health of Caribbean International Students at a
Historically Black College & University: An examination of Individual, Socio-cultural and
Institutional Factors**

This mixed method study examined the relative influence that individual, socio-cultural, and institutional factors have on the psychological adjustment and mental health status of Caribbean International students attending an HBCU. A total of 73 students were surveyed and focus group discussions were conducted with 13 students.

Individual factors centered on transnational identity formation, academic self-concept and racial identity. The socio-cultural factors assessed included the level of perceived social support and mentoring. Institutional factors focused on the level of satisfaction with services provided by the institution. Mental health status was determined by the students' degrees of life satisfaction, self-esteem, depression and suicide ideation. It was found that students who adopt a transnational identity are more likely to experience depressive symptomatology but also report high levels of life satisfaction. Academic self-concept was significantly correlated with self-esteem and life-satisfaction. The socio-cultural factors of perceived social support and mentoring were shown to have some significant bearing on student's retention. Academic self-concept showed a significant correlation with retention. Institutional satisfaction did not show any significant relationship with mental health status. Implications for future research are discussed.

James Rice

New Mexico State University

Debt Dependency and the Built Urban Environment: Examining the Growth of Urban Slums in the Less Developed Countries, 1990-2005

The growth of urban slums in the developing countries is a notable trend of the past several decades. Such growth is a material expression of the urbanization of poverty amidst insufficient, and often declining, provisioning of public services and creation of formal sector employment opportunities. A growing body of literature argues the external debt burden and Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) imposed by supra-national lenders are central to the growth of the substandard urban living conditions embodied in slum residence. The impact of external debt and SAPs on the growth of urban slums, however, remains an untested empirical question. The intent of the present study is to evaluate the impact of each on the change in the proportion of the total population living in urban slum conditions in the developing countries from 1990-2005, utilizing ordinary least squares regression. We draw from the political economy of the world-system theoretical perspective to empirically examine the assertion that "dependent" urbanization is a factor in the change in urban slum conditions over time. We also draw from alternative theoretical perspectives prominent in the macro-comparative, quantitative research literature to examine additional factors shaping urban slum prevalence.

Julie Steinkopf Rice

New Mexico State University

Theorizing Alternative Economies: Applying Poststructuralism to Fair Trade

Economic alternatives to free-market capitalism are abundant, as evidenced by the growing solidarity economy movement, the success of fair trade, and various community-based economic activities. The subject of alternative economies remains undertheorized and empirically under-examined. This is likely because of the hegemonic status of "capitalism" within studies of the political economy, which obscures alternatives to capitalism. This paper seeks to contribute to the theoretical development of alternative economies by arguing that poststructuralism provides a useful theoretical framework for understanding economic alternatives to free-market capitalism. I apply poststructural theory, with emphasis upon the work of Deleuze, Deleuze and Guattari, and Laclau and Mouffe, to the structures of fair trade. Applying poststructuralism to fair trade allows me to demonstrate how alternative economies occur within the structures of free-market capitalism in a manner that recognizes agency and difference. I conclude by identifying future directions for poststructuralist studies of alternative economies.

James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno

Monitoring and Surveillance of Religious Groups in America

This paper will briefly examine the many ways that governments at various levels in the United States monitor and engage in surveillance of religious movements and groups. What we discuss may surprise some readers, but confirm with others the growing pervasiveness of governments into the religious life of American citizens. It also may come as a surprise that some of the monitoring and surveillance that takes place is a direct result of religious groups getting more involved in society. As religions expand the public space they occupy in American society, that society's political leaders and governmental bureaucrats may assume that they have a right and even a responsibility to know what the religious entities are doing, especially if they are involved in receiving public funds, or performing functions usually performed by the government. Our analysis begins with some results of a major survey concerning the willingness of citizens and opinion leaders to engage in surveillance of unpopular religious movements ("cults"). Following that discussion we will attempt to establish an international context, with a few comments about the prevalence of surveillance and monitoring by governments in other countries, including other western democracies. Then a plethora of surveillance and monitoring activities by religious groups and movements within the United States in recent decades will be described.

Janice Russell, University of Nevada, Reno

A Gendered Perspective on New Social Movements' Characteristics

Research on new social movements (NSM) has been prolific. However, some researchers believe that the majority of research on NSMs ignores the gendered nature of the movements and their members (Einwohner, Hollander, & Olson, 2000; Taylor, 1999). Since the mid to late 1990s research regarding gender in social movements has increased, unfortunately the majority of this research has focused on women's experience with social movements that tend to be feminine in nature such as the Women's Movement and the Animal Rights Movement. While this new research takes into account the gendered nature of the movements, it still focuses on the sex of the members rather than their individual gender identity. In order to determine differential interest in movements, it is proposed that both the gendered nature of the movement and the gender identity of the members be examined. Understanding the interaction of the movements and their members from a gendered perspective will allow further understanding of why individuals may be drawn to specific movements and not others.

