

**WSSA Conference 2014**  
**Albuquerque, New Mexico**  
**Abstracts**

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AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Stephen Brown  
Brandman University

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Panel 1            A Look Back

"A Short History and Culture of Afro-Turks"  
George H. Junne, Jr., University of Northern Colorado

This paper will focus on history and current state of a group beginning to self-recognize as Afro-Turks. It has only been in recent years that they have begun to organize and make the public aware of their existence, although their ancestors have been in the Ottoman Empire/Turkey for hundreds of years. Some of their family histories can be traced back to African slaves of the Ottomans and more recent immigrants to the Republic of Turkey. Even in recent times they have been classed with the Roma and have had to live in Roma areas. At the end of the Ottoman Empire, many of those Africans were relocated to Izmir, in the southern part of Turkey, to work in the cotton fields and other areas while others arrived free in the 1920s through a population exchange with Crete. For the most part, they have Turkish names, speak Turkish and have adopted Turkish traditions, but many are attempting to get in touch with their roots.? Their origins are in Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Niger. This research will present the history of these people whose freedom came to some only in the 20th century, at the end of the Ottoman Empire.

"An African American Legacy in Liberia Through Photography"  
Gabriel B. Tait, Arkansas State University

African Americans were some of the first to use the medium of photography to record their encounters in Liberia. Building on the work of Augustus Washington, an African American daguerreotypists<sup>1</sup> from Trenton, New Jersey, this paper takes a contemporary look at photographs and categories produced by Liberians in 2011, as a way to highlight their culture and identity.

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Panel 2            Navigating the Academy  
Moderator        Stephen Brown, Brandman University

"Bringing African American Males Back to College"  
Stephen Brown, Brandman University

The issues related to the condition of African American men in American society are far-reaching and complex. Many individuals have addressed various aspects of this broad topic, from the general social conditions that affect African American males to specific instances that have special impact. Yet the condition of African American men in higher education seems to have received less attention than some of these other topics, possibly because of the proportionally lower number that are, in fact, part of the condition itself. This research seeks to explore/ discuss admissions strategies, and initiatives from high ranking Liberal Arts Colleges and Top Ranked Universities where African American students have had the best opportunities for enrollment.

"Reginald Hudlin's 2006 Black Panther And Erick Jerome Dicke's 2006 Storm:  
Afrocentric Literacy In Graphic Novels"  
Theodore Ransaw, Michigan State University

This study used Afrocentricity as a framework in which to examine Reginald Hudlin's on-going graphic novel series Black Panther, and its cross-over miniseries Storm, written by Eric Jerome Dickey. Findings suggested that image based storytelling vehicles such as comic books and graphic novels are indeed functional as valuable pedagogical tools that can promote Afrocentric literacy in the classroom. Comic books serve as rich cultural reservoirs that drawn from ideological and mythological ethnic ideas that sustain our interrelated and fluid national identities.

"The Unheard: Contemporary U.S. Black Males Perspectives on the Social,  
Psychological, and Economic Effects of Racism and Control in Education"  
Terence Fitzgerald, University of Southern California

A qualitative analysis involving discussions with U.S. born Black males within the United States is used to illustrate 21st century of oppression within both public and institutions of higher education. Unlike any other ethnic or gender group, it is observed with respect to the use of physical, psychological, and social control toward Black males through the social reproduction of racism. Specifically, a review of literature, an examination of narratives entrusted by eighty-nine diverse economically and geographically Black males, and an analysis of a two-year observation of a large racially diverse high school in the Midwest, in regard to said issues show the severity, use, and effects of social control and racism targeting Black males in education. Moreover, narratives will be used to reveal how the continued effects of white supremacy in public and higher education have threatened the psychological and economic welfare of Black males.

"African-American Women, Family and Civil Society"

Donovan Branche, James Madison University

Civil society has been described as a society in which partnerships and associations are formed to advance the common good of all persons of that society. African-Americans are members of a societal group that is burdened with a variety of social problems. These problems include poverty, single-motherhood, and low educational attainment. Typically, poor African-Americans are members of bonding networks of social capital that does not foster the ability to rise above their situation. Bridging social capital is what is needed for better linkage to external assets. This paper looks to black feminist and civil society scholarship to find ways to enhance the role of African-Americans in civil society. African-American women are the focus of this paper due to the amount of households that are led by women and their contributions to society as a whole via raising future members. The results are that existing literature focuses on theoretical frameworks and historical reasoning. New literature should focus on ways that African-American women can participate in civil society based in black feminist standpoint. The problems facing African-Americans are not isolated to the group; they threaten the strength of the entire American fabric.

"Race 2014: From the New Deal to Now"

Chaz Briscoe, University of Colorado-Denver

In America the current conversation of race is ambivalent at best. On one side of the debate it is argued that there have been significant gains in education and middle class achievement. However on the other side, there is a lot to be said about persistent inequalities in unemployment, health, and political representation. Utilizing the methodological approach of Ira Katznelson of capital accumulation and social dislocation, this paper will argue that new claims of equity might be reached by analyzing how systems of discrimination are perpetuated through policy, racially categorized industries, and disproportionate advantages between the races.

This will hopefully mark a distinction between the current debate of reverse discrimination and social injustice. By crafting an appeal that allows the white race to see their advantages and how policies can slow the growth of inequality, but not eliminate potential, this paper will highlight specific policy remedies and counter the zero-sum narrative. However for social justice advocates, instead of relying on broad claims that lack impact, this paper will identify specific policies of institutional racism, specifically identify "black" industries, and highlight structures of capital dis-accumulation to provide more efficient targets of resistance.

"Dark Presidencies: A Contemporary Examination of Black Masculinity and Notions of Power in Blockbuster Films"

Gloria Gadsden, New Mexico Highlands University

This paper examines the image of African American presidents in two contemporary Blockbuster films. Previous research has suggested traditional, controlling images of black masculinity prevail. This study will explore the accuracy of this statement as well as contemporary changes to these images.

"You Say "Obama" and They Say "Die""

Sandra L. Combs, Arkansas State University

Ever since Barack Hussein Obama was elected as President of the United States, he has met strong oppositions on many political fronts. Is it because he is the first African American President? Is it because he is a Democrat? Sen. Mitch McConnell even went as far as to say in 2010 that "the single most important thing we want to achieve is for President Obama to be a one-term president." This paper will examine several issues supported by the President to try to determine whether the opposition is about race, politics, hate or what. It also will examine whether President Obama's name attached to any law or movement means an automatic defeat. One primary issue to be examined is the Affordable Care Act, aka "Obamacare." Even the late-night comedians have figured out that a great number of Americans like the Affordable Care Act but dislike Obamacare.

"I Am Not My Hair: African American Women and Their Struggles with Embracing Natural Hair?"

Brenda Randle and Sandra Combs, Arkansas State University

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the struggles African American women face with embracing the natural texture of their hair and appearance. African American women have wrestled with the concept of good vs bad hair as far back as the beginning of the mid 1800's when slavery was rampant. Natural hair is defined in this paper as hair that has not been processed (chemically) in any way. Several questions are raised in this paper including but not limited to; (a) what is good hair? (b) is natural hair accepted in a professional setting? (c) are Euro American hair styles preferred by society? This paper also offers solutions to help African American women make the transition from relaxed to natural hair. It presents hair care advice that addresses the top concerns which create most of the struggles African American women face. Finally, using standpoint theory, this paper examines the effect of the white standard of beauty upon African American women. This

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paper is meant to bring these issues to the forefront by discussing the effects Euro American beauty standards has had and is still having on African American women.

"All the Girls are White, All the Blacks are Male: Black Girlhood Speaks"

Lisa Covington, Independent Scholar

Patricia Hill Collins states, Closely linked to power relations, false universal perspectives reflected the efforts of a small group of people to exclude the majority of humankind from both education and the making of what we call knowledge. These few defined themselves not only as the inclusive kind of human but also as the norm for humanity as the ideal human.? This presentation will challenge the false universalism often present in social science research. African American girls are often conflated solely based on their ethnicity or gender, rarely both simultaneously. Through challenging this universalism model Patricia Hill-Collins provides, this presentation will discuss research identifying African American girls lived experiences as central. Utilizing grounded theory and Black feminist framework, the experiences of the four African American girls in urban communities will be discussed. Based on this research themes include the high rates of sexual harassment of Black girls, the need for culturally relevant curriculum in public schools, and the importance of gender-specific programming that values girls ethnic background, socioeconomic realities and sexualities.

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AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Leo Killsback  
Arizona State University

Cheryl Bennett  
Fort Lewis College

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Panel 1                      Social Issues, Health, and Wellness (Cross-listed with Canadian Studies)  
Moderator                  Emery Tahy

“Community Engagement for Prenatal Nutrition Research in First Nations Communities in Manitoba, Canada”

Heather Giesbrecht and Karlee Dyck, University of Manitoba

No Abstract

“Native American Subjective Happiness: An Overview”

Amoneeta Beckstein, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Land, History, and Health: The Construction of Diabetes on a Southwest Indian Reservation”

Tennille Marley, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Protecting Our Communities Through Tribally Operated IRBs”

Naomi Tom, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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Panel 2                      Crime and Jurisdiction in Indian Country  
Moderator                  Nick Peroff , University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Tribal Court Implementation of the 2010 Tribal Law and Order Act: A Tale of Two Tribal Courts”

William Archambeault, Minot State University

“Developments in Black and Native American Women’s Studies: A Comparative

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Perspective”  
Anne Luna-Gordinier, Howard University

No Abstract

“Indigenous on the Margins of Colonizer Society”  
Eileen Luna Firebaugh, University of Arizona

No Abstract

“By Force or By Choice: Exploring Contemporary Sex Trafficking of Native Peoples”  
April Petillo, University of Arizona

No Abstract

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Panel 3            Tribal Sovereignty and Federal Indian Policies  
Moderator        Justin Hongoeva, Arizona State Univeristy

“Tribal Politics and Indian Gaming in Wisconsin”  
Nicolas Peroff, University of Missouri-Kansas City

No Abstract

“Explaining Institutional Demotion: The 1946 Reorganization Act of Congress and the US  
Senate Indian Affairs Committee”  
Glen Krutz, University of Oklahoma

No Abstract

“Experiences in Tribal Self-Determination: Strengthening Native Community Identity and  
Dealing with Public Perceptions since the 1960’s”  
Richard Wheelock, Fort Lewis College

No Abstract

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Panel 4            American Indian Studies  
Moderator        Mary Jo Tippeconnic-Fox, University of Arizona

“Applied Indigenous Studies: The Nexus of Theory, Experiential Learning, and Traditional  
Knowledge in Producing “self”-determination within Native  
Karen Jaratt Snider and Octaviana Trujillo, Northern Arizona University

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No Abstract

“Ethnic, Indigenous, Native, or Indian: The Future of American Indian Studies”  
Leo Killback, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Native Languages and Native American Studies: An Argument for Inclusion”  
George Ann Gregory, Central New Mexico Community College

No Abstract

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Panel 5            Topics in American Indian Studies  
Moderator        Karen Jarrat Snider

“Unemployment in Native American Communities”  
Mark Shuey, University of Northern Colorado/Colorado State University and Kristina Malec,  
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

No Abstract

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Panel 6            American Indian Education  
Moderator        William Haas Moore

"By Far the Most Civilized People": Constructing Native Living History Programs in a  
Culturally Sensitive Way  
Jenna Vater, Montana State University

No Abstract

“Before We Teach It, We Have to Learn It?: Wisconsin Act 31 Compliance Within Public  
Teacher Preparation Programs”  
Heather Moody, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

No Abstract

“Many Cultures, One Family: Celebrating Cultural Diversity at the Santa Fe Indian school”  
Robert Bell, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

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No Abstract

“Dine Bi olta in Phoenix, Arizona”  
Eric Hardy, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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Panel 8            American Indian History and Indigenous Perspectives  
Moderator        Naomi Tom

“The Transcontinental Railroad and the Introduction of a Capitalistic Economy to the Navajos and Their Neighbors: 1880+”  
William Haas Moore

No Abstract

“Expanding the Circle: Developing an American Indian Political Theory for Living Well in the Twenty-First Century”  
Stephen Sachs, Indiana University – Purdue University Indianapolis

No Abstract

"Navigating the Discourse of Navajo Education: Creating Space for a Decolonization"  
Waquin Preston, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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Panel 10            Student Research and Perspectives  
Moderator        Cheryl Bennett, Fort Lewis College

“I’naahwíí’ aah”  
Shawn Rico, Fort Lewis College

No Abstract

“Mythical or not, ‘Tonto’ Damages Our Right to be Human”  
Shaina Nez, Fort Lewis College

No Abstract

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“Reclaiming Femininity: Navajo Women as Political Leaders”  
Madison Fulton, Arizona State University

No Abstract

"Hastiin Naat'aánii: Hozhonji Naat'aánii: “Man-Who-Speaks-Peace”: Peace Leader"  
Mario Atencio, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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Panel 11            American Indian Leadership and Tribal Governments  
Moderator        Leo Killsback, Arizona State University

“Tribal Leadership: Issues dealing with Tribal Governments and Preparing for the Twenty-First Century”  
Lorena Yaiva, Arizona State University

No Abstract

"The Transformation of Hopi Leadership: Contextualized by the Split at Oraibi"  
Justin Hongoeva, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Dine’ Political Ideologies; A Dine’ Political Paradigm”  
Emery Tahy, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Redesigning the System Through American Indian Social Movements”  
Laura Medina, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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AMERICAN STUDIES

Darrin Grinder  
Northwest Nazarene University

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Panel 1            Cowboy Identity, Civil War Reenacting, and Masculinities  
Moderator        Wes Mosier, Oklahoma State University

“Paradox of Masculinity and the Gay Rodeo”  
Nicholas Villanueva, Vanderbilt University

No Abstract

“‘A Man Out West Is a Man’: Journalists’ Views of Cowboys, 1880-1889”  
Diana L. Ahmad, Missouri University of Science and Technology

No Abstract

“Simulated Warriors: Civil War Reenacting and the Remasculization of America”  
Holly Halmo, Rutgers University

No Abstract

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Panel 2            American Power, American Colonialism, Native-American Cultural  
                         Survival, and Evangelical Views of Environment and the All Powerful  
Moderator        Diana Ahmad, Missouri University of Science and Technology

“Examining Views of the Relationship Between God, Humans, and the Natural  
Environment Among Christians”  
Kelsey Macilroy, Colorado State University

No Abstract

“Reimagining Power in a Colonial Project: Administering the Federal Indian Boarding  
School at Perris, CA 1892”  
James Spady et. Al., Soka University of America

No Abstract

“Derek Walcott’s Omeros”

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Renaë Mitchell, Pennsylvania State University

No Abstract

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Panel 3            The Conceptualized Self: Views of Race, Gender, and Class – Self-reported and as Created by Advertisers

Moderator        Darrin Grinder, Northwest Nazarene University

“Self-Concept of Hispanic-Americans: A Survey of Self-Perception and Self-Image”  
Rehman Sharaf, The University of Texas-Brownsville

No Abstract

“‘The Whitest of White’: Advertising Laundry to the American Woman (1890-1920)”  
Kristi Branham, Western Kentucky University

No Abstract

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## ANTHROPOLOGY

Heather Albanesi  
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

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Panel 1                      Health Care: the Role of Race, Culture and Community  
                                    [Cross-listed with Sociology and Chronic Disease and Disability]  
Moderator                  Thomas J. Halverson, University of Washington

“How “Health Disparities” Discourse and Policy in the United States Erase Social Justice”  
Sonia P. Bettez, University of New Mexico

Discourse in the United States characterizes “health disparities” as the disproportionate burden of morbidity and mortality on racial, ethnic and other disadvantaged populations. Anchored by hegemony and social construction theories and using critical discourse analysis as the principal research method, this paper examines the process that transforms health inequities into “health disparities” devoid of social justice. I analyze a selection of official government reports published between 1979 and 2010. I interview key informants engaged in policy and/or academia during the latter part of President Clinton’s administration (1999-2001) when “eliminating health disparities” became a major objective. Using limited quantitative content analysis I look at the change in use of the term “disparities” through time. I find that the discourse on “health disparities” emphasizes race and ethnicity, individual responsibility, and medical care, while diverting attention from root causes such as structural inequality. My analysis also suggests that, in spite of expressed passion and desire for social change, influential individuals who are part of the discourse in government contribute to policies that maintain the status quo through omissions, contradictions, fears and capitulation. Discourse influences policy that exculpates government of responsibility and neglects fundamental transformations essential for health justice.

“Islamic Moral Values are Found in the West”: Living Out Faith through the Practical Aspects of the US Health Care System  
Cortney Hughes Rinker, George Mason University

This paper draws upon ethnographic research conducted with Muslim communities in the Washington D.C. area in addition to a literature review. Using data collected from interviews and scholarship, I examine how medical standards for care in the United States are directly in line with Islamic moral values. The premise for this paper comes from an interview I conducted with an Imam who said, “Islamic moral values are found in the West and not in the Muslim world.” Many people take these standards—

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such as keeping appointments, accessing specialists, and sanitizing procedures—for granted, but I want to show how these practices actually help Muslim patients and providers live out their faith. How do the practical aspects of the US system complement Islamic morals and principles about health? How do medical guidelines intersect with Islamic beliefs about disease? How does the responsibility of medical providers to treat patients coincide with Islamic teachings about caregiving? I suggest that we should not put cultural and medical practices against religious traditions and instead trace how the religious and medical become embodied in health practices simultaneously. I show that key Islamic moral values are manifested within the practical aspects of the US health care system.

“Unpacking a Paradox of the Latino Paradox: Social Determinants of Health and the Prevalence of Diabetes in the US Latino Population”

Kate Cartwright, Emory University

Using data from the 5-year American Community Survey, 2006-2010, we compare the likelihood of attaining college education for those who immigrated to the US in childhood and those who arrived at 18 years or older, given their region of origin and other characteristics. We compare the educational attainment of these two groups of immigrants to that of native-born Americans whose parents are themselves immigrants.

“Building Bridges for HIV/AIDS Prevention: A Case Study of the Role of Community Participation in Social Capital Development”

Orlando García-Santiago, University of Hawaii West O‘ahu

Over the past two decade there has been a growing interest in alternative approaches to HIV prevention. These alternative approaches have been underpinned by the community development philosophy of partnership and empowerment. New initiatives to promote these alternative community HIV prevention strategies are located against the background of current debates about the possible links between healthy communities and social capital. A major question to be confronted in the task of building social capital is: “How do you create it?” Much literature on social capital has avoided this question by focusing instead on definitions, models, and measurements. The research presented here attempts to address this omission by reporting a case study that highlights the utility of community participation as a strategy in the development of partnerships and subsequently “social capital” between community members, local health organizations and state health agencies in the prevention of HIV/AIDS among underserved communities. The study revealed several qualitative indicators of social capital as a product of community involvement in the activities related to HIV/AIDS prevention planning, which are consistent with the literature on the subject.

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Panel 2            Social Challenges in Mexico and Central America (Cross-listed with  
Sociology and Globalization and Development)  
Moderator        Michele Companion, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Identity and Community: Experience of Rural Mexican Women in Higher Education”  
Amanda Elder, Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca and Jack  
Corbett, Portland State University

To facilitate access to higher education for rural students the Mexican government has expanded both financial aid and the network of public universities outside urban areas. While laudable, a strategy based on logistics overlooks critical cultural barriers, particularly for rural women from circumstances offering little experience with or role models for higher education. Such barriers constitute serious obstacles for women as they navigate between gender-based expectations in home communities and an array of challenges in the university. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic observation at the Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca, a new university sited to reach a rural population in southern Mexico, this research reveals that negotiating between two worlds may require adoption of parallel identities, a highly stressful practice frequently provoking poor academic performance or withdrawal from studies. Furthermore adjustment to higher education is made more difficult as, contrary to expectations, the university itself may demonstrate aspects of rurality more commonly associated with village life. Even within an institution supposedly fostering a transition to professional careers echoes of tradition leave women uncertain as to the legitimacy of their quest for education.

“Child Labor and Income in Mexico: A Non-Linear Relationship”  
Patricia Murrieta-Cummings and Leonardo Gatica-Arreola, University of Guadalajara

No Abstract

“From Warrior to Gang Member: The Effects of Colonization in the 1500's and Present”  
Kristian A. Diaz, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

The people of El Salvador are expressions of continual colonization. From the time of early Spanish conquistadores in Pipil territory to low wage workers in downtown Los Angeles, Salvadorans are the byproducts of colonial racism that express themselves with self-hatred and Eurocentrism. This, very much like neighboring “Latinos” and islanders in the Caribbean, construct a complex system of indigenous denial that must be unpacked in order understand the cognitive tools that continue to play a major role in denying the indigeneity of millions of mix-bloods in the Americas. In this paper, I will explore two moments of racial and economic turmoil that have redefined mix-bloods in El Salvador and for Salvadorans in the United States. These two moments are based on contact and how that has to led to Los Angeles gangs. In order to unpack the complex nature of internalized racism that is ramped amongst Salvadorans, I will use Michel Foucault’s notions of power, Aime Cesaire’s notion of the colonized, Lacan’s mirror image and Pierre Bourdieu’s habitus. These theoretical models will potentially reveal why and how indigeneity is

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continually suppressed in favor of the romanticized Catholic Spaniard living in El Salvador.

“New Realities of Asylum Seekers from Colombia and Mexico”

Ana Lourdes Cardenas, New Mexico State University

This paper analyzes and compares the seeking asylum figures “in terms of petitions, approval or denial” from Colombian and Mexican citizens in light of the violence generated by drug trafficking and organized crime in the last two decades. A huge majority of those asylum petitions have been rejected because the petitioners have been unable to prove that their lives were in danger for reason of “race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group” and that their governments were unable to protect them as the criteria for granting asylum states. In many of those cases, the petitioners argued that their lives were, or are, in imminent danger after suffering extortion, death threats and kidnapping by organized crime in their own countries. This growing number of cases reflects the new political realities of some Latin American countries, where organized crime is taken a toll on society leaving many citizens with no other option than fleeing to other countries to save their lives. The cases also bring up the discussion on the need of reviewing the U.S. immigration laws regarding political asylum to adjust them to the new political realities in those countries and to widening the choices for people whose lives are or have been in imminent danger.

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Panel 3	Gender, Networks, Identity and Culture [Cross-listed with Sociology and Women’s and Gender Studies]
Moderator	Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Women and Gamer Culture Identity”

Heather Jarvie and Dana Lee Petermann, Western Wyoming Community College

No Abstract

“How Stigma and Work Environment affect Intimate Relationships: Perceptions of Exotic Dancers”

Andrea Gonzales, New Mexico Highlands University

In this research paper I will report on the results of a study, which sought to better understand how exotic dancing affects personal and intimate relationships of dancers. More specifically the researcher asks, “how does the stigma around dancing affect relationships that exist outside the work environment, based on the perspective of those engaged in dancing?” Through the grounded theory coding process, seven categories were created based on the perceptions of those interviewed. One central theme that emerged was that the work of exotic dancing itself was viewed as problematic and impacted all aspects of the dancer’s life. Current research on Strip clubs and exotic dancers provides a much deeper understanding of the sex industry, however few studies consider the impact that exotic dance has on personal relationships outside the work

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environment. Therefore, exploring this aspect gives greater insight to this highly stigmatized profession.

“Identity and Social Networks”

Cynthia Baiqing Zhang, Northern Arizona University

Drawing on data from 60 interviews and an online survey, I expanded identity theory by integrating social network analysis. By comparing two regions – societal networks with distinctive cultural as well as demographic characteristics - I show social networks defined as social structure and personal networks matter in the identity process. The mixed methods research design answered the following research questions: What are the implications of the composition of social networks for people’s identities? How do social networks and identities interact? What are the mechanisms that link social networks and identity? How do people negotiate their identities when they face identity options offered and constrained by their social networks? This research has yielded several insights: 1) the adoption of new identities can be a product of “strong ties” in egocentric networks as well as “strong”/“weak” ties; 2) when the adoption of new identities is related to “weak ties,” it is often due to prejudice experienced by the focal person; 3) differently structured societal networks – regions -- provide different identity pools and meanings to be absorbed into the self-structure; 4) a time dimension independent of other dimensions helps explain identity importance; and 5) egocentric network characteristics are vital to the explanation of identity importance.

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Panel 4                      Immigration, Place-Making and Identity Politics (Cross-listed with Sociology)

Moderator                Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Punk Rock and the Immigration Experience”

Kristian A. Diaz, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

Religious themed tattoos are common among young Latino immigrants who attend punk rock concerts although many of these immigrants no longer subscribe to the religious traditions from which the tattoos come. Punk becomes the avenue of critiquing the colonial social order, yet the religious symbols provide a connection to their heritage even though it is rooted in colonialism. This paper will use qualitative interviews of Latino punk concert goers to explore the significance of their religious tattoos and their attraction to punk as a means of navigating and resisting the immigrant experience.

“Children of a Global Age: What Can We Learn from Undocumented Students?”

Akiko Yasuike, California Lutheran University

No Abstract

“Immigration and Educational Attainment in the United States”

Foster K. Amey and DaJuan Ferrell, Middle Tennessee State University

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No Abstract

“Place-Making and Arborglyphs in the Southern Rocky Mountains”  
Troy Lovata, University of New Mexico

No Abstract

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Panel 5	Research on Religion, Secularism and Law (Cross-listed with Social Psychology and Sociology)
Moderator	Laurel Wimbish, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“A Coalition of Non-Theists: The Social Movement Working to Secularize America”  
Gretchen Siegler, Westminster College

The organizations that fall under the rubric “non-theist” have united in a major social movement working to secularize America. They have proliferated particularly since the popularity of books written by the “New Atheists” between 2004-2007 by those who have come to be known as the “Four Horsemen;” Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennett, Sam Harris and Christopher Hitchens. The expansion of social media has also played an important role in this exponential growth of a more cohesive, coalition driven non-theist community. Two ways of explaining this phenomenon are of particular value. The first is “subcultural identity theory”, which encompasses minority discourse and identity politics. It is useful in interpreting the non-theist struggle with discrimination, along with the imposition of moral authority imposed by the religious right. The second merges perspectives on “framing,” “interpretive drift,” and revitalization movements as agents of culture change. As a whole, they illustrate how non-theists have managed to move beyond fighting for separation of church and state issues while supporting the status quo. This social movement now calls for major cultural changes with science-based alternatives to religion at all levels of the social order.

“The Impact of Individual Differences on Perception of Plaintiffs in an Establishment Clause Case”  
Mauricio J. Alvarez and Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

Displaying religious symbols on government property is a contentious issue, as these displays effectively raise one religious tradition (usually Christianity) above others, thus violating the protections of the Establishment Clause. Due to the entrenched nature of Christianity in U.S. culture, however, attempts at addressing these violations are often met with strong public backlash. This might discourage individuals from challenging other questionable violations. This study analyzed how fundamentalism, Quest religious orientation, legal authoritarianism and just world belief influence participants’ perceptions of a plaintiff in a fictional Establishment Clause case. These factors were entered into an OLS regression model to determine their independent contribution to participants’

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perception of the plaintiff. The overall model was significant ( $R^2=.200$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Results indicate that individuals' perceptions of the plaintiff were influenced by participants' endorsement of religious fundamentalism ( $b=-.865$ ,  $t=-4.380$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and participants' belief that religious doubt is positive also influenced perceptions of the plaintiff ( $b=.129$ ,  $t=2.525$ ,  $p=.012$ ). The model also found a marginally significant interaction between religious fundamentalism and belief in a just world ( $b=-.289$ ,  $t=-1.694$ ,  $p=.092$ ). These results suggest that conservative religious beliefs are predictive of bias against plaintiffs involved in Establishment Clause lawsuits. This bias might be exacerbated by endorsement of just world beliefs.

“Explaining Atheism 3: Testing Hunter's Durkheimian Theory”  
Joseph Langston, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

Objective: To test Hunter's Durkheimian theory of atheism by examining the impact of age, race, and gender on external locus of control, and, in turn, external locus of control's impact on atheist/theist identification. It was hypothesized that the lesser likelihood of atheist identification among women, minorities, and the elderly would be explained by their greater external locus of control. METHOD: A 19-question online survey was sent to various atheist and religious organizations. Univariate ANOVAs were conducted to examine external locus of control differences between demographic and atheist/theist groups. A path analysis was employed to examine the model in question ( $N=1,002$ ). RESULTS: Non-whites, females, and theists were found to have higher external locus of control than whites, males, and atheists; no significant age differences in external locus of control emerged between older and younger respondents. After controlling for age, race, and gender, the latent variable of external locus of control showed a small yet considerable capacity to explain variance in atheist/theist identification ( $R^2= .18$ ). DISCUSSION: Alternative explanations for atheist identification demographic patterns across age/race/gender are discussed. Shortcomings of Hunter's theory are examined. Specific future research into locus of control and atheism/theism is recommended.

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ARID LANDS STUDIES AND GEOGRAPHY

Mark Melichar  
Tennessee Tech University

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Panel 1            Investigations of Economic and Statistical Differences in Arid and Humid States

Moderator        Mark Melichar, Tennessee Tech University

“Recovering from the Great Recession: How have Arid States Performed?”

Daniel D. Kuester, Kansas State University and Kyle Ross, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

No Abstract

“The Effect of Oil Price Shocks in Arid States”

Mark Melichar, Tennessee Tech University

No Abstract

“Arid Lands States and Economic Freedom”

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

No Abstract

“Investigating the Health Metrics of Diabetes and Obesity Among Our Arid Lands”

Joseph Earley, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, Archie J. Calise, City University of New York, Sara Earley and Eduardo Santillan, California Department of Social Work

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Geography and Resources

Moderator        David E. R. Gay, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

“Examining the Natural Resource Curse Using a Bayesian VAR Framework”

Vladimir Bejan, Seattle University

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No Abstract

“Special Economic Zones in the China Seas”

George F. Botjer, University of Tampa

No Abstract

“Characterizing Holocene Evolution of the South Texas Sand Sheet: Climate and Geologic Framework”

Patrick Barrineau, Chris Houser, Brad Weymer, and Michael Bishop, Texas A&M University

No Abstract

“Women's Bodies and Solving the World's Water Crisis”

Sonia Brown, California State University – Long Beach

No Abstract

“Violent Natures: From Coercive Conservation to Climate Change in Africa”

Cassie M. Hays, Gettysburg College

No Abstract

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## ASIAN STUDIES

Linda H. Chiang  
Azusa Pacific University

Roli Varma  
University of New Mexico

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Panel 1            Culture and Policies on Decision Making  
Moderator        Rebecca Roe, Azusa Pacific University  
Discussant        Chris Yoon, Azusa Pacific University

“How Graphic Design and Educational Ideologies Influence a New Visual Culture in China”  
Rebecca Roe and Linda H. Chiang, Azusa Pacific University

The Cultural Revolution of the 60s, as manipulated by Mao Zedong, initiated dramatic changes to the visual culture of mainland China. While traditional calligraphy and brush/ink paintings continue as a form of visual importance, the marketing economy and the profession of graphic design are creating a new visual culture, driven by the global economy.

The purpose of this paper is to examine how this new visual culture is being created by observing and respecting the past, but also valuing the present day. The educational and political schema of China are part of the process influencing respect of a cultural past, so we will examine how traditional ideologies are used in the educational system. Graphic design, as a profession, is being developed, and reflects the importance of the growing international business interests in China, thereby influencing change towards the new visual culture. As many parts of the world are finding balance from the impact of globalization and the value of particularities of a given place or peoples or culture, China is no exception. Examples of visual arts from the past four decades will be shared and discussed in this presentation.

“Indian-Born Scientists and Engineers in the US Academia: Why One Decides to Stay?”  
Meghna Sabharwal, The University of Texas at Dallas  
Roli Varma, University of New Mexico

Over the past decade, the foreign-born population of the U.S. science and engineering (S&E) workforce and higher education faculty has grown dramatically. Science and engineering departments across the country have come to rely on the expertise of India-born faculty, and losing these researchers in the form of 'reverse brain drain' may pose challenges to the scientific enterprise in the United States. However, not all US trained scientists and engineers decide to leave for their home country. While the numbers of India born PhDs in S&E who stay in the US has dropped from 85% in 2005 to 79% in 2009, a substantial number continue to work and live in the US despite the growing opportunities in India. Data for this study

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comes from 60 in-depth interviews of faculty members of Indian origin working in various research universities across the country. Preliminary analyses indicates that the strong pull factors for these scientists is a) the career prospects available in the US b) availability of excellent research environment that includes lab facilities, interdisciplinary research environment, quality of graduate students, industry-university partnerships, and critical mass of scientists working on a research problem c) competitive salaries and d) family reasons. However, despite these pull factors, faculty also face some challenges, which this study highlights. India-born faculty members play an important role in the scientific, technological and economic growth of this nation through their scholarly contributions. With an increasing trend of faculty looking to return to India, keeping these scientists in the US is vital to the growth of this nation.

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Panel 2	Economy and Social Mobility
Moderator	Roli Varma, University of New Mexico
Discussant	Rebecca Roe, Azusa Pacific University

“China’s Huge Foreign Investment Funds: How Did China Accumulate the Largest Official Foreign Exchange Reserves in the World, and What Is China Doing With the Reserves?”  
Stephen Thomas and Ji Chen, University of Colorado-Denver

Since 1978, the Chinese State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) has become the custodian of the largest level of government-held foreign exchange reserves in world history. What Chinese policies permitted the accumulation of \$3.65 trillion? What are the different institutions that China has established to employ these funds, both financially and politically? How successful have they been at pursuing their financial and foreign policy goals, and why? The paper will answer these questions for the period 1978 to the present, and then present some possible alternative future policies for China’s still growing foreign exchange reserves.

“Analysis of American education policy for Social Mobility Strategy and its implication to Korean education system”  
Chris Yoon, Azusa Pacific University

After President Obama recently announced the nation’s strategies for restoring middle class by reforming and reconstructing America’s education system, South Korean President, Park Keun-Hye, also announced her social mobility strategy to boost South Korea’s economy. Social mobility refers to social classes and may measure health and welfare status based on individual’s income levels. As it also significantly affects educational opportunities, the governments need to provide strategies and support systems to boost a high level of social mobility. This study reviews the system and policy that involve issues around public education and social mobility. How social mobility can be achieved under the newly proposed US education system is discussed as well as the issues of limited educational opportunities for less fortunate students. Current research of role of education on social mobility emphasizes on historical aspects and trends in educational opportunities of the low SES populations mainly in the Western countries. This trends and development of education

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system can be contributed to future research of other developing countries such as South Korea and China.