Martha L. Shwayder, Metropolitan State College of Denver

Occupational Satisfaction: A Longitudinal Study of Funeral Directors

All cultures have institutionalized methods for handling the dead. Being a modern industrialized society, the United States has developed specialized institutions and personnel to serve this function. For over 100 years, this responsibility has increasingly fallen on funeral directors and embalmers in funeral homes. Additionally, there has been increasing corporatization of funeral homes with the purchase of small family homes by large corporations. This reflects the increasing bureaucratization that has occurred throughout the society. The purpose of this study is to compare the changes that have taken place over the last decade as they relate to job satisfaction in this field.

Chelsea Schelly, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Bioterritorial 'power': the US electric grid as a technology of government

The electricity grid system in the United States, which has become identified with three largely independent electric grids (eastern, western, and Texas), has a history that is in part constitutive of the consolidation, if not

the outright emergence, of a US-specific regime of government. While many scholars use a technical-rational logic to explain the three-grid system, we recognize that such developments were accomplishments in the technopolitical sense, i.e., they were won in a field of contestation and resistance. As such, once the history of the three-grid system is unpacked (how, when, why, for what purposes, against what voices, and to what ends), a clearer image emerges of the place of electricity as a technology of government in the United States. By a technology of government we mean the technical and institutional apparatuses that construct and articulate together categories of population and territory. These constructions and articulations, we argue, unfold through relations of power and become at once ethical and political practices. The expansion of electricity throughout the United States had a governmental effect, focused on the enrollment of categories of people and territories in frameworks of government.

Victoria A. Springer
University of Nevada, Reno

Social Action in Response to Terrorism: Understanding Xenophobic Violence from a Value-Added Perspective

For most of the past decade, American citizens have lived in a country that is waging a social "War on Terror". This phrase was first used by President Bush during a joint session of congress on September 20, 2001 (Reynolds, 2007) and ushered in an era in which wars were no longer physical, militaristic confrontations on foreign soil, but were instead waged on a daily basis by ordinary people in the wake of extraordinary events. This paper explores the waves of xenophobic violence following terrorist attacks in the United States from a value-added perspective. This work explores the applicability of Smelser's (1962) theory of collective behavior to these incidences of post-attack violence, collectively characterizing these events as a hostile outburst. The history of post-terrorism violence in the U.S. is detailed in this paper, including a review of the first World Trade Center attack (1993), and the Oklahoma City bombing (1995). This paper places special focus on the immediate American response to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. This paper culminates with a discussion of future research directions and the benefits that may result from conceptualizing post-terrorism xenophobic violence as a hostile outburst in terms of preventing unnecessary bloodshed in the wake of terrorist activity.

Judith Stevenson
California State University, Long Beach

"This thing, it is not finished." The Transformation of South African Political Identity

Like many other developing countries, South Africa's "transition to democracy" has centered on capitalist notions of development, privatization, accumulation and movement of commodities as fundamental components of their new democracy's "success." That, combined with the power of global media and marketing, has invited South Africa's new citizens to focus on the commodity as representative of their freedom, and has lured them away from the heart of a socialist ideology, which was the promise of the anti-apartheid struggle. People's human rights and ideologies of freedom have become subordinated to the objects that appear, within the context of the "new" South Africa, to carry the power of liberation. This paper describes the shift in political ideology in a Black South African township and argues that sites of resistance are sometimes difficult to distinguish from adaptations to a larger scene, in this case a highly charged, politicized set of social relations embedded within contested ideological structures. In a context that is laden with frustration and disappointment around the perception of a failed political struggle, the sociopolitical positions are in direct response to the way in which people make sense of their current lived, material conditions.

Moderator: Sarah Swedberg, Mesa State College

Teaching to the Top or Teaching to the Bottom? A Roundtable Session

Teaching general education courses on the college level presents numerous difficulties that include the fact that our students come into the classroom with a wide range of abilities concerning their reading, writing and analytical skills, as well as the fact that the lecture format itself cannot always be adopted as a useful and effective teaching tool. Faced with the dilemma of reaching across the board and providing the best possible college education to our students, we are faced with a number of important questions. How do we, as professors, respond to this wide range of abilities and interest? To whom do we teach? What is our role in 21st century college education? What is the students' role and their responsibility as a party to the learning process? This roundtable will engage the issues inherent in teaching the general education course. It will function as a workshop in which the participants -- both panel and audience members -- will examine our approaches in the survey classroom.

Morgen Thomas, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

Nonmainstream Body Modification & Agented Deviance

To determine whether body modifiers engage in active versus passive forms of deviance, I examined 75 questionnaires completed by nonmainstream body modifiers aged 18 to 47. Respondents ranged in age, but none were younger than the age of 18. I hypothesized that most body modifiers engage in passive deviance as a form of self-expression rather than active deviance as a deliberate act of social resistance. A qualitative content analysis using an inductive approach was conducted with two key variables in mind: (1) nonmainstream body modification and (2) active versus passive deviance. A symbolic interactionist lens was utilized as well as various contemporary theories of the body. The research sample was representative of the broader body modifying population, as the modifying population is relatively small. Particular attention was given to content regarding active and passive deviance. Overall content analysis focused on common themes as well as references to the motivation behind body modifying behaviors. Themes of identity, pleasure, body adornment and ownership, and psychopathology were analyzed. Specific references were numerically coded and each response cumulatively counted to learn the primary motivating factors behind nonmainstream body modification. The hypothesis was confirmed, with minor gender differences.

María B. Vélez, University of New Mexico

The Long-term Consequences of Bank Disinvestment on Neighborhood Crime: An Analysis of Albuquerque Neighborhoods (1990-2006)

Substantial evidence shows that minorities and their neighborhoods receive fewer loans and less loan dollars than whites, even after adjusting for important economic controls. We explore the consequences of this form of racial inequality on property and violent crime rates across Albuquerque neighborhoods. To do so, we utilize a combination of census, police and home mortgage disclosure data across Albuquerque neighborhoods from 1990 - 2006. Our work helps to further document and uncover the sources of neighborhood-level inequality. With this kind of knowledge policy makers can continue to push for legislative actions that provide greater monitoring of bank practices and more stringent enforcement of existing anti-discrimination laws. More generally our work situates neighborhood trajectories of decline or prosperity in the context of decisions by political and economic actors rather than on the individual level attributes of residents.

Robert Valdez, *University of New Mexico*

Understanding Urban Indian Health Care Needs in Bernalillo County

American Indians and Alaska Natives living in urban areas share similar health problems as those living on reservations, however their health problems are worsened in terms of mental and physical hardship because many lack family and traditional cultural environments. For example, AIAN urban Indian youth are at increased risk for suicide, substance abuse, gang activity, teen pregnancy, and abuse and neglect. Additionally, a recent report by the Urban Indian Institute, demonstrated substantial health disparities when compared to the general population. The Bernalillo County Off-Reservation Native American Health Commission was established to address this problem by creating an off-reservation Native American health care plan. Currently the commission's primary goal is to create a demographic profile and identify health care utilization patterns for AIAN living in Bernalillo County.

Saron Wersom, *Western Washington University*

A Re-analysis of whether Religion is a Health Resource for the Poor

Using data from the 2004 General Social Survey, this paper will attempt to examine if the poor view religion as a health resource. This paper will use Jerome R. Koch's work, "Is religion a health resource for the poor?" as the base for comparison. By re-examining Koch's paper, an attempt to create new variables that better capture who the "poor" are will be made. In addition, this paper will re-analyze the data using linear instead of logistic regression and compare the findings to that of Koch's.

URBAN STUDIES

Thomas Sammons

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Brooke Davis

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Civility in Design: Cultivating Social Responsibility in the Design Studio – A Case Study

Design education faces a difficult task: balancing the needs of industry with cultivating a student's design philosophy. Each year, a multitude of ID professionals weigh in with their opinion of the latest skill sets that should be taught. Each design institution must pick and choose which innovations and skills they can afford to include into the core of their Industrial Design programs. In many cases the design philosophy is lost into meeting the demands of technical proficiencies.

At the core of design is an innovative calling to utilize design to make life better. However, the interpretation of this has grown loose with mass consumerism rising over the last three decades. All too often this revelation is lost to a profit. When the emphasis becomes quantity over quality for profit, the economy becomes artificially inflated by the very designs created to make life better. While this model is good for immediate sales, this pragmatic approach has landed consumerism in peril and increased influx in the landfills globally. A new generation has called for an innovative answer: one that speaks of social responsibility.

This proposal will look at a case study of the civility in design project and how it cultivates a sense of social responsibility. The project acts as a discussion incubator for addressing ethical business decision making, situational design strategies, and the effects of design on humanity.

Jean Edwards and Geoff Gjertson

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

The Maison de Verre: An Early Modern Urbanist Project

The authors intend to examine Pierre Chareau's Maison de Verre in Paris as a case study in early Modern urbanism. We will compare and contrast the urban Maison de Verre with urban and suburban villas by Le Corbusier as well as the Farnsworth House by Mies van der Rohe. We propose that the Maison de Verre represents an urban Modernism that challenges both the 19th century concept of domesticity and the Modernist's rejection of it. We will examine the role the urban context plays in the design of this house. We will demonstrate that the project represents a successful negotiation between the rhetoric of "pure" modernism and the public/private needs of a combined office and residence. We contend that the urbanity of the project contributes significantly to this successful challenge.

Douglas Graf

Knowlton School of Architecture, Ohio State University

Spectacular Vernacular

At least since Camillo Sitte, contemporary architects and urban designers have been stimulated by the configurations of the medieval or vernacular city. I intend to document some representative examples of these urban patterns that have survived into the present time, primarily those which have managed to evade growth and the attendant rebuilding associated with prolonged development. As a result, the purest examples are primarily villages or small towns. These examples will be classified by their varying typologies and evaluations will be made as to whether they exhibit cognizant and particular strategies or are merely serendipitous accidents. An attempt will be made to research and document their development over time, again to look for directed design decisions that respond to, or create opportunities from, the existing urban patterns.