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ASSOCIATION FOR  
BORDERLANDS  
STUDIES (ABS)

Martin van der Velde  
Radboud University, The  
Netherlands

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Panel 1            Teaching Borders  
Moderator        Glenabah Martínez, University of New Mexico  
Discussant        T. Mark Montoya, Northern Arizona University

“From Teaching Borders to Borders that are Teaching: Transcultural Learning as a New Approach of Teaching the Geography of the US-Mexican Borderlands in German Secondary Education Geography and EFL Textbooks”

Michael Fink, Catholic University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, Germany

While intercultural learning has gradually forced its way into Geography and EFL lessons in Germany, truly transcultural/transnational approaches that transcend the idea of the national paradigm are still only insufficiently implemented in German secondary education curricula and textbooks. Within the context of the newly emerging transcultural turn in the humanities curriculum developers and textbook authors are now not only faced with the challenge of opening up EFL and Geography teaching towards new transcultural agendas but to indeed focus more explicitly on teaching the spatial categories out of which these ideas have originated. Within this understanding of transculturality and transcultural spatiality, the US-Mexican border as a hybrid in-between space situated in a transcultural contact zone of great heterogeneity serves as a cutting edge example of how and to what extent transcultural approaches can be successfully implemented in German secondary education. By means of a comparative analysis of selected German curricula and textbooks, the paper, which originates out of a currently pursued Ph.D. thesis project, will not only point out opportunities seized and missed, but ultimately aim at a prospective outlook of how transcultural ideas and localities can be more fruitfully used for secondary education school geography and EFL teaching in Germany.

“‘I May Say Wetback but I Really Mean Mojado’: Migration and translation in Ramón ‘Tianguis’ Pérez’s Diary of an Undocumented Immigrant”

Marta E. Sánchez, Arizona State University

Strict divisions in the nation-state model emphasize dividing functions rather than connecting purposes of national borders. Similarly, discursive boundaries upheld in privileging the original text over its translation also conceal continuities between original and translation. Each kind of border crossing creates acute divisions of identity for migrating individuals and translated literary texts. My essay argues that Dick Reavis’ translation ‘Diary of an Undocumented Immigrant’ of Ramón ‘Tianguis’ Pérez’s ‘Diario de un mojado’ enacts an

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undocumented identity within a transborder nexus of migration and translation across the Mexico-United States border. The appellatives ‘mojado’ and ‘wetback’ are my entry points into four different facets of this transborder nexus. After discussing the Mexico-U.S. borderland space in relation to Pérez’s original and translation at levels of audience and book-market formats, I offer a socio-etymological biography of the ‘mojado’/‘wetback’ pairing to anchor them in historically located practices of a transborder region. I then explain the power disparity in Reavis and Pérez’s relationship exemplified in the ‘wetback’/mojado dyad. Lastly, my analysis of Diary’s primal scene demonstrates a rupture in the ‘wetback’/‘mojado’ equation that masks linguistic and cultural difference. I argue that Pérez and Reavis reconfigure a transnational discursive field rooted in migration and translation.

“Fault Lines Beneath La Frontera”

Aly Kreikemeier, The Academy for the Love of Learning, Santa Fe

‘Chicos, es la hora de clase, vamos!’ I tell two of my students, 12-year-old boys chatting as they finish their snacks. They turn to me wide-eyed, ‘Ms. Kaaayy, you don’t speak Spanish!’ they declare, leaving no room for a question mark. ‘Why not?’ I ask in English. ‘Well, you’re a gringita!’ they sing in unison, aware of the authority projected on me, the teacher. The educational landscape of New Mexico is built upon fault lines. Barrios are distinguished by gang colors and schools bear the weight of reputations. The Mexicanos hustle the Chicanos for their Anglicized accents while the Chicanos burlar de los Mexicano immigrants. Hispanics make damned sure they aren’t confused with Latinos while Caucasian transplants confuse a Spaniard with a Mexican. In classrooms, educators often overlook the boundaries that inform their students’ identities. The narrative of failing schools, poor teachers, and low proficiencies ignores the invisible threads of identity that range from divided languages to empty cupboards and fractured families. While students straddle divisive realities, living in fear of la migra, educators teach the convoluted story of the border. Beneath their words the confines of evaluations, proficiencies, and standards mirror the confusion of ‘la frontera’.

“The Pedagogical Permanence of Border Spaces and Racism”

Tyson Marsh, University of New Mexico

This paper examines the public pedagogical permanence of border spaces through a comparative analysis of the physical, historical, ideological and cultural persistence of borders across time and space. Though Dutch and Belgian historical, physical, and colonial borders in Africa have crumbled, ideologically they still resonate in the representation of the colonial Black subject through figures such as ‘Zwarte Piet’, the black assistant of ‘Sinterklaas’, and in the popular Belgian book series, ‘The Adventures of Tintin’. While similar historical representations of the Black colonial other are currently being contested in the Netherlands and Belgium, similar representations continue to be challenged in the United States. Drawing on critical race theory, critical pedagogy and through critical discourse analysis, the juxtaposition of this phenomena will be interrogated centering the border crossing experiences of the authors, a Belgian graduate student who has recently relocated to the United States, and an African American professor. Through this work, the authors will demonstrate the critical importance of understanding the permanence of racism as a product of the public pedagogical permanence of border spaces (physical, historical, ideological and cultural), and as

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contextualized within the globalization of neoliberal ideology.

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Panel 2	Cuestiones Urbanas y Regionales en la Frontera Martha Patricia Barraza de Anda, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Moderator	Tony Payan, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice
Discussant	University's Baker Institute

“Ambiente Peatonal en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México: Una Propuesta Metodológica”

Frida Landa Rivera, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

La frontera nos invita a reflexionar sobre los grandes temas, pero también nos exige no olvidar aquellos de carácter cotidiano y que afectan día a día a las comunidades denominadas fronterizas. Entre los temas relevantes se encuentra la discusión sobre el uso del espacio público, específicamente la calle. En ciudad Juárez durante los últimos cinco años se ha agudizado el abandono de los espacios públicos, incluida la calle, son varias las causas las que se relacionan con esa situación, generalmente asociadas a la violencia social. Sin embargo, este trabajo propone centrarse en un aspecto que consideramos relevante. Donde cobra preeminencia el estado del ambiente peatonal. Por lo tanto este trabajo tiene el objetivo de presentar una propuesta metodológica para evaluar el ambiente peatonal en ciudad Juárez, con el propósito de presentar una alternativa y fomentar el uso de la calle como espacio público. La propuesta se nutre desde los aportes de las teorías de: redes, grafos y los fractales. Se abordan dos casos de estudios analizando entre otros aspectos, la identificación de las redes peatonales, las zonas que atraen viajes, concluyendo con las propuestas con valor agregado para las zonas con potencial para convertirse en espacios públicos con mayor vitalidad.

“Una Propuesta Metodológica para el Estudio de Problemas Urbanos en Ciudades de la Frontera Norte de México”

Rafael Mauricio Marrufo and Sonia Bass Zavala, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Jaime Ramírez Muñoz, El Colegio de México

El estudio de las ciudades del norte de México debe realizarse teniendo en cuenta que al estimar las variables socioeconómicas existe un sesgo por el cual la calidad de vida parece ser mejor, ello a causa de las mayores oportunidades que tiene la población común por adquirir mercancías y productos baratos de segunda mano en favor de su calidad de vida, sin embargo, el nivel de ingresos económicos sigue siendo relativamente bajo. Los instrumentos empleados por las instituciones oficiales para medir tales variables no tienen en cuenta este hecho, por lo que los datos finales no reflejan con precisión la realidad socioeconómica de los habitantes de las ciudades de la frontera norte. Partiendo de una

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metodología cuantitativa, este trabajo tiene como objetivo presentar una serie de variables socioeconómicas que identifiquen las características reales de la población y las carencias de la vida urbana, enfatizando así que deben realizarse ajustes en los instrumentos que miden las características para reconocer las diferencias de la frontera norte con en el resto del país.

“Desarrollo, Comercio, Energía y Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional en la Frontera Noreste de México: Un Análisis de la Desigualdad Fronteriza”  
Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

El presente documento analiza los efectos de los flujos globales sobre la desigualdad socioeconómica en los cuatro estados mexicanos que tienen frontera con Texas: Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, Coahuila y Chihuahua. En particular, se analizan los efectos de la migración, el comercio transfronterizo, la extracción y venta de energéticos y el crimen organizado transnacional. Los resultados de la presente investigación muestran claramente mayores niveles de desigualdad en los municipios de mayor dinamismo económico y presencia de estos flujos globales-formales, informales o ilícitos. La presencia del crimen organizado transnacional es fuerte en estos estados de la República Mexicana y parece operar en la misma dirección que el resto de los flujos globales, reforzando la desigualdad al interior de los estados mexicanos, así como la desigualdad entre las ciudades fronterizas mexicanas y las tejanas

“Transporte Unimodal e Inter-Modal en Mexico y Centroamerica”  
David Stea, Centro de Justicia Global, Mexico

En los primeros años del siglo XXI, hemos visto un incremento en el intercambio global, sobre todo en el sector industrial. En nuestro hemisferio ahora hay pactos norte-sur, pero actualmente, los pactos más recientes son oriente-poniente. Los países de los que se llama ‘el Borde Pacífico’ están involucrados en la formulación de un pacto que se llama el Tratado Trans-Pacífico (TTP). Ahora, además de la ampliación del Canal Panamá, hay planes para la construcción de un segundo canal a través de Nicaragua, entre el Atlántico y el Pacífico, y transporte inter-modal por un megaférrrocarril entre los dos mares a través de Honduras. En México, los planes para incrementar transportes intermodales incluyen la expansión de los puertos de Lázaro Cárdenas y Manzanillo, la construcción de un nuevo megapuerto cerca del ejido de Colón (cerca de la frontera con los EUA), y una conexión por carretera de múltiples carriles entre los puertos de Veracruz y Lázaro Cárdenas. En el siglo XXI un nuevo jugador en el juego de control externo está entrando: la República Popular de China.

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Panel 3	Migration at the Borders
Moderator	Victor Konrad, Carleton University
Discussant	Dorte Jagetic Andersen, University of Southern Denmark

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“The Repatriation Process in Students Raised in the United States”

Daniela Acosta Ruiz, Universidad Autónoma De Chihuahua

In the past few years, there has been an increase in the number of immigrants that, for different reasons, have returned to their home country, in this case Mexico. This investigation focuses on students of a Mexican public university in the state of Chihuahua who lived in the United States from an early age and were later forced to return. The purpose of the investigation is to find ways of facilitating the adaptation process and inform teachers, school authorities, and people that interact with the repatriated students on a daily basis, about the different situations they go through and any difficulties they face. The adaptation process includes a plethora of aspects: identity, language, culture, education, as well as social and psychological effects, acceptance by society and emotional traumas. A series of interviews showed various similarities between the participants, for example rejection, bullying due to errors when using Spanish, segregation and discrimination. Also, it was found that the adaptation process takes from one to two years. The objective is to make the process easier so that students are able to take full advantage of their schooling in spite of the hardships they face.

“Called to Respond: Religious Leadership and Immigration in the Arizona Borderlands”

Cari Lee Skogberg Eastman, Independent Scholar

Many have heard the story of Josseline Quinteros, a 14-year-old Salvadorian immigrant who died in the southern Arizona desert while being smuggled into the United States. Hers is a tragic, but familiar story – especially for directors of religious doctrine and response to the divisive issue of immigration. Faith leaders in the Arizona borderlands come face-to-face not only with deaths, deportations, and family separation, but also with feelings of distrust, injustice, and fear inherent in the debate about immigration and the southern U.S. border. This paper explores ways in which leaders of faith communities in and around Tucson, Arizona have responded to immigration-related struggles affecting populations living in and passing through southern Arizona. This qualitative study, based on personal interviews and accounts of pastors, priests, and other faith leaders of the Tucson region, examines how such leaders have chosen to address both physical and psychological borders arising from the implementation of state and federal immigration policy in Arizona. Their unique experiences and critical responses demonstrate the inherent challenges of navigating tensions between political mandates and Biblical responses to immigration policy among stewards of the faith in the Arizona borderlands.

“‘Señales que Precederán al fin del Mundo’: Crossing Physical and Spiritual Borders”

Carmen De León, University of Texas at El Paso

Latin American literature is a compendium of analysis and criticism of society, of broken promises, truncated projects and inequalities. This sense of disorder and ruin that alludes to the idea of an imaginary space where order, harmony and wellbeing are present is what drives the protagonist of our literature. ‘Señales que precederan al fin del mundo’ written by Yuri Herrera is a mythical journey of the main character, Makina, who travels from a place in the interior of Mexico that takes her through the border into the United States.

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Through the analysis of this novel we can clearly delineate similarities of the present migratory situation and the borders that have to be crossed not only physically but also spiritually. In my investigation I will explore the idea of the situation that lead Makina to her journey and the obstacles she encounters and overcomes. The use of two languages and two cultures interchangeably are an enormous part of our border situation and is a premise of Herrera's book. Makina's odyssey suggests a fatal ending but maybe it is the beginning of a new life as it is for the many emigrants that find refuge in the 'Promise Land'.

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Panel 4	Teaching Borders II
Moderator	Martin van der Velde, Radboud University, The Netherlands
Discussant	Aly Kreikemeier, The Academy for the Love of Learning, Santa Fe

“U.S.-Mexico Borderlands Studies Programs: The Level of Academic Resources de Ambos Lados”

Rosario Torres Raines, Texas A&M University-San Antonio

The number of academic programs on borderlands studies, the types of borderlands studies, and the level of knowledge held by students who study borderlands phenomena is relatively unknown. This paper will focus on canvassing institutions on both side of the U.S.-Mexico border to determine what constitutes Southwest Borderlands Studies programs and students at this point in time. Very little information has been accumulated relative to the current status of U.S.-Mexico borderlands studies and given the nature of current relations and events along this border it is important to develop baseline data concerning this reality. The nature of educational resources along Mexico's northern border and our southern border is of prime importance.

“FACT—Mexican Americans are Less Likely to Graduate College: Teaching Chicana/o Studies through Borderlands Pedagogy”

T. Mark Montoya, Northern Arizona University

This paper develops upon the many pedagogical foundations that assist in channeling and consequently providing a systemic change to improve current statistics that demonstrate that Latina/os do not graduate or even attend college. Latina/os are the largest and fastest growing ethnic subpopulation in the United States and comprise more than 15 percent of the total population—almost 46 million people. Of those 46 million, only 11 percent are enrolled in college, and of that 11 percent, only 12 percent graduate with a college degree. These dismal numbers limit our ability to fully understand the impact that Latina/os have on our economy, politics, society, and ideas. Research and institutional experience also tell us that there are many factors that negatively affect Latina/o student success, including financial problems, challenges of being 'first-generation', and low retention/low graduation rates. This paper, therefore, explores the relevance of borderlands theory as an emancipatory and culturally-relevant pedagogy through a lens of post/anti-colonialism and Critical Race theory. Chicana/o Studies becomes a space for

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teaching and learning that lends itself to the conscious decolonization of academia via borderlands pedagogy, to quantifiably improve Latina/o graduation rates.

“Through the Lenses of a Pedagogy of Place and Border Pedagogy: Comparative Case Studies of Secondary Social Studies in Four Countries”

Timothy G. Cashman, University of Texas at El Paso

This substantive, comparative case study categorizes the findings of case studies conducted in Malaysia, Mexico, Canada, and the United States into the following classifications: curriculum emphases, comparative perspectives of government and society, and policies on war and terrorism. For the purposes of this research educators in four countries were interviewed and systematic observations were conducted in separate international settings and subsequent analyses were completed through the lenses of a pedagogy of place (Gruenewald, 2003; Reyes & Garza, 2005) and border pedagogy (Giroux, 2005; Romo & Chavez, 2006). Place-based pedagogies were considered for the promotion of teaching and learning social and ecological places. Pedagogy of place considers borders as dynamic inhabited regions rather than divided, disparate locales divided by a political borderline (Reyes & Garza, 2005). Border pedagogy, in turn, offers that the act of crossing borders entails crossing boundaries and broadening one's perspectives of others in locales. Border pedagogy works to decolonize and revitalize education and engages students in multiple references that constitute different cultural codes, experiences, and languages to help them construct their own narratives. Transnational studies that incorporate place-based pedagogy and border pedagogy promote respect for differences and, in turn, promote greater understandings of others.

“Border Town High Schools: Crossing the Cattle Guard in Northern New Mexico”

Glenabah Martínez, University of New Mexico

This proposal is best situated under the category of ‘borders and education.’ The paper will examine the experiences of Indigenous youth who cross the border from their aboriginal homeland to attend high school in a border town in Northern New Mexico. I will present an examination and discussion of empirical evidence on the state of American Indian border towns in NM, on the perspectives of multi-age members of a pueblo nation on their high school experiences, and on their perceptions of relationships between the town and the pueblo nation. The research to be presented in this paper is the result of a 2.5 year critical ethnographic study conducted by an Indigenous scholar. The purpose of this research project is to develop policies and initiatives to support effective curriculum, instruction, policy, and assessment in schools that serve youth who reside in the pueblo nation and attend high school in the border town. The unique perspectives offered by the participants in the project are valuable insights into the daily experiences of high school life from the 1980s to the present time.

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Panel 5	Las Múltiples Dimensiones de la Gobernanza Transfronteriza en Contextos de Bajos Niveles en Autonomía Local
Moderator	Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville
Discussant	Sergio Peña Medina, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Intercambio y Tensión en la Zona Fronteriza Ciudad Juárez-El Paso”

Patricia Barraza de Anda and Héctor Gómez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Se analiza el intercambio y la tensión existente entre los representantes de los sectores educativo, empresarial y político de Ciudad Juárez con el gobierno central en torno a la reforma fiscal del 2013. Lo anterior, con el objetivo de evidenciar la persistente incertidumbre en el entorno fronterizo para formular agendas efectivas y que respondan a requerimientos locales. Esta evaluación se hace para conocer los posibles efectos de las futuras negociaciones con sus homólogos en El Paso, Texas.

“Elementos que Definen la Cooperación Transfronteriza para Ciudad Juárez-El Paso”

Consuelo Pequeño Rodríguez and Alejandra Payán, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Definimos la cooperación transfronteriza como la colaboración que permite generar una agenda mínima de intercambio entre Ciudad Juárez- El Paso. Nos interesa documentar los aspectos que articulan las agendas, las redes, los consensos y los obstáculos para formalizar los acuerdos y los disensos entre ambas ciudades. En ese contexto, el objetivo es conocer los elementos que los diferentes actores gubernamentales y no gubernamentales de Ciudad Juárez identifican como requisitos de esa colaboración y por supuesto, de las posibles ‘buenas prácticas’ de la gobernabilidad transfronteriza en nuestra frontera.

“Gobierno y Participación Comunitaria: Mujeres Tarahumaras en Ciudad Juárez”

Martha Estela Pérez and Isabel Escalona Rodríguez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

La comunidad tarahumara en Ciudad Juárez se caracteriza por sus circunstancias de pobreza, falta de oportunidades en la educación, en el empleo y la discriminación de que son objeto. Esto crea un contexto que les resulta muy difícil de sobrellevar y de superar, porque quedan anclados en un círculo de vulnerabilidad. Cabe destacar que los tarahumaras de esta frontera se rigen bajo reglas democráticas y de orden social en sus formas de gobierno, porque eligen en común acuerdo a sus dirigentes y participan de manera comprometida en la toma de decisiones para la resolución de sus problemas. Encontramos que en su última elección, favorecieron con su voto a dos mujeres, quienes ostentan el cargo de gobernadoras. Ellas han creado estrategias propias y formas particulares de acción política, han demostrado su capacidad para mantener orden y liderazgo con un alto grado de capital social y reconocimiento político. Además, las gobernadoras se adjudican una tercera jornada de trabajo al aceptar su cargo, pues además de ser madres, esposas y trabajadoras, hacen su labor pública y comunitaria con alto sentido de compromiso y sin recibir un salario por esta labor.

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“Factores de Gobernanza en Condiciones de Baja Autonomía Local”

Tony Payan, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice University’s Baker Institute

La gobernabilidad es un problema político en contextos fronterizos. En el caso de Ciudad Juárez existe una dimensión adicional, la interdependencia con El Paso, Texas, en un contexto de centralismos federalistas que impiden a las comunidades locales incidir en los esquemas de gobernanza transfronteriza. Este ensayo explora cómo los juarenses conciben su capacidad de influir en las normas y las instituciones que crean gobernanza transfronteriza y cómo crean y negocian la creación de estas normas e instituciones.

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Panel 6            Geopolitics and the Reconfiguration of the Border (Cross-listed with Political Science)

Moderator        Akihiro Iwashita, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

Discussant        Ilkka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland

“The Eurasian Union and the reconfiguration of borders in post-Soviet space”

Paul Richardson, University of Manchester, UK

This paper examines how the resurgence of civilizational discourses about Russia’s Eurasian identity and destiny are simultaneously reconfiguring borders in post-Soviet space. The paper seeks to understand how the promotion and privileging of Eurasian meta-narratives in Russian foreign policy are working to both efface old borders and consolidate new ones. Drawing on various representations of Eurasia by prominent political and intellectual elites, this paper focuses on how their ideas have recently materialised in the form of the Eurasian Union (initially to be constituted of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus). This new administrative, economic, and geopolitical space is profoundly altering the social, cultural, economic, and political dynamics of borders across Eurasia. As is already evident - and similar to other supra-national political and economic projects - the development of this Union is enhancing the erosion of ‘internal’ borders, at the same time as ‘external’ ones are becoming more salient.

“Superpowers Intervention at the German-German Border during the Cold War”

Gerhard Besier, Sigmund-Neumann-Institut, Dresden, Germany and Katarzyna Stoklosa, University of Southern Denmark

The German-German border had been part of the ‘Iron Curtain’ between the two antagonist systems for about forty years. Insofar, its security aspects were very important not only for the Germans but also for the supremacy powers United States and Soviet Russia. This paper describes the factual development of this border - border fixations as well as border violations. Furthermore, it examines the verbal codes like ‘border of peace’ or ‘antifascist protective wall’ to justify and stabilize this inhumane frontier. After about 30 years even the Western powers accepted this border as an instrument to save the world peace. The ‘Iron Curtain’ had been a part of their

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strategy too and they only wanted to ‘humanize’ it in making it more permeable.

“The Airship's Role in the Formation of a Modern ‘Border Consciousness’”

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

In addition to analyzing the roots of the airship's ambivalent role in the formation of a ‘border consciousness’ in the early twentieth century, the paper examines two contemporary areas in which airships are impacting in this way: 1). surveillance and scientific data-gathering, and 2). northern and Arctic development. The airship's resurgence, whether in improved form or as hybrid craft, has found new applications in these areas: existing models and those still in the experimental stage exploit traditional assets such as high-altitude and platform characteristics, lifting capacity, among others. Blimps, for example --some of them peace-time applications of military hardware-- , afford ‘wide-area surveillance’ for border patrol work. In the case of northern and Arctic development, the airship can be a tool for establishing settlements in distant and remote areas, locating terrestrial and off-shore mineral deposits as well as aid in resupply tasks for weather, scientific and military bases. In both cases, the airship, as with its predecessors, becomes a large and visible symbol not only of technical achievement for the purposes to which it is applied but also, at the same time, of the fears and preoccupations inherent in the concept and reality of ‘borders’ and what they represent.

"Post-9/11 Trans-Border Dynamics: Challenges and Opportunities for Daily Cross-Border Commuters"

Estefanía Castañeda Pérez, San Diego State University

The post-9/11 period greatly expanded enforcement measures against unauthorized flows at the San Diego-Tijuana border since such borders came to be considered potential gateways for threats to U.S. national security. While there is plenty of research on border enforcement and its effects on migrants who attempt to cross without authorization, many analysts fail to address the significance of post-9/11 border militarization and how ‘smart borders’ policies affect the experience of daily commuters and border communities. What are the experiences of those who cross daily in terms of stress, health impacts, inhumane treatment from border agents, and rights violations? I am answering these questions by conducting short surveys with cross-border commuters and also through qualitative interviews in hopes of gaining a more personal view on how their lives have been affected by the enforcement measures at the border. Bringing in the perspective of cross-border commuters will offer a new, local lens through which to examine the politics of border control.

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Panel 7	Estudios Ambientales
Moderator	Rodolfo Rincones Delgado, University of Texas at El Paso
Discussant	Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University

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“Destrucción del Patrimonio Histórico del Centro de Ciudad Juárez y Efectos Ambientales: Caso Centro”

Elidhe Staines Orozco, Aida Yarira Reyes and Carlos Montana, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El Centro Histórico de Ciudad Juárez en la actualidad está siendo remodelado con el fin de ofrecer mejores vías de transporte, esto ha provocado la destrucción del patrimonio histórico de la ciudad y con ello la pérdida total de la historia que se tiene, estas remodelaciones no contemplan en ninguna de sus actividades los efectos ambientales que se están registrando al realizar las modificaciones que se han efectuado y los daños a los que se están incurriendo. Este trabajo hace un análisis de las condiciones actuales del Centro Histórico de Ciudad Juárez y los daños que se tienen en el entorno de la zona desde una mirada ambientalista.

“Construcción de Presas y la Alternativa Sustentable de Comunidades Rurales en la Zona Noroeste de Chihuahua”

Aida Yarira Reyes, Carlos Eduardo Montano and Carmen Álvarez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Las necesidades de mejorar las condiciones de vida de las comunidades rurales en el Estado de Chihuahua ha llevado a la aprobación de la construcción de 18 presas y diques de gran tamaño y más otras clandestinas que han provocado un daño ambiental en las zonas bajas de las vertientes de agua, esto ha causado daños aún no percibidos por los habitantes, ya que sus problemas inmediatos se ven resueltos, agua para riego, y suministros para bebederos, sin embargo, los efectos secundarios en el medio ambiente apenas se empiezan a presentar y con ello las modificaciones en las relaciones entre comunidades.

“Organizaciones Turísticas y la Administración de la Basura en Ciudad Juárez”

Aida Yarira Reyes, Carmen Álvarez and Silvia Contreras Carrillo, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Las organizaciones turísticas son hoy en día de muy diversas naturalezas ya sea de cuidado ambiental, rescate de patrimonio cultural, cuidado arquitectónico, de hospedaje, restaurantes, restadores de servicio. Estas organizaciones tienen efecto directo en los recursos naturales y las problemáticas ambientales. El presente trabajo tiene sentido dentro de un conjunto de partes: identificación de las estrategias para la administración de la basura y desechos generada en las organizaciones turísticas. La existencia de políticas de cuidado ambiental y tratamiento de desechos. La existencia de procedimientos y capacitación para sus empleados en el cuidado ambiental y manejo de la basura generada por la organización. La existencia de contratos con empresas para el tratamiento de los desechos. El uso de nuevas energías en la organización. La excesiva generación de basura se ha convertido en un grave problema ante la sociedad perjudicando mares, ríos, suelos y aire. En los últimos años la generación de basura ha ido incrementando y la evaluación sobre las basuras de las empresas de servicio es importante en cuanto cumplimiento de las leyes y regulaciones, además de reflejar las diversas acciones inmediatas que se están gestando

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dentro de las empresas.

“Universidad, Sustentabilidad y Agenda Ambiental”

Sandra Bustillos Durán, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rodolfo Rincones Delgado, University of Texas at El Paso

Se hará una presentación del índice de cuidado de personas dependientes (niños, niñas adultos mayores, personas con discapacidades) para el estado de Chihuahua, considerando dicho indicador sobre estimaciones de la magnitud de los cuidados en función de la edad y los grupos de población a atender, definido como ‘carga temporal de cuidados en un lugar y tiempo determinados.’ (Díaz yO 2010), con el objetivo de evidenciar el peso de la demanda potencial de cuidados sobre la parte de la población potencialmente cuidadora.

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Panel 9	Modelling the Border I (Cross-listed with Canadian Studies)
Moderator	Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University
Discussant	Kimberly Collins, California State University-San Bernardino

“Managing Immigration from a National Level: Revisiting the Absorptive Capacity in Canada”

Jared Cumber, University of Delaware

For nearly 50 years the Canadian government managed annual immigration levels based on the capacity of the labour market to absorb new entrants. In the early 1990s this absorptive capacity policy ended and over the last two decades Canada has maintained consistently high levels of annual immigration. The recent economic recession has increased the unemployment rates in certain regions of the country, raising regional concerns over maintaining immigration at current levels. This article examines the national and regional impacts of restoring the absorptive capacity approach to managing Canadian immigration levels. By adjusting immigration levels based on fluctuations in the national labour market, the Canadian government assumed new immigrants could identify regional labour market opportunities. This was not the case, as differences in regional labour markets had limited impact on the distribution of new immigrants across the country. The majority of immigrants tended to cluster in more populated provinces with persistently higher unemployment rates, intensifying regional labour market disparities. By using the policy of absorptive capacity to manage immigration levels, the Canadian government failed to address differences in labour demand across the country.

“Modelling Cross-Border Integration. The Role of Borders as a Resource”

Christophe Sohn, CEPS, Luxembourg

Cross-border integration is a multifaceted and contextually contingent process. While various conceptualizations have been developed, the theoretical foundations of the concept appear insufficient in order to grasp its very significance. In order to make sense of the diversity of configurations observed, this paper seeks to deconstruct the concept according to the role

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played by the border as a resource and to develop a theoretical framework based on two contrasted models of cross-border integration. The first model, called ‘geo-economic’, is based on the mobilization of the border as a differential benefit and aims to capture value out of asymmetric cross-border interactions. In doing so, this process of functional integration is likely to increase cross-border socio-economic disparities and leads to cooperation oriented towards instrumental purposes. The second model, called ‘territorial project’, emphasizes the border resources that involve a convergence of both sides of a border, either through a process of hybridization or via the symbolic recognition borders entail. In this process of place-making, the willingness to cooperate and trust between the actors are essential. Conceived as ideal-types, the two models of cross-border integration appear contrasted. They are however not mutually exclusive and different kinds of combinations are examined based on concrete examples.

“New Research Methodologies in Violent Borders: The Use of Social Media to Study the ‘Forgotten’ (Texas-Tamaulipas) Border”

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

This paper presents the initial analysis of the use of social media in the State of Tamaulipas by members of the community in border towns. The use of social media has provided a strong and active resource empowering families and community members to protect themselves against violence. This violence has been generated by the internal turf wars of drug cartels and in many cases by clashes with law enforcement and the military. The potentials for strengthening democracy and other social-political factors are also examined by the authors.

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Panel 10	Estudios Organizacionales en la Frontera de Chihuahua
Moderator	Tony Payan, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice University’s Baker Institute
Discussant	Manuel Chavez, Michigan State University

“Organizaciones Emergentes en Chihuahua México”

Carmen Álvarez González, Aida Yarira Reyes and Carlos Eduardo Montano, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

La participación ciudadana es considerada en el ámbito internacional como un elemento esencial para el fortalecimiento de las democracias democráticas. En el Estado de Chihuahua el ciudadano para que pueda incidir y proponer leyes que se discutan ante el pleno del Congreso del Estado requiere de la autorización del Gobernador, y los diputados por su parte, no están obligados legalmente a responder a los ciudadanos sobre las propuestas. Los casos aislados de involucramiento de los ciudadanos en generación de políticas públicas estatales, se han generado en condiciones especiales y hasta conflictivas lo que desmotiva la participación activa de un gran número de personas. En este ambiente aunado a las condiciones sociales y económicas características de la región, emerge la acción de un grupo de ciudadanos y organizaciones sociales para trabajar de manera conjunta y temporal en la formulación de una Ley de Participación Ciudadana para el Estado de Chihuahua. El trabajo presentado es un análisis descriptivo de las dinámicas del

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grupo emergente y los acuerdos obtenidos plasmados en la propuesta de Ley para identificar como las cualidades o las propiedades de cada uno de los actores generan acciones e interacciones que han evolucionado en función de los actores involucrados.

“El Desarrollo de un Producto Multicultural GRAFF-ME”

Carlos Eduardo Montano, Carmen Álvarez and Aida Yarira Reyes, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El proyecto Graff-Me es un proyecto que busca y permite exponer la riqueza del arte urbano en Ciudad Juárez, la apertura de los artistas grafiteros de Ciudad Juárez hacia el exterior, mediante talleres de aprendizaje con países europeos mediante un intercambio de técnicas y nuevas visiones el proyecto refleja sus avances y logros.

“Estudios Organizacionales en la Frontera de Noroeste de México y sur Estados Unidos”

Aida Yarira Reyes, Carmen Álvarez, Carlos Eduardo Montano and Nancy Hidalgo, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Los Estudios Organizacionales son una area de conocimiento reciente, sin embargo su influencia sea visto reflejada en los diversos espacios de investigación de las instituciones de educación superior, lo cual permite apreciarse diversas tesis y trabajos de investigación orientadas a el estudio de las diversas organizaciones. El presente estudio refleja cuales han sido los enfoques y problemáticas abordadas así como, sus metodologías utilizadas, siendo un tema de importancia para el crecimiento del área de conocimiento y de aproximación hacia el estudio de las organizaciones.

“La Mujer y el Encierro: Una Genealogía de la Prisión Femenina”

Carlos Eduardo Montano Durán, Carmen Álvarez González, Yolanda Hermila Angulo Parra and Aida Yarira Reyes, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

No Abstract

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Panel 11	Epistemology of Borders I
Moderator	Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, University of Victoria
Discussant	Henk van Houtum, Radboud University, The Netherlands

“Epistemological Frameworks and the Border as ‘Resource’”

Margath Walker, University of Louisville

Geopolitical boundaries are increasingly analyzed in relation to securitization, an approach that has come to dominate the way that many think about borders both in policy and in scholarship. A majority of studies tend to focus on the historical and contemporary characteristics of securitizing borders and the deeper implications of such actions. From such work have emerged theories of how abstracted notions of security have shifted to material practices and how the reconfiguration of power has impacted identities and become part of daily state-making. While useful, these securitization discourses are often narrowly conceived, leading to the neglect of the productive dimensions of borders, i.e. the

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elision of alternative understandings of borders as spaces of refuge, safety, opportunity and exchange. This paper aims to present a preliminary schematic to reframe borders as a source of prosperity rather than danger. The research proposed takes place on Mexico's northern and southern borders and will extend scholarship by examining both external factors which shape current understandings of borders in distinctive strategic geographic locales in comparative context and intrinsic elements such as regional knowledges and pathways of opportunity generated organically by stakeholders through participatory research.

“Borderlands: Existing Theoretical Approaches and Future Directions”

Sergio Peña, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Border theory is normally divided into two camps. On the one hand, a set of theories that are grouped into what is known as ‘grand theory’; on the other hand, another set that is referred to as ‘intermediate theories’. Grand theory mainly deals with big picture issues related to systems theory in general and international relations in particular. Intermediate theories deal with issues that often are thought to belong to the field of policy and administration rather than politics. The international political economy perspective is the third group. Intermediate theory has at its heart the concepts of transaction costs and institutional design. The paper will focus on identifying what are the ontological and epistemological aspects that both grand theory and intermediate theory are dealing with; thus, the central aspect will be to see whether grand theory and intermediate theory share something in common and explore what kind of methodological challenges or opportunities they pose to the study of borderlands.