The examples will be primarily in southeastern England, based purely on reasons of convenience, but this will also serve to underscore available variations independent of regional differences or typologies. Included in this study will be the interactions between urban patterns and specific responses in examples of architecture, landscape, and urban detail.

Teresa Hernandez, David Jurca & Gauri Torgalkar
Kent State University

Experiential Narrative Designs through the Lenses of Visual Communicators: Collaborations between Urban Design and Photojournalism Students

The traditional tools of urban designers are increasingly incorporating new media to communicate in experiential ways. Environments that do not conform to traditional models of urban design, such as shrinking cities and suburban communities, would benefit from additional design tools that can communicate human stories. Photojournalists use new media in storytelling. Because of the recent decline in the newspaper industry, photojournalists need to consider professional domains in need of their communicative skills. The complimentary relationship between the needs of contemporary urban design and photojournalistic storytelling is worthy of investigation.

Digital multimedia stories are a narrative form used across disciplines. Urban designers have been using photographs and video in the design process, but the potential for new media to communicate the latent and proposed narratives of a community and its environment, is still largely undeveloped. This paper documents an interdisciplinary studio project between students in the urban design and photojournalism programs at Kent State University. The paper describes the design, implementation and study of this collaboration. This study explores the use of video, still photography and audio interviews to help urban design students create narratives that can be used as a design tool, as well as to communicate process to stake-holders.

Jerry Malinowski
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Light Weight Infrastructure Design of Transportation For Louisiana's Future

The Transit Design Studio within the industrial design program at the University of Lafayette has worked with officials of the city of Lafayette for the last six years. It is presently working with seven other major cities in Louisiana as well as the city of Lafayette. Projects included a 30-year transit plan which has now evolved into a 35 year plan of improvements on existing services, bus redesign, human powered transit, and at present the design of a light weight over-head rail Transit system. A visionary approach is being taken to mitigate the every day grid-lock of the 17,000 daily commuters that travel to the university. The objectives are to design an environmentally low impact light - weight infrastructure, versus the likes of uneconomical massive concrete and steel existing structures. Technology transfer from aerospace, amusement park rides and the racecar industry is being employed. The design objectives are to minimize cost and weight of the system while providing autonomously piloted and electric energy efficient people movers.

Robert McKinney
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Nineteenth Century Industrial Buildings of the Teche Corridor

Rural and small town nineteenth century industrial and agriculture buildings are endangered do to time and changing economics. This paper examines three culturally and architecturally significance structures that have been documented for the Historic American Building Survey. Each is located along the bayou Teche corridor

from Washington to New Iberia, Louisiana. Beginning with the Steamboat Warehouse in Washington, the Barn at the Academy of Sacred Heart in Grand Coteau and the Lutzenburger Foundry and Pattern shop in New Iberia, Louisiana. Each of these masonry structures were built during an era when the prairies of Southwest Louisiana were being settled, the Bayou was the main highway and the Teche corridor leading to Washington was the furthest west one could travel inland and a journey from New Orleans to Houston brought you through this corridor. The agricultural and industrial buildings of the past are at risk of disappearing as they become obsolete and fall in disrepair. These structures serve as markers in the history of the area recording building traditions and craftsmanship that contribute to an understanding of the area.

Galen Minah, *University of Washington*

Camouflage and Constellations: Color, Urban Form, and Place Legibility

Techniques of camouflage are concerned with the illusion of background through the manipulation of contour, pattern and color. These principles also define how figure is revealed or obscured. Figure/ground relationships in large visual fields aid in the comprehension of part/whole hierarchies, and the visual status of these parts in relation to the whole. The urban environment as a color field reveals 'figural colors' which are determined by hue, saturation, and atmospheric conditions juxtaposed with ground within this color field. Color constellations occur when similar colors in a color field appear to unite as a cluster. These can be experienced in a single field, and as memory in experiential repetitions as one moves through the city. Color constellations are also used as a mapping strategy in 'experience maps' where building color from a pedestrian's perspective is shown in a plan view of the city. This reveals the repetition of color as figural constellations on an urban plan as ground.

Mark O'Bryan, *University of Kentucky*

Sobro - "The Pieces of the City, Evolution or Intervention"

SoBro is centrally located between the downtown business district and historic Old Louisville. In terms of building mass, the SoBro area has become mostly open space and 70% of its land currently used for surface parking. Sobro, therefore, is suffering a certain lack of urban substance in terms of building density and in terms of urban exterior and exterior spaces. This study of SoBro, includes investigation of new urban form, urban elements, organization of urban space, the problem of scale, change, growth and culture, relationships between the buildings, urban meaning, use and social planning.

The Sobro study was made by planning students from the University of Louisville and Architecture students from the University of Kentucky with a grant from Metro Louisville. With the participation of professionals and community stakeholders, the planning and design team concluded that the area has significant potential. Gateways, stronger corners, and the continuation and connectivity of streets and pedestrian sidewalks are examples of steps to take toward revitalization. There are also possibilities for Green Development zones that could be educational and environmental for the community. Sustainable design relates not only to buildings but to programs which assist neighborhoods and people to become stewards of the area. The presentation will describe the principles, methods, significant conclusions drawn from the SoBro study.

Brian Powell, *University of Louisiana at Lafayette*

High Performance Lighting Solutions for a Sustainable Future

Governmental regulations over the past 15 years have sought to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels by establishing benchmarks for design, construction and operation of high performance buildings. National legislation was established by EPA in 1992, followed by the LEED Rating system, and California's Title 24.

In the fall of 2009 the Beau Soleil Louisiana Solar Home will be mounted in the Washington Mall along with 19 other finalists in the U.S. Department of Energy's 2009 Solar Decathlon. The Solar Decathlon brings together 20 college and university teams in a competition to design, build, and operate the most attractive and energy-efficient solar-powered house.

Lighting strategies used in the Beau Soleil Home incorporate traditional 'layers' of lighting in combination with high performance technology. Layered lighting includes general or ambient light, accent, and task light solutions. The competition home's almost exclusive use of LED lighting puts it on the forefront of lighting design, yet this model home proposes that these design strategies be incorporated into future homes, both in response to recent governmental regulations, and because of increasing public awareness for improved building performance.

Thomas Sammons

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Johnston Street: Challenging the Strip

Johnston Street is a major arterial that runs through the heart of Lafayette. It began as a modest country highway and grew into today's five-lane state highway that links a series of important landmarks in Lafayette: the University of Louisiana at Lafayette campus, the Cajundome, and commercial districts along the Street.

As a connector of so many important buildings and activities, Johnston Street has the potential to become a great civic street and the lifeline of the community. As a physical connector it is already the backbone of the city; everything in Lafayette is "just off Johnston Street."

Johnston Street is a sad reflection on our postindustrial society. It is a ubiquitous nowhere, shouting of 20th century commercialism and living proof of the cancerous urban sprawl to which our society has become victim. In the pretence of progress, the automobile has come to dominate our built environment, and our public realm has sacrificed its aesthetic identity. The result is an erosion of the individuality of our communities, and the unregulated sprawl has reduced us to a homogenous society seduced by speed and convenience.

The paper will explore the public process included in the CDW charrettes: the Johnston Street Coordinating Team, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and the public vote of the city council to support a Taxing Increment Financing Districts.

Georgia Silvera Seamans

UC Berkeley

Conceptualizing the Ecological Street Tree

This study examines the conceptual evolution of the "purposefully planted" street tree, from provision solely of beauty and ornamentation to the provision of ecosystem services. This study will also examine changes in street tree provision, from primarily municipal to a mix of municipal and nonprofit provision. Modern nonprofit providers first emerge in response to budget-related reductions in municipal provision of street trees. However, nonprofit provision also coincides with the ecological conception of the street tree beginning in the 1980s. This paper argues that there are synergies between the ecological conception of the street tree and the rise of the nonprofit street tree provider. These synergies are examined using case studies of nonprofits based in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Palo Alto.

Katharine Stowe
St. Edward's University

Student Attitudes Concerned with Urban Transportation: Progressive or Anticipated?

Once graduated, will students use their newfound awareness to jump on the environmental band-wagon or will the past attitudes of our culture deter them from making a critical change on a collected level? Students are of a particular important study group because they are influenced by past behaviors and yet dually impressionable concerning national trends and global action. Student attitudes were studied through surveys that questioned their transportation history and outlook toward public and mass transportation: whether they welcome new systems and alternative modes of transportation. The results show a positive correlation between whether a student has ridden public transportation and if they further encourage its use. Additionally, temporary forced change such as highway closures or free bus passes creates a greater incentive to take public transportation. Temporary forced changes may be more important than long-term forced change because the change is almost voluntary rather than impressed upon. Incentives from the government will mostly likely motivate students with the greatest outcome, cheaper bus fares, availability and convenience of alternative transportation, higher gas taxes, license fees, etc. Incentives encourage awareness which leads to progress in its own right. Progress is the ultimate goal; even of transportation.

Douglas Webster
Arizona State University

The Role of Cultural Industries in the Post-Industrialization of Chinese Coastal Cities

Cultural industries are, and will increasingly be, an important component of ongoing urban restructuring in Chinese coastal cities, constituting 15-20% of the gross metropolitan product of leading Chinese metropolitan areas by 2020.