“Inverting the Telescope on Borders that Matter: Conversations in Café Europa”

Dorte Jagetic Andersen, University of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg, Denmark, Marie Sandberg, University of Copenhagen, Denmark and Olivier Kramsch, Radboud University, The Netherlands

This paper develops a new critical comparative lens for the study of European borders, which displays bordering processes less as territorialized state-spaces than spatio-temporal assemblages. Taking the multiplicity and historicity of European borders into account while simultaneously allowing for their continuous re-envisioning through extra-territorial and post-colonial enframings of Europe, the standard horizontal gaze of border studies, it is argued, is dislocated. 'Inverting the telescope' on border studies thus enables a productive space of tension – named Café Europa – in which the negotiations of geopolitical as well as everyday life border practices find expression and take place. Inside this tension of multiple realities and politics, border theory is challenged and charged. It is the aim to invite a furthering of ontological border politics in and across such conversations on borders that matter.

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Panel 12

Natural Resources Management on the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada Border: Formal and Informal Dimensions (Cross-listed with Canadian Studies)

Moderator Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University  
Discussant Minoru Takahashi, Hokkaido University, Japan

“Water Policy in the US-Canada Borderlands: Insights into a North American Perspective”  
Christopher Brown, New Mexico State University

Management of water resources in transboundary watersheds generates challenges across spatial scale that frequently are not able to be addressed through unilateral approaches. Within North America, two different spatial contexts exist in which transboundary water resource management issues can be examined, the arid region of the US-Mexico borderlands and the humid region of the Canada-US borderlands. In this paper, I examine water resource issues within several watersheds in the region known as the Cascade Corridor or Salish Sea region, with a specific focus on how stakeholders in both the US and Canada have collaborated on regional water resource challenges, what institutional mechanisms have emerged towards meeting these challenges, what efforts have been effective, and why. I then turn my attention towards the experience of binational water resource management efforts along the US-Mexico border. In doing so, I explore how the experiences from select watersheds in the Salish Sea region can inform water resource management policy in the US-Mexico border region.

“Water Resource Management along the U.S. Mexico Border: an Analysis from 2003-2013”  
Patricia Snyder, New Mexico State University

Water resource management along the U.S.-Mexico border presents a unique challenge. Many different agencies on both sides of the border, with different jurisdictions, make the landscape a complex one with major challenges in generating solutions to border water management issues. This paper looks at the cascading management of water resources along the U.S.-Mexico border, utilizing different spatial scales. I examine the current body of research that reviewed watershed management efforts in particular basins along the U.S.-Mexico border; namely, the Tijuana River Watershed, The Santa Cruz River Watershed, and a sub-region of the Rio Grande Basin that lies in the Paso del Norte region. Considerable research was done on these regions in the 2002-2003 timeframe. In this paper, I will revisit these regions to learn what efforts have been made over the past 10 years. I especially hope to learn how efforts that were ongoing within 2002-2003 have done and what variables are behind the current policy within these specific regions. Considerable research was done on these regions in the 2002-2003 timeframe. In this paper, I will revisit these regions to learn what efforts have been made over the past 10 years. I especially hope to learn how efforts that were ongoing within 2002-2003 have done and what variables are

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behind the current policy within these specific regions.

“The Evolution of Natural Resource Conservation on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Bilateral and Trilateral Environmental Agreements since La Paz”

Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University

Binational cooperation on managing natural resources along the U.S.-Mexico border has clearly benefitted from the La Paz Agreement, but few scholars have actually tracked or traced the relationship between the landmark bilateral environmental cooperation agreement and the strengthening of cooperation on wildlife and water resources. This paper examines this relationship and finds that while the La Paz Agreement is associated with a marked strengthening of cooperation related to the management of natural resources along the border, a significant policy disjunction between the government’s commitment to environmental and water management and wildlife management remains that warrants greater attention by the governments.

“YouTube and Narrative Characters: The Social Construction of the US and Mexico Border”

Donna Lybecker and Mark McBeth, Idaho State University

In this paper we argue that boundaries represent policy realities that are often constructed through policy narratives. While historically borders were demarcated and managed via elite institutions, increasing access to new social media appears to be shifting the process of bordering—the process of demarcating and managing borders. Thus, are new social media outlets (specifically Twitter Tweets and Youtube) providing an opportunity for non-elites, the grass-roots to construct a more cooperative and more positive idea of the border? Moreover, is it possible to work outside of elite institutions, with networks and frameworks, or are we simply seeing a shifting of what constitutes the ‘elite’ and the ‘elite institutions?’ This paper addresses these issues in an examination of development and implementation of policies that impact cross-border concerns.

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Panel 13

Moderator  
Discussant

Desafíos para la cooperación transfronteriza México-Estados Unidos  
Artemisa López León, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte  
Sonia Bass Zavala, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Migración y seguridad: Deportados y la falta de cooperación en la frontera México-Estados Unidos”

David Rocha Romero, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

En el último sexenio el gobierno federal mexicano buscó desmigratizar la agenda bilateral con Estados Unidos, donde las decisiones unilaterales en materia de migración han marcado la elaboración de políticas públicas tanto a nivel federal como

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subnacional, dando como resultado un ambiente antiinmigrante, ya que la línea entre migración e inseguridad se ha borrado, los migrantes indocumentados se convirtieron en delincuentes. Mientras la seguridad pública es prioridad para los dos gobiernos nacionales, las entidades subnacionales de la frontera tienen una limitada cooperación institucional en materia migratoria. ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) viene incrementando el número de deportados, triplicando en una década los criminales deportados: de 71, 079 en 2001 a 225, 390 en 2012. Lo que para el gobierno estadounidense es una solución a problemas de seguridad, para los gobiernos subnacionales de la frontera mexicana es un asunto que preocupa. En tiempo de violencia en la frontera norte de México, sus autoridades locales se limitan a sortear decisiones unilaterales de los gobiernos nacionales en materia de seguridad pública. La cooperación en materia de seguridad entre los dos países se ha incrementado a nivel nacional, sin embargo en la frontera se observan huecos.

“Sistema de Indicadores de salud ambiental: Una oportunidad de cooperación transfronteriza”

José Luis Manzanera Rivera, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

El propósito de este trabajo es destacar la necesidad de la implementación de mecanismos de monitoreo binacionales que permitan un control eficiente de eventualidades en materia de salud pública asociadas al medio ambiente en ambos lados de la frontera. La metodología se sustenta en la revisión de las iniciativas institucionales realizadas en el contexto de medio ambiente y salud pública en la frontera Texas–México en particular dentro del marco del programa medio ambiental Frontera 2020. La investigación destaca los retos en la implementación de los objetivos de cooperación ante la inexistencia de fuentes de información homogéneas y sistemas compatibles de monitoreo.

“Modelos Nacionales de Respuesta a Emergencias y Cooperación Transfronteriza: CLAM Matamoros y LEPC-Brownsville”

Artemisa López León, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

En la frontera México-Estados Unidos, la industria maquiladora representa un severo riesgo para la generación de contingencias químico-biológicas. Bajo esta óptica y con el objetivo de coordinar acciones encaminadas a prevenir y brindar una respuesta rápida en caso de peligro, desde hace casi dos décadas, surgió en Matamoros, Tamaulipas (México) el Comité Local de Ayuda Mutua (CLAM), una iniciativa ciudadana vinculada a la industria maquiladora. Esta experiencia organizativa fue retomada y adaptada en la ciudad fronteriza de Brownsville, Texas (Estados Unidos) bajo la denominación de Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Ambas figuras organizativas son pioneras en sus respectivos países, fueron replicadas en otros espacios nacionales y, desde su creación, han trabajado coordinadamente en la franja fronteriza de Texas y su contraparte mexicana. En esta ponencia se dará cuenta del surgimiento, desarrollo e interrelación entre el CLAM y el LEPC para reflexionar sobre los retos, alcances y limitaciones de la cooperación transfronteriza en problemáticas que traspasan los límites político-administrativos de las naciones.

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“Estrategias Locales Transfronterizas de Desarrollo Territorial en la Frontera México-Estados Unidos: Cuestionando las Prioridades”

Xavier Oliveras González, El Colegio de la Frontera North

A lo largo de la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos se localizan, como es bien sabido, las llamadas ‘ciudades hermanas’. La gestión y desarrollo territoriales (espacios urbanos, medio ambiente, movilidad e infraestructuras de transporte, actividades económicas, promoción territorial, etc.) es uno de los grandes retos que deben afrontar estas comunidades fronterizas. A falta de un marco binacional relativo a la cooperación transfronteriza en este ámbito, los gobiernos locales, corporaciones de desarrollo y cámaras de comercio de ambos lados han emprendido y están liderando varias estrategias en esta dirección. Sin embargo, en un contexto de capitalismo neoliberal y de competencia global, se están priorizando los objetivos e intereses económicos por encima de los sociales y ambientales. Se muestran tres casos situados a lo largo de la frontera: Reynosa-McAllen, en el sector oriental (Tamaulipas-Texas); Santa Teresa-San Jerónimo, en el central (Chihuahua-Nuevo México); y la Mesa de Otay, en el occidental (Baja California-California).

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Panel 14	Epistemology of Borders II
Moderator	Ilkka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland
Discussant	Donna Lybecker, Idaho State University

“New Methods in Border Studies Research: The Computational Turn in Border Studies”  
Belinda Roman, St. Mary’s University

This paper argues for a broadening of the research methods used in Border Studies to include the new science of complexity. At its core, complexity science encourages researchers to re-orientate their analytical lenses to embrace diversity and individuality in their respective fields giving greater importance to relationships between different units of analysis; that is, the whole is more than the sum of its parts. The idea is that real-world phenomena are many times systemic and fluid, thus challenging the outcomes produced by static methods of analysis. The individual such as an individual state with its boundaries are active participants in larger and smaller systems, each influencing the other to some degree. This complexity is difficult to capture yet with advances in technology, in particular computational power, and an interdisciplinary view, Border Studies researchers can leverage computational tools in conjunction with their more traditional analytical apparatuses to find additional solutions to vexing border questions. This paper argues for the incorporation of network theory and multi-agent simulations—prevalent in complexity research—in Border Studies in a more concerted fashion. It will present examples of current research that illustrates the usefulness of this methodology.

“Transforming the Border, Transforming the Migrant. The Impacts of Biometrics and the Ubiquitous Borderization of a Nation’s Imagination”  
Maria Alessandra Woolson, University of Arizona

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The US-Mexican Border exists in time and space, but has been continually negotiated and recreated through the imagery of cultural, political and rhetorical constructions. The spatial dimension of this border has materially expanded through the implementation of checkpoints and other surveillance strategies. At a more subjective level, its post September 11 re-creation extends as an abstraction into the virtual dimension, where the border is perceived to be more immediate to the entire nation and secure at all times. US frontiers are transforming from geopolitical boundaries to virtual proliferating biometric borders of promised invulnerability under zero-risk management approach. I explore the impact of this reconceptualization on citizenship and diversity, which combined with a centralized State power obfuscate the border region as ‘place’ that is home to millions of people. I argue that increased securitization continues to support market led interests, while failing to address the border problems it promises to resolve. In examining the theorizing of bodies as a political materialization of security under narratives of ubiquity of risk I see how the potential violence of these practices, including the embodiment of invasive practices supported by language of undisputed power, reinforce preexisting symbolic asymmetries rather than opportunities for strengthening trans-boundary cooperation.

“Towards a new C/Artpolitics of Borders: Honest Misrepresentations of the World”  
Henk van Houtum and Rodrigo Bueno Lacy, Radboud University, The Netherlands

‘Ceci n’est pas le monde’ should be an indispensable inscription on every map. At their best, maps are accurate misrepresentations, at their worst they are misused to justify cleansing. Despite their mathematical exactness, maps depict a dishonest oversimplification of the world’s artificially carved borders. Ceaseless transit is entirely missing from their geometrical storytelling. The inward-looking tradition of cartographical linearity constrains our ability to disentangle borders from lines and envisage border evocations of the perpetual changes shaping our world. To deviate from hardliners’ cartopolitics we need to ‘unimagine’ the world’s borders and reimagine them by drawing the convoluted paths travelled by people and ideas. We propose to recover cartography’s artistic vocation to turn maps into compelling visual checks on power. Combining art and geographical rigor confers mapmakers a unique power to influence the public debate. Our aim is not to provide an ‘objective’ guide to map-making but rather to recognize cartography’s intrinsic subjectivity and take it away from the monopoly of any power. No map can ever ‘represent’ the world but merely sketch a complexity that refuses to be captured. We advocate an ‘artopolitics’ that misrepresents the world with honesty. Ceci n’est pas le monde. That is precisely the point.

“Theorizing Border Flows”  
Todd Hataley, Queen’s University

The idea of border flows has become increasingly important for understanding the role of borders in the contemporary globalized world. The concept, however, is not without problems. The current literature on flows tends to treat the concept as heterogeneous, having unique attributes, regardless of whether the concept is treated as a dependent or as an independent variable. This reality has limited a conceptual understanding of flows.

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Conceptualizing flows with some precision is important insofar as it allows researchers to identify, measure and understand change with a level of uniformity and exactitude and to allow for accurate and meaningful comparative research. The purpose of this presentation and paper is to assess the need for, and begin the dialogue on, a conceptual model for border flows.

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Panel 15	Modeling the Border II
Moderator	Christophe Sohn, CEPS, Luxembourg University
Discussant	Joseph M. Guzman, Michigan State University

“The Construction of an Index of Transborder Development: Theoretical and Practical Challenges in the Context of the United States-Mexico Border”  
Francisco Lara, Arizona State University

Composite indices are often used as policy tools to evaluate or compare the performance of national or subnational territories, but they rarely are transborder in concept and scope. This paper discusses the conceptual and practical challenges associated with the construction of a composite index to measure transborder development in the US-Mexico border region. The Transborder Development Index (TDI) is a conceptual framework incorporating a variety of social, economic and environmental elements correlated with cross-border interdependency and asymmetry in the US-Mexico border. Four development domains have been proposed for the TDI to reflect a useful and meaningful breakdown: quality of life, sustainability, competitiveness and security. The paper addresses issues related to the choice of functional scaling issues, comparability, the aggregation operation, and weighting strategies.

“Evaluation of Cross-border Resource Management Utilizing a Cumulative Logit Generalized Linear Mixed Model (GLMM)”  
Patrick Buckley, Western Washington University, John Belec, University of the Fraser Valley and Amy Anderson, Western Washington University

Cross-border resource management through the development of ad-hoc Cross-Border Regions (CBRs) and social capital development has been an area of growing interest throughout the world in general and North America in particular. In past studies investigation of the border impact on outlook or attitudes has relied on multiple bivariate techniques. This paper introduces a more holistic method for comparing such data utilizing a cumulative logit generalized linear mixed model (GLMM). Imagine providing

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the same questionnaire to two groups of people divided by a border then simultaneously comparing all of their answers, not just one at a time, to find out how closely they correspond. GLMM overcomes the potential bias of multiple testing producing false positives without relying on the Bonferroni Correction and is directly applicable to Likert scale responses. This study employs data from a four round Delphi exercise performed in the Fraser Lowland, a sub-region of the Cascadia CBR along the western US-Canada border based on 11 Americans and 7 Canadians. It demonstrates how closely a holistic GLMM of their responses to 33 cross-border resource management questions correspond and its advantage over bivariate techniques.

“The History of Income Distribution Along the Texas-Mexico Border”

David J. Molina, University of North Texas

There are a fair number of income distribution studies of the Texas-Mexico Border. However, there has not been a work that reviews these studies and does a time comparison of their results. In this work the review of these studies over the past several decades is used to understand how the economic, political and demographic changes along this border has impacted the income distribution of this population. The analysis of these studies over time is then compared to the current status of income distribution today based on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and data from INEGI. Finally, based on the previous analysis a projection is made of whether the income inequality will continue or is likely to decrease.

“The Border Human Development Index Updated”

Joan Anderson, University of San Diego and James Gerber San Diego State University

No Abstract

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Panel 16	Caring at the Border
Moderator	T. Mark Montoya, Northern Arizona University
Discussant	Nicholas Villanueva, Vanderbilt University

“Community Cultural Health Capital: Cultural Resources for Navigating Healthcare on the Margins”

Erin Fanning Madden, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Communities struggling with access to healthcare in the U.S. are often considered to be disadvantaged and lacking in resources. Yet, these communities develop and nurture valuable strategies for healthcare access that are underrecognized by health scholars. Combining medical sociology and critical race theory perspectives on cultural capital, this paper examines the health-relevant cultural resources, or Community Cultural Health Capital, in South Texas Latina/o border communities. Latina/o patients and their families use navigational, social, familial, and linguistic skills and knowledge to access healthcare despite economic and social barriers. Focusing on prescription drugs in particular, I examine the cultural resources used in Latina/o communities to access prescription drugs

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despite lacking health insurance, U.S. citizenship or authorized immigration status, English language skills, and other resources that facilitate access to mainstream public and private healthcare. Community Cultural Health Capital may not always fully counteract healthcare marginalization. Nevertheless, recognizing the cultural resources developed in Latina/o communities to manage healthcare on the margins yields important findings for policymakers, healthcare providers, and advocates seeking to capitalize on community resources to improve healthcare access.

“Secondary Trauma among Caregivers who work with Mexican Refugees”

Mark Lusk, Sam Terrazas, University of Texas at El Paso

Over the past seven years, thousands of people fled Mexico to escape violence, and criminal activity. Many have landed in El Paso, where they are able to obtain work, blend in with the population and find security. Although they do not qualify for refugee status under U.S. law, they are refugees insofar as they are fleeing for their lives. The influx of refugees has been acutely felt in mental health, social services and immigration non-profit agencies where they have sought assistance for securing documentation, treatment of mental disorder, and access to health care. Most of the refugees have directly experienced violence or been victims of serious criminal offenses such as extortion, assault, and death of a family member. Many experience acute anxiety, post-traumatic stress and depression. Caseworkers, professionals, and volunteers who serve this population have report significant increases in caseloads and growing numbers of traumatized individuals. The result has been that caregivers have been exposed to numerous traumatized individuals. To evaluate the effects of providing services to such clients, we conducted in-depth interviews with 30 caregivers who work with refugees. We found that most experience secondary trauma and compassion fatigue. We also saw remarkable resilience. This paper summarizes our findings.

“Mapping Resources to Support Disconnected Youth in the Paso del Norte Region”

Christopher Brown and Shelby Van Arnum, New Mexico State University

The Paso del Norte Health Foundation recently developed ‘Project IGNITE - Engaging Youth Initiative,’ an effort to provide services to disconnected youth, defined as ‘children and youth between the ages of 7-18 years old who are not involved in out of school activities or participating in the labor market’. Research has indicated that such youth are more likely to experiment with drugs, tobacco, alcohol use, and sexual activity; alternately, children that are engaged in positive out of school activities like sports, the arts, and experiential activities are more likely to have positive health outcomes. The Spatial Applications Research Center at New Mexico State University was contracted to deploy geographic information systems technologies to map the spatial distribution of positive activities and the groups that sponsor them and conduct related spatial analysis to guide future grant cycles and outreach efforts. In this paper, we share the outcomes of this work and also some insights into how this work can help connect these youth with positive activities that can increase the likelihood of positive health outcomes and an enhanced quality of life.

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	La educación en la frontera norte de México: liderazgo, género y etnias I
Panel 18	
Moderator	Evangelina Cervantes Holguín, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	Elizabeth Carrillo, Servicios Educativos de Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua
	“La Educación Científica en la Educación Media Superior en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua” Evangelina Cervantes Holguín, Pavel Roel Gutiérrez Sandoval and Karen Yitzel Hernández García, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El desarrollo de la Ciencia en el siglo XXI parte de procesos de reforma curricular en la Educación Media Superior (EMS) centrados en el modelo por competencias para la enseñanza de la Biología, la Física, la Química y las Matemáticas. Al respecto, se evaluó la enseñanza-aprendizaje de las ciencias en Ciudad Juárez, mediante entrevistas, diarios de trabajo y cuestionarios aplicados a 51 docentes de 16 planteles de bachillerato/preparatoria y 422 de sus estudiantes. Con el propósito de valorar actitudes de estudiantes ante la ciencia, barreras culturales y sociales para el aprendizaje, problemas para organización del grupo y participación en equipo, así como la heterogeneidad en condiciones laborales y formativas del profesorado. Destaca una situación de rechazo hacia las ciencias, como ejemplo, se exponen las siguientes notas ‘Aunque la Química no se me dé, su clase me gusta’ y ‘La Física no es para mí’. Cuando el profesorado pretende enseñar ciencia, los estudiantes obstaculizan al profesorado. En dicho contexto, se encontró que los varones tienen mejores actitudes para el aprendizaje de las ciencias que las mujeres. Además, el aprendizaje del conocimiento científico es posible sólo para un tipo de estudiante que se caracteriza por habilidades innatas y personales para la escuela.

“La Política de Equidad de Género y la Administración de la Diversidad en las Universidades Mexicanas”  
Pavel Roel Gutiérrez Sandoval, Evangelina Cervantes Holguín and Cely Celene Ronquillo Chávez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El debate acerca de la importancia de incorporar la perspectiva de género en las universidades bajo el modelo del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres ha recobrado gran importancia. El interés político por la equidad de género va ligado directamente con la diversidad cultural, al respecto, surgen cuestiones relevantes sobre el análisis de incorporación de equidad de género en las universidades: ¿Qué se entiende por tal incorporación? ¿En qué términos es posible hablar de los derechos de mujeres y profesorado indígena o gay bajo la estrategia de incorporación de perspectiva de género en universidades mexicanas? ¿Es válido hablar de indicadores de la incorporación de la perspectiva de género? ¿Cuáles serían? ¿Cuál sería el método más adecuado para acercarse a una evaluación de este tipo? ¿Qué logros o beneficios son visibles luego de dicha

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incorporación? Para dar respuesta a lo anterior, se estudian 20 universidades bajo un análisis institucional con el propósito de conocer las instituciones desde dentro, mediante instrumentos de autoevaluación cualitativa y sistematización de experiencias. Dicha incorporación resulta un problema cuando se da desde los aspectos políticos, pues el cambio cultural de la administración depende más de elementos psicoemocionales y de la legislación universitaria que de estrategias de marketing político.

“Las Condiciones Socio-Profesionales del Profesorado Femenino y Gay de Educación Física en Chihuahua”

María Fernanda Yepson Galaz, Brenda Jovanna Cruz Carrillo and Pavel Roel Gutiérrez Sandoval, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El estudio sobre género, sexualidad y deporte se ha manifestado en las luchas por la igualdad y equidad entre hombres y mujeres. A partir de ello, se propone la visibilización de las prácticas de discriminación de género del profesorado gay en educación física de las escuelas primarias en Ciudad Juárez y Nuevo Casas Grandes, Chih. Bajo la comprensión fenomenológica de condiciones laborales y trayectorias formativas de profesorado con orientación afectivo-sexual diferente a la heterosexual, particularmente, de egresados del programa de Entrenamiento Deportivo de la Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez. La docencia en educación física se caracteriza por una mayor presencia de profesores hombres, en edades de 27-35 años, quienes cuentan con mayores prestaciones salariales respecto al profesorado regular. Las mujeres profesoras siguen enfrentando las mismas barreras que tenían en sus trayectorias universitarias: exclusión o segregación de las mujeres con base en estereotipos femeninos que las sitúan en desventaja respecto a los atributos asignados a hombres, más responsabilidades domésticas y menos tiempo para actividad física, compadrazgo masculino en el mercado laboral, engaño con promesas de crecimiento profesional, hostigamiento sexual, minimización de logros, falta de presupuesto para deportistas, malas prestaciones de servicio médico y pocos apoyos para proyección en el deporte local.

“Actividades que Alejan a los Estudiantes del Fracaso Académico: un Estudio de Resilencia”

Jesús Hinojos Calderón, Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua

En este trabajo se presentan resultados de una investigación en relación al éxito académico en una institución de educación superior en el norte de México. Durante el análisis de datos, un grupo de estudiantes emergió con características de interés. Estos estudiantes originalmente fueron caracterizado como estudiantes de alto riesgo durante su transición por el bachillerato. Pero sorprendentemente mostraron mejores puntajes en las magnitudes que se midieron en relación a las actividades que realizaron durante sus primeros cinco semestres en su desarrollo universitario. Las actividades que se midieron para el análisis de la muestra (n=259) en dos categorías de estudiantes incluyen actividades en biblioteca, experiencias de tecnologías de la información y computación, participación en clase, relación con los profesores, alumnos y personal de la Universidad, entre otras actividades. Los resultados indican que los estudiantes que estaban en igual nivel de riesgo que los alumnos desertores, mejoraron su promedio académico alejándose de esa posición de riesgo y situándose en una posición de igual riesgo que los estudiantes regulares. Este grupo de

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estudiantes se pudieran clasificar como estudiantes resilenciados. En este estudio se utilizó diseño correlacional e incluye pruebas t, chi cuadrada, análisis de varianza y regresión lineal.

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#### Representaciones Fronterizas

Panel 19

Moderator Martha Estela Pérez García, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez  
Discussant Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“El bajo río Uruguay: Los Roles de una Frontera Fluvial”  
Mercedes Medina, Universidad de la República-Uruguay

La República Oriental del Uruguay debe su nombre a su ubicación con respecto al curso de agua que marca su límite con la República Argentina. Desde su denominación, el territorio queda vinculado a su posición con respecto al río. Pocas naciones hay que hereden su nombre del soporte geográfico. En la margen Oeste del bajo río Uruguay, la Provincia de Entre Ríos recibe la denominación de su localización entre los ríos Uruguay y Paraná. Hoy la cartografía fuerza la lectura de este río como límite; los planos de Uruguay y Argentina muestran la otra margen como un territorio plano, vacío, en el que apenas se identifican algunas rutas principales y las ciudades más próximas a las que se puede acceder a través de los puentes internacionales. Sin embargo esto no siempre fue así. A lo largo del tiempo, hasta la actualidad, las diferentes estrategias de ocupación y uso del territorio de ambas márgenes que realizan las distintas sociedades, generan cambios en las tensiones y configuración física del territorio en las que el río cumple diferentes funciones. Esta comunicación identifica, describe e interpreta, cinco momentos en que la relación del hombre con su entorno asigna, al bajo Uruguay, roles diferentes.

“Representaciones Sociales de la Muralla Divisoria entre México y Estados Unidos y su Contexto Ambiental Social”

Jesús Rene Luna-Hernández, José Alonso Olivas-Ávila and Adriana Abimelec Rodríguez-Valdéz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Se analizan las representaciones sociales que tienen los residentes de Ciudad Juárez (México) alrededor de la malla divisoria entre Ciudad Juárez y El Paso (Estados Unidos). Se utilizó una metodología no intrusiva fotoetnográfica. Se presenta el análisis de catorce fotografías y 3 entrevistas usando Atlas.ti. Los códigos resultantes más sobresalientes fueron migración, muro, familia, montaña, cielo, tiempo, ubicación y división, tanto en el texto de las entrevistas como en las imágenes. Se elaboraron familias de conceptos y redes que arrojaron información sobre la percepción de la frontera de manera más global. Las familias, las redes y los códigos más populares señalan que los participantes consideran muy importante la migración mexicana en los últimos años, así como también prestan un especial interés en el papel que juega la policía migratoria encargada de custodiar la frontera, así como el (mal)trato que reciben los mexicanos al cruzar a los

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Estados Unidos.

“Respuestas y Propuestas Intelectuales a Leyes Migratorias, 1924-1965”

Juana Moriel-Payne, University of Texas at El Paso

Analiza el impacto o influencia de ideas intelectuales en el proceso migratorio en Estados Unidos de 1940 a 1965. Estudia cómo algunos textos escritos por inmigrantes pueden reflejar eficazmente el impacto de ideologías sobre derechos humanos a nivel mundial. Este trabajo utiliza cinco libros escritos durante 1926 a 1965 como fuentes primarias. Algunos autores tratan el problema migratorio sugiriendo la visión de toda una nación, misma que difiere con las propuestas internacionales a leyes migratorias. Esta investigación intelectual quiere mostrar la transformación sobre ideas de raza, nación y cultura que ha sido llevada a cabo por intelectuales inmigrantes que respondieron a las leyes migratorias y a la presión internacional sobre la protección de minorías. Ellos empiezan a participar en debates intelectuales sobre la inmigración debido a las oportunidades de educación y desarrollo académico, durante 1940 a 1965, logrando así que el mundo empezara a ‘imaginar’ a Estados Unidos como un país multicultural. La investigación se divide en tres partes que responden a tres períodos en los que surgen tres leyes migratorias decisivas: National Origins Act en 1924, McCarren-Walter Act de 1952, e Immigration and Nationality Act de 1965.

“Juárez Imaginada”

Martha Estela Pérez García and Yadira Soledad Cortés Castillo, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

La investigación se ubica en el contexto de las ciudades imaginadas e indaga sobre las culturas urbanas desde la perspectiva de sus imaginarios. Este trabajo ilustra y conceptualiza la subjetividad que se construye a partir de las percepciones y construcciones de los sujetos sociales. Así una vez que conocemos nuestra ciudad desde la visión de la ciudadanía, estamos en posibilidades de reflejar nuestra ciudad en letras y proveer información significativa a quienes se encargan de promover programas de políticas públicas con impacto social.

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Panel 20	(Re)defining Borders I
Moderator	David J. Molina, University of North Texas
Discussant	Jussi Laine, University of Eastern Finland

“Knowing Otherness: Daily Cross-border Shopping Practices in the German-Polish Borderlands”

Bianca Szytniewski, Radboud University Nijmegen and University Utrecht, The Netherlands

The large bazaar in Słubice, at the German-Polish state border, is one of the many places

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where daily cross-border trade and shopping practices take place. Nowadays, the bazaar, that originated in the 1990s, an open market with covered structures, has become an institutionalised and permanent part of daily life in the borderland. It is a place of daily cross-cultural encounters between German visitors and Polish market vendors, which, despite social and cultural differences on the one hand, and changes in border restrictions and political and economic policies on the other, remains an ongoing practice in the German-Polish border region. The focus of this contribution will not be on the Polish bazaar as such, but on perceived differences and similarities found through cross-cultural practices at the bazaar. Place images and the subsequent sense of (un)familiarity with a place will be central of this paper. In what way do people make sense of encountered differences and similarities – how do they make the unfamiliar familiar? Furthermore, how do practices affect people’s knowledge and assessment of otherness? And the other way around, in what way are knowledge and assessment of otherness used to explain differences and similarities encountered in cross-border trade and shopping practices?

“Foodscapes of Central Asian Migrants in Moscow”

Joni Virkkunen, University of Eastern Finland

The paper looks at the notion of home and migrant transnationality among Central Asian migrants in Russia. It discusses the complex arrangements of mobile labour migrants who maintain a variety of regular links and ties across national borders to their country of origin while, at the same time, trying to integrate into their new countries of settlement. For migrants, it is argued, home is not just housing, a place of residence, or a place of origin (homeland), but also a transnational space for social ties, an ‘in-between’ space with great social, political and, even, emotional significance. The paper approaches migrants’ lives by analysing some of their everyday spaces in Russia. It looks at the conception of home and ethnic foodscapes as ‘in-between’ spaces and analyses material – and publicly very noticeable – manifestations of these spaces in contemporary Moscow: ‘ethnic cafes’. It describes how the multiplicity of these ethnically defined spaces reveals the diversity and the new form of consumerism among migrants. Thus, they expose some interesting characteristics both about migrants lives in-between work and ‘home’ in Russia (or in Central Asia), and about the transnational character of contemporary Russian society.

“Cultural Hybridity Theory”

David Uresti, University of Texas at El Paso

The border community of El Paso, TX is a dynamic, growing city that continues to change and evolve. A defining aspect of El Paso is its geographical location, a city situated across the border from Mexico. El Paso’s location creates an interchange of people, culture, and language that produces unique challenges not found in other parts of the world. The cultural and linguistic exchange at the border also creates a hybridity in the community that is rarely seen. Identifying this hybridity and trying to categorize it is important. There is also the issue of low civic engagement (such as voting), which continues to plague El Paso. Can El Paso’s cultural and linguistic hybridity be

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categorized? Why does El Paso have unusually low civic engagement, even by Texas standards? This paper will delve into the issue of hybridity in the borderland, the problem of low civic engagement in El Paso, and determine if there is a correlation between the two. A new theory of border hybridity will be introduced which will make the attempt to explain borderland people and phenomena.

“Decolonial Border Thinking in the Borderland Narratives of Cormac McCarthy”  
C.T. Mexica, University of Washington

Borders and borderlands are fundamentally ambivalent, riddled by deep contradictions and divisions. The focus of hopes as well as fears, they give rise to utopian dreams of transgression, reconciliation, and escape from monolithic concepts of culture and identity. At the same time, they are the sites of violence, separation, hatred, and death (the border as wound, scar, and wasteland). For example, mainstream U.S. literature on globalization and borderlands tends to emphasize the utopian potential, to eulogize borders as the vanishing point of national essentialisms and absolutist identities. As a result, border metaphors have proliferated, celebrating borders and borderlands as sites of liminal, in-between spaces, exchanges and interactions across all kinds of differences and divisions (geographic, cultural, psychological, sexual, etc.) Against this abstract of border discourses, this paper is dedicated to reaffirming the materiality of the border, by focusing on one specific border site, the U.S./Mexican border in the borderland narratives of Cormac McCarthy. In particular, I contend that McCarthy’s philosophical interjections unveil the rhetoric and promises of modernity as, ultimately, a dewesternizing of the western genre.

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Panel 21	Border Tourism
Moderator	Kathleen Staudt, University of Texas at El Paso
Discussant	Elidhe Staines Orozco, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Border Tourism as a New Compass for Comparative Studies beyond Regions”  
Akihiro Iwashita, Hokkaido University, Japan

East Asian border seas have attracted a lot of attention following a series of maritime conflicts over the East China Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the Sea of Okhotsk. The straits around Tsushima Island between Fukuoka and Busan, Korea, however, is a clear and definite sovereign boundary and provides the peaceful conditions for local exchanges and trade on a daily bases over the seas. A part of the regional cooperation is already featured by the field trip on the BRIT XII venues in 2012. The geographic uniqueness of this Tsushima Island suggests, in turn, that it would be an ideal place to promote border tourism development for Japanese, Korean and foreign tourism beyond the East Asian maritime challenges. The author leads the project for border tourism in the region and sheds light on the local and international perspectives in comparison with other border tourisms over the continent, including the EU-Russian, the US-Mexican and Southeast

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Asian cases.

“New Challenge to Promote Border Tourism in Japan: The Case of Tsushima Island”  
Yasunori Hanamatsu, Hokkaido University, Japan

While Japanese jurisdiction covers a wide range of oceanic area around the territories, Japan has not necessarily yet settled maritime delimitation in all border areas with the neighbouring countries such as China, Korea and Russia. Even in such a situation, however, the maritime border area between Tsushima, Japan and Busan, Korea is the most stable in the sea areas surrounding Japan. The EEZ border line between two countries has already been delimited by bilateral fisheries agreement. Owing to the fixed border line, in recent years, so many Korean tourists are travelling to Tsushima by jet-foil, over 200,000 people every year. It indicates that Tsushima may be the first border area in Japan where ‘border tourism’ is successfully put into practice. This paper will introduce the changing situation in Tsushima from the perspective of border tourism. Despite a number of Korean tourists are coming to Tsushima growingly, local government, local people, and Japanese national government have not necessarily coped with a rapid increase in foreign tourists. It will examine reasons and contexts of the problem, and also show some ideas that will promote border tourism and the stimulation of local economies in Tsushima.