This paper explores both policy and market factors driving the rapid growth of cultural industries in metropolitan areas of coastal China, and the built form, environmental, and socio-economic implications of the trend. Shanghai and Foshan (the object of intensive research) are utilized as case studies, representing very different cultures. Five types of cultural industries are explored: (i) traditional: e.g., museums, performing and visual arts, (ii) applied design: e.g., clothing, furniture, architecture, industrial, (iii) traditional media, e.g., newspapers, broadcast media, (iv) new media: e.g., animation, gaming, interactive exhibits, and (v) cultural tourism. Three types of spaces are explored: (i) reuse of abandoned factories, e.g., Shanghai's 74 creative nodes policy (ii) Historical preservation and restoration, e.g., the Jumiao Ancestor Temple area in Foshan, and Xintandi (in the former French concession in Shanghai), and (iii) new ("greenfield" or infill) sites with no strong cultural connotations, e.g., the Zhangjiang Animation Valley in Pudong, Shanghai.

Huma Ahmed-Ghosh, San Diego State University

Teaching Gender and Islam in the West

Recent years have seen an outpouring in writings on gender and Islam. This is a very timely topic and of global relevance not just to women worldwide but also to men in positions of policy making and governance. Given the importance of this topic it becomes imperative to understand the underlying issues affecting Muslim women's lives not just locally but also globally. One also has to be aware of the politics of such interests and its repercussions on Muslims women's lives, and ask: Why gender and Islam now? In this paper I want to center a discussion on the politics of such a course and raise issues of who can teach the course and how it is being taught or can be taught. I want to engage in the various theories of Islamic feminisms and look at the whole 'women question' in Muslim societies transnationally.

Barbara Bonnekessen, New Mexico Tech

The Return of the Homunculus: Neo-Conservative and Religious-Right Views of Zygotes, Embryos, and Women

Since the 1990s, the political debate over the right to contraceptives and abortions has created a new player, the "human at conception" construct that conflates zygotes with babies and declares the Pill and IUDs to be abortifacients which, in a "Culture of Life," should be illegalized. As the self-appointed spokespersons for this construct bemoan the intent of women to control their fertility, they have created a "pre-born" or "unborn" human category that is strongly reminiscent of Aristotelian medicine and the 17th century homunculus. Tracing the homunculus through its appearance in Classical Greek medicine, in 17th and 18th century preformationist theorizing, and its current reappearance as a "pre-born child," allows us to engage in a discussion about women's status as human beings.

Amanda Burnam, University of Oklahoma

The Well-being of Women on a Cross-National Scale as Measured by the GDI

This paper will explore the different exogenous and endogenous factors which promote and constrain the wellbeing of women on a cross-national scale. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression will be used in order to evaluate the factors that influence the Gender Development Index (GDI) as the dependent variable. The GDI is a composite measure of women's wellbeing constructed from indicators that include the literacy, educational enrollment, life expectancy at birth, and earned income of women relative to that of men. The theoretical framework guiding this study is gender stratification theory. The results illustrate there are several different factors which shape the wellbeing of women. The most important factors in promoting the wellbeing of women as measured by the GDI were the total fertility rate and GDP per capita.

Shani Canillas-Rucker, Colorado State University

Using Hegemony, Public and Private Spheres, and Gender Identity to Evaluate the Stoning of Women

This essay attempts to address the problem of stoning used in the Islamic religion to punish women found guilty of adultery or fornication. This study will investigate how this inhumane practice is allowed to happen within

cultures rooted in hegemonic structures, where public and private spheres of ownership are blurred and gender identity is lost. This essay argues that women in these cultures are suffering injustices for crimes they may not even be guilty of while their male counterparts accused of the same crime are allowed rights that do not pertain to women.

Kim D. Cruz

A Women's Right to Property: Belize – A Case Study

Belizean women do not benefit materially or economically from divorce proceedings under Belize's property laws. The laws have not adequately addressed the Belizean woman's rights after divorce is final. Much of the existing research on property benefits has focused on the docility of the woman and her lack of understanding of her rights with regard to property. Other research condemns the 'machismo' image and influence of the Latin/Caribbean region as influential to the cultural and religious practices of the region.

The case study will seek to clarify why property law benefits have developed in other territories and not in Belize. It will look at factors that contribute to the negative outcome of property distribution for women after divorce. Historical, sociological, legal, economical, and political indicators will be analyzed as they influence the lack of fair property distribution to women of Belize. These women tend to remain in broken marriages because of the unequal and unfair property rights laws that render nothing to them after divorce. The study will attempt to interpret the spirit of those laws by looking at divorce cases in respect to Belizean women and their lack of obtaining property as a part of the finality of divorce.

Emira Ibrahimasic, *University of New Mexico*

Women and Islam in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina

This paper explores some of the ways in which Muslim women of Bosnia negotiate and renegotiate their space and sense of belonging within post-war secular state. Against the backdrop of genocide and ethnic cleansing, religious belief and practice remains a struggle for many women who chose Islam as a guide in their social, political and economic lives. Surveying experiences of Muslim women I examine ways in which young women balance the pressures of modern secular state, and their personal beliefs and practice. Living a life sanctioned by the Islamic law remains a part of daily struggle within a secular society aimed at fitting the image of a modern European state. These are only some of causes that have presented a challenge in how women come to understand the transforming culture and society that surrounds them, as well as understanding how they fit in within this transformation.

Muslim women of Bosnia today face a different set of challenges that continuously shape and define who they are, how they see themselves and how others see them. Finally, as Muslim, these women face a greater challenge of remaining cosmopolitan, European, and modern at the cross-roads between the eastern tradition and western modernity.

Rosemary Keefe, *University of Wisconsin-Superior*
Lynn Miller, *WriteSpace International*

Performing Women's Autobiography

Dr. Keefe and Dr. Miller will present an introduction to performing women's auto/biography by interviewing each other on the process of excavating historical lives for present-day audiences in the context of neo-Chautauqua "living history" performances. In auto/biography the scholar/performer wraps her flesh and voice around an historical character—literally writing on her own body as "impersonation" of history. Dr. Miller will describe how physical differences shape the body as text of performance in her creation of Victoria Woodhull,

Edith Wharton, Gertrude Stein, and Katherine Anne Porter. Dr. Keefe will share her research on Mabel Dodge Luhan as an Anglo woman opening a path to a new frontier. Both scholars will perform short excerpts. Other topics covered will be the evolution of Chautauqua from its 19th century origins and its current relevance for contemporary audiences; the practice of women sharing stories through feminist consciousness raising as creating a collective auto/biography leading to performance and action for social justice, as in feminist theatre of '70's; and the process of moving from the personal and private to the public on stage and on the streets.

Adele Kubein, Oregon State University

The Reality of Women in Motorcycling

In the last four decades of the Twentieth Century women in motorcycling were seen by the public as chattel; bad girls who gave themselves away to bad men. Outlaw motorcyclists known as “One Percenters” touted photos of tattooed female buttocks with “Property of” in popular biker magazines, but the reality was a far cry from the image outlaw bikers were projecting to the public. Ever since the invention of motorcycles there have been female riders, and the role of women in outlaw motorcycle gangs has been far more complex than one is led to believe by looking at old issues of *Easy Rider*. The author speaks from the experience of a forty year relationship with the Hells Angels motorcycle club and current membership in a nation-wide, all female club. This is an inside glimpse of women in motorcycling through the last four decades.

Amanda Martinez, Texas A&M University

The Color of Beauty as Perpetuated in America's Next Top Model

Reality TV show *America's Next Top Model* has enjoyed widespread popularity since its inception in 2003, showcasing competition among young ethnically and racially diverse female model contestants from various regions of the country. Equipped with an expert judging panel and lead judge, Tyra Banks, the show boasts the inclusion and celebration of ethnically and racially diverse women as potential models. Researchers have examined the marketability of such diversity as a means to commodify race. The current textual analysis explores the perpetuation of white beauty ideals under the guise of celebrating ethnically and racially diverse beauty in various forms.

Rinita Mazumdar, University of New Mexico

Globalizing the “Pro-choice” debate

“Pro-choice” position is radical in this sense that it starts from the premises that adult women are individuals with autonomous decision-making power and can demand from the State the legal right over their bodies. Ideally this means the right of every woman to exist and flourish. Framed in this way, it fails to cover those cases where women “choose” to abort female fetuses and thus deny the right of potential women to exist and flourish. A more inclusive approach should reframe the “pro-choice” position to focus on entitlement and deprivation of women in both market and kinship based economies. In a market economy, the public and private spheres are divided along lines of profitable and “caring” labor; all labors connected to the sphere of domesticity is privatized and hence made non-profitable, and child rearing and bearing is one of the vital non-profitable labors in a market based economy. Further, in a market economy there is no strong kinship network. Rearing of children often means loss of entitlements such as financial stability, loss of labor time, loss of class and geographical mobility. On the other hand, when society is organized around kinship structures and the force of the market is less, loss of entitlement is tied to loss of status, honor, and property rights, which often follows from the birth of a girl child. This way of recasting the debate is also important for normative reasons and policy guidelines about State support of rearing of future citizens and their well-being.

Elena Olive, *Austin College*

Gender and Language in Aurora Luque's Poetry

Aurora Luque is one of the most predominant women writers in Spain today. Her poetry represents both the effects of the boom in women's literature in Spain since the 1980s and the increasing need to reconcile past and present discourses in the multifaceted postmodern world of the new millennium. Through poetry, Luque confronts the disharmony of the modern world and creates a new voice that both subverts and brings together traditional and contemporary perceptions of literary language, history, and daily life. In effect, Luque develops a new poetic vision that often reconciles past and present discourses while subverting conventional versions of old myths in a unique blend with modern reality. By reconstructing ancient and contemporary beliefs and by discrediting the conventional use of traditionally male literary language, Luque reaffirms the power of myths and literature as instruments of change and innovation. Changes in the way women are perceived are especially important since, as Noni Benegas points out, women poets in democratic Spain no longer identify with what the patriarchal society has traditionally deemed to be "feminine" roles, language, and sentiment (60).