“An Investigation on Informal Economy and Commercial Tourism Impacts on Physical-Spatial Evolution of Baneh Border Region, Kurdistan, Iran; Spatial Strategic Analysis by Multi-Scale Approach”  
Reza Kheyroddin and Mehdi Razpour, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran

Baneh border region in Kurdistan province is one of the border regions of Iran that recently has extended its tourism absorption domain to all of the country. As result of commercial tourism and informal economy situation of the region, massive flow of financial capital has caused instable evolution in micro and macro level of the region. This instability caused Because of different reasons such as uncertain future policies of local and national decision-making institutions in border regions and its informal economy management and also instability of reference currency price. Conventional methods for planning in various reasons will not have necessary responsibility and effect in order to analyze such issues like this subject in border regions. Widespread Spatial consequences resulting from recent trends in Baneh city evolutions led to its quality analysis to be followed in multi- scale measure. The cognition of recent spatial and economic trends done by descriptive and analytical method in which the research instances were documented through face to face and video interviews with local agents, photography, field traversal and visits of border region. As a result, some strategies were determined in order to steer recent trends and instability developments toward sustainable regional development.

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Panel 22	La educación en la frontera norte de México: liderazgo, género y etnias II
Moderator	Edith Vera Bustillos, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	Armida Estrada Valverde, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“La Cultura Musical de las Comunidades Indígenas, Menonitas y Lebaronas en el Noroeste del Estado de Chihuahua”

Pavel Roel Gutiérrez Sandoval and Alondra Piñón Martínez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Nadia María Fraere Prieto, Centro Chihuahuense de Estudios de Posgrado

Se propone utilizar la música como recurso de enseñanza de la cultura en ambientes interactivos de aprendizaje con niñas y niños de educación preescolar en Nuevo Casas Grandes, Chih. La música es un lenguaje social, cuyo contenido refiere elementos político-ideológicos y simbólicos-corporales que permiten expresar intereses, deseos y necesidades. Las actividades lúdicas facilitan la construcción identitaria personal y conciencia colectiva sobre la existencia del otro, y posicionarse para una defensa solidaria. Bajo un modelo de intervención social se pretende rescatar expresiones musicales de comunidades indígenas, migrantes, menonitas y lebaronas en la región noroeste del estado de Chihuahua para crear cuentos infantiles de tipo conceptual y fomentar el aprendizaje de contenidos transversales en materia de equidad de género, derechos humanos, diversidad cultural y dominio de lenguas indígenas bajo un enfoque interactivo, tecnológico y social en preescolar. Para ello, las y los autores recurren a una posición denominada expresión situada con el fin de defender y presentar la música y la literatura tal como sucede en los contextos sociales no urbanos. Esto permitió la reflexión e interés por la cultura musical y la práctica sobre didáctica aplicada. Así como, se recuperaron canciones e identificaron distintos ritmos y estilos musicales.

“El Análisis de la Disciplina Escolar desde las Mujeres Profesoras de Educación Primaria en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua”

Isaac Carrasco Aldana, Reyna Judith Sandoval Ham and Pavel Roel Gutiérrez Sandoval, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Se presenta un análisis axiomático de la definición del término disciplina desde las perspectivas de más de 73 mujeres profesoras de 18 escuelas primarias públicas en Nuevo Casas Grandes y en Ciudad Juárez, Chih. Los discursos de la disciplina escolar dotan de legitimidad normativa y aceptación social a los distintos mecanismos que son ejercidos con el fin de formar un estudiante disciplinado, entre estos: reglamento escolar, premios, castigos o regaños, reporte de mala conducta, examen, termino de privilegios, trabajo extra-clase y privación del tiempo de recreo o descanso. La indisciplina refiere diversos problemas de convivencia entre niñas y niños, así como al daño en la relación maestro-alumno, mismos que derivan del autoritarismo docente; distractores culturales como telenovelas y videojuegos; desinterés y poca participación de padres de familia; actitudes y acciones de irresponsabilidad con las tareas escolares; menosprecio a la naturaleza y otras especies; poca disposición al trabajo; violencia y agresividad; falta de carácter del educando; actitudes desafiantes y de orgullo excesivo. Los efectos de la indisciplina son aquellos ligados a deserción escolar, aislamiento social, bajo aprovechamiento académico y delincuencia.

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Siendo necesario que las autoridades educativas diseñen programas para atender casos graves de indisciplina y modifiquen los reglamentos escolares.

“La Etnia Tarahumara: Su Inserción en la Educación”

Maria Armida Estrada Valverde, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El presente trabajo se relaciona con una investigación más amplia que se está realizando para conocer el grado de eficacia del método de enseñanza de la lectura utilizado dentro del sistema educativo mexicano para los tarahumaras en el estado de Chihuahua, pero en este estudio se presenta información encontrada sobre el tema en Ciudad Juárez.

Al ingresar los niños de la etnia tarahumara al Sistema Educativo Nacional son alfabetizados en español, pero una gran cantidad de ellos al iniciar en la educación formal, no sabe español y se comunican en raramuri con sus padres y con los demás integrantes de su etnia. El desconocimiento de este idioma o que no sea su lengua materna, además de diferencias socioculturales, puede hacerlos fracasar en el aprendizaje de la lectura, lo cual repercute en la no comprensión ni aprendizaje de ninguna otra temática y en la deserción. Esta problemática educativa repercute, entre otros factores, en la continuidad del círculo vicioso de pobreza y marginación. Muchos tarahumaras emigran a centros poblacionales mayores, en busca de mejores condiciones de vida, donde trabajan en lo que encuentran o a solicitar ‘corima’, perdiendo su identidad y costumbres.

“Proyecto Internacional (ISSPP) Directores Exitosos de Escuelas Nivel Secundaria Pertenecientes a la Demyt en Chihuahua”

Elizabeth Carrillo-Vargas, A. Bertrand Marrufo and M. González Mendoza, Servicios Educativos de Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua

Siguiendo los lineamiento del Proyecto Internacional de Directores Exitosos ISSPP, (International Succesfull School Principalship Proyect) se documentaron ocho estudios de caso sobre directivos que de acuerdo a sus funciones administrativas, han logrado sostener una mejora en el aprovechamiento escolar de sus alumnos según los estándares de calidad educativa, con el propósito de contribuir al conocimiento que se tiene del actuar del director educativo que contribuye en la mejorara del rendimiento académico de dichas instituciones. Esta investigación pretende conocer y reconocer prácticas exitosas en directores de secundarias federalizadas técnicas, generales y telesecundarias del estado de Chihuahua; se realiza a través de la colaboración de la Normal Superior del Estado de Chihuahua, el Departamento de Investigación Educativa del Departamento de Educación Media y Terminal del Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua y estudiantes de la Maestría en Educación Superior de la Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua.

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Panel 23	Geopolitical Identities and Imaginaries of European Neighbourhood (Cross-listed with Political Science)
Moderator	Henk van Houtum, Raboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Discussant	Victor Konrad, Carleton University

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“Finnish-Russian Neighbourhood as a Spatial Imaginary”

Jussi Laine, University of Eastern Finland

The Finnish-Russian Neighborhood provides an illuminating laboratory in which to study the entire equation of EU-level policies, the national level sovereignty endeavors, and the regional level cooperation practices. Even though every layer that transcends the border is part of a more extensive layer, the different layers still have also their own dynamics as well. Different levels are also motivated by different factors and different spatial imaginaries. This paper underlines that while borders have their physical appearance, they also have tangible symbolic and mental manifestations. The newspaper analysis conducted suggests that little effort has been made to improve the popular geopolitical image of Russia in Finland. While understanding the potential of having Russia as a neighbor, many Finns, for their own reasons, continue to actively reconfirm the elements in the neighbor, which should be let go in order move beyond stereotypes. Building on Rumford’s notion of borderwork, this paper focuses on the ways in which ordinary citizens and civil society actors construct, shift, and erase borders. It puts forth that these actors are not only carrying out tasks defined by others, but they also play a key role in defining what the neighborhood is all about.

“End of Wider Europe? Geopolitical Identities and Spatial Imaginaries of EU and NATO Policy Documents”

Ilkka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland

My paper analyses geopolitical identities and spatial imaginaries of EU documents of CBC and external relations as well as key NATO policy documents concerning Russia, Ukraine and the post-Soviet space. The aim is to identify conceptual shifts in the ways of defining Europe and European neighbourhood. The paper screens EU documents of CBC from first INTERREG programmes to present-day renewal of European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the delineation of new Eastern Partnership policies. How do the geopolitical identities and spatial imaginaries change during time and differ from those used in NATO documents? The main focus of the study is on the links between spatial imaginaries and changing sovereignty concepts in the process of the shaping of EU common foreign and security policies. By examining the coexistence and clash of spatial imaginaries of EU CBC and security policies, the paper strives to critically comment on and to contribute to the broader discussion on the role of the EU as a new kind of international actor. The paper asks to what degree the sovereignty challenging spatial imaginaries of the Wider Europe document of the year 2003 are still valid part of new EU common foreign and security policies.

“Hungarian Framings of Cross-Border Cooperation and Neighbourhood”

James Scott, University of Eastern Finland

Since 1989 and the collapse of state-socialism, Hungary has embarked on an often controversial project of nation-building within a wider European context. While an early champion of cross-border and regional cooperation, political dilemmas regarding Hungarian minorities in neighbouring states, including Ukraine, have begun to

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overshadow the logic of ‘de-bordering’. At the same time, a more nationally focused outlook regarding relations with the EU’s eastern neighbours can be discerned. Hungary has, in effect, begun to re-nationalise European policies (e.g. regional development) targeted at the creation of a cohesive political community. This has also involved a local re-definition of geopolitical interests in terms of the EU’s European Neighbourhood Policy. In this presentation, I will discuss how an ‘anti-politics’ of European Neighbourhood is being promoted by the present conservative government of Viktor Orbán. I will attempt to provide explanations for these anti-political strategies, relating them to competing notions of Europe and spatial imaginaries of ‘East’ and ‘West’ that are referenced in contemporary Hungarian debates.

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Panel 24            Borderlands, Violences and Governances (Cross-listed with Latin American Studies)  
Moderator        Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Binational Borders and Ethnic Governance along Colombia and Ecuador’s mangroves”  
Marcela Velasco, Colorado State University

No Abstract

“Visiones Socio Espaciales en la Frontera Norte de México: Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua y Nogales, Sonora”  
Ramón Leopoldo Moreno-Murrieta, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

No Abstract

“Usos del Terror y Agencia Trágica: Geopolíticas Diferenciantes y Estratégicas en dos Regiones Fronterizas”  
May-ek Querales-Mendoza, Luis Adolfo Ortega-Granados, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Sociales en Antropología Social (CIESAS-DF)

No Abstract

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Panel 25            Políticas Públicas: Educación y Cuidado  
Moderator        Sandra Bustillos Durán, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez  
Discussant        Manuel Chavez, Michigan State University

“La gestión Escolar en Educación Básica en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, en el Contexto de las dos últimas Reformas Educativas”  
María Armida Estrada, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Ante el marco de la globalización, la temática de la calidad, los cambios estructurales en otros países, la realidad desoladora evidenciada en los exámenes a estudiantes de

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educación básica, tanto nacionales como internacionales y el preocupante rezago; el gobierno propone en 1989 una reforma educativa como parte de la modernización que el país requería, a fin de solucionar las cuestiones apremiantes y mejorar la calidad en el nivel básico. La reforma incluía diseños de políticas educativas que optimizaran el desempeño de las escuelas de este nivel y, en consecuencia el aprendizaje de sus alumnos; además de leyes que la respaldaran, la descentralización, calidad, eficiencia administrativa y la participación de los padres de familia. Sin embargo, con la gestión escolar, considerada en la reforma educativa de 1989 como parte de la eficiencia administrativa, la cual es entendida como la capacidad de dirigir una organización enfocada en la generación de aprendizaje, involucrando las diversas dimensiones; dos décadas después y una nueva reforma educativa, en el país y localmente en Ciudad Juárez, continúan dichas problemáticas.

“¿Y las Políticas Públicas?: El no-Cuidado de los Jóvenes en México”  
Rodolfo Rincones Delgado, University of Texas at El Paso

El grupo demográfico mas grande en México está constituido por jóvenes. Es de esperarse, dada su magnitud e importancia para el desarrollo futuro del país, que México tuviera políticas públicas y prácticas que favorecieran a este sector poblacional. En este trabajo se analizó el estado actual en que se encuentran los jóvenes mexicanos, poniendo énfasis en los jóvenes del estado de Chihuahua en relación a varios indicadores laborales, educativos políticos y culturales. Se puede señalar que a pesar de la normatividad e instituciones con se cuentan, los jóvenes se encuentran en una situación laboral de precariedad, padecen poca y mala educación, y son presa de la propaganda consumista.

“Mujeres en el Sistema Nacional de Investigadores: Incorporación y Permanencia”  
Edith Vera Bustillos, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rodolfo Rincones Delgado, University of Texas at El Paso

“Elaboración de un Índice de Cuidado de Personas Dependientes para el Estado de Chihuahua”  
Sandra Bustillos Durán, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Esta investigación pretende consolidar una segunda etapa de análisis dentro de un estudio relacionado con las mujeres investigadoras en el estado de Chihuahua que pertenecen al Sistema Nacional de Investigadores, SNI, del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, CONACYT. El estado de Chihuahua cuenta tan solo con un 1.54 por ciento de tasa de participación estatal en el SNI en el 2013. Comparativamente con el resto del país, la participación oscila entre el .39 al 5.62 por ciento en los estados alejados del centro de la república; sin dejar de asombrarnos por la tasa de participación del Distrito Federal, ya que acumula un 36.08 por ciento. Por otra parte, la distribución de investigadores SNI por género 2002-2013, da muestra de un crecimiento continuo pero pausado en participación femenina a nivel nacional, a decir, hubo un incremento total de 5.42 por ciento del 2000 al 2013. Las implicaciones de los miembros que integran estas proporciones de participación son variadas y complejas, por lo que a través de un estudio mixto, se consolida la encuesta y entrevista para complementar el análisis longitudinal de la experiencia de las mujeres en

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relación con la incorporación, así como en su permanencia en el SNI.

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Panel 26 (Re)defining Borders II

Moderator James Scott, University of Eastern Finland

Discussant Rodrigo Bueno Lacy, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

“Conceptualizing Public Goods, Space, and Democracy in the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands”  
Kimberly Collins, California State University-San Bernardino

The concepts of public space and public goods are limited within the geographical location of the U.S.-Mexican border. The border crossing is a public space and a public good paid for by citizens in both countries but it is limited on who can use it as the policies of access are trumped by policies of national security and sovereignty. There needs to be a new conceptualization of what public space and public goods mean in a high-security environment, particularly in a global community. With a stronger conceptualization of public space and public goods in the borderlands, a further discussion of democratic theory can be developed. It is clearly utopian to think that the rights and benefit for all people would be considered at a border crossing, but without a new conversation, the U.S.-Mexican border region will continue to be an area where all of the focus is on security and the democratic rights of the people are secondary.

“Redefining Belgium's regional borders: reinforcement of identity separation or creation of a new state border?”

Clotilde Bonfigliol, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, France

Since the establishment of the linguistic border and the entry of federalism, the regional borders in Belgium have constantly been redefined towards the creation of ideal unilingual territories. Indeed, one part of the territory should correspond to one language and the clarification of internal boundaries would reinforce the communities' identities. The latest proof of which is the split of Belgium's last bilingual electoral district, Bruxelles-Hal-Vilvoorde (BHV), in 2011. For many, this split was the final point of this border-redefining process. On the contrary, this paper aims to show that it is a process still in progress. Since October 2013, the Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, the largest political party in Flanders, has been proposing a joint-management of Brussels-Capital, the last bilingual region, by the other two unilingual regions (the Francophone Wallonia and the Dutch-speaking Flanders). Their aim is to reinforce the communities' borders while sharing the management of that bilingual part of Belgium. And yet, even on the Flemish side of Belgium, that project faces strong oppositions. This paper will analyze these oppositions in order to understand whether the reinforcement of the regional borders is a prerequisite for the creation of a new state boundary or the climax of community entrenchments.

“New Civic Neighbourhood: Cross-bordering and State Ordering at the EU’s External Frontiers”

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Jussi Laine, University of Eastern Finland

The European borders appear in very different light depending on what the EU and Europe are expected to be. Then again, also the process of European integration is dependent on the perception of what the borders perceived to be. While the EU has certainly been very successful in monopolizing Europe, the meaning of ‘Europe’ remains heavily contested. There are different conceptions of Europe and they denote different political aspirations and ambitions. This paper discusses the different ways of drawing the borders of Europe and the possibilities on what can be accomplished by cooperating across them. It pays a particular attention to the multiplication of extra-national channels for subnational activity and the consequent implementation of various cross-border cooperation schemes. This paper argues that while the territorial sovereignty of the nation-states continue to form one of the leading principles upon which international relations are based, transnational relations are run increasingly by actors and organizations whose ability to function do not stop at the political border. Thanks to the changes in the governance modes, the state is no longer the primary actor, nor is the nation-state the only conception of space to be applied in explaining human interaction.

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Panel 27	Remembering, Border Activism, Collective Memory, Justice, Reconciliation, and Reconstruction
Moderator	Zulma Y. Méndez, University of Texas at El Paso
Discussant	Miriam Gutierrez Otero, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Cuerpo y Memoria en las Narrativas de Juárez.”

Maria Socorro Tabuena, University of Texas at El Paso

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo observar distintas narrativas que surgieron en Ciudad Juárez a partir de la violencia desatada en 1993 en contra de las mujeres y que se exacerbó en el 2008 con la denominada guerra contra el crimen organizado.

“What is Missing: The Role of Contemporary Art in Generating Meaning in the Face of Trauma.”

Kerry Doyle, University of Texas at El Paso

Between 2009 and 20011, Ciudad Juarez was one of the most dangerous cities on the face of the earth, with hundreds of people being murdered every day as the city suffered the direct and indirect effects of the ‘war on drugs’. The trauma created by the violence, loss of life and persistent insecurity infiltrated almost every area of society. According to Edkins a trauma exists when the powers and structures that we trust (family, community, state) become our tormentors (2003:4). A traumatic experience is distinct from the everyday experience of life, creates a strong disruption in the linearity of time. Traumatic events resist meaning and almost always have the characteristic of being unspeakable experiences, beyond our human understanding. We literally cannot explain what happened, or put it into a linear narrative. This inability to place trauma within existing frameworks of meaning underlies the promise of artistic practices in the understanding of trauma, and the

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reconstruction of meaning in the aftermath of widespread violence. This paper looks at the artistic practices of a small group of practicing artists in Juarez, who use contemporary practices to create meaning and generate understanding of the violence that has dominated both personal and public life over the past five years.

“Stories, Science, and Power in Policy Change: Environmental Health, Community-Based Research, and Community Organizing in a US-Mexico Border Colonia”  
Kathleen Staudt, University of Texas at El Paso

In Westway colonia, located in northwestern El Paso County, Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) affiliated Border Interfaith leader Fr Pablo Matta from Imaculado Corazón de María Catholic Church repeatedly said he had 'never buried so many people from cancer.' This study, based on policy ethnography from 2005 to 2013 and a random sample of 103 Westway households in 2012, asks the following about environmental justice, with a focus based on ethnicity, class, and citizenship. From what power sources will policy solutions emanate for environmental health problems: stories, science, or both and in what sequence and context? We argue that neither the passionately communicated stories nor the scientific research findings reduced pollution emissions, at least in the short-term perspective, given the challenges posed in time-consuming relational work versus time-consuming grant-funded social science in a community undergoing political flux. Policy strategies at wider levels are necessary to foster change, such as what occurred in public health over the last century around toxic waste, sanitation and water supply.

“Sites of Memory: The Contested Case of Campo Algodonero.”  
Zulma Y. Méndez, University of Texas at El Paso

It was 2011 that marked the establishment of the Memorial de Campo Algodonero. Ordered as part of a series of mandates by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, state of Chihuahua and federal officials convened to inaugurate the memorial with the families of femicide victims. The activity was also organized to offer, as mandated by the Inter-American Court, a public apology for the damage inflicted to the families of femicide victims. Notwithstanding the political and social symbolism of the memorial’s inauguration and the public apology that was to be offered, the event turned into a public protest on the part of various women’s groups in attendance. In this paper, I examine such protest as an act of resistance where women groups bring into stark relief the contested nature of certain or ‘official’ acts of memorialization as governmental simulacra thus hindering and jeopardizing reconciliation and reconstruction.

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Panel 28	Development and Competition in Border Regions
Moderator	Dhananjay Tripathi, South Asian University, India
Discussant	Patrick Buckley, Western Washington University

“Liberalizing Border Trade between Nepal and India”  
Hari Bansh Jha, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies, Nepal

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In 1950, Nepal and India signed Treaty whereby the individual of one country was given national treatment in another country and the free flow of people across the border was allowed. However, the border inhabitants find it difficult to carry with them goods amounting to even one US dollar while crossing over the border. On the other side of the Nepal's border with China, the border inhabitants are free to do barter trade. Even those who enter Nepal from other countries are allowed to carry goods upto US dollar 250 at the custom point at the airport. Against this background, it is needed that the government of Nepal and India should develop a mechanism whereby the border inhabitants are allowed to carry with them goods at least upto US dollar 50 to meet their daily needs. Such kind of liberalizing effort in border trade would not only boost up economic activities but in a significant move it would increase investment, employment and development opportunities in the border region on a massive scale.

“Cooperation and Competition in the Borderlands”  
Sylwia Dołzbłasz, University of Wrocław, Poland

Borderlands are areas where mutual relations are shaped in a very particular way. On the one hand, the development of integration processes facilitates the establishing and realization of transborder cooperation. At the same time, however, this is accompanied by increasing competitive pressure from the neighboring regions across the borders. This concerns the relations between territorial units from neighboring countries as well as between enterprises. The Polish-German borderland is an example of a region characterized by significant political and socio-economic changes since the year 1989 and for this reason it was chosen for analysis. The objective of the study was to analyze whether changing conditions (political, socio-economic) influence the transborder relations of cooperation and competition at the local level on the example of the Polish-German borderland. The aim was also to answer the question whether co-operative or competitive attitudes prevail between Polish and German territorial units as well as firms. In order to describe the character of relations a questionnaire survey has been conducted among self-government authorities from the Polish-German borderland as well as among companies operating on the Polish side and on the German side of the border. Selected results obtained have been compared to analogous research conducted in 2003.

“Highlighting the People Factor; Analyzing how a Social Base Impacts Economic Development and Competitiveness Strategies in a Cross-Border Context, Comparing Different Worlds - Aquitaine Euskadi Cross-Border Space and Region Laredo”  
Daniel Covarrubias, Orkestra - Basque Institute of Competitiveness and Deusto Business School, San Sebastian, Spain

In the past years an extensive amount of research literature has been written, across a number of academic disciplines, including economics, business, and geography, to emphasize that territorial innovation models play a key role for economic development and competitiveness of regions. At the same time, there is a renewed and growing interest in the role that social capital and social innovation play in the continued shaping of competitive regions. In attempting to better conceptualize and explain the importance of merging these two theories, particularly in the context of cross-border regions experiencing complex social and economic conditions, this paper provides an analytical framework. This framework is based on a three-

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stage process aimed at identifying the impact that these social aspects as a whole (social base) have on economic development and competitiveness strategies in a cross-border context. Within this paper, this analytical framework is used in the case studies of the Aquitaine - Euskadi (FR-SP) cross-border space and Region Laredo (US-MX). It provides a comparative outlook between two different worlds and highlights how the institutionalization of cross-border processes within one region and the informality of cooperation within the other relate to the importance of a social base for creating place-based advantages.

“North American Federalism: Domestic Power Centralization and Future Interstate Integration”

Alejandra Ramos Gomez, The University of Texas at El Paso

This research examines the idea of federalism and the domestic concentration of power in the three North American countries, Mexico, United States, and Canada. The essay focuses on describing the veto players found in each of the countries, and explain the roles of these veto players in migration policy. This essay describes the individual federalism of these three countries, defining Mexico as having a centralized power concentration, Canada as a decentralized, and the United States as being more moderate decentralized country. The second part of the essay describes the migration situation of this trilateral integration, and the lack of efficiency. This issue is analyzed through liberal intergovernmentalism, which describes integration as a two level bargaining. This paper supports the idea that integration is first made in the domestic level, and then in the interstate level, the evidence provided in this essay supports the thesis that countries with a decentralized concentration of power tend to have more veto players domestically, and by consequence are less likely to integrate with other countries.

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Panel 29	La Vida Cotidiana en la Frontera (1)
Moderator	David Stea, Centro de Justicia Global, Mexico
Discussant	Irasema Coronado, University of Texas at El Paso

“De Convivencias y Conflictos. La Vida Cotidiana en la Frontera Juárez-El Paso”  
Servando Pineda Jaimes, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El presente trabajo intenta retratar la vida cotidiana en la región Juárez-El Paso, pero no desde la óptica de la presunta cooperación internacional o bajo los paradigmas de ciudades gemelas o hermanas, sino como aquél espacio de convivencias cotidianas, pero también de conflictos donde conviven día a día, familias que pertenecen a un país, pero hacen su vida diaria en otro. El análisis parte, de varias categorías de análisis como lo es la frontera, ese espacio geográfico que divide a dos país, a través de un puente que se ha convertido en una ‘no región’ donde se presentan acciones cotidianas que retratan un microcosmos, una zona de poder, redes, de pesos y de contrapesos, donde el racismo, la cooperación o no cooperación están presentes. El lugar donde la violencia y la paz conviven día con día como un lugar mágico donde todo es posible. ¿Cómo pueden convivir la ciudad más violenta del mundo por un lado y una de la ciudades más seguras de Estados Unidos?, ¿cuáles son los mecanismos de

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convivencia y de poder presentes en esta región?, ¿qué sistemas de cooperación oficiales y familiares se tienen?, son algunas de las preguntas que se pretenden responder en este trabajo.

“La Prostitución y el Tráfico Humano para la Explotación Sexual en la Frontera Norte de México: un Enfoque en el Cliente”

Marta Boris Tarre and Lori Celaya, University of Idaho

La prostitución, intrínseca al tráfico humano para la explotación sexual y que se vincula a unos movimientos diaspóricos de un colectivo femenino que en su paso por la frontera, es captado para su tráfico y explotación sexual, adquiere la categoría de una ‘quasi’ legalidad en un contexto transnacional fronterizo mexicano- estadounidense, lo que resulta en la ausencia de una penalización al trabajador sexual debido a que facilita asimismo la puesta en marcha de una industria sexual y por tanto de una fuente de ingresos económicos a la zona. Por otra parte, tampoco existe una política legislativa que castigue al cliente, en su mayoría, estadounidense y mexicano-americano. El presente artículo explora el origen de la compra de unos servicios sexuales y la percepción que este tipo de cliente mantiene hacia la trabajadora sexual/mujer traficada, las cuales están basadas en una dinámica de poder y unas estructuras de poder no solo económicas sino también ideológicas, mediante las cuales este cliente, que procede de una sociedad con no solo un mayor estigma hacia la prostitución, sino también con una conciencia social en la que se defienden unas relaciones de género más justas, no lo aplica a una práctica tan privada como la sexualidad en la que además, entran en juego una serie de factores geográficos, económicos y sociológicos que fomentan toda una industria del sexo turístico. Por tanto, nuestro objetivo será el estudio de todos estos factores que, en definitiva, lo que hacen es perpetuar una subordinación socio-económica a la proveedora sexual y muy probablemente mujer traficada, y a un colectivo que cada vez adquiere edades más tempranas y en consecuencia, más vulnerable.

“El discurso de la Recuperación del Espacio Público en Ciudad Juárez”

Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Luego de la crisis de violencia y la presencia masiva de las fuerzas armadas y de seguridad ocurridas en Ciudad Juárez durante los años 2008-2012, las autoridades aseguran que la ciudad fue recuperada gracias a las acciones integrales emprendidas en el marco del programa ‘Todos somos Juárez’ y a la actuación concertada de los tres niveles de gobierno. Pieza central de esa política fue la llamada recuperación de los espacios públicos, y dentro de ella, a nivel material y simbólico, la acción más contundente fue la construcción de la Plaza de la Mexicanidad y dentro de ella, la enorme escultura en forma de X. Esa plaza, lo mismo que la construcción o remodelación de parques y espacios recreativos, se dice, tienen la finalidad de recomponer el tejido social para impedir el retorno de la violencia y la criminalidad a las calles. En esta ponencia se analizan el discurso y las principales acciones emprendidas en torno a los espacios públicos en Ciudad Juárez, así como la evolución de las estadísticas delictivas a partir de 2012 y la asistencia de la comunidad a los espacios reconstruidos. Se propone que la política de recuperación de la ciudad obedece a motivaciones coyuntural y por lo tanto carece de un plan estratégico orientado a la recuperación y fortalecimiento del espacio público, entendido éste como el lugar de encuentro ciudadano y de expresión de la vida cívica.

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Panel 30	Y El Mundo Rural Dónde Quedó?
Moderator	Víctor Quintana Silveyra, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	Francisco Lara, Arizona State University

“La Pobreza Rural en el Valle de Juárez. Un Análisis Necesario”

Benjamin Carrera Chavez and Alfonso Cortazar Martinez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Al poner la vista en el norte de México, sobre todo en los municipios chihuahuenses colindantes con los Estados Unidos de América, se encuentra que en algunos de ellos la desaceleración de las actividades agropecuarias se ha dado por factores internos y externos al trabajo del campo, con más carga en los primeros que en los segundos, en parte por la falta de atención de los tres niveles de gobierno. Esta situación ha contribuido a elevar la pobreza rural, que es un fenómeno económico que puede ser entendido como la imposibilidad o carencia para cubrir las necesidades básicas humanas que afectan el nivel y calidad de vida de las personas, específicamente en poblaciones no mayores a 2500 habitantes en donde la principal actividad económica es la agropecuaria. En este sentido el objetivo de este trabajo es analizar la situación de la pobreza rural en el Valle de Juárez, área formada por tierras de los municipios de Juárez, Guadalupe y Praxedis G. Guerrero, donde la producción inicial de trigo, alfalfa y vid, principalmente, pasó a ser, por órdenes oficiales, de algodón y ahora, por intereses particulares, cambia a nogal y pistache.

“La Cruzada Contra el Hambre y la Pobreza Rural en Chihuahua. Un Paso para Adelante y dos para Atrás?”

Judith Carrillo Carrera, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El Sistema Nacional para la Cruzada contra el Hambre (SINHAMBRE) fue anunciado a fines de 2012 como una de las primeras decisiones presidenciales en el arranque sexenal y como el programa social estrella de la presente administración federal, por lo que en este artículo se hace una primer y temprana reflexión sobre el impacto que tendrá la cruzada contra el hambre en la disminución de la pobreza rural en Chihuahua. La hipótesis de este trabajo es que dicha estrategia tiene debilidades, tanto en su diseño como en su concepción que la lleva, de entrada, a no contemplar a todo el universo de personas en situación de pobreza alimentaria. En cuanto a su impacto en la pobreza rural, el panorama es desalentador, excluyeron inexplicablemente municipios rurales con una cantidad elevada de personas en situación de pobreza extrema. Con los elementos hasta hoy disponibles todo indica que dicho programa quedará reducido a un amontonamiento de los viejos programas concentrados en otro nuevo catálogo de buenas intenciones que no resolverá el problema de la pobreza extrema en México.

“Pobreza Rural y Medioambiente en Chihuahua”

Sandra Bustillos Durán and Karla Zapata Mendoza, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

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Se presentará el análisis de algunos indicadores de la pobreza en el medio rural del estado de Chihuahua, México, en relación a problemáticas de carácter ambiental cuya magnitud ha ido creciendo en el curso de las últimas dos décadas, asociadas a la ausencia de políticas agrícolas productivas por parte del estado mexicano, así como a la incidencia de factores como la deforestación de la región boscosa de la sierra, la proliferación de la industria minera a cielo abierto en todo el estado, y la expansión de sistemas de calefacción altamente contaminantes en la región frutícola de los Valles Centrales del estado, lo que incide en el deterioro del medioambiente.

“La Diversificación Como Estrategia de los Agricultores de Temporal del oeste de Chihuahua para Hacer Frente a la Pobreza”

Víctor Quintana Silveyra, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Desde 1982, los programas de ajuste estructural y el Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte, mermaron apoyos y subsidios gubernamentales a la agricultura campesina, lo cual, combinado con sequías prolongadas, ha propiciado la quiebra de las unidades. Para hacer frente a este proceso de depauperación y para ‘vivir mejor’, las familias campesinas de la zona temporalera del Oeste de Chihuahua han echado mano de diversas estrategias de diversificación. Se expondrán las características principales de las familias campesinas integrantes del Frente Democrático Campesino en varios municipios de esta región, así como las diversas estrategias que han puesto en marcha para hacer frente a las tendencias a la depauperación que las amenazan y para ‘vivir mejor’ según su propio concepto. Dichas estrategias se consideran en varios aspectos: diversificación productiva, diversificación ocupacional, estrategias de capitalización, estrategias de acceso y manejo de tierras; estrategias de uso de los programas oficiales, estrategias de utilización de la organización campesina. Se analiza la racionalidad de cada una de estas estrategias y se hace un breve balance de los resultados de la misma.

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Panel 31	Business at the Border I
Moderator	Kimberly Collins, California State University-San Bernardino
Discussant	Jared Cummer, University of Delaware

“The Spillover Effects of Conflict on Economic Growth along the U.S. – Mexico Border”  
Karen Treviño, University of Texas at El Paso

The violence and insecurity that the country of Mexico suffered since former President Calderon’s war on drugs came at a grave economic cost to the cities most affected. Businesses and citizens in cities that shared a border with the United States, however, had the ability to move their capital and businesses in search of regaining profits that had been lost due to the insecurity in their cities. These specific cities are what can be considered as interdependent borderlands, which signify that these borders are in a border region where one nation is symbiotically linked with the border region of an adjoining country. The research seeks to show that increased border violence causes a positive economic spillover in the neighboring

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city by exploring the relationship between violence in one border city and economic growth in the neighboring city for 33 Mexican-U.S. border cities and towns from 2005 to 2011. This study will be tested with a multivariate regression analysis. The independent variables will include murders, kidnappings, and extortions. Several models will also be used to measure the dependent variable of economic growth. The dependent variables consist of unemployment rate, gross retail sales, and new business licenses issued.

“Latino Entrepreneurship in South Texas”

Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University

Chad Richardson, University of Texas – Pan American, Joseph M. Guzman, Michigan State University, Carlos Sepulveda, University of Texas – Pan American

We surveyed 298 Latino small businesses in South Texas, a majority-minority region, in the summer of 2010. The survey focused on Latino entrepreneurship and in this paper we report findings associated with business start-up, immigration status of the entrepreneur, the sphere of business operations within formal or informal markets, the role of language in business operations, and the impact of the US-Mexico border in business success. We explore Latino entrepreneurship in the region as an enclave or mainstream activity developing a typology of business income chances associated with immigration documentation and business start-up rationale. Lastly, using multivariate analysis we find gender, financial access, residence, and business language significant determinants in business orientation between necessity driven and opportunity driven Latino enterprises.

“History, Present Status and Related Matters of the Mexican Maquiladora Industry”

Haidee Joy, Pima College, Tucson

From the inception of this industry, in the mid 1960's, made possible by the US Customs Tariff Classifications of 806.30 and 807.00 have been described in this study. The evolution of these tariffs have included the 900.00 US Customs Tariff and imported from Mexico under NAFTA. The products researched include but not limited to the number of plants, number of production line works, and locations of assembly plants are: food, electronic equipment, electrical accessories, leather, garment/textile, construction/transportation equipment, toys/sporting goods, and furniture. Although, the Mexican Maquiladora Industry suffered due to the early 2000's recession, maquiladoras continue to constitute over fifty (50) percent of the US/Mexico trade. The result of this indepth study has focused in the defined themes of industry inception, US Customs Traiffs, Mexican temporary importing rules and regulations, present industry status, future projections, production line worker profile, management, and geographical locations. Graphics and charts will be included, the comparisons and competition of global labor markets, relationships with uneasy neighbors, and the stability of this manufacturing concept.

“Business Cycle Synchronization in the US-Mexico Border States”

Jorge Eduardo Mendoza, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

The proposal analyzes the factors that have impacted the economic activities of the northern border states of Mexico. It explains how the economic recession experienced in the United

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States affected the economic growth of the Mexican Border States. The study describes how the economic integration between the United States and Mexico has determined a synchronized business cycle between the border states of Mexico and the USA. As a result the main economic activities such the manufacturing and the services sectors in the northern border states have been determined by the dynamics of the economy of the U.S. Border States. An econometric model relating the cyclical component of the GDP, manufacturing and services activities of the border states of the U.S. and Mexico is estimated. The results showed a highly correlated behavior of both the GDP and manufacturing activities, while there is a greater volatility of the Mexican economic activity than that of the USA. Therefore, the downturn in the US economy has a greater negative impact on Mexican economic activity, particularly in activities where there is important international trade, such as in manufacturing.

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Panel 32	Política regional, desequilibrio territorial y divergencia en la frontera. El caso del norte de México I
Moderator	Myrna Limas Hernández, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	Lisbeily Domínguez Ruvalcaba, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Tendencia de las Políticas Sociales en México y el Enfoque de Género”  
María de Lourdes Ampudia Rueda, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

En este trabajo se abordan las principales características de la política social en México y la transversalización de las mismas bajo el enfoque de género. Ante la complejidad de la confección, implantación y evaluación de las políticas públicas se describen, en primera instancia, los principales actores y funciones; en segundo lugar se esbozan las tendencias de la institucionalización de las políticas sociales bajo el énfasis del enfoque de género y en tercer lugar se abordan los programas implantados por el gobierno federal en el año 2013.

"Desarrollo Humano Desde la Perspectiva de Género. El Caso de la Frontera Norte de México"  
Myrna Limas Hernández, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Esta ponencia busca revisar cuáles condiciones hacen posible monitorear cómo se evidencia el desarrollo humano desde la perspectiva de género. El propósito es mostrar bajo cuáles formatos es posible captar el desarrollo como una insignia con impactos sociales y económicos en la frontera norte de México, que admite condiciones de desigualdad o de vulnerabilidad en diversos planos (léase familiar, educativo, económico, político, entre otros). Ante esta oportunidad, la propuesta es presentar bajo cuáles prácticas la frontera puede ser una expresión del desarrollo a favor del bienestar humano.

“La Frontera Norte de México: Entre los Obstáculos al Crecimiento y los Problemas del Desarrollo”  
Luis Enrique Gutiérrez Casas, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Esta ponencia pretende mostrar los principales problemas estructurales y coyunturales de la frontera norte de México que en lo últimos años se han mezclado para ofrecer escenarios

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menos optimistas del desarrollo de esta región. Estos problemas van desde el modelo de crecimiento basado en la industria maquiladora de exportación, la estructura de consumo e incapacidad de retención del ingreso, hasta el incremento de la pobreza y los déficits urbanos.

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Panel 33            Violence at the Border  
Moderator        Jussi Laine, University of Eastern Finland  
Discussant        Maria Alessandra Woolson, University of Arizona

“The Production of the ‘Illegal’ Battered Woman”  
Matilde Cantero, Northern Arizona University

This paper focuses on the broad structural forces that create challenges for undocumented Latina women who experience domestic violence. Previous research has primarily focused on individual-level challenges that hinder this population from obtaining help from the justice system and social service agencies within the United States., including language barriers, lack of familiarity with the legal system (Ingram, McClelland, Martin, Caballero, Mayorga, and Gillipsie; 2010), and education level (Vidales, 2010), I argue that it is critical to examine how structural factors, especially the political-economic context of Neoliberalism shape and constrain the lives of all immigrant women in ways that make them vulnerable to violence. Because the U.S. nation-state excludes some women from access to citizenship, it has created sharp borders between those who have privilege and rights and those who are undocumented and vulnerable to victimization and violence.. I argue that undocumented Latina women who seek protection from violence typically must be willing to surrender to state social control and intervention in their lives, substituting one form of restrictive social control for another. I urge a focus on the surrounding dynamics of globalization, migration, and patriarchy that have generated the ‘second-class citizen’ and ultimately produced the ‘illegal battered woman’.

“Banalization of Violence as a Self-Protection of the Psychism”  
Miriam Gutiérrez Otero, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

This study reflects upon the banalization of violence observed in Mexico, throughout different states of the republic, I take Ciudad Juarez population as an example. I use some metaphors to transmit to the reader the severity of this problematic. I have divided my reflection into 3 different moments; I have tried to take the most intense figures to illustrate my purpose. In a first moment this is done through making a distance and by parallel placing of 2 societies: the French as a society of law, in comparison with Ciudad Juarez, a society where impunity prevails. Some concepts from French sociology are used, such as Bourdieu's male domination that allows us to understand and analyze violence against women and its implications for men as well. The importance of law's application is analyzed. In a second moment a metapsychological analysis is made, mainly from the Freudian and Lacanian psychoanalysis point of view, about the psychic defense mechanisms that start to work for the self-protection of the psychism in front of the extreme

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violence,

“Mexican Drug War; Losing Faith in U.S.-Mexico Governments”

Rodrigo Borunda, University of Texas at El Paso

This paper examines Mexico’s national campaign platform against drug traffickers. The war against drugs launched by former Mexican President Felipe Calderon has caught the attention of borderland populations, as they were heavily affected as a result of the drug violence, and international attention, with people arguing a foreign intervention was needed. This article contribute to the debate of how and at what extent the U.S. must intervene in Mexico to combat drug trafficking. This article contributes to the debate of how and at what extent the U.S. must intervene in Mexico to combat drug trafficking. If people perceive the national campaign against drugs as unsuccessful, will it lead to more support for foreign intervention? Specifically to know what is more likely, will Mexican society support a foreign intervention from U.S. Training Mexican police and military personnel, providing money and weapons to the Mexican police and military personnel or deploying U.S. troops in Mexico?

“Guns for Hire: North America’s Intra-Continental Gun Trafficking Networks”

Christian Leuprecht, Royal Military College of Canada Andrew Aulthouse, Queen’s University

No Abstract

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Panel 34	La Vida Cotidiana en la Frontera II
Moderator	Francisco Lara, Arizona State University
Discussant	Luis Alfonso Herrera, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“El Efecto Económico y Social de las Remesas Internacionales en los Municipios de México”

Francisco García Pérez, Tecnológico de Monterrey

Dentro de los distintos tipos de relaciones que se establecen entre los migrantes y sus hogares y comunidades de origen, los recursos monetarios que los migrantes envían hacia sus hogares de origen, denominados remesas, representan además de una fuente de ingresos privados, una base de continuidad de las conexiones y redes sociales de migrantes. Este aspecto ha generado un amplio conjunto de estudios sobre su magnitud y alcance, así como sus efectos en las comunidades de origen de la migración. En el contexto de la migración entre México y Estados Unidos, la presente investigación estudia el envío de remesas con el fin de estimar la magnitud de estos recursos y determinar el efecto económico y social de las comunidades que los reciben. Con base en información de la Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares 2010 y del Censo Nacional de Población y Viviendas 2010, se aplica una metodología de estimación en áreas pequeñas para determinar el monto de recepción de remesas monetarias a nivel municipal para México en el 2010. Posteriormente se analiza el efecto de estos recursos en los niveles de educación y salud en los municipios del país.

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“El Significado de la Frontera a Nivel Nacional: El Caso de Ciudad Juárez”  
Bertha Elizabeth Porras Ortiz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Ciudad Juárez, como ciudad fronteriza representa a nivel nacional, un centro de atracción demográfica importante, lo que se refiere a que ejerce una presión constante sobre el mercado de trabajo, debido a que la población percibe un ingreso mayor al promedio de cualquier estado de la República Mexicana. Uno de los principales atractivos para las personas que migraban por trabajo, fue la posibilidad de obtener mejores salarios. Las ciudades fronterizas son percibidas por los mexicanos como un lugar de oportunidades para mejorar su nivel de vida y la de sus familias. El interés por la propuesta radica en dar a conocer como la frontera norte de México representa, a nivel nacional, un lugar de prosperidad y abundancia en contexto laboral y de crecimiento

“Avatares de la modernidad en la Naciente Industria de la Construcción en la Fronteriza Ciudad Juárez, Chih. México. (1950-1970)”  
Margarita Calvo Aguilar, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Trabajo de investigación desde la sociología histórica que desarrolla en dos partes los procesos en que se desarrolló la industria de la construcción en la fronteriza Ciudad Juárez del estado de Chihuahua, Mx., a partir de la década de los años cuarenta hasta los setenta del siglo pasado. En el primer apartado se trata el proceso industrializador a nivel nacional, los planes y programas para la integración del norte fronterizo a la economía nacional para terminar con la forma en que Ciudad Juárez se vio impactada por la imagen de progreso promovida desde el centro y sobre todo la manera en que la industria de la construcción local participaría. La segunda parte trata sobre los conflictos, crisis y testimonios de los constructores que dieron origen a la agrupación de ingenieros y arquitectos de esta localidad convirtiéndose en capital político.

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Panel 35	Business at the Border II
Moderator	Patrick Buckley, Western Washington University
Discussant	David J. Molina, University of North Texas

“The Functioning of the San Antonio Metropolitan Economy: A Complexity Analysis of Its Internal and External Linkages”  
Belinda Roman and Steve Nivin, St. Mary’s University

The functioning of regional economies is often understood through the interpretation of location quotients, shift-share analysis, and use of input-output analysis. This research seeks to add to the understanding provide by these tools through the application of complexity theory. Building upon the industry linkages defined in an input-output model, we develop a model of the San Antonio economy using complexity theory. The model adds to the understanding of the important drivers of the San Antonio economy and the linkages among industries. Recently published research by The Brookings Institution verified the long held belief that there is a close tie between San Antonio and its neighbor to the South, Mexico. The study also indicates specific industries where these ties are particularly strong. Other

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researchers have also shown that fluctuations in regional economies can be driven, at least in part, by the fluctuations in the economies of their cross-border neighbors. Through our complexity modeling of the San Antonio economy, our research is delving further into these relationships in an attempt to gain a more in-depth understanding of the role of the linkages with Mexico's economy in the functioning of the San Antonio economy.

“Biotechnology Cluster and Borderlands: Some Lessons”

Julieta Flores Amador, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Biotechnology has become one of the most important technologies that support industries like pharmaceuticals and medical devices. In the last three decades, several authors have underlined the characteristics of biotechnology clusters mainly in the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, and some other clusters in Europe and Asia, which are located well within national borders. Little is known about the biotechnology clusters that are built between neighbor cities that share borders; for example, Medicon Valley between Denmark and Sweden; and Bio Valley between Switzerland, Germany and France. The objective of this document is to analyze the role of public policies in building those biotechnologies clusters. Concepts related to the kind of policies (industrial, science and technology, innovation), the scope (horizontal and vertical), and the structure (top- down and bottom- up), are useful to achieve this objective from the innovation and technology management perspectives. Methodology: given that this study is exploratory, information is based on second sources like academic articles, consultancy publications, government reports, and enterprises documents. The expected results are some lessons about how governments from different countries and cities can develop research and business environments favorable to biotechnology clusters.

“SME Capabilities to Access Technological Knowledge Beyond National Boundaries”

Javier Martínez Romero and Lourdes Ampudia Rueda, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

The establishment of MNC's subsidiaries in the north of Mexico in the last four decades had created limited knowledge and technological spillovers towards the local environment. However, in Ciudad Juárez there is a group of locally-owned SME in the metal-mechanic sector which has benefited to some extent from the presence of those MNC's subsidiaries. Located in the northern border, that group of SME suppliers, could potentially access financial and technological resources from external sources like the United States. From a technology management and innovation policy perspective, the objective of this research is to know the extent to which these SME have profited from agents located on the other side of the border, and to point out possible managerial and structural obstacles that prevent them to do that. Based on a survey on the sector carried on in 2005-2006, this research shows how these SME value their links with other agents located in the country as well as outside of it. A preliminary review shows that these SME have few important links with local knowledge producer agents (like universities), which may affect their abilities to seek out these kind of agents located elsewhere.

“The Explanation of Marine Borders Management Pattern. Case Study: Persian Gulf”

Mohsen Janparvar, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

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Marine Border management is important especially in maritime borders of Islamic republic of Iran in Persian Gulf has important position according its high importance and shared cross border resources. According the result of this research the best model for management of maritime border influenced by 25 factors that are classified in 5 indices: geographical truth; politics; players; structural elements and border elements that each classes has five factor and weight of this factors in border management of maritime border model in Persian Gulf is as follow. To achieve optimal model for management of maritime border in Persian Gulf four strategies has suggested: independent management; bilateral management; regional management and global management of maritime border that based on survey and accounting weight of indices by AHP method priority of solution are like this management of bilateral maritime management of maritime border and at the end world management of maritime border in Persian Gulf.

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Panel 36	Budget, Public Debt and Fiscal Reform in Mexico's northern border I (Cross-listed with Political Science)
Moderator	Eliseo Díaz González, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
Discussant	Artemisa López, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“A Model of Structural Reform and Economic Growth in Mexico”  
Alejandro Díaz Bautista and Arturo Ybarra, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Mexico recently enacted a structural reform of its telecommunications and broadcasting industries aimed at increasing competition and investment. The reform is a result of the Pact for Mexico (Pacto por Mexico), by which the current administration and the major political parties pledged to pass structural reforms in such sectors as telecommunications, financial, energy, education and a fiscal reform. A fiscal reform and a comprehensive financial reform aimed at boosting credit was proposed by the current administration. More structural reforms are expected. The Mexican government recently announced the energy reform initiative that is expected to include significant changes to Mexico’s current oil regime, partly aimed at attracting foreign investment. Mexico’s structural reforms in the areas of telecommunications, financial, fiscal and energy sectors are expected to improve long-term economic growth prospects. A model is presented for the Mexican economy to analyze the effects of alternative structural reforms and government expenditure levels on economic growth.

“Retail Trade in the U. S. – Mexico Border and Tax Reform”  
Salvador Corrales, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

The financial market in the U.S.-Mexican border is made with the highest percentage of financial transactions in Mexico due to the influx of American customers with great purchasing power, the presence of maquiladoras that pay Value Added Tax (VAT), the logistics and customs activities collects about 50% of the VAT and a crowd of customers in both markets with highly differentiated ability to purchase. With the tax reform in 2014, the Mexican border people will pay 16% of VAT, the same percentage

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in the nation as a whole. Many economics sectors, business people, academics, among others agree disadvantages for the Mexicans border commerce. My hypothesis assumed here is, Mexican consumers with non-immigrant visa and purchasing power capacity discriminate basically by the quality of the products and not for the price.

“Economic Growth and Public Safety Spending on the Northern Border of Mexico”  
Salvador González Andrade, El Colegio de la Frontera North

In recent years the crime rate in Mexico has increased and this trend is still higher in the northern Border States. The incidence of federal crimes have increased by 5.2% in 2004 to 2011 average annual per capita per hundred thousand inhabitants and the common law at 0.8%. The economic costs of crime and criminality represent between 1.5% and 15% of the annual GDP of Mexico. This implies a reallocation of public resources increasingly committed to greater participation in crime fighting. Public spending four major functions to promote economic growth, fight poverty, promote social development and strengthen public security and the rule of law. In 2011, spending on public and national security comprises 13.4%, is more relevant than the promotion of social development (9.4%), transport and communications (10.1%) and Health (12.2%). This paper uses a panel data model fixed effects to evaluate the impact of spending on public safety and justice on the economic growth in the northern Border States in the 2004-2011 period.

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Panel 37	Transculturalidad Y Vulnerabilidad Social
Moderator	Carlos Massé Narváez, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
Discussant	Martha Patricia Barraza de Anda, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Hacia la Construcción del Sujeto de Aprendizaje Indígena como Sujeto auto-eco-organizado del Realismo Utópico”

Carlos Massé Narváez, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Hacia la construcción del sujeto de aprendizaje indígena como sujeto auto-organizado del realismo utópico. Se presentaran los resultados de un proceso de acompañamiento en la organización para el rescate de las tradiciones y la lengua matlatzinca en el estado de México, como parte de la problemática de la educación indígena. Desde la hermenéutica, se desarrolla la cuestión de la identidad del yo y del sujeto cognoscente desde la perspectiva de la complejidad para abordar el problema ontológico de las comunidades indígenas como sujetos auto-eco-organizados.

“Ciudad Juárez: ¿Cosmopolita o Pluralista?”

Emilio Nana, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El objetivo de la presentación consiste en analizar algunos planteamientos que involucran percepciones de Ciudad Juárez, así como algunas posibles implicaciones en

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la construcción de políticas públicas en la ciudad, en el contexto del fenómeno de inmigración y particularmente del denominado multiculturalismo. En este intento, se analiza literatura referida a la ciudad para denotar la construcción de un imaginario moral que pesa sobre la ciudad y que incide en la conformación de actitudes y predisposiciones hacia ella y literatura proveniente del ámbito de las ciencias sociales que expresan posiciones encontradas respecto del fenómeno precitado.

“La Percepción de los Adultos Mayores Sobre su Situación Económica; una Mirada al Ingreso Laboral y el Emprendimiento como Autoempleo. Comparativo Ciudad Juárez, México y Medellín Colombia”

Sonia Isabel Aguilar Fuentes, Aida Yarira Reyes and Carmen Álvarez González,  
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Se presentarán resultados del análisis comparativo de la situación económica de los adultos mayores en Ciudad Juárez, México y Medellín, Colombia, tomando en cuenta sus ingresos laborales y el emprendimiento, el cual es toda actividad que se realiza para obtener ingresos económicos y surge como medida de autoempleo. Tras la realización de entrevistas semiestructuradas a personas mayores y a informantes clave de ambas ciudades, así como observación participante y no participante en grupos determinados se encuentra que la situación económica de los adultos mayores de ambas localidades es de inseguridad, al no contar con recursos que les permitan vivir con independencia y tranquilidad. Lo anterior se deriva de la negativa al derecho a trabajar, establecido en leyes internacionales y las locales de ambos países, ante lo cual los adultos mayores recurren al autoempleo, ocupándose principalmente en el sector comercio y, desde la informalidad. Tampoco encuentran apoyo institucional para financiamiento y utilizan recursos propios o de familiares.

“A Cross-Cultural Analysis from THE Yonsei People”

Alberto Ochoa-Zezzatti, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez,  
Luana Hatsukimi, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Hitomi Karuda, Okinawa University

This research explains the importance of transculturality in social networking in a wide variety of activities of our daily life. We focus our analysis to online activities that use social richness, analyzing societies in Yakutia (A Russian Republic), Macau in China, Uberlândia in Brazil and Juarez City in Mexico, all with people descending from Japanese people. To this end, we performed surveys to gathering information about salient aspects of modernization and combined them using social data mining techniques to profile a number of behavioural patterns and choices that describe social networking behaviours in these societies.

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Panel 38	Community at the Border
Moderator	Dorte Jagetic Andersen, University of Southern Denmark
Discussant	Joni Virkkunen, University of Eastern Finland

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“‘We’re in this Together’: Staking Claims to the Border as a Relationship”

Julie E.E. Young, York University

Mobility is political precisely because state borders are both fixed – materially and discursively – and dynamic – through the shape-shifting ways in which states enforce the boundaries of their territories and in how these boundaries are contested and reimagined by a range of actors. In this sense, it is not just states that carry out the work of the border: community organizers, artists, refugees, and other ‘ordinary people’ are engaged in working out and ‘performing’ the border (Rumford 2008, p. 2). Examples range from the more playful and artistic – such as playing volleyball over the Arizona-Sonora border or projecting the message that ‘We’re in this together’ onto a building in downtown Detroit from across the river in Windsor – to the more overtly political – as when border residents participate in annual solidarity marches in communities around the US-Mexico border or collaborate across the Canada-US border to secure asylum for refugees. I argue that all of these examples are both evocative and provocative, and that it can be useful to examine these performances and practices of the border together for what they reveal about the relationships of the border and the border as a site and means of resistance to state-led logics.

“Taking Back the Community after 3.11: Town Planning and Restoring Agriculture in Miyagi and Fukushima, Japan”

Naomi Chi, Hokkaido University, Japan

Following a major earthquake on March 11, 2011 in the Northeastern region of Japan, a 15 metre tsunami destroyed the power supply and cooling of three nuclear power reactors which caused a nuclear meltdown at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. More than 150,000 people who lived within the 20-30km radius had to evacuate, and even after 2 years since the accident there are no ‘real’ signs of substantial reconstruction of the disaster affected areas. However, people in Miyagi and Fukushima have started to take back their community. This presentation will focus on two specific cases—town-planning of Iwanuma City in Miyagi Prefecture and restoring of agriculture in Minami Soma City in Fukushima City—and demonstrate some of the local grassroots effort to reconstruct, revive and restore the areas affected by the earthquake and the nuclear accident. The aim of the presentation is to look at the restoration of the community in Northeastern Japan in terms of the dynamics of the following dichotomies: the linkage between science (academia)/ society (real world) and government/local entities, and non-affected area/disaster area.

“Paradigms of Social Mobility in Residents of Social Housing Developments Funded by Government Programs in Ciudad Juárez, Chih. 2002-2010”

Elvira Maycotte Pansza, Javier Chávez, and Erick Sánchez Flores, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Juarez's increase in population during the last decade has given place to a sharp housing and urban infrastructure deficit as the city is unable to solve the migration of people from the center and southern areas of the country. Because of this and a predominant profile of

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manufacturing inhabitants, the federal housing policies of 2002 have been questioned since its intention was to provide better quality of life and forge a legacy of people in the form of a social interest house, while in truth, the abandonment and defacement of houses are considered evidence of such policies failing. This work presents the results of a survey applied to people living in housing developments built between 2002 and 2010. It questions the improvement of quality of life in contrast with their previous house as well as their parents' house -intergenerational social mobility- with the purpose of evaluating the success - or failure - of Mexican housing policies.

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Panel 39	Los niños y el Cuidado en la Frontera
Moderator	Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	Jaime Ramírez Muñoz, El Colegio de México

“Efectos de las Tecnologías de Comunicación en la Resiliencia y Calidad de Vida en Población Juvenil e Infantil en Ciudad Juárez”

Jesús Rene Luna-Hernández, José Alonso Olivas-Ávila, Adriana Abimelec Rodríguez-Valdéz and Alma Celia Fierro-Arroyo, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez,

Uno de los grupos con mayor impacto negativo por la violencia en Ciudad Juárez han sido los niños y jóvenes. Toda serie de hechos desastrosos y violentos han ocasionado en ellos grandes secuelas psicológicas, provocan un severo estrés, miedo e inseguridad, poniendo en riesgo al individuo para que pueda salir adelante en su día a día y se vea orillado a tomar decisiones poco asertivas para sobresalir. En esta investigación se toma como central el concepto de resiliencia y se explora el papel que las nuevas tecnologías de información y comunicación (TICs) juegan en su desarrollo. Se llevaron a cabo entrevistas semiestructuradas en cuatro grupos focales de niños y niñas de 6 a 13 años de edad, con una duración aproximada de 45 minutos cada una, explorando el conocimiento de los niños acerca de las TICs y de cómo benefician el ser resiliente frente a sucesos de violencia. Las principales temáticas resultantes tienen como punto focal estrategias que muestran un conocimiento local más que global de la violencia, una visión de afrontamiento con apoyo de sus familias y de instituciones comunitarias, el uso de fantasía como afrontamiento, y de las TICs como distractores.

“Niños y Niñas Repatriados(as) por Ciudad Juárez”

Delia Puga Antúnez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El aspecto de las movilizaciones humanas es un suceso que continua haciendo presencia en el mundo actual, solamente que ahora se observa una variedad en relación a los grupos de personas que recurren a las migraciones. Históricamente vemos como al principio el traslado de mexicanos eran predominantemente de los varones, quienes en búsqueda de mejoras económicas, migraban, posteriormente se integran las mujeres (pareja de éstos) buscando la reunificación familiar, y posteriormente por necesidad laboral. Actualmente se han integrado a estas movilizaciones los niños(as)-adolescentes, quienes en esta investigación pasan a ser los principales protagonistas.

“Cuidado Infantil en Ciudad Juárez”

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Georgina Martinez Canizales, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Como es sabido, la incorporación de la mujer al mercado laboral puso en cuestión el cuidado infantil como una responsabilidad única de las familias; si bien el Estado mexicano respondió a esta necesidad con algunas políticas institucionales de cuidado, hace algunas décadas que esta participación decayó, desplazando tal responsabilidad hacia la esfera privada. Esto ha generado que una buena parte de la población no tenga acceso a este servicio, dificultando la participación laboral u obligando a las familias a medidas de cuidado emergentes que muchas veces ponen en riesgo la seguridad de los infantes, poniendo en entredicho el derecho de los niños y niñas a ser cuidados. En este trabajo se presenta una revisión de las políticas de cuidado infantil en México, desde el caso particular de Cd. Juárez. Se analizan algunos indicadores sobre las condiciones de vida de los niños y niñas de Ciudad Juárez en el grupo de edad de 0 a 8 años, los diferentes esquemas de cuidado infantil que hay en la ciudad así como su distribución geográfica y la participación de organizaciones sociales y de instituciones privadas y públicas en la provisión de este servicio.

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Panel 40	Política Regional, Desequilibrio Territorial y Divergencia en la Frontera. El Caso del Norte de México (2)
Moderator	María del Socorro Velázquez Vargas, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“El Papel de los Empresarios Locales en la Industria y en el Desarrollo Regional Endógeno”

Jaime Alberto Arellano Quiroga, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

La industria maquiladora en México como modelo de industrialización ha sido ineficaz para alcanzar el desarrollo de las regiones en las que se ha implantado, como es el caso de la frontera norte. A esto se suma la inexistencia de políticas económicas gubernamentales de desarrollo de empresas que pudieran aprovechar las oportunidades de proveeduría a estas firmas transnacionales. A pesar de ello, existe un grupo de empresas proveedoras a la maquiladora (talleres de maquinado) que han sido formadas por empresarios locales que en su mayoría habían trabajado anteriormente en la propia industria maquiladora. La ponencia analiza las problemáticas a la que se enfrentan estos empresarios y pretende mostrar un escenario que permita instrumentar propuestas certeras y eficientes de política pública. Este trabajo destaca la importancia de implementar un modelo de desarrollo orientado al desenvolvimiento de empresarios locales como una medida más efectiva en la búsqueda del desarrollo regional endógeno.

“Empleo y Migración en Chihuahua: un Recuento Después de la Crisis social y Económica”

Wilebaldo Martínez Toyos, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

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En el presente trabajo se hace un balance de la situación del empleo y de la migración en el estado de Chihuahua a partir de los efectos que dejaron la crisis de violencia e inseguridad y la crisis económica. El estudio prioriza la comparación entre los municipios de la entidad desde la perspectiva del desarrollo y pone al descubierto que los efectos diferenciales de la crisis social y económica, en materia de empleo y migración, están condicionados por factores históricos y estructurales que subyacen las vocaciones productivas de los municipios. Se elabora un modelo multivariado para estimar los efectos de las crisis sobre la migración y el empleo, y se realiza una geo-referenciación de las variables más significativas.

“Determinantes de la Confianza Ciudadana en la Policía de Ciudad Juárez”  
María del Socorro Velázquez Vargas, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo describir la percepción que tienen los ciudadanos acerca de la policía de Juárez, así como identificar las principales variables que determinan o explican el nivel de confianza en los agentes del orden público. Los datos a analizar provienen de la Encuesta de Confianza Ciudadana en la Policía (ECO 2012 y 2013) y de la Encuesta de Percepción Ciudadana sobre Inseguridad en Ciudad Juárez (EPCIJ, 2009 y EPCIJ 2011).

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Panel 41	Living in Colonias
Moderator	Christopher Brown, New Mexico State University
Discussant	Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University

“Winter Parks and Colonias: A Comparison of Housing Subdivisions in South Texas”  
Sara Sobrino, Texas State University

This study compares the evolution of two types of housing subdivision in Hidalgo County, TX in order to reveal the socio-technical processes that ethnicize space. The first type includes what are known as Colonias. The term Colonia is a federally recognized designation for unincorporated subdivisions populated largely by people of Mexican origin and occurring along the United States-Mexico border that historically have been characterized by lack of potable water, inadequate sewerage, poor floodplain management, unpaved roads, no garbage collection, and lack of electricity. The second type of subdivision includes mobile home (MH) parks marketed as ‘lifestyle’ communities that cater to people fifty-five and older, which are well-lit, well-paved, and offer amenities such as club houses and swimming pools. Relying on geographic elaborations of assemblage theory and critical urbanisms, the study compares jurisdictional overlay, land ownership, development, and value between subdivision types in order to examine how differently ethnicized spaces are produced in, roughly, adjacent land parcels along the Texas-Mexico border.

“Living in Oblivion: The Invisible Residents of Colonias”  
Bradley Kaye, Colorado State University

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This paper seeks to argue that the residents of colonias, the communities on the U.S. side of the U.S./Mexico border region, are rendered invisible due to the way the United States rhetorically constructs both ‘poverty’ and ‘immigration’. The examination of rhetoric occurs primarily at sites of public policy, but also includes a cursory examination of national media that directly supports the paper’s assertions regarding the effect of public policy upon the meaning of ‘poverty’ and ‘immigration’. Ultimately, the paper concludes that the U.S. governmental structure lacks the discourse necessary to assist in pulling residents of colonias, many of whom are U.S. citizens who were taken advantage of in the pursuit of the ephemeral ‘American Dream’, out of distinctly Third World living conditions.

“Informal/Formal Divide: Municipal Borders and Annexation Policies in Borderland Colonias”

Danielle Zoé Rivera, University of Michigan

While proximity to the international border with Mexico undoubtedly influences the development of borderland colonias, the effects of municipal borders on colonias development are too often overlooked. Through a comparative analysis of Southern Texas and California, this research uses geospatial mapping and historical analysis of annexation policies to examine the effects of incorporation (or lack there of) on borderland colonias. Dramatically divergent stances on annexation between the two states highlight clear consequences for service provision and representation for their respective colonias. From this comparative analysis, a theory of the function of municipal borders in demarcating informality along the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border will be formed.

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Panel 42	Fronteras Existenciales
Moderator	Roberto Sánchez Benítez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Discussant	María Luisa Picard-Ami, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“El Pensamiento Mestizo y la Condición Neobarroca en las Fronteras de la Era Planetaria”  
Raúl Domingo Motta, Abel Leyva Castellanos and María Elena Martin, Universidad del Salvador

El trabajo elabora una aproximación a la humana condición desde la perspectiva estética y política de una condición neobarroca en el contexto de la posmodernidad y la emergencia de la era planetaria. También plantea la necesidad de describir las dinámicas de autocomprensión de las fronteras, como un pensamiento mestizo en correlación con la complejidad de su contexto. El mismo se caracteriza por una crisis de escala a nivel institucional global, asociada a una transformación geopolítica en curso y a una carnavalización de las fronteras de los órdenes del saber heredados. Describir la frontera en el plano contextual implica recuperar el intensivo nivel de intercambio, observar planos incontrolables con tendencias inciertas en el devastador consumo mutuo, de los referentes del siglo XX y de algunas mismas nociones de mercado actuales. La tendencial yuxtaposición de políticas del conocimiento fronterizas produce shock y caos, escalas

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simuladas de entendimiento, como el sentido ecológico y de sustentabilidad. A partir de estas claves, se intenta crear un plano de comprensión para un abordaje reflexivo en torno de las transformaciones de la educación, la política, los sistemas de producción y la organización de los saberes en el siglo XXI.

“Percepción de Espacios Laborales Rurales/Urbanos y su Interpretación Simbólica por ex Braceros Mexicanos”

Jesús René Luna-Hernández, Luis Alfonso Herrera-Robles and Adriana Abimelec Rodríguez-Valdéz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Decenas de ex-braceros se reúnen cada domingo por la mañana en una de las plazas centrales de Ciudad Juárez para externar su inconformidad contra el gobierno mexicano y para reclamar el dinero que el mismo les retuvo durante su estancia como trabajadores invitados en los Estados Unidos durante los años 1942 a 1967, tiempo que duró el Programa Bracero. Para conocer más acerca de los conceptos centrales de estos reclamos, se llevaron a cabo entrevistas sobre las experiencias como braceros en los campos americanos y en su retorno y vida posterior en México, así como acerca del simbolismo del contexto ambiental donde se lleva a cabo la protesta, y de la forma en la que se percibe la evolución de la ciudad a través de las décadas que han pasado desde su regreso de los campos norteamericanos. El software Atlas.ti fue utilizado para analizar las entrevistas y elaborar mapas conceptuales sobre las temáticas más relevantes, encontrándose que los principales aspectos se centran en exigencias de justicia y reclamos por maltratos por parte de co-nacionales y extranjeros, así como un sentimiento de alienación y abandono.