Pamela Redela

From Cinderella to Lavagirl: Has the Princess become Action Heroine?

Popular children's media purports to have incorporated feminist demands for stronger girl characters. But how much have things changed since Cinderella? My paper explores the ways in which female characters aimed at children have, and have not, evolved. On the surface, characters like Mulan, Ariel and Lavagirl are strong, independent, rebellious and highly capable. A closer reading of important details of their stories reveal a limited freedom based on heteronormativity and classic expectations of female weakness and vulnerability. Parting from ideas set forth by Martha McCaughey's *The Caveman Mystique*, my analysis advances a necessary discussion of the evolution of the age-old battle of the sexes as it is being played out for the youngest generation. My overarching research question is: Have the expectations of masculinity and femininity changed in children's media since the incorporation of feminist thought into the mainstream?

Julie Steinkopf Rice, *New Mexico State University*

Bridging Theory and Practice: Using Content Analysis of Gender and Trade Advocacy Groups to Refine Feminist Theories of the Political Economy

Gender and trade advocacy groups work to make international trade sensitive to the needs of women in less-developed countries (LDCs). Contrasting these efforts is the dearth of theory and research addressing gender and trade. This study uses content analysis to examine gender and trade advocacy websites to theoretically elaborate upon feminist theories of the political economy. Findings include neoliberal feminist theory supports democratic participation and transparency of free-market trade structures and socialist feminist theory privileges local needs over global needs and promotes alternative economic forms. Implications for theory and practice include concretizing feminist theories and making advocacy efforts more effective.

Gregory D. Schmidt, *University of Texas at El Paso*

The Election of Women in List PR Systems: Testing the Conventional Wisdom

Certain institutional variables—closed lists, high district or party magnitudes, gender quotas, and placement mandates—are widely thought to facilitate the election of women in list PR systems, but this "conventional

wisdom” has not been subject to a comprehensive, cross-national test. After reviewing the pertinent literature and highlighting potential interactions among these institutional variables, this paper evaluates the election of women in virtually all democracies that rely primarily on list PR to elect the lower house or unicameral chamber of the national legislature, using an original data set and OLS regressions. The results provide strong evidence that contextual differences— rather than institutional factors—explain most of the variation. Among the institutional variables, only placement mandates clearly matter. Other institutional variables have only marginal impacts, at best, and these appear to diverge by ballot structure. The conclusion briefly addresses the practical implications of these findings.

Durene I. Wheeler, Ingird Castro, Jeanine Ntahirageza, & Olivia Perlow
Northeastern Illinois University

**Aspirations: Triumphs and Obstacles in the Lives of Latina Women Parents
Pursuing Higher Education**

Latino/a student's historically have high attrition and low retention rates in higher education. This panel utilizes research obtained from ongoing interviews and focus groups investigating the difficulties of staying on track for post-high school degrees when a student is a parent/guardian. This project interrogates implications of balancing the dual roles of being Latina parents/guardians while attempting to complete undergraduate or graduate degrees in higher education. Through our work we seek to uncover linguistic, sociocultural, and political triumphs as well as obstacles in Latinas seeking higher education.

Natalie Wilson,*Cal State San Marcos*

Classroom Community of Activists

My paper will discuss the ways in which diversity can be used as a ‘platform’ within the classroom in order to awaken students to the need for activism. Discussing the activism project I utilize in my Introduction to Women's Studies, I will begin by examining the ‘resisting attitude’ that is so often encountered in Women's Studies classrooms wherein students insist that ‘we are all equal now.’ This stance is often troubled by the less privileged students in the classroom whose diversity of experience has led them to see that ‘life on the margins’ reveals rampant inequality in American society. I will argue that productive activism and expansive social consciousness is dependent upon an understanding of diversity that has often been left out or put under erasure within both the women's studies classroom specifically and the broader arena of feminist theory/practice in general.

Philippa Jane Winkler,*Northern Arizona University*

**LOVE AND LIBERATION IN A GENDER-UNEQUAL WORLD: WOMEN AND SOCIALISM
1900-1920**

This paper explores three women Marxist leaders as they challenged themselves to connect their personal and political lives in Europe's revolutionary period from 1900 to 1920. Alexandra Kollontai (1872-1952) argued that the conflict between woman's traditional emotional dependence on men and her desire for autonomy could only be resolved within new political arrangements. As the world's first woman cabinet minister in 1920 in the new Soviet Union, the world's first Marxist state, she initiated state-run child care, collective laundries and kitchens, but was condemned for marrying a younger man. Inessa Armand (1873-1920), stereotyped as "Lenin's mistress" battled to bring women's rights to the foreground of the Bolshevik Party's agenda. Rosa Luxemburg (1870-1919), a theoretician on a par with Marx and Lenin, underplayed the issue of women's rights, but her defiant attitude to her lover and comrade, Leo Jogiches, spoke to a feminist view of relationships in an ideal socialist society.