“La Hospitalidad en una Analítica Existencial del Espacio Fronterizo”

Roberto Sánchez Benítez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Ha sido Peter Sloterdijk quien ha destacado de la analítica heideggeriana las nociones de “aproximación”, como abolición del distanciamiento, y “orientación”, con el objetivo de formular una espacialidad existencial. Se trata de entender al espacio como lo que “habitamos”, con lo cual tenemos algo en “común” mucho antes de que se defina una relación con lo que está “frente a nosotros”. El espacio como algo que se desprende del habitar, del “ser con”, del estar “habituado” o formar parte de un “habitat”. A lo que nos referiremos es a esta determinación existencial del espacio fronterizo en donde lo que importa es el “quien” del que lo habita y que se “hiperextiende” sobre el mismo si bien “confundido” para realizar en él un conjunto de experiencias que resultan ser singulares y que tienen que ver con procesos de desterritorialización, desplazamientos migratorios y de transfronteridad hasta la integración estratégica de zonas geopolíticas. De la misma manera nos referiremos a la idea de “hospitalidad” --bajo la propuesta de René Schérer--, y de una “utopía nómada”, la cual llama la atención sobre la necesidad de replantear un derecho internacional más humanitario en correspondencia con el kantiano “derecho universal de la humanidad”.

“Frontera, Desierto y Cultura. Reflexiones Teóricas”

Jorge Balderas Domínguez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

El presente trabajo retoma parte del análisis que el sociólogo Víctor Zúñiga (1995) realizó

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sobre ‘La idea del norte como desierto cultural’, pero centra el tema en la idea aún mayormente estigmatizada de la frontera, específicamente la región fronteriza de México y Estados Unidos. El presente documento está estructurado en tres apartados. Primero, se pretende indagar en los orígenes y antecedentes que ligan al mito fronterizo y norteco con la ‘aridez cultural’. En un segundo momento, se señalan algunas de los principales tropos y metáforas que se han construido en ambos lados de la frontera por parte de intelectuales y teóricos con alto poder de nominación. Finalmente, se intenta ahondar en las percepciones de trabajadores culturales y artísticos de la región, para analizar en qué medida los tropos y metáforas creadas en muchos de los casos por escritores e intelectuales, determinan el sentido de las representaciones sobre la frontera en la actualidad. Analizar cómo influyen esas visiones y los determinan, o por el contrario reconocer la existencia de espacios de independencia y autonomía respecto a los mitos creados.

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Panel 43	Producing Borders
Moderator	Naomi Chi, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan
Discussant	Daniel Covarrubias, Orkestra - Basque Institute of Competitiveness and Deusto Business School, San Sebastian, Spain

“Intersection of Economy, Ethnicity and Gender on Borderlands: The Case of Turkey-Georgia Border”

Latife Akyuz, METU, Turkey

This paper focuses on the economic, social, and cultural transformation process in Hopa border region with the existence of the Sarp border gate and the changes in its status. In this study, ‘changes in status’ signifies the rigid closing down of the Sarp border gate in 1937 and the re-opening of this border in 1988. We have taken Hopa as a case because its multiethnic structure and changes in status of the Sarp border gate allow us to discuss economic, social and cultural effects of borders on different ethnic groups and genders. This study based on the qualitative research conducted in the town of Hopa in the Turkey-Georgia border region. The most fundamental argument of the paper is that border regions have economic activities that are specific to these regions and the form of participation of ethnic groups and genders in these activities shapes the dynamics of social and cultural life. The field study which has been build around this argument raises questions on the socio-economic relationships as well as family and kinship relations involving two ethnic groups, Lazis and Hemshins.

“The Double Binds of Borderwork: Migrant Women in Southern Mexico”

Luann Good Gingrich, York University, Adrienne Wiebe and Miriam Harder, Mennonite Central Committee and Julie Young, York University

Drawing from a community-based pilot project with migrant women from Central America caught in the sex trade in southern Mexico, we explore the conceptual debates, legal tensions, and everyday paradoxes of women’s provisioning work at and across national borders. We use a theoretical orientation that understands the border as a set of practices that are worked out through a range of spaces and relations that generate contradiction and vulnerability, as

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well as opportunity and safety. ‘Borderwork’ (Rumford 2008) is analyzed to be gendered and multiscalar – performed in ordinary and extraordinary individual efforts to make a living, and through official state-led practices that keep border spaces both highly controlled and capriciously porous. We analyze the impacts of US, Mexican, and Central American policies and practices on migrant women’s lives, and how these women negotiate the various borders that surround them as they attempt to care for themselves and their (often transnational) families. A focal question for our analysis is: how do socio-political and legal processes give rise to paradoxical identities and realities, and ultimately double binds, defined by choice and coercion, agency and helplessness, victimization and criminalization, as encountered and practiced in the everyday of border crossings and transnational livelihoods.

“The Border as Productive Tension”

Paolo Novak, SOAS, University of London, UK

Imagined and rendered concrete by European compulsions, borders historicise contemporary inequalities by constantly evoking their colonial past. They implicate imperial discourses and power in contemporary processes of compartmentalisation, division and im-mobilisation. As institutions both rooted in history and configuring the dynamics of the current era, borders are conduits of a variety of social forces operating across multiple scales and Times. Concerned with explaining borders’ resilience, the paper investigates the conditions of possibility for borders’ emergence, existence and transformations. The paper opens up this field of enquiry by assessing the commonly held view that the location of post-colonial states’ borders is a direct result of European imperial strategies, conflicts and agreements. While it is true, to a large extent, that the relation between the territoriality of colonial powers and that of indigenous populations was ‘unidirectional’, with the former imposing bounding strategies on the latter, the paper investigates the actual extent to which this is true, drawing on grounded and contextual studies. Such perspective foregrounds the array of social forces that are brought together by borders, in hierarchical yet fluid and dynamic ways; it complicates borders’ ontology. The paper argues that researching what borders are we can better understand what borders do.

“La Turista as Anti-Mestiza: Disorientation in La Perdida by Jessica Biel”

Isabelle Boof-Vermesse, Université Lille 3, France

No Abstract

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Panel 46	History and Stories at the Border
Moderator	Oscar Martínez, University of Arizona
Discussant	Naomi Chi, Hokkaido University, Japan

“Shifting the Rural/Urban Borders: Chinese Spring Festival Migrations in the Post-Economic Reform Era”

Ulises Moreno Tabárez, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

This study explores the intersections between official state holidays and migration in China.

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Specifically, this study looks at the Spring Festival, a.k.a. Lunar New Year, and what has been called the ‘largest annual waves of human migration’ when most migrant workers in urban areas return to their rural homes. The Spring Festival constitutes a cultural political iteration of time that influences deeply the shifting of borders between the rural and the urban. As migrant workers move across designated borders, they carry their culture with them as they establish presence in a new place and space. These changes must be understood in relation to the larger economic context in China in the past three decades, meaning the post-Economic Reform period. But economic changes only tell part of the story. The borders between the rural and the urban are the site where migrant workers re-constitute their identities and subjectivities in relation to their family, culture, and the state. This study seeks to 1) examine the role of the holidays on the borders between the rural and the urban, and 2) to examine how these borders have shifted in the past three decades in relation to family, culture, and the state.

“Refugee Migration Histories in a Meatpacking Town: Blurring the Line between Primary and Secondary Migration”

Kyle Anne Nelson, Christine Marston, Michelle Behr and Giovanni Flores, University of Northern Colorado

Refugee populations originating from Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe are continuing to grow as a proportion of the immigrant population nationwide. Secondary migration of refugees within the U.S. is common, but the integration of refugees into areas that are not primary resettlement locations is under-explored in the scholarly literature. This paper presents a case study of Greeley, Colorado, a small city with an agriculture and meatpacking base about 50 miles north of Denver. The influx of refugees since 2007 has been substantial relative to Greeley’s size, and many of the community’s newcomers are in fact very recent arrivals to the United States. Understanding the processes of integration into the U.S. and within local communities has become an issue of increasing importance for both refugees and their host communities. Through a series of interviews with clients of a local refugee service organization, this study documents the migration histories and demographics of refugees in Greeley. Preliminary analysis of 70 interviews reveals that approximately one-third of this initial sample came to Greeley within six months of their arrival to the U.S. These and other findings suggest the importance of research on the blurred line between primary and secondary migration of refugees.

“John Taylor and the Formation of White Identity on the Ute Borderlands: 1870-1935”

L. Greg McAllister, Northern Arizona University

John Taylor was an ex-slave and Civil War veteran who settled in Southwest Colorado in the early 1870s. Taylor claimed that he was ‘the first white man to settle the Pine River Valley.’ This unusual claim was never a rejection of his African American self; it emerged out of a unique racial niche at a particular time in the history of U.S Indigenous borderlands. The logic on Taylor’s white identity reflected the racial projects of the ‘American frontier’ which created, transformed and modified racial hierarchies, that existed within other regions of the settler state. This timely situation was due to the presence of other racial groups in the Southwest, which modified the racial divide between blacks and whites that persisted in the East. Taylor was also influenced by Indigenous languages and cultures, which represented alternative epistemologies, that suggested that he was a black white man. John Taylor’s claim

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remains a prime example of how one's identity takes form, changes and persists at particular points in time on the borderlands. This presentation will share his story.

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Panel 47

Cross-border Governance: Assessing Actors and Interests in Cross-border Regions (Cross-listed with Canadian Studies and Political Science)  
Moderator Bruno Dupeyron, University of Regina  
Discussant Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Canada-US Cross-border Governance: Cascadia and Quebec-US Borderlands in Comparative Perspective”  
Bruno Dupeyron, University of Regina

Using the ‘theory of field’ proposed by Fligstein and McAdam (2012), this paper compares cross-border governance in two Canada-US border areas, Cascadia (BC, WA and ON) and Quebec-US States (NY-VT-NH-ME), based on a survey analysis and preliminary interviews, and the method of paired comparison (Tarrow 2010). First, it will analyze the cross-border governance field formation in both cases, seeking to understand how dominant and alternative representations of the field were shaped, and what type of cross-border governance agreements and actions were adopted. Second, this study will examine the field stability and reproduction in both borderlands. Finally, we will suggest the hypothesis that field crisis is generally limited in both areas.

“‘Getting it?’ Businesspeople and their NGO Advocates Talk about the U.S-Mexico Border Region”  
Kathleen Staudt, University of Texas at El Paso  
Pamela L. Cruz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice University

Those who study cross-border governance seem to privilege national or binational state institutions and ignore civil society organizations, networks, alliances, and resources in reinforcing or changing the status quo in the borderlands. Presumably, those who govern will interact with civil society organizations and individuals for effective and responsive governing in a democracy. Whether one leans toward the elitist or the pluralist paradigms in democratic governance theories, political players and non-government organizations (NGOs) outside the state form an important part of the analytic equation. We argue that civil society cannot be ignored, especially in these neoliberal times when the celebrants of limited government and the market place reign near supreme. Prior to the creation of cross-border public institutions, powerful business constituencies may influence institutional design, funding, and agendas--whether cross-border traders or closed-border security contractors.

“Cross-border Governance: Different Issues and Multiple Speeds”  
Tony Payan, Rice University and Pamela L. Cruz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice University

Crossborder governance is usually understood as a systems issue. It is studied as the result of

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a combination of variables, actors, and interests all of whom are conceived as contributing to a general system of governance that regulates and guides action by actors on either side of a border. This study examines crossborder governance in the Paso del Norte region in order to understand if the phenomenon is monolithic as it is often treated at the literature or whether it is a multilayered system of governance that moves at different speeds, depending on many different variables directed to different areas of a border.

“Cultural Repertoires as a Fundamental Cause of Economic Development: The Case of the U.S.-Mexico Border”

Seth Pipkin, University of California at Irvine

This paper offers a new perspective on the causes of economic development by applying tools of cultural sociology and social movement analysis to the workings of the political economy. Based on an ethnographic case comparison of cross-border U.S.-Mexico city pairs, an a priori unlikely economic divergence is accounted for by local repertoires of political claim-making. Through these different cultural repertoires, McAllen, TX and Reynosa, Tamaulipas garnered differential benefits from their neighbors Brownsville, TX and Matamoros, Tamaulipas in the novel economic environment created by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Insofar as they pertain to patterns of communication and trust, repertoires relate to the network literature; however, in the cases observed here, the repertoires seem to predate the key networks of interaction, suggesting that they are the underlying causal mechanism. These findings suggest that repertoire analysis represents both an opportunity to rethink how culture affects economic development, as well as to fill an analytic gap between studies of individuals and macro-institutions at the local group level.

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Panel 48	Networking across the Border
Moderator	Henk van Houtum, Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands
Discussant	Margath Walker, University of Louisville

“Interrogating Eventual Links between Regional Integration, Borders and Human Development: A Case for Borderless South Asia for Betterment of South Asians”  
Dhananjay Tripathi, South Asian University, India

The end of cold war symbolised by fall of Berlin wall, was regarded as the beginning of new era. Enthusiastic proponents of globalisation academically argued that Westphalian notion of nation-state will render obsolete and physical borders will become irrelevant. Likewise, it was believed that socio-economical boundaries in post cold war world subsequently become inconsequential. These optimistic interpretations in case of Europe can be verified where enlargements of the European Union obliterated borders and eased boundaries between the citizens of Europe. However, forecasts of globalists had yet to be proved correct and South Asia is one such region where borders remained intact and discriminatory socio-economic boundaries between people of the region has broadened. Heavily guarded borders of countries in South Asia represent prevailing and undiluted mistrust in the region. Similarly, persistent poor status of South Asian countries on the scales of human development exemplifies socio-economic discriminations. Interestingly, regionalist also supports the

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viewpoints of globalist but for them positive results can be obtained through the process of regional integration. Supporting regionalist arguments, this paper discusses that regional integration debunks borders and creates opportunities for development. Case study of South Asia is presented to substantiate this perspective.

“Boundaries – Reconciliation – Asymmetry”

Krzysztof Wojciechowski, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany

The presentation addresses the question of how partnership asymmetry affects the neighborhood and management of boundaries. Partnership asymmetry is the term we use when the neighboring countries are utterly different in terms of economic, cultural and civilizational potential. If those countries were in conflict, or if they are making efforts to reconcile, that is to resolve the conflict and cultivate friendly relations in the future, they will encounter certain problems related to the asymmetric nature of their neighborhood. It is possible to find solutions to neutralize the negative consequences of asymmetry. If these solutions are adopted by the partners, we may say that they have acquired certain competencies. The presentation analyses the nature of those competencies and draws attention to their selected aspects. It also shows how boundaries can be managed in the condition of asymmetry.

“Networking for Social Responsibility on the U.S. Mexico Border”

Maria Luisa Picard-Ami, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

The paper explores how businesses on the US-Mexico border interrelate with each other and with other social groups in the context of social responsibility when working in collaborate in networks to promote regional social and economic development. The framework is interdisciplinary and uses a mixed methods social network analysis approach. Research was conducted by interviewing business leaders on both sides of the US Mexican border who participate in organizations that promote social and economic development in the Paso del Norte region. Using SNA software for data processing and analysis, different groups, each one displaying a different model of social responsibility in the border region were detected. Qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques were used to contrast and compare the models, areas of actions and types of programs of social responsibility of each community in order to determine critical factors that can explain these differences.

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Panel 49	Budget, Public Debt and Fiscal Reform in Mexico's northern border II (Cross-listed with Political Science)
Moderator	Eliseo Díaz González, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
Discussant	Sergio Peña Medina, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The Role of State Debt as a Factor of Economic Growth Stimulus in the North Border of Mexico

Wilfrido Ruiz, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

After describing that some of the states of northern Mexico, have reached on excessive state

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debt, we investigate whether this fact could jeopardize the economic growth of the region. For this purpose, we elaborate an econometric model that identifies entities that have reached a critical threshold of debt, which could result in reduced reinvestment rates and an economic slowdown. Thus, we test the Lafer debt and growth thesis, as well as the excessive debt theory. The conclusion is that, the State debt has played a positive role by encouraging economic growth in at least, half of the states of Mexico. However, the northern states seem to have exceeded the critical level of debt, thus its economic growth could become unstable. The debt saturation occurs between 2009 and 2010, when the state debt grew excessive in the country.

“Consumer Spending and Differentiation in the Value Added Tax in Mexico”  
Eliseo Díaz González, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Applying a tax generates significant economic distortions that can affect the household consumption. In particular, in consumption taxes or personal income taxes, according to conventional microeconomic theory, bring two effects that impact the quantities of goods consumed called the income effect and the substitution effect. The aim of this research is to make an empirical analysis of the results of these effects, contrasting levels of consumption in the states and distinguishing the differential treatment in the application of the rate of value added tax (VAT) in particular in the northern border states of México. Using a panel data methodology and survey microdata from household expenditure prepared by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in 2012, the results suggest the income effects resulting from the application of a minor tax increases consumer consumption so that the recent approval of the tax rate can have a greater impact than predicted.

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Panel 50	Energy, Environment and the Border
Moderator	Donna Lybecker, Idaho State University
Discussant	Patricia Snyder, New Mexico State University

“Regional Environmental Cooperation and Border Issues in Northeast Asia and Russian Far East: The Case of Amur-Okhotsk Ecosystem”  
Yasunori Hanamatsu, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

The resolution to environmental problems often needs international or regional cooperation because the damage to the ecosystem and environment can easily cross borders into neighbouring countries. In Northeast Asia and Russian Far East, there exist some bilateral or regional cooperative frameworks tackling trans-boundary air pollution, marine pollution, dust storm, marine litter among others. However, they are not necessarily established and implemented successfully, and both promotive and obstructive factors that influence cooperation have not yet been examined carefully. This paper will focus on the new challenge to establish regional cooperative framework for promoting the sustainable management of the Amur-Okhotsk ecosystem. According to a recent scientific research, the Amur River basin and the Sea of Okhotsk are ecologically interlinked by ‘dissolved iron’, and the high productivity of marine resources in the Sea of Okhotsk is dependent on

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the ‘dissolved iron’ transport from the Amur River basin. China, Japan, Mongolia and Russia share this ecosystem, and scientific community of scholars from four countries recently began to discuss the issue and have initiated collaboration with governmental and citizen sectors. This case study will introduce the recent effort to approach this environmental problem, and discuss border issues from the legal, political and scientific-policy perspectives.

“Renewable Borders: Renewable Energy is a New Chapter in Native American Sovereignty”

Janeane Harwell, Sacred Power Corporation, Rio Rancho

The traditional quasi sovereignty of Native American (NA) governance within reservations in the contiguous 48 states places the U.S. federal government in a trust relationship that promises to provide certain services. But the federal government does not require utility services to provide grid electricity to remote Indian land. Recent advances in renewable energy technology and new federal policy goals for Native American energy independence push judicial decisions to favor Native American development of renewable energy development on Native American reservation and pueblo lands. This research briefly traces recent case law, judicial decisions and federal policy on renewable energy and technology that that not only restructure the energy grid but shape energy development on U.S. tribal lands and impact the sovereignty of Native American reservation borders.

“Best Practices for Water Resource Management in Urban Areas in the Arid Southwestern Borderlands”

Christopher Brown, New Mexico State University and Beth Bardwell, Freshwater Conservation

In 2011, Dona Ana County won a two million dollar grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to explore sustainable communities planning in Dona Ana County. The name of the grant is the Viva Dona Ana Project, and the purpose of the grant is to ‘support locally-led collaborative efforts that bring together diverse interests from local governments to determine how best to target housing, economic and workforce development, and infrastructure investments’ (HUD Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants). As the project proceeded, senior leaders on the project team realized that the initial proposal and project work failed to examine water resource planning, a serious oversight, given the arid nature of the region in question and the fact that the region is several years into a very serious serial drought. The authors were tasked to convene a technical committee and charged to develop a series of best practices for water resource management consistent with the HUD principals noted above. In this paper, we share our findings in the areas of sustainable agricultural water resource management, best urban water use practices, and comprehensive planning ideas to advance a living and sustainable environment in this portion of the Rio Grande Basin.

“Energy Consumption in a Desert Region with Extreme Weather”: Regressive Social Impact due to Residential Energy Rates”

Agustín Sáñez Pérez, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

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Mexicali is a city in northwest Mexico in the border with the United States, with a population close to one million. It is one of the most important cities with extreme weather, that during the summer might have temperatures above 122°F. Recently, due to climate change in levels of humidity, the heat perception at specific times during the day can pose a risk to human health, particularly, in outdoor working conditions or in facilities without air conditioning. Historically, the residential energy consumption patterns in this region have been noticeable higher than those in other areas in the country. Extreme weather has been a factor that contributes to high consumption, as it has been frequently argued, additionally to other factors such as little or no housing insulation according to weather conditions, as well as the use of low efficiency second hand air conditioning units. These factors trigger high residential energy consumption, higher than the consumption in other areas with different weather conditions. Therefore, it is relevant to acknowledge the technical and social implications associated with residential rate design. These implications mark the importance of taking into consideration aspects related to social stratification that contribute to the development of regressive social impact.

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Panel 51	Borders in Globalization (Cross-listed with Canadian Studies)
Moderator	Martin van der Velde, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Discussant	James Scott, University of Eastern Finland

“Borders in Globalization”  
Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, University of Victoria

Borders in Globalization is an innovative, integrative, and sustainable network of academic partners from Canada, the United States, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, which is engaged with nonacademic organizations that are involved in the management of borders and borderlands in Canada and worldwide. The basic goal is to build excellence in the knowledge and understanding of borders. To this end, the partners will work together to create new policy and foster knowledge transfer in order to address such globalization forces as security, trade and migration flows, and also to understand the forces of technology, self-determination and regionalization that are affecting borders and borderlands in regions around the world. We will foster innovative dissemination, training and outreach through 18 round-tables with our non-academic partners, a web site with a Blog, and bi-annual newsletter, a world-wide data base of borders and borderlands contacts (public, private, academic non-academic Organizations), 22 Policy Forums with our 11 international and 34 non-academic partners, three international conferences, 10 summer schools for professionals, and 8 books, 80 papers in prominent scholarly journals, 28 Policy Briefs, and hire and train about 100 students / PhDs/ Post-Doctoral students to implement this program.

“Borders in Globalization: Security Template”  
Christian Leuprecht and Todd Hataley, Queen’s University

Borders in Globalization is an innovative, integrative, and sustainable network of academic partners from Canada, the United States, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, which is engaged with nonacademic organizations that are involved in the management of borders and borderlands in Canada and worldwide. The basic goal is to build excellence in the knowledge

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and understanding of borders. To this end, the partners will work together to create new policy and foster knowledge transfer in order to address such globalization forces as security, trade and migration flows, and also to understand the forces of technology, self-determination and regionalization that are affecting borders and borderlands in regions around the world.

We will foster innovative dissemination, training and outreach through 18 round-tables with our non-academic partners, a web site with a Blog, and bi-annual newsletter, a world-wide data base of borders and borderlands contacts (public, private, academic non-academic Organizations), 22 Policy Forums with our 11 international and 34 non-academic partners, three international conferences, 10 summer schools for professionals, and 8 books, 80 papers in prominent scholarly journals, 28 Policy Briefs, and hire and train about 100 students / PhDs/ Post-Doctoral students to implement this program.

“Culture, Borders, and Imagining Across Boundaries in Globalization”  
Victor Konrad, Carleton University

In the 21st century, both culture and borders remain over determined concepts in human efforts to imagine and comprehend a world that is increasingly characterized by both flows and barriers. Culture is everywhere yet nowhere; culture is an idea ever more produced and re-produced by society. The interplay of a broadened, more elaborately scaled, more demonstrative, more accessible, and more malleable array of cultural ideas, with a more extensive display of borders, suggests that imagining across boundaries may provide a rich insight to how borders work and how people deal with boundaries. The culture that we produce not only meets at borders, but also now these cultural constructions are often more evident and demonstrative of the meanings that people ascribe to the act of dealing with boundaries in an ostensibly borderless world, and to the boundaries, barriers, fences and walls themselves. This template is envisioned in three parts: a critical interrogation of Borders and Culture in Globalization, an evaluation of Cultural Expressions at the border and an exploration of Imaginaries Across Boundaries.

“Market Flows, Migration and Borders Framing the Issues for the Borders in Globalization Study”  
Geoffrey Hale, University of Lethbridge

Canada’s integration into the North American and global economies has increased the importance of the efficient and predictable management of borders – both to facilitate legitimate flows of goods, services, people and capital, and to manage related risks – including securing such against illegal or restricted flows. These realities are complicated by Canada’s physical scale, the regionally- and sectorally-varied nature of market flows, and the interdependence of different market systems which are variably integrated within North American and global markets. The concept of market flows is further complicated by continuing changes in policy and business environments in each of the four broad areas under review. This paper examines major shifts in each segment of market flows since 2000 and shifting developments in the governance of border management processes (physical or virtual), with a view to identifying critical questions requiring further research in border-related policies.

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Panel 52	New Social Media Uses on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Perspectives and Prospectives
Moderator	Manuel Chavez, Michigan State University
Discussant	Irasema Coronado, University of Texas at El Paso

“New Research Methodologies on Violent Borders: The Use of Social Media to Study the ‘Forgotten’ (Texas-Tamaulipas) Border”

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

The present article describes a research experience in one of the most dangerous regions of Mexico in the past few years, the Tamaulipas border with Texas, where the Mexican State and two violent organized crime groups, the Gulf Cartel and the Zetas, have hold a very violent battle to control the territory, making use of high caliber weapons and paramilitary tactics. Such an experience leads to the discovery of new research methods due to the fact that the traditional methods cannot be utilized in a high risk situation for social researchers, formal media and the civil society in general. This piece describes new forms to access and process information through social media and the so-called ‘collaborative citizen journalism.’ This document is written by a researcher who did her fieldwork in this very violent border region and a citizen journalist/reporter committed to the right to information and freedom of expression, who is pioneer in the usage of social media to report situations of risk in Tamaulipas.

“The Agenda-Setting Effect of Electoral Campaigns in Social Media: A Case Study of the 2014 Democratic Candidates for Webb County Judge in the US/Mexico Border”

Maria Flores, Texas A&M University

This study examines the impact that social media outlets, such as Facebook, have on voters following the 2014 Webb County Judge political campaigns online. The aim of the investigation is to determine the list of issues and personal attributes that Democratic Candidates presented to potential voters during the primary election for County Judge. Traditional Agenda-Setting studies have collected data from general news media outlets, such as newspaper, television, and radio. This paper moves the analysis to a new scenario for data collection: social media.

“Changes and Uses of Social Media by the Press in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico”

Javier Melgar, Editor of El Mañana

Newsrooms and news agencies have received the most pressure from drug gangs on Mexican border towns since the beginning of 2006. This presentation will show the different ways use by reporters, journalists, and editors in order to keep the public informed. The emphasis will be on social media.

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“Resistance and Community Empowerment through Social Media. How Border Towns Protect themselves against Violence”

Manuel Chavez, Michigan State University and Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

This paper presents the initial analysis of the use of social media in the State of Tamaulipas by members of the community in border towns. The use of social media has provided a strong and active resource empowering families and community members to protect themselves against violence. This violence has been generated by the internal turf wars of drug cartels and in many cases by clashes with law enforcement and the military. The potentials for strengthening democracy and other social-political factors are also examined by the authors.

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CANADIAN STUDIES

Ross E. Burkhart  
Boise State University

Rita Ross  
University of California at Berkeley

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Panel 1            Social Issues, Health and Wellness (Cross-listed with American Indian Studies)  
Moderator        Emery Tahy

“Community Engagement for Prenatal Nutrition Research in First Nations Communities in Manitoba, Canada”  
Heather Giesbrecht and Karlee Dyck, University of Manitoba

No Abstract

“Native American Subjective Happiness: An Overview”  
Amoneeta Beckstein, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Land, History, and Health: The Construction of Diabetes on a Southwest Indian Reservation”  
Tennille Marley, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Protecting Our Communities Through Tribally Operated IRBs”  
Naomi Tom, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Modeling the Border I (Cross-listed with Association for Borderland Studies)  
Moderator        Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University  
Discussant        Kimberly Collins, California State University-San Bernardino

“Managing Immigration from a National Level: Revisiting the Absorptive Capacity in Canada”  
Jared Cummer, University of Delaware

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For nearly 50 years the Canadian government managed annual immigration levels based on the capacity of the labour market to absorb new entrants. In the early 1990s this absorptive capacity policy ended and over the last two decades Canada has maintained consistently high levels of annual immigration. The recent economic recession has increased the unemployment rates in certain regions of the country, raising regional concerns over maintaining immigration at current levels. This article examines the national and regional impacts of restoring the absorptive capacity approach to managing Canadian immigration levels. By adjusting immigration levels based on fluctuations in the national labour market, the Canadian government assumed new immigrants could identify regional labour market opportunities. This was not the case, as differences in regional labour markets had limited impact on the distribution of new immigrants across the country. The majority of immigrants tended to cluster in more populated provinces with persistently higher unemployment rates, intensifying regional labour market disparities. By using the policy of absorptive capacity to manage immigration levels, the Canadian government failed to address differences in labour demand across the country.

“Modelling Cross-Border Integration. The Role of Borders as a Resource”  
Christophe Sohn, CEPS, Luxembourg

Cross-border integration is a multifaceted and contextually contingent process. While various conceptualizations have been developed, the theoretical foundations of the concept appear insufficient in order to grasp its very significance. In order to make sense of the diversity of configurations observed, this paper seeks to deconstruct the concept according to the role played by the border as a resource and to develop a theoretical framework based on two contrasted models of cross-border integration. The first model, called ‘geo-economic’, is based on the mobilization of the border as a differential benefit and aims to capture value out of asymmetric cross-border interactions. In doing so, this process of functional integration is likely to increase cross-border socio-economic disparities and leads to cooperation oriented towards instrumental purposes. The second model, called ‘territorial project’, emphasizes the border resources that involve a convergence of both sides of a border, either through a process of hybridization or via the symbolic recognition borders entail. In this process of place-making, the willingness to cooperate and trust between the actors are essential. Conceived as ideal-types, the two models of cross-border integration appear contrasted. They are however not mutually exclusive and different kinds of combinations are examined based on concrete examples.

“New Research Methodologies in Violent Borders: The Use of Social Media to Study the ‘Forgotten’ (Texas-Tamaulipas) Border”  
Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas-Brownsville

This paper presents the initial analysis of the use of social media in the State of Tamaulipas by members of the community in border towns. The use of social media has provided a strong and active resource empowering families and community members to protect

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themselves against violence. This violence has been generated by the internal turf wars of drug cartels and in many cases by clashes with law enforcement and the military. The potentials for strengthening democracy and other social-political factors are also examined by the authors.

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Panel 3            Natural Resources Management on the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada  
Border: Formal and Informal Dimensions (Cross-listed with Association for  
Borderland Studies)  
Moderator        Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University  
Discussant        Minori Takahashi, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

“Water Policy in the US-Canada Borderlands: Insights into a North American Perspective”  
Christopher Brown, New Mexico State University

In 2011, Dona Ana County won a two million dollar grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to explore sustainable communities planning in Dona Ana County. The name of the grant is the Viva Dona Ana Project, and the purpose of the grant is to ‘support locally-led collaborative efforts that bring together diverse interests from local governments to determine how best to target housing, economic and workforce development, and infrastructure investments’ (HUD Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants). As the project proceeded, senior leaders on the project team realized that the initial proposal and project work failed to examine water resource planning, a serious oversight, given the arid nature of the region in question and the fact that the region is several years into a very serious serial drought. The authors were tasked to convene a technical committee and charged to develop a series of best practices for water resource management consistent with the HUD principals noted above. In this paper, we share our findings in the areas of sustainable agricultural water resource management, best urban water use practices, and comprehensive planning ideas to advance a living and sustainable environment in this portion of the Rio Grande Basin.

“Water Resource Management along the U.S. Mexico Border: an Analysis from 2003-2013”  
Patricia Snyder, New Mexico State University

Water resource management along the U.S.-Mexico border presents a unique challenge. Many different agencies on both sides of the border, with different jurisdictions, make the landscape a complex one with major challenges in generating solutions to border water management issues. This paper looks at the cascading management of water resources along the U.S.-Mexico border, utilizing different spatial scales. I examine the current body of research that reviewed watershed management efforts in particular basins along the U.S.-Mexico border; namely, the Tijuana River Watershed, The Santa Cruz River Watershed, and a sub-region of the Rio Grande Basin that lies in the Paso del Norte region. Considerable research was done on these regions in the 2002-2003 timeframe. In this paper, I will revisit these regions to learn what efforts have been made over the past 10 years. I especially hope

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to learn how efforts that were ongoing within 2002-2003 have done and what variables are behind the current policy within these specific regions. Considerable research was done on these regions in the 2002-2003 timeframe. In this paper, I will revisit these regions to learn what efforts have been made over the past 10 years. I especially hope to learn how efforts that were ongoing within 2002-2003 have done and what variables are behind the current policy within these specific regions.

“The Evolution of Natural Resource Conservation on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Bilateral and Trilateral Environmental Agreements since La Paz”

Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University

Binational cooperation on managing natural resources along the U.S.-Mexico border has clearly benefitted from the La Paz Agreement, but few scholars have actually tracked or traced the relationship between the landmark bilateral environmental cooperation agreement and the strengthening of cooperation on wildlife and water resources. This paper examines this relationship and finds that while the La Paz Agreement is associated with a marked strengthening of cooperation related to the management of natural resources along the border, a significant policy disjunction between the government’s commitment to environmental and water management and wildlife management remains that warrants greater attention by the governments.

“YouTube and Narrative Characters: The Social Construction of the US and Mexico Border”

Donna Lybecker and Mark McBeth, Idaho State University

In this paper we argue that boundaries represent policy realities that are often constructed through policy narratives. While historically borders were demarcated and managed via elite institutions, increasing access to new social media appears to be shifting the process of bordering—the process of demarcating and managing borders. Thus, are new social media outlets (specifically Twitter Tweets and Youtube) providing an opportunity for non-elites, the grass-roots to construct a more cooperative and more positive idea of the border? Moreover, is it possible to work outside of elite institutions, with networks and frameworks, or are we simply seeing a shifting of what constitutes the ‘elite’ and the ‘elite institutions?’ This paper addresses these issues in an examination of development and implementation of policies that impact cross-border concerns.

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Panel 5            Labor, Child Soldiers, and Canadian Responses

"War Witch / Rebelle"

Kevin Elstob, California State University-Sacramento

No Abstract

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"Preparing to Turn the Hat: Occupational Ritual, Secular Pilgrimage, and Youth Response to Migratory and Offshore Labor"

Nicholas Hartmann, Western Kentucky University

No Abstract

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Panel 6            Canadian Literature  
Moderator        Rita Ross, University of California at Berkeley

"Invasion Narratives: Alice Munro's 'Free Radicals' and Joyce Carol Oates's 'Where Are You Going, Where Have You Been?'"

Carol L. Beran, Saint Mary's College of California

No Abstract

"Sex Roulette: Hierarchy, Hypersexuality, and Hyperbole in Dany Laferrière's 'How to Make Love to a Negro without Getting Tired' and Marie-Cécile Agnant's 'The Book of Emma'"

Holly Collins, Baylor University

No Abstract

"Evangeline and Anne in Canadian Literature and Culture"

Rita Ross, University of California, Berkeley

No Abstract

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Panel 7            Canadian Politics and Public Policy (Cross-listed with Political  
Moderator        Science)  
Ross Burkhart, Boise State University

"Exploring the Legacy of the North American Frontier: A Theoretical and Conceptual Framework"

Pierre M. Atlas, Marian University

No Abstract

"Canadian Electoral Forecasting"

Ross Burkhart, Boise State University

No Abstract

"Growth, Equity and Sustainability: Pursuing Positive-Sum Policies in a Shrinking

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World"

Geoffrey Hale, University of Lethbridge

No Abstract

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Panel 8            Canadian Culture  
Moderator        Eileen M Angelini, Canisius College

“1946 Montreal: Home to Two of the World’s Greatest Sports Heroes”  
Eileen M. Angelini, Canisius College

No Abstract

"Experts, Locals, and the Dynamics of Heritage Management in Canada"  
Jack Corbett, Portland State University

No Abstract

"Airships in Northern Development: The Case of Manitoba"  
Lawrence Taylor, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

No Abstract

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Panel 9            Cross-border Governance: Assessing Actors and Interests in Cross-  
border Regions (Cross-listed with Association for Borderlands Studies)  
Moderator        Bruno Dupeyron, University of Regina  
Discussant        Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Canada-US Cross-border Governance: Cascadia and Quebec-US Borderlands in  
Comparative Perspective”  
Bruno Dupeyron, University of Regina

Using the ‘theory of field’ proposed by Fligstein and McAdam (2012), this paper compares cross-border governance in two Canada-US border areas, Cascadia (BC, WA and ON) and Quebec-US States (NY-VT-NH-ME), based on a survey analysis and preliminary interviews, and the method of paired comparison (Tarrow 2010). First, it will analyze the cross-border governance field formation in both cases, seeking to understand how dominant and alternative representations of the field were shaped, and what type of cross-border governance agreements and actions were adopted. Second, this study will examine the field stability and reproduction in both borderlands. Finally, we will suggest the hypothesis that field crisis is generally limited in both areas.

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“‘Getting it?’ Businesspeople and their NGO Advocates Talk about the U.S.-Mexico Border Region”

Kathleen Staudt, University of Texas at El Paso

Those who study cross-border governance seem to privilege national or binational state institutions and ignore civil society organizations, networks, alliances, and resources in reinforcing or changing the status quo in the borderlands. Presumably, those who govern will interact with civil society organizations and individuals for effective and responsive governing in a democracy. Whether one leans toward the elitist or the pluralist paradigms in democratic governance theories, political players and non-government organizations (NGOs) outside the state form an important part of the analytic equation. We argue that civil society cannot be ignored, especially in these neoliberal times when the celebrants of limited government and the market place reign near supreme. Prior to the creation of cross-border public institutions, powerful business constituencies may influence institutional design, funding, and agendas--whether cross-border traders or closed-border security contractors.

“Cross-border Governance: Different Issues and Multiple Speeds”

Tony Payan, Rice University and Pamela L. Cruz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice University

Crossborder governance is usually understood as a systems issue. It is studied as the result of a combination of variables, actors, and interests all of whom are conceived as contributing to a general system of governance that regulates and guides action by actors on either side of a border. This study examines crossborder governance in the Paso del Norte region in order to understand if the phenomenon is monolithic as it is often treated at the literature or whether it is a multilayered system of governance that moves at different speeds, depending on many different variables directed to different areas of a border.

“Cultural Repertoires as a Fundamental Cause of Economic Development: The Case of the U.S.-Mexico Border”

Seth Pipkin, University of California at Irvine

This paper offers a new perspective on the causes of economic development by applying tools of cultural sociology and social movement analysis to the workings of the political economy. Based on an ethnographic case comparison of cross-border U.S.-Mexico city pairs, an a priori unlikely economic divergence is accounted for by local repertoires of political claim-making. Through these different cultural repertoires, McAllen, TX and Reynosa, Tamaulipas garnered differential benefits from their neighbors Brownsville, TX and Matamoros, Tamaulipas in the novel economic environment created by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Insofar as they pertain to patterns of communication and trust, repertoires relate to the network literature; however, in the cases observed here, the repertoires seem to predate the key networks of interaction, suggesting that they are the underlying causal mechanism. These findings suggest that

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repertoire analysis represents both an opportunity to rethink how culture affects economic development, as well as to fill an analytic gap between studies of individuals and macro-institutions at the local group level.

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Panel 10	Borders in Globalization (Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly) (Cross-listed with Association for Borderland Studies)
Moderator	Martin van der Velde, Radboud University The Netherlands
Discussant	James Scott, University of Eastern Finland

“Borders in Globalization”  
Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, University of Victoria

No Abstract

“Borders in Globalization: Security Template”  
Christian Leuprecht and Todd Hataley, Queen’s University

No Abstract

“Market Flows, Migration and Borders Framing the Issues for the Borders in Globalization Study”  
Geoffrey Hale, University of Lethbridge

Canada’s integration into the North American and global economies has increased the importance of the efficient and predictable management of borders – both to facilitate legitimate flows of goods, services, people and capital, and to manage related risks – including securing such against illegal or restricted flows. These realities are complicated by Canada’s physical scale, the regionally- and sectorally-varied nature of market flows, and the interdependence of different market systems which are variably integrated within North American and global markets. The concept of market flows is further complicated by continuing changes in policy and business environments in each of the four broad areas under review. This paper examines major shifts in each segment of market flows since 2000 and shifting developments in the governance of border management processes (physical or virtual), with a view to identifying critical questions requiring further research in border-related policies.

“Culture, Borders, and Imagining Across Boundaries in Globalization”  
Victor Konrad, Carleton University

In the 21st century, both culture and borders remain over determined concepts in human efforts to imagine and comprehend a world that is increasingly characterized by both flows and barriers. Culture is everywhere yet nowhere; culture is an idea ever more produced and re-produced by society. The interplay of a broadened, more elaborately

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scaled, more demonstrative, more accessible, and more malleable array of cultural ideas, with a more extensive display of borders, suggests that imagining across boundaries may provide a rich insight to how borders work and how people deal with boundaries. The culture that we produce not only meets at borders, but also now these cultural constructions are often more evident and demonstrative of the meanings that people ascribe to the act of dealing with boundaries in an ostensibly borderless world, and to the boundaries, barriers, fences and walls themselves. This template is envisioned in three parts: a critical interrogation of Borders and Culture in Globalization, an evaluation of Cultural Expressions at the border and an exploration of Imaginaries Across Boundaries.

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## CHICANO, LATINO, HISPANIC STUDIES

Debra D. Andrist  
Sam Houston State University

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Panel 1	Literature I
Moderator	Debra D. Andrist, Sam Houston State University
Discussant	Stephen Miller, Texas A&M University-College Station

“Revisionist Mythmaking Latinas”  
Debra D. Andrist, Sam Houston State University

Some critics claim that all women writers must be writers of the fantastic since women are outsiders, or at least marginal, to the traditional symbolic system. Women have to create everything anew. As a result, it can be said that the actual genre of fantastic literature by women tends to go yet further, being logarithmically fantastic, if you will. Women writers create new myths, to use Alice Ostricker's terminology, become revisionist myth-makers, because they have to recreate everything from the perspective of woman rather than man (even so-called "generic" man). In fact, several critics offer recurrent themes or scenarios in these "alternative" works of women writers of the fantastic; for example, woman as a power figure: messianic, noble warrior, protean eternally adaptable survivor, source of magic wisdom, or intelligent force pitted against disorder and violence. In a reversal, that which is traditionally feminine is negative and that which is traditionally unfeminine is positive, thus being even more "fantastic." This presentation addresses the revisionist mythmakers among Latina writers of prose.

“No Women, No Mexican Revolution”  
Kay Raymond, Sam Houston State University

Elena Poniatowska asserts that “without the soldaderas the Mexican Revolution would not exist” (Las soldaderas, p.14), summarizing rather startlingly her interpretation of the importance of Mexican women in this major political upheaval. This book, published in 1999 by the Fototeca Nacional del INAH, included 50 photos by Agustín Casasola from the period in addition to Poniatowska’s summary which covered literary references, eyewitness accounts, and musical enshrinements from corridos. Poniatowska in this book continues her reporting of lives of common people, which she states are too often ignored. She asserts that the minimizing and ignorance of the role of women in the Revolution comes from societal prejudice against women. For this reason, their actions are forgotten, despite their central role of physical and moral support—plus their active participation in many cases as soldiers.

“Today’s First Generation Hispanic/Latino College/University Students  
and Hinojosa’s Klail City Death Trip Series”  
Stephen Miller, Texas A&M University-College Station

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Along with Tomás Rivera and Rudolfo Anaya, Rolando Hinojosa is considered to be one of the founding fathers of the contemporary Mexican American novel. Moreover his Klail City Death Trip Series (KCDTS), published so far between 1973 and 2006 in fifteen volumes in Spanish, English and Spanish-English code switching, is commonly considered the most substantial creative body of fiction based on the twentieth-century Mexican American experience. Now the two central characters of the KCDTS, Rafe Buenrostro and Jehu Malacara, are characterized by several things: they are descendents of the first eighteenth-century settlers of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, they were born around 1930, and, despite having been with the U.S. Army in the Korean War, and all manner of segregation and racial prejudice, both men and many of their university-educated Valley cohort have become, like their author Rolando Hinojosa, very successful professionals in the once Anglo dominant society into which they were born. The issue to be explored in this paper: what is the use/how to use the KCDTS narrative for today's Mexican American and Hispanic/Latino students who are often the first in their family to attend college/university? Part of the answer lies in the last volume to date of the series, Hinojosa's only college/university novel titled *We Happy Few* (2006).

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Panel 2	Art
Moderator	Elizabeth Coscio, University of St. Thomas
Discussant	Enrique Mallen, Sam Houston State University

“Punk Rock and the Immigration Experience”  
Kristian A. Díaz, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

No Abstract

“The in Los paso perdidos and the Constant Postmodern Project”  
Elizabeth Coscio, University of St. Thomas

The parallelism between architecture and the poetic is not new; rather it is a reciprocal relationship constantly present within the confines of cultural theory, philosophy, sociology, and other disciplines. The purpose of architecture is to improve our experience in the world of construction, to move beyond just a battle of different styles. It has more to do with the way ideas, vocabulary and structure are combined. Novelties, be they new construction materials or forms in space that may be translated in fiction as certain types of figurative language or literary tropes are always going to change. The twentieth century began with optimism and visions of a utopist future and ended on a note of critical reflection of past architecture that resembles the dilemma of Latin American literary modernism/postmodernism. This paper proposes a different perspective of the twentieth-century-classic *Los pasos perdidos* by Alejo Carpentier as an architectural allegory based on the idea that modernity in reality is a project without end. There will always be a type of modernity just dominated by different forms in both the architectural and literary world with a constant crisis of legitimacy. Literary metaphors are architectural metaphors in this work. Carpentier's architectural allegorical subtext creates the same illusion as every change in

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style in the architectural world has concerned human and societal needs.

“The Art of Deformation: Pablo Picasso and Ancient Mexico”

Enrique Mallen, Sam Houston State University

The Hayward Gallery held an exhibition in 1992 entitled “The Art of Ancient Mexico”. In it, six fertility goddesses were displayed on tall plinths. The gallery also included a daunting stone phallus, an object which had been discovered in a remote Mexican town, where it had played a role in an archaic fertility ritual. As some critics have pointed out, seeing these ancient objects in a modern art gallery may have prevented viewers from fully understanding their meaning. They may have been tempted to consider them as “aesthetic objects” in the modern sense, separate from their ritual use; or even judge them as “modern art” *pre factum*. Indeed, their formal characteristics (angular geometry, anatomical distortion) could have easily made them seem “prophetic” of modernist innovations. It is evident that the art of the ancient Mexicans does not present life in an innocently direct manner but, rather, does so mediated through a highly sophisticated system of conventions: its forms amount to highly complex set of visual codes. However, these developed in response to the pressures of a terrifying reality surrounding them. It is the background of the art codes that modern viewers tend to underestimate. My thesis is that the visual codes of Ancient Mexico show a clear similarity with those employed by Picasso, and even more interesting, they also share with him an analogous function. It is only unfortunate that the legacy of Picasso’s appropriation of these conventions has been to alter our perceptions of it. We tend to see it merely through the distorting lens of his own reinterpretation and reinvention as modern art. A range of works by Pablo Picasso and by the Ancient Mexicans are subjected to a comparative analysis, pointing out not only their formal similarities, but also their parallel magical functions. It is well known that Picasso thought of his art as a form of exorcism that served to assuage his apprehension towards a world in crisis. The same may be said of the goddesses and fetishes of represented in Ancient Mexican art. I present clear evidence that Picasso understood that the art of ancient cultures was not modern art waiting to happen. Through his “ancient” forms, Picasso wanted to force us to truly grasp what the “distorted” figures signified to those who created and worshipped them. He wanted us to empathize with the enigmatic expressions of these ancient objects of adoration. I show that the visual similarities between ancient Mexican sculptures and the art of Pablo Picasso is in fact due to his own preoccupation with the “magical”, which had led him to frequent visits to the Ethnographic Museums in Paris in 1907 and to deliberate references to Mexican art, among others.

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Panel 3	Education
Moderator	E.W. Butler, University of California-Riverside
Discussant	Roberto M. de Anda, Portland State University

“Chicano/Hispanic Education: Breaking a Tradition of Misunderstandings”

Jennifer Gónora, Sam Houston State University

A tradition of cultural intolerance, misunderstandings, and a great desire to force

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Anglo-assimilation threaten the betterment of Chicano/Hispanic educational conditions. The history of low expectations from educators, the educational boards, and American society have fostered a legacy of low performing students, who fail to achieve far below their potential because the expectation of mediocrity already exists before students are given a chance to prove otherwise. It is possible to determine that certain changes must take place but, how can a problem of such magnitude be addressed? More often than not Chicano/Hispanic students face additional issues given their low socio-economic status, their uncertainty of cultural identity, and the environmental risks of their communities, which create more obstacles for educators and academic programs. Often times a single approach is sought out to address the community's needs but with a growing immigrant population there exists a varying range of needs that require a more precise approach. I will look at alternative education programs, variations in pedagogy, and language acquisition approaches that value linguistic background to attempt to provide some possible remedies for the special needs of Chicano/Hispanic students.

“Ernesto Galarza’s Philosophy of Bilingual/Bicultural Education”  
Prof. Roberto M. de Anda, Portland State University

Although Ernesto Galarza is well-known for his memoir, *Barrio Boy* (1971), and his seminal study of the Bracero Program, *Merchants of Labor* (1964), little is known about his work in bilingual education. In the early 1970s, Galarza established the Studio Laboratory, which was housed in the San Jose Unified School District in San Jose, California. The main goal of the Studio Lab was to change the curriculum in bilingual education. He was particularly concerned with introducing innovative teaching materials and methods. Galarza strongly advocated that in the first couple of years of elementary school culture and the arts, including drawing, music and dance, take precedence over the direct teaching of the three Rs—reading, writing and arithmetic. He believed that a curriculum that emphasized Mexican culture and the arts would make the three R’s more enjoyable, comprehensible and relevant to students. Two other goals of the Studio Lab were to get parents involved in their children’s education and to provide teachers with training in the new curriculum. The idea to create the Studio Lab emerged after Galarza had had many discussions with elementary school teachers in the San Jose area. For several years, teachers had been lamenting the absence of relevant teaching materials for Spanish-speaking children who were learning English. To meet this need, Galarza established the Studio Lab in 1972 with funding from the Whitney Foundation and the San Jose Unified School District. The monies were used to build a unique collection of cultural materials and artifacts from Mexico, to develop teaching materials, to pay for Studio Lab staff salaries, and to provide teachers with release time for training. Using archival materials and oral histories, this paper examines the creation of the Studio Lab and its demise. The following research questions guide this research: What is the role of Mexican culture and the arts in the education of children of Mexican descent in the United States? What kind of teaching materials were developed by the Studio Lab? What social values did the Studio Lab promote? What were the major differences between Galarza’s approach to bilingual education

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and the mainstream approach favored by the school district? Why did the Studio Lab fail? Galarza's pioneering work in bilingual education is particularly significant at a time when nearly one-fourth of elementary school students in the United States are Latino.

“Advocacy and the Reclassification of English Language Learners”

E.W. Butler, University of California-Riverside

Advocacy is generally thought of a political process aiming to improve influence public policy and resource allocation. Many times it is also thought of a being associated with social justice. It includes improving administrative policies and practices advocating for systematic improvements for educational opportunities for youth with a focus of the reclassification rate of English Language Learners. It also includes continuing to cultivate a new and existing base of families improving engagement with their child, their community, increasing their child's academic success and to become active participants in the educational process. The Mission Statement for this proposal is: Parents are leaders in their homes, communities, and schools and leadership is supported through partnerships and collaborations. This project has as its goals strengthening the organizational capacity through partnerships supporting parents becoming leaders in their homes, communities, and schools. It also means influencing educational decisions, policies, and practices improving academic outcomes. The objective of the Ophelia Project is to advocate systematic improvement of the administrative and educational opportunities focusing on the rate of English Learners in the Coachella Valley Unified School District (CVUSD). The expectation was that by doing so it would increase the children's academic success and taking charge of their future (Fowler and Gilbert 2012). It would also emphasize preparing parents becoming involved in their child's education and decision making. This paper explores the ELL program results in two middle schools and then discusses parent engagement in these two schools utilizing responses to the parent survey. Advocacy capacity is an interim output in process with parents. As well, serving on the collaborative by parents is in process of building a strong relationship with decision makers.

“Language Policies in the United States: English-only Rules in Education and the Workplace”

Lisa Ledezma Rogers, Sam Houston State University

English Only is a highly debated topic in today's educational and work environments. But why? In order to answer this question, one must come to understand the issue. The politics of bilingual instruction and bilingualism in the workplace historically capitulate both for and against English Only, resulting in the intervention of the U.S. government and Supreme Court by the passing of legislation and establishment of legal precedence that legitimized both bilingual education and bilingualism. Though bilingual education and the English Only movement are highly researched, very little research has focused on the bilingual workplace in comparison. Court cases provide the most revealing records of the struggle between the monolingual and bilingual workers employers and workers, showing that while

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other language groups have been affected by the English Only policies, the most affected are primarily Spanish-speaking. Through review of literature and court case publications, this paper attempts to discuss the history of English Only in so far as how the workplace movement has piggybacked its way to the public eye via the bilingual educational movement as well as the ramifications of its presence in the American workplace. It is the opinion of this paper that, when and where properly applied, the English Only policy has its place in both arenas.

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Panel 4	Literature II - Chicana and Fronteriza Writers Destabilizing Hegemonic Parameters
Moderator	Laura Zubiato, University of Houston
Discussant	Carolina Alonso, University of Houston

“Biopolitics and the Female Body in Rain of Scorpions by Estela Portillo Trambley”  
Laura Zubiato, University of Houston

In this paper I will analyze the concept of biopolitics by Michel Foucault and the biopowers that regulate the female bodies, their sexuality, and reproduction. I will focus on the technologies of biopolitical regimes that have as their main objective to reduce the female body to a biological organism, in terms of Giorgio Agambem, to a “bare life” dispossessed of their legal and political rights as a human being and as a citizen.

“Chicana Lesbians: Destabilizing the Chicano Canon”  
Carolina Alonso, University of Houston

The Chicano literary canon was constructed following the principles established by the emerging Chicano nation, which promoted a sense of community and a political consciousness that demanded equal rights for the Chicanos. This was primordially done through a masculine vision that excluded the feminine perspective and those of alternative sexualities. This work will analyze how Chicana lesbian writers like Gloria Anzaldúa, Cherríe Moraga, Alicia Gaspar de Alba, Emma Pérez, Terri de la Peña, among others, have destabilized the Chicano canon and have created their own literary tradition subverting the arguments frequently used by Chicano hegemonic writers.

“Conocimiento: Counter-discourse by Fronteriza Writers from the United States - Mexico Border”  
Maira Álvarez, University of Houston

The discourse created by groups of power such as the nation/state, government institutions, and organizations distorts the image of the border as a geopolitical space by emphasizing a discourse of “security” for its citizens through the militarization along this region. The analysis of the counter discourse from fronteriza writers came from a need to address the marginalization not only of the geopolitical space, but its literary production which serves as an escape to the discourse of power. Fronteriza

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writers such as Rosario Sanmiguel and Lucrecia Guerrero represent personal spaces that have often been omitted in literature written about the border.

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Panel 5

Culture

“From Warrior to Gang Member: The Effects of Colonization in the 1500's and Present”

Kristian A. Díaz, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

No Abstract

“The Vulnerable Family”

E.W. Butler, University of California-Riverside

No Abstract

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## CHRONIC DISEASE AND DISABILITY

James G. Linn  
Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International  
Development

Jennifer Frizzell  
Middle Tennessee State University

Debra Rose Wilson  
Middle Tennessee State University

Steven E. Brown  
University of Hawaii

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Panel 1	Health Care: The Role of Race, Culture and Community (Cross-listed with Anthropology and Sociology)
Moderator	Thomas J. Halverson, University of Washington

“How “Health Disparities” Discourse and Policy in the United States Erase Social Justice”  
Sonia P. Bettez, University of New Mexico

Discourse in the United States characterizes “health disparities” as the disproportionate burden of morbidity and mortality on racial, ethnic and other disadvantaged populations. Anchored by hegemony and social construction theories and using critical discourse analysis as the principal research method, this paper examines the process that transforms health inequities into “health disparities” devoid of social justice. I analyze a selection of official government reports published between 1979 and 2010. I interview key informants engaged in policy and/or academia during the latter part of President Clinton’s administration (1999-2001) when “eliminating health disparities” became a major objective. Using limited quantitative content analysis I look at the change in use of the term “disparities” through time. I find that the discourse on “health disparities” emphasizes race and ethnicity, individual responsibility, and medical care, while diverting attention from root causes such as structural inequality. My analysis also suggests that, in spite of expressed passion and desire for social change, influential individuals who are part of the discourse in government contribute to policies that maintain the status quo through omissions, contradictions, fears and capitulation. Discourse influences policy that exculpates government of responsibility and neglects fundamental transformations essential for health justice.

“Islamic Moral Values are Found in the West”: Living Out Faith through the Practical Aspects of the US Health Care System  
Cortney Hughes Rinker, George Mason University

This paper draws upon ethnographic research conducted with Muslim communities in the

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Washington D.C. area in addition to a literature review. Using data collected from interviews and scholarship, I examine how medical standards for care in the United States are directly in line with Islamic moral values. The premise for this paper comes from an interview I conducted with an Imam who said, “Islamic moral values are found in the West and not in the Muslim world.” Many people take these standards—such as keeping appointments, accessing specialists, and sanitizing procedures—for granted, but I want to show how these practices actually help Muslim patients and providers live out their faith. How do the practical aspects of the US system complement Islamic morals and principles about health? How do medical guidelines intersect with Islamic beliefs about disease? How does the responsibility of medical providers to treat patients coincide with Islamic teachings about caregiving? I suggest that we should not put cultural and medical practices against religious traditions and instead trace how the religious and medical become embodied in health practices simultaneously. I show that key Islamic moral values are manifested within the practical aspects of the US health care system.

“Unpacking a Paradox of the Latino Paradox: Social Determinants of Health and the Prevalence of Diabetes in the US Latino Population”  
Kate Cartwright, Emory University

Using data from the 5-year American Community Survey, 2006-2010, we compare the likelihood of attaining college education for those who immigrated to the US in childhood and those who arrived at 18 years or older, given their region of origin and other characteristics. We compare the educational attainment of these two groups of immigrants to that of native-born Americans whose parents are themselves immigrants.

“Building Bridges for HIV/AIDS Prevention: A Case Study of the Role of Community Participation in Social Capital Development”  
Orlando García-Santiago, University of Hawaii-West O‘ahu

Over the past two decade there has been a growing interest in alternative approaches to HIV prevention. These alternative approaches have been underpinned by the community development philosophy of partnership and empowerment. New initiatives to promote these alternative community HIV prevention strategies are located against the background of current debates about the possible links between healthy communities and social capital. A major question to be confronted in the task of building social capital is: “How do you create it?” Much literature on social capital has avoided this question by focusing instead on definitions, models, and measurements. The research presented here attempts to address this omission by reporting a case study that highlights the utility of community participation as a strategy in the development of partnerships and subsequently “social capital” between community members, local health organizations and state health agencies in the prevention of HIV/AIDS among underserved communities. The study revealed several qualitative indicators of social capital as a product of community involvement in the activities related to HIV/AIDS prevention planning, which are consistent with the literature on the subject.

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Panel 2	Healthcare, Political Advocacy and Education Impacting the Disability Community
Moderator	Barbara Altman, National Center for Health Statistics
Discussant	Richard Scotch, University of Texas at Dallas

“Healthcare Disparities Among Persons with Disabilities”

Barbara Altman, National Center for Health Statistics

Recent analysis of BRESS data has shown that when compared to other racial and ethnic minorities, adults with disabilities generally have health disparities associated with greater prevalence of obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and poorer health behaviors such as smoking and lack of exercise. Other research on access to preventive care has demonstrated that persons with a disability, particularly women with disabilities, experience restricted access to cancer prevention. This analysis examines the bigger health care access picture. Differing approaches in this disparity research exist. The first approach asks if the disability status alone impacts the accessibility of health care; the second examines the accessibility to health care associated with minority status. This paper takes the latter approach to understanding disparities in access to care for adults with disabilities. Analyses were completed using 2006-2011 National Health Interview Survey data.

“Trends in Educational Approaches to the Education of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Students: An Ecological Approach”

Susan Foster, Susan Lane-Outlaw, and Sara Schley, National Technical Institute for the Deaf at R.I.T.

Approaches to educating deaf and hard of hearing (D/HH) students have gone through huge changes over the past 250 years of teaching philosophy, structure, and form. D/HH students have been taught primarily by deaf instructors, hearing instructors via direct (signed) communication, and mediated (interpreted) communication. They have primarily attended separate schools in the past, but today almost all are mainstreamed. Technological and medical advances such as hearing aids, cochlear implants, and gene therapy reflect the broader social perception of deafness as a disability. This presentation lays a foundation for a conversation with session participants regarding methods for examining past and current trends through the lens of human ecology.

“Different Voices? Political and Legal Advocacy by Parents of People Living with Mental Illness”

Richard Scotch, University of Texas at Dallas

Since the 1960s, there have been fundamental changes in the medical and social constructs

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of mental illness and associated treatments and public policies. The societal response to psychiatric conditions has shifted from large custodial institutions to community-based services and a reliance on psychotropic medications, while the lives of people with mental illness have been shaped by both new legal entitlements and increasingly attenuated support networks. This paper focuses on the history of advocacy by people diagnosed with mental illness and their family members and allies since the 1960s. A particular focus will be on the advocacy roles played by parents and other family members of people diagnosed with mental illness and on the relationships and potential conflicts between self-advocacy and the objectives and actions of family members.

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Panel 3	Social Movements, Institutional Change, and Disability
Moderator	Shulan Tien, Fu-Jen University
Discussant	Elizabeth Hamilton, Oberlin College

“Adjudicating Idiocy: Intellectual Disabilities and the Courts in Nineteenth Century Tennessee”

Jared Norwood, Middle Tennessee State University

Before the 1970s, disability was viewed by the public to be something abnormal, an affliction by divine ordinance. The history of disability has emerged as a field that uses disability as a category of analysis to better understand the American experience. However, when disability is combined with the judicial system, scholars can better understand the place and legal status of people with disabilities. In this manuscript, we explore the social and cultural expectations of what is considered to be normal. For those who do not fit the criteria, we explore how society kept them out of the public eye using legal proscriptions. I survey 19th Century court decisions in Tennessee that concern “idiots” and how they were judged, not only by law but also by society. Since the law reflects society's interests, it provides an excellent snapshot of life during any period. Extant court records cover several counties in Tennessee. The focus of this analysis is on Middle Tennessee, but comparisons to West Tennessee and East Tennessee are included.

“Speaking Truth to Power in East Germany: Disability in Fiction and Collaborative Art of Franz Fuhmann”

Elizabeth Hamilton, Oberlin College

Franz Fuhmann was an East German author of considerable stature, first as a leading poet of the state sanctioned aesthetic, Socialist Realism, and later as an outspoken critic of the GDR's failures and oppression. Little known outside of German-speaking countries, Fuhmann's writing holds particular value for scholars of disability studies and deserves a broader international audience. Well before the formal establishment of disability studies in Germany, Fuhmann displayed a sensitive awareness of the complex nature of disability through his critical essays, short stories, and reworking of ancient mythology. Moreover, Fuhmann's sustained work with cognitively disabled residents of the Samaritans Institutions included creative-writing workshops, discussions of sculpture and art, and the collaborative production of new fairy tales that cast far-reaching social problems into sharp

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relief.

“From Victim to Citizen: The Transformation of the Disability Movement in Taiwan”  
Shulan Tien, Fu-Jen University

This presentation discusses the four strands that have intertwined and shaped the disability movement in Taiwan. They are: the evolution of notions about people with disabilities, the socio-political context and ideology, power relations and professionalism, and the impact of western politics. In the 1960s, while the Civil Rights Movement in North America was reforming society, Taiwan was under martial law and the white terror. It was not until the 1990s that development of social programs for people with disabilities was possible. Development was gradual but not smooth. In Taiwan, we have explored the concepts of correction, rehabilitation, and independent living - all of which are still embraced in a variety of ways. Overall, the situation for people with disabilities in Taiwan has improved, but because the dominant ideology, neo-liberalism, positivism, and professionalism, systematic change for the structural situation of people with disabilities remains a concern. “People must be taken care of” is now the most popular concept in mainstream society.

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Panel 4	Interventions Addressing Diverse Disabilities
Moderator	Steven E. Brown, University of Hawaii
Discussant	Megan A. Conway, University of Hawaii

“EmployAble: Digital Technology and Innovative Employment”  
Steven E. Brown and Megan A. Conway, University of Hawaii

In 2012, the Kessler Foundation funded the University of Hawaii Center on Disability Studies two-year project, EmployAble: A World Without Barriers. EmployAble is designed to address the abhorrent rate of unemployment of individuals with disabilities. EmployAble was originally designed to meet the needs of people with diverse disabilities with a particular emphasis on veterans and those with Traumatic Brain Injuries. However, as the project progressed, individuals with a variety of disabilities who were over 18 and from all regions of the U.S. participated. The EmployAble Virtual World consists of three main areas: (1) Skill-Builder, (2) Access-Info, and (3) Match-Maker. Included in these areas are training videos showing social interaction in the workplace; simulations set-up in second life to practice and refine skills learned in training videos using avatars; employer driven topics for training situations using videos and practice situations; and mentoring and role-modeling with successful individuals with disabilities available to discuss how they have navigated the employment world. EmployAble strives for access to the job market for all.

“How a Social Worker Can Change Integrated Child Development Services in India”

Soumen Acharya, National Institute for Child Development

The medical social worker has gradually taken over the role of the family physician in our traditional society. Medicine is now practiced in metropolitan centers by groups or associates of professionals who can exchange the necessary professional information and call upon each other continuously for medical advice. In this context, the medical social worker has emerged to give his or her contribution in the form of a social diagnosis of a disease. Society cannot fulfill its function of providing medical treatment without giving attention to the social needs of patients. The range of such social needs is very wide. It requires understanding of family and community functioning and deeply rooted social problems that affect families and their children.

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Panel 5	Technological and Organizational Innovation and Research Focused on Disability
Moderator	Dennis Moore, Wright State University
Discussant	William Norwood, Tennessee Division of Rehabilitation Services

“The Increasing Roles of Technology in Recovery from Behavioral Disorders Among Persons with Coexisting Disabilities”

Dennis Moore, and Jared Embree, Wright State University

In the last few years a number of computer and technological tools have emerged for screening, diagnosis, treatment, and support of mental health disorders and/or substance dependence. This overview of computer and electronic assisted recovery will address what is on the horizon with a particular focus on the recovery needs of persons with difficult to serve conditions such as coexisting or low incidence disabilities. Several real world examples of tools for electronically assisted recovery will be presented, as well as research data that indicate where and how technology is most effectively brought to bear. These tools have the particular promise to improve the quantity and accessibility of recovery for those who struggle to succeed in traditional community-based programs such as persons with cognitive impairments, multiple or low incidence disabilities, minority status, or geographic or transportation in accessibility. As with any tool, technology assisted recovery can have both positive and negative aspects. The drawbacks, limitations, and ethical considerations attendant with these new technologies also will be addressed.

“The Association Between Parents' Perceptions and Parenting Styles of Children with ADHD Symptomatology”

Tra Ahia, For Life Services – Community Care

Parenting a child who exhibits attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms can be demanding and stressful for parents. Previously, no study had examined how parents self-reported perceptions of their parenting style relates to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in children. The key research question is: What is the relationship between parents' self-reported perceptions of their parenting styles and

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hyperactivity/impulsivity and inattention in children seven to ten years of age? This study was guided by Baumrind's parenting style theory. It used archival data of parent self-reported perceptions of parenting style. One hundred parents seeking services for their child's ADHD behaviors completed the Parental Authority Questionnaire-Revised and Conners' Parent Rating Scales-Revised Short Form. A multivariate analysis of variance showed no significant difference in parents self reported perceptions of their parenting styles and their children's ADHD symptoms.

“Autism Spectrum Disorders – An Integrative Employment Model”  
William Norwood, Tennessee Division of Rehabilitation Services

Achieving successful employment outcomes for people with autism spectrum disorders can present unique challenges for the individual, support personnel, and employers. Current data reveal a poor record of employment not only for individuals with ASD, but also for individuals with disabilities in general. With the increasing number of individuals with ASD entering the workforce, it is essential that strategies for their training and job placement incorporate valid techniques and models for skill acquisition and employment success. Current models such as “supported employment,” “self-employment,” and “customized employment” are examples that have achieved some successful outcomes. This paper reviews these models and offers an integrated training and placement model that involves client training, employment networking, supports, and considerable employer training and consultation.

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Panel 6	Institutional Evolution of Physiotherapy and Research on Caregiving
Moderator	Marlis Bruyere, University of Atlanta
Discussant	Nava Blum, Max Stern Academic College of Emek Israel

“The First Physiotherapy School in Israel”  
Nava Blum, Max Stern Academic College of Emek, Israel

The first physiotherapy school was created in 1953; much of the support for this institution came from two international organizations: the World Health Organization(WHO) and UNICEF. A large outbreak of polio in the 1950s led to a general realization of the huge unanswered need for rehabilitation services. The disease carried a 10% to 12% mortality rate and a 30% rate of permanent paralysis. By 1956, the number of children disabled by polio had increased to 1750; 85% to 90% of affected children were younger than 5 years. These children needed rehabilitation services such as physiotherapy and occupational therapy. At that time, one could count the number of professional occupational therapists and physiotherapists in Israel on two hands. The Israeli government, WHO, and UNICEF worked together to formulate a plan, which was signed in 1951 to establish a national school of physiotherapy. The Israeli physiotherapy school was founded on December 7,1953. This was the beginning of the development of physiotherapy education in Israel.

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“The Integration of Physiotherapy into Primary Healthcare: A Timely Solution”  
Marlis Bruyere, University of Atlanta T

The purpose of this paper is to support the integration of physiotherapy into primary healthcare in Northwestern Ontario (NWO). Data from the Northwest LHIN indicates that 39% of the population of NWO is high risk, high-end users of the healthcare system. Sixty-two percent of the population is obese or overweight as compared to the provincial averages of 52%. Poor health practices are known to be related to increased risk of chronic disease, mortality, and disability. As part of an interdisciplinary team, the physiotherapist can participate in the development of primary care initiatives and provide rehabilitation services for patients within the chronic disease programming. This provides improved continuity and coordination of care for patient chronic disease programming. Specifically, the North has targeted COPD, Cardiovascular Disease, Stroke, and Patient Safety (Falls Prevention) as central programs where a physiotherapist is vital for success and for patient care. Physiotherapists have the scope of practice and skills to help patients with chronic diseases reach their healthcare goals.

“The Lived Experience of Urban Indian Informal Dementia Caregivers”  
Damon Syphers, Walden University

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and dementia have become a public health concern for all elders in the United States. One of the fastest growing aged populations in the United States is among the Native American (NA) population. The literature regarding NA knowledge and understanding of AD and dementia is scant. The purpose of the phenomenological research study was to describe the meaning and essence of the lived experience of a group of Native American (NA) urban informal dementia caregivers in Boston, Massachusetts. The research question “What is the experience of NA informal dementia care giving like?” was asked of a purposive sample of NA informal dementia caregivers. The data collected utilized a phenomenological and indigenous research method approach to maintain integrity and respect. Five themes emerged from the data. They are as follows: caring, empathy, a need to maintain NA cultural identity, interconnection with all, and the need to find a balance between traditional and western medicine. These five themes can serve as a basis for culturally relevant programs and for literature reviews that begin to address the present scant knowledge of AD and dementia within urban NA populations in the United States.

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Nursing Research on Stress Management, Addiction, and Caregiving

Panel 7

Moderator Debra R. Wilson, Walden University and Middle Tennessee State  
Discussant University  
Sandra Rasmussen, Walden University and Cambridge College

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“The Effects of Humor on Teacher Stress, Affect, and Job Satisfaction”

Jacqueline Shirley, Adams State University; Gary Burkholder, National Hispanic University; and Debra R. Wilson, Walden University and Middle Tennessee State University

Teachers have been found to suffer from increased stress, negative affect, and low job satisfaction, which have been linked with illness and premature attrition. Humor has been found to attenuate stress and its related issues. The research hypotheses were that humor would influence teacher stress, affect, and job satisfaction. After random assignment into treatment and control groups, 51 teachers completed pretest and posttest Teacher Stress Inventories, Positive and Negative Affect Schedules, and Teacher Satisfaction Surveys. Posttest measures were obtained from treatment/humor group participants after viewing comedic video monologs and participating in small-group humor discussions. Control group members completed posttest measures before watching videos and participating in discussion groups. Findings indicated that the humor intervention prompted significant improvements in stress and positive affect but not in negative affect or job satisfaction.

“Stress Management as Healing for Survivors of Abuse”

Debra R. Wilson, Walden University and Middle Tennessee State University

The immense stress associated with experiencing and surviving childhood sexual abuse directly influences coping, immune function, and overall health. Lifelong overuse of maladaptive coping strategies results in impaired adjustment and stress. Stress management has not traditionally been considered an intervention of healing, but supported with the science of psychoneuroimmunology, it is an effective tool to be used on the pathway to healing from Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA). This is a simple, cost-effective, and successful way of reducing the long-term sequelae of CSA with a holistic approach, which improves immune function, reduces inappropriate coping, and empowers the user with concrete tools. Primary research studies will be presented that examine the healing effect of stress management and reduction in associated disease. The purpose of this research was to examine if stress management education would be effective in improving coping skills for this population. Two four-week series of stress management workshops were completed by 32 adult survivors who completed the Ways of Coping Questionnaire before and after training. Those attending the presentation will have the opportunity to reflect on stress management efforts in their own life and consider application of this healing modality in other populations.

“Empowerment for Recovery: A Way to Help Military, Veterans, and Their Families Manage Addiction and Recovery”

Sandra Rasmussen, Walden University and Cambridge College

Addiction and trauma compromise quality of life for members of the U.S. Armed Forces, veterans, and their families. This presentation will describe a management model professionals can use to help these men and women realize recovery: a different, better way of life with purpose and meaning. First, we review the model: its organization, theories, and constructs. The quality of care concept structure, process, and outcomes organizes the

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model. An ecological paradigm, empowerment theory, and evidence-based practice support the structure, process, and outcomes. Ten constructs frame the model: self and surroundings; management and self-efficacy; change, lifestyle, and well being; risks, prevention, and relapse. We then will focus on empowerment for recovery. Empowerment is the dynamic that directs and drives the recovery process, more specifically management strategies and self-efficacy actions.

“Discovery Club: Implementation and Preservation of Community Partnerships”  
Nicole Thede, Mary A. Sawaya and Jean Rother, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Discovery Club is a Colorado-based, non-profit program that provides respite care to families of children with special needs ages 6 to 21 years. Discovery Club provides a safe environment for children with cognitive and physical limitations to learn, play, and socialize to encourage individual potential. Supported by Easter Seals Colorado, this program presents communities with the opportunity to provide outreach to vulnerable populations. Moreover this program functions as a clinical site. This unique learning opportunity is one in which healthcare students provide 1:1 care to children with chronic needs in a non-acute setting. This paper not only describes the successful implementation of the program, but also common obstacles encountered during its development.

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Panel 8	The Relationship Between Policy and Health in the Latino Community (Cross-listed with Political Science)
Moderator	Gabriel R. Sanchez, University of New Mexico
Discussant	Vickie Ybarra, University of New Mexico

“Explaining Latino Knowledge of the Affordable Care Act”  
Gabriel R. Sanchez and Yoshira Mejia, University of New Mexico

The implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will provide healthcare coverage for many in the Latino community who have high rates of uninsured individuals. This high rate of uninsured individuals and the youthfulness of the Latino population make Latinos vital to the success of the ACA. In order for the ACA to effectively insure a large segment of the uninsured Latino population, Latinos must be informed enough about the law to successfully navigate the marketplace. This paper explores Latino knowledge of the ACA through a unique set of surveys conducted by Latino Decisions. More specifically, we seek to identify factors that create a variation in knowledge of the ACA among Latinos, such as language, nativity, region and SES. The results from the data utilized in our analysis suggest that Latinos' knowledge of the ACA is lacking and in order to increase knowledge, Latino-focused outreach initiatives are essential. The paper concludes with some specific suggestions for effective messaging to Latinos.

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“Allied Lawmaking: Minority Caucuses and Health Equity Legislation in the U.S. Congress”  
Angelina Gonzalez-Aller, University of New Mexico

Racial and ethnic health disparities are a major clinical, public health, and societal problem in the United States. In recent years, Congressional attention to the issue has taken form in the Congressional Tri-Caucus's Health Equity and Accountability Act (HEAA). Despite considerable legislative attention and activity on this issue, relatively little is understood of the forces at work in the promotion of health equity policy at the federal level. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate both the process of health disparities policymaking, as well as to draw insights on motivating factors for congressional action on health disparity policy. Through an exploration of agenda setting, bill sponsorship, and position taking, this study seeks to better understand the context by which efforts to reduce and eliminate health disparities are made. By combining literature from the policy sciences and Congressional research, this article provides a historical analysis of the identification and progression of health disparities policy in the United States Congress.

“The Impact of Punitive Immigration Laws on the Health of Latino Immigrants”  
Gabriel R. Sanchez, Edward Vargas, and Melina Juarez, University of New Mexico

The last decade has seen unprecedented immigration policy action across the American states. While not exclusively punitive, this policy era is symbolized by the infamous SB1070 from Arizona and the even more extreme policies implemented in Alabama. Although scholars have recently focused attention to describe how these laws are formulated, less is known about the consequences of these laws and the related anti-immigrant climate for Latino immigrants. Utilizing a unique Latino Decisions/RWJF Center for Health Policy survey of Latinos and original state law data collected by the authors, we intend to improve our knowledge in this area by exploring the relationship between punitive state laws and the self-rated health of Latino immigrants.

“Exploring the Transformation of Subjective Health in the U.S.: How Social Forces Impact Health Among Latinos”  
Belinda Vicuna and Harold Delaney, University of New Mexico

Latino health has undergone great transformation because of many changes in social policies changing how Latinos experience life in the U.S. A social determinants perspective on health acknowledges that individuals exist within a context; health is determined not only by the individual choices, but also greatly by the access to social and economic opportunities. For this exploration, a nationally representative dataset (General Social Survey) was utilized. For Latinos (7.1%), 43% were male, the average income was \$36,938, average education level was 11.68 years, and average age was 36.15 years old. Using spline regressions for our analysis, Whites, African-Americans, and Latinos had a unique pattern of self-reported health prior to 1992. After 1992, the reported decline in health for Latinos was more pronounced than for any other ethnic group. Similarly, with family income after 1992, Latinos show a sharp decline compared to the other two ethnic groups. Latino education also declined more than any other group after 1992.

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Panel 9	Treating Depression and Substance Abuse in the African-American Community
Moderator	Cynthia D. Jackson, Meharry Medical College
Discussant	Shana Holloman, Meharry Medical College

“Pharmacological and Non-Pharmacological treatment Strategies of Treatment Resistant Depression”

Rahn K. Bailey, Cynthia D. Jackson, Sharda Mishra, William Richie, and Harold Embrack, Meharry Medical College

Treatment-Resistant Depression (TRD) is defined as an episode of MDD, which has not improved after at least two adequate trials of different classes of antidepressants. Systematic reviews, controlled trials, and non-experimental studies were searched from 1980 to 2010. Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT), Vagus Nerve Stimulation (VNS), Psychosurgery, and Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) provide symptom improvement. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) is a main treatment form of TRD. Patients not responding to an initial two-month treatment with an SSRI were switched to a different SSRI or to a different SSRI plus CBT. The goal of this therapy is the absence of significant depressive symptoms with complete recovery from impaired function. First choice antidepressants give 50% to 70% of patients symptom reduction response. More than 10% of depressed patients will not respond to multiple adequate interventions including medications, psychotherapy, and ECT. Even after sequential treatments, 10% to 20% of the MDD patients remain significantly symptomatic for 2 years or longer.

“Correlates and Predictors of Treatment Resistant Depression”

Sharda Mishra, Rahn K. Bailey, Cynthia D. Jackson, and William Richie, Meharry Medical College

Assessment of treatment-resistant depression should be evaluated. Causes of pseudo-resistance include prescribing an inadequate dose or duration of treatment, patient noncompliance or unusual pharmacokinetics, and misdiagnosis of the primary disorder by not recognizing a secondary mood disorder or a depressive subtype. Of the clinical variables reviewed, the presence of a comorbid psychiatric or general medical disorder, older age, greater severity of illness, and chronicity of course show that strongest evidence as risk factors for treatment-resistant depression. Clearly, more research is needed to investigate characteristics and predictors of treatment-resistant depression using controlled designs and standardized definitions of treatment resistance.

“Distinguished Staging Models of Treatment Resistant Depression”

Cynthia D. Jackson, Rahn K. Bailey, Sharda Mishra, William Richie, and Shana Holloman, Meharry Medical College

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Approximately 30-40% of patients with major depressive disorder are found to be unresponsive to a trial of antidepressant medication. Many patients labeled with Treatment-Resistant Depression (TRD) actually have pseudo-resistance. Others may have unrecognized comorbid psychiatric or general medical conditions that contribute to treatment resistance. Through researching several articles from 1980 to 2011, there are predictors that exist in patients with TRD. Variables such as gender, family history, age of onset, severity, and chronicity have been evaluated as possible risk factors for treatment-resistant depression. Causes of pseudo-resistance include prescribing an inadequate dose or duration of treatment, patient non-compliance or unusual pharmacokinetics, and misdiagnosis of the primary disorder by not recognizing a secondary mood disorder or a depressive subtype. Of the clinical variables reviewed, the presence of a co-morbid psychiatric or general medical disorder, older age, greater severity of illness and chronicity of course show the strongest evidence as risk factors for Treatment-Resistant Depression

“An Analysis of Treatment Resistant Depression and Healthcare Disparities”  
William Richie, Cynthia D. Jackson, Sharda Mishra, Rahn K. Bailey, and Venata Mukku,  
Meharry Medical College

Disparities in the treatment of depression are found for females, ethnic minorities, and people with low socioeconomic status. Lifetime Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) prevalence estimates were highest for whites (17.9%) followed by Caribbean blacks (12.9%) and African-Americans (10.4%). The chronicity of MDD was higher for both black groups (56.5% for African Americans and 56 % for Caribbean blacks) than for whites (38.6%). Caucasian children with depression were significantly more likely to receive an antidepressant prescription than other ethnicity. Caucasian children were significantly more adherent than black children. Lower socioeconomic status and healthcare providers' beliefs and behaviors about patient ethnicity, gender, and class can affect diagnosis and treatment of depression. To reduce these ethnic, gender, and class disparities in depression, diverse interventions should be developed to improve depression outcomes.

“Relaxation Techniques Used in Prevention Intervention in Substance Abuse Treatment”  
Shana Holloman, Cynthia D. Jackson, William Richie, and Rahn K. Bailey, Meharry Medical College

Understanding the contribution of different relaxation forms to creating a supportive therapeutic environment in mental healthcare is the main focus of this review. The review focuses on studies published from 1984 to 2011, which discuss the contribution of relaxation training toward achieving clinical outcomes, providing better quality healthcare, and enhancing the quality of life of substance abusers. Patients receiving Cognitive Behavioral Therapy learn to identify and correct problematic behaviors. Evidence suggests that physical activity can provide a beneficial adjunct for alcoholism and substance abuse programs. Prevention related interventions can affect health behaviors such as substance use. There is considerable evidence that relaxation techniques contribute to a reduction of substance abuse behaviors. This review paper identifies the relative contribution of different forms of relaxation therapies for creating an effective therapeutic environment.

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Panel 10	Cross-Cultural Studies of Preventive Care, Mental Health and HIV/AIDS (Cross-listed with Globalization and Development)
Moderator	Lorna Kendrick, California Baptist University
Discussant	Sun Jeon, Utah State University

“Effects of Family Network on Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants in the U.S.”  
Sun Jeon, Utah State University

Previous studies have suggested that foreign-born Latinos tend to exhibit better mental health outcomes than do U.S.-born Latinos despite greater socioeconomic hardship and acculturation stress after migration. In this paper we aimed to empirically test the extant argument that the stronger family network among foreign-born Latinos helps them stay mentally healthier than their U.S.-born counterparts. Using 2002 and 2003 data from the National Latino and Asian-American Study (NLASS), we compared the level of family networking between foreign-born and U.S.-born Latinos and then estimated the effects of the family network on Latinos mental well-being in conjunction with the effects of other social network variables (i.e., friendship and neighborhood) and socioeconomic variables (i.e., household income, education attainment, and work status). The results suggest that foreign-born Latinos are likely to experience significantly stronger family cohesion than U.S.-born Latinos are, which largely contributes to the reduced probability of anxiety or depression.

“Cuba's Preventive Care World-View”  
Lorna Kendrick, California Baptist University

Cuba has a reputation outside of the United States for having the best health care in the world. This reputation is directly related to a focus on preventative care. This prevention mindset has afforded Cuba with the reputation of having an exemplar prevention training model. This prevention training model is an impressive example of globalization in action where an international interchange of preventative health care practices and training are being integrated around the world. This interchange is a part of the fabric woven into the Cuban healthcare system where people from all parts of the world, including the US, are being trained in Cuban schools to make prevention the worldview on most continents. Using an ethnographic method, a U.S. worldview, and the lens of a woman of color born in the U.S., the author visited several healthcare facilities in Cuba. She partnered with community members and dialogued with healthcare professionals regarding their perceptions of health care. Their perceptions of preventative care, such as maternity hospitals for at-risk mothers and boarding schools for adolescents with diabetes and/or other chronic diseases will be discussed in this presentation using written and pictorial narratives.

“Successful Outcomes in Addressing the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Botswana”  
James G. Linn, Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development; Thabo T. Fako, University of Botswana; and Debra R. Wilson, Walden University and Middle

Despite the many strengths of its health services and stable economy, Botswana has experienced one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics. HIV prevalence for most age groups doubled over the 1990s resulting in an adult infection rate of 38.6% (Govt. of Botswana, 2001). The Botswana government, led by President Festus Mogae (1998-2008), became proactive in addressing the epidemic. Utilizing local resources, and with the support of The Gates Foundation, the Harvard AIDS Initiative, assistance from drug companies Merck and Bristol-Myers Squibb, and other significant outside contributions, the Botswana Ministry of Health was able to undertake several effective broad initiatives. These programs included routine HIV testing for citizens, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMCT), and the provision of Anti-retroviral Therapy (ARV), Prevention Education (PE), and Community-based Home Care (CBHC). As a result of these new or expanded programs, HIV infection rate has declined significantly and continues to fall among citizens of Botswana. Recent data shows that 31.8% of women attending antenatal care clinics and 17.6% of the general population are infected with HIV-1 (Botswana Ministry of Health, 2009). This paper compares the Botswana experience with HIV/AIDS with that of several other Sub-Saharan nations. The analysis focuses on the role of national leaders, the strength of existing healthcare systems, and access to significant outside resources in successfully addressing the epidemic.

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COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Kevin Mitchell  
College of Southern Nevada

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Panel 1            Mind Over Matters  
Moderator        Arnold Bell, College of Southern Nevada

“The Curious Case of Katniss' Character: Toward a Cumulative Media Effects Paradigm”  
Bradley Kaye, Colorado State University

No Abstract

“The Spacio Temporal Nature of Public Memory in Mass Shootings”  
Chelsea Dagget, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Communication Apprehension and Anxiety in College Students Enrolled in the Public  
Speaking Course”  
Brenda Randle, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Curriculum Modifications: Teaching in Medium Security Prison”  
Kevin Mitchell, College of Southern Nevada

No Abstract

“Mind Control: Set the Prop Down By the Stage Light.”  
Eric Koger, College of Southern Nevada

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Religion and Public Discourse  
Moderator        Robert Barraclough, Dine College

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“Religious Pluralism and Interfaith Rhetorical Gestures: The Evolution of 20th Century Discourses of Roman Catholic Inclusion”

Ronald Lee and Karen Lee, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

No Abstract

“The New Fundamentalism: A Rhetorical Analysis of Celebrity Atheism”

Dayle Hardy-Short and Brant Short, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“The Consumption of Conversion”

Frederick Lampe, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“On the Fringe of Theology: Radical Presentations of Mormonism”

David Pearson, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

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Panel 3                      Communication Education  
Moderator                 Dayle Hardy-Short, Northern Arizona University

“Using the Chat Tool in a Learning Management System (LMS) to Address the Challenges of the ‘Dreaded’ Group Presentation”

Linda Alexander, West Los Angeles College

No Abstract

“Motivating Communication Theory Students in a Blended, Flipped Class”

Charlotte Klesman, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“Connecting Gen X with Gen Y: Using Professional Experience in the Strategic Communication Classroom”

Amy Hitt, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“Finding One’s Voice: Students with Speech Impediments in the Public Speaking Course”

Genevieve Burns, Robert Moreno, and Caitlyn Rogers, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

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“The Impact of Instructor Age and Self-Disclosure on Perceived Credibility in the Classroom”  
Amelia Young, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

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Panel 4            Poverty and Communication  
Moderator        Brant Short, Northern Arizona University

“‘Helping Granny Cross the Street’: How Stereotypes of Seniors Keep Them in Poverty”  
Katherine Kurpierz and Giovanna Fotino, Northern Arizona University; Rebecca Rice, University of Montana

No Abstract

“The Theoretical Culture of Poverty: Counteracting ‘The American Nightmare’ with Positive Discourse”  
Ashley Garcia, Caitlyn Rogers and Kaitlyn Booth, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“Using Communication Theories and Strategies to Persuade Lawmakers Support Medicaid Expansion in Arizona”  
Kayla McMinimy, Allison Rains and Maria Durkee, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

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Panel 5            Media, Politics and Discourse  
Moderator        Linda Alexander West Los Angeles College  
Discussant        Kevin Mitchell, College of Southern Nevada

"Gender in Space: A Look at the Film Gravity"  
Jon Torn, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

"Metaphor, Torture and the War on Terror: The Presidential Rhetoric of G. W. Bush"  
David Forest, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

"Constructing Cyber Social Criticism: Value, Privilege and Critique in Internet Memes"  
Amanda Brand, Northern Arizona University

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No Abstract

“Journalism Community and Al Jazeera America”  
Charlotte Klesman, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

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Panel 6            Applying Communication Theory to the Real World  
Moderator        Dan Foster, Northern Arizona University

“Escaping the Ivory Tower: Undergraduate Student Mothering in Academia”  
Giovanna Fotino, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“Communication and Authority: An Analytical Comparison of Identity, Power and  
Communication in Law Enforcement”  
Rachael Anderson, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“Growing Green: The Green Movement Influence on Children’s Picture Books”  
Rayanne Kruse, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

“The Status of Crisis Communication Research”  
Ashley Garcia, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

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Panel 7            Communication and Culture  
Moderator        Jerome Mahaffey, Northern Arizona University

“What Roles do Mormon Women Play: An Analysis of the Experiences of Mormon  
Women”  
Amber Whiteley, University of Missouri-St. Louis and David Pearson, Northern Arizona  
University

No Abstract

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"Tipping the World on Its Side: Metaphor in Teaching Intercultural Communication."  
Robert A. Barraclough, Dine College and Jeffery T. Bile, Spalding University

No Abstract

"Introducing Nontraditional Rhetorical Style to Public Speaking Students"  
Charlotte Klesman, Northern Arizona University

No Abstract

"Instructor Self-Disclosure and Students' Perceptions"  
Shania Nicholson, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

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## CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Melinda Schlager  
Texas A&M University-Commerce

Kevin Thompson  
North Dakota State University

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Panel 1            Evaluation, Training and Teaching  
Moderator        Craig. J. Forsyth, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“The Development and Validation of a Professional Development Program for Standardizing Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis Training and Career Pathways”

Wayman C. Mullins, Texas State University, Michael Supancic, Andrew Mellon, Texas Department of Public Safety and J.D. Jamieson, Texas State University

Formalized intelligence analysis is a relatively recent innovation and responsibility within law enforcement. Under requirements specified in the Homeland Security Act, and with the direction and assistance of DHS, every state has been mandated to have at least one Fusion Center dedicated to law enforcement intelligence analysis. To meet this mandate, numerous law enforcement agencies have established intelligence divisions or use intelligence analysts. For example, in Texas, there are seven official Fusion Centers, several regional intelligence centers, and numerous other agency specific intelligence units that collectively form the Texas Intelligence Enterprise. This paper reports on the development, early implementation (and growing pains) of one of the first efforts to provide a standardized professional development program (PDP) for intelligence analysts. Supported by a grant from the DHS awarded through the Texas Department of Public Safety Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism Division (Tx DPS-ICT), the discussion covers (1) a description of the needs analysis; (2) the creation of a standardized career pathway for analysts; and (3) the validation and assessment of the PDP. In closing, suggestions are offered for the use of the PDP in other state Fusion Centers and intelligence enterprises.

“The Johnson Scale of Program Integrity (JSPI): A Contemporary Qualitative Tool to Evaluate Program Implementation Evaluation Integrity”

Deborah L. Johnson, Cameron University

Theoretical and methodological integration presents contemporary approaches to assess program implementation integrity within the areas of juvenile recidivism and juvenile corrections. This paper highlights methodologies employed within recent applied research, involving a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the Positive Achievement Change Tool ? Pre Screen (PACT-PS). The PACT-PS risk assessment instrument determines juvenile offender?s level of recidivism risk. The study highlights current best practices in risk assessment research and program evaluation; and, the development of the Johnson Scale of

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Program Integrity. This qualitative evaluation instrument was developed to assess program implementation integrity; and, highlights the benefits of methodological integration in juvenile corrections applied research.

“The Sociologist and Mitigation in Habitual Offender Cases”

Craig J. Forsyth, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

This paper examines the role of the sociologist in Habitual Offender cases. The author has worked in over 300 cases; penalty phases and sentencing hearings since 1988. He reflects on experiences in specific cases and changes over time in the use of experts.

“Selected Ideas for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Teaching Online Graduate Courses in Criminology”

Raghu N. Singh, Texas A&M University-Commerce

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Panel 2                      Youth Issues

Moderator                Melinda D. Schlager, Texas A&M University-Commerce

“The Divergent Portrayals of Gangs in New Mexico”

Robert J. Duran, New Mexico State University

This presentation will explore the portrayals of gangs in New Mexico from the viewpoint of juvenile justice practitioners, law enforcement officers, and community members. On one hand, gangs are described by federal law enforcement as proportionately higher in New Mexico than other states in the country. On the other hand, there are data suggesting the border region has lower levels of violent crime and property crime. Gangs and crime have often been found to be closely linked and so what explains these unexpected findings? In this study, I present my research on gangs in Southern New Mexico from 2007-2013. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with juvenile justice practitioners, law enforcement officers, and community members. In addition, various forms of juvenile justice and archival data were analyzed to explore how gangs in the Land of Enchantment may defy the traditional understanding of gangs.

“Juvenile Delinquency and Suspensions/Expulsions”

Craig J. Forsyth, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

This paper examines the relationship between school discipline infractions and delinquency. The number of infractions are compared to felonies by students.

“Recognizing the Youth’s Perspectives: Issues Faced by Today’s Youth/Juveniles”

Raymond Varela, New Mexico Highlands University

Youth are faced with many issues that are difficult to deal with which may open a tunnel from school to the juvenile justice system. Once young adults become entangled with the juvenile justice system it is difficult for them to exit, and the labeling as a juvenile delinquent becomes a long lasting problem. Negative stereotypes of youth persist to justify a

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stricter response; this has recently been challenged by more rehabilitative and positive approaches. However, many new approaches still miss considering the perspectives of youth to understand the issues they face. Few qualitative studies have been conducted that concentrate on the youth's perspective. The purpose of this study is to hear the voice of an often ignored youth population. An understanding on how young adult's view the current system and issues they face is important to gain knowledge on what can be done to assist them succeed in life. A "cookie cutter" technique in creating programs is problematic because not every child experiences life similarly. Therefore, gaining a better understanding of what youth feel as important will assist in improving or creating programs intended on helping the youth live a better life.

"Class Rank and Binge Drinking: An Examination of Key Predictors of Risky Drinking Behavior on One College Campus"

Keith Hullenaar and Christine Arazan, Northern Arizona University

Prior research on binge drinking on college campuses identify a variety of negative consequences of this risky behavior including death, suicide attempts, assault, sexual abuse, injury, academic problems, and health problems (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism). Research also shows that more than 80 percent of college students report drinking alcohol and almost half report their consumption of alcohol as binge drinking within the past two weeks. Using self-report survey data, the current research examines the prevalence of drinking on one college campus generally and the correlates of binge drinking specifically. The primary research question examined is whether student's drinking behaviors change over the course of their college education. The primary hypothesis is that freshman, because of their expectations and social pressures, will self-report engaging in more binge drinking than seniors. This research is relevant to understanding the extent of binge drinking on one college campus and to aid in potentially identifying key predictors of engaging in this risky behavior that may ultimately inform policies on how to deter students from binge drinking.

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Panel 3                      Corrections and the Courts  
Moderator                  Kevin Thompson, North Dakota State University

"Strengths-Based Supervision: Rethinking the Supervision Paradigm"

Melinda Schlager, Texas A&M University-Commerce

Traditional approaches to probation and parole supervision are deficit-based. To that end, current strategies of supervision tend to focus on identifying what is wrong with the offender. This includes identifying offender problems, assessing offender risk, and outlining deficits in behavior. Conversely, strengths-based supervision highlights the positive offender behaviors and characteristics and seeks to channel these strengths so as to encourage positive, forward progress community supervision (Blundo, 2001). This paper seeks to isolate and identify deficit- and strengths-based supervision models and to discuss

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how strengths-based models can result in preferred outcomes.

“Court and Criminal Involvement among College Students.”

Kevin Thompson, North Dakota State University

“The Impact of Private Prisons in Oklahoma”

Dan R. Brown, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

The state of Oklahoma legislature authorized funding for private prisons in the state. In the past two decades, six private prisons have been constructed and placed in operation. This presentation will examine the impact of private prisons on the Oklahoma corrections system, including costs of operation, capacity and effectiveness in easing prison overcrowding in the state of Oklahoma.

“The New Narrative in Offender Reentry”

Melinda Schlager, Texas A&M University-Commerce

Offender reentry has no cohesive narrative. It is generally discussed in hodge-podge fashion and includes a patchwork quilt of information that assesses what works and when and under what circumstances. To this point, scholars have not developed a clear narrative that brings together the current state of knowledge on the subject in a way that is understandable. The new narrative presented here argues that civic engagement is the glue that can assist in making the transition from prison to the community successful for thousands of people leaving prison and returning to the community.

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Panel 5                      Criminogenic Commodities  
Moderator                 Deborah L. Johnson, Cameron University

“The Exploration of Insider Threat and Manipulative Personalities: How Safe is the “Guy Next Door?””

Deborah L. Johnson, Richard Lowe and Belinda Fraizer, Cameron University

This paper explores “insider threat,” risk assessment, and manipulative personalities related to personal security. “Insider threat” can refer to co-workers, a stranger, or the “guy next door.” How can one determine an individual’s intentions; i.e., are they candid and sincere, or manipulative? Manipulative traits displayed by various individuals in today’s social relationships can impact personal security. According to theory, behavior acquisition is grounded within today’s social culture and can impact our sense of personal security. This paper explores an integration of theoretical principles grounded within social science theory on the concepts of behavioral acquisition, “insider threat,” and personal security.

“The Legalization of Marijuana and Its Effect on Anticipated Use: A Test of Deterrence Theory”

Tricia M. Hall, Michael Costello, and Christine Arazan, Northern Arizona University

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Recent research shows that approximately 30 percent of college students report using marijuana in the past year. Along with this, marijuana is the most frequently used illicit drug in the world. In the United States, public support for the legalization of marijuana for recreational use is substantial. A 2013 Gallup poll found that 56 percent of Americans favor legalization of marijuana. Due to such public support, Colorado and Washington legalized recreational use of marijuana for individuals aged 21 years and older. Opponents of such laws argue that the removal of criminal sanctions will result in significant increases in marijuana use. However, previous research on deterrence theory suggests this may not be true. In fact, the relatively high prevalence rates for marijuana use on college campuses suggests that current laws do not deter some college students. Using a random sample of 4,000 undergraduate students at a southwestern rural campus, we test this assumption. Preliminary results indicate that approximately 42 percent of current non-users of marijuana do not use because of fear of arrest and 10 percent indicated that they would probably use if it became legal. Thus, initial results suggest that there may, indeed, be a deterrent effect for some college students.

“Portrayals of Crime and Justice on Law and Order: SVU”

Stephani Williams, John Carlson, and Gerald Beeson, Northern Arizona University

This paper examines the ways that offenders, victims, and criminal justice professionals are portrayed on the show Law and Order: SVU. The paper analyzes episodes from 2012 (2 seasons), in order to compare the data observed through content analysis with data available for New York City for the same time period (January 1 - December 31st, 2012). Coders observe the race and gender of victims, offenders, and criminal justice professionals, the crime committed, and whether or not police were depicted as committing any procedural or civil rights violations during the episode. Beyond comparing the data from the shows with crime data for the same period, researchers will seek to determine if there exists a relationship between race of victims/offenders and police violations and/or type of crime and police violations. Given that this show deals with particularly "heinous" crimes it will be particularly interesting to see if the frequency and/or type of police violations show are disproportionate to those that exist in the data collected for the time period (either NY or national data).

“More Guns, Less Crime Debate: A Review of the Literature”

Dennis W. Catlin, Northern Arizona University

This paper reviews the scholarly literature addressing the ongoing debate by advocates and opponents of the “More Guns, Less Crime” thesis. The thesis was originally promulgated by John R. Lott and David B. Mustard in their 1997 article Crime, Deterrence, and Right-to-Carry Concealed Handguns published in the Journal of Legal Studies. The paper includes the social science, economics, legal, and public health research literature as well as public opinion survey data.



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ECONOMICS: ASSOCIATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL  
THOUGHT (AFIT)

John P. Watkins  
Westminster College

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Panel 1	Explorations in Institutional Thought
Moderator	Richard Chapman, Westminster College
Discussants	F. Gregory Hayden, University of Nebraska-Lincoln and Jon D. Wisman, American University

“The “Affluent Society” of John Kenneth Galbraith and its Relevance for the Analysis of the Problems of Today”

Arturo Hermann, Italian National Institute of Statistics

In this period of crisis, which tends to acquire the nature of a major and structural transformation of our economic and social system, a fresh appraisal of J.K. Galbraith's *The Affluent Society* seems particularly interesting. This book, first published in 1958, deals with the main aspects and contradictions that have marked the “affluent societies” in the post-second war period. A radical solution to these problems is advocated, one in which the primacy of production and consumption will lose importance in favour of a society more responsive to the real needs of the persons and of the environment. In our work, after analysing the arguments elaborated in the book and their relevance for our time, we will explore how this approach can interact with significant contributions of “old institutional economics” and of Keynesian theories which highlight, from partly different visions, the same contradictions of our economic systems. This broadened perspective, in casting a better light on the evolutionary linkages between (i) economic and social phenomena, (ii) legal and institutional framework, (iii) social valuation and characteristics of policy action, can contribute to improve the capacity of institutions and policies to orient the complexity of these transformations towards a sustainable and equitable society.

“Dewey's Habits and Kahneman's Two Systems: Implications for a Communitarian Democracy”

James L. Webb, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Dewey clearly did not believe that systematic, evidentially based inquiry or “Instrumentalism” is the default mode of individual cognition unless perverted by “Ceremonialism.” This is evidenced by how hard Dewey worked to cultivate intelligent habits of thought. The work of Daniel Kahneman complements and extends Dewey's work on human nature. Kahneman's work establishes two functional systems in individual minds which he calls System One and System Two. The self-conscious element of thought involving reflection, calculation, and conscious reasoning occurs in System Two. This activity is slow, effortful and tiring and is typically avoided. System One is the very fast, automatic (unconscious) brain which stores

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vast amounts of memory. System One recognizes departures from normality very quickly and without effort. System One also helps concoct “explanations” from incongruous scraps of memory. Consequently, both in the construction and promotion social innovations, “framing” is very important. Through developing intelligent habits of thought, Dewey hoped that democratic institutions could provide an analog to scientific inquiry and result in self-correcting public policies and programs promoting communitarian values. This still unfulfilled hope requires broad understanding of the polity –that is the actual system of constitutional, institutional and human elements in the decision process.

“Evolutionary-Institutional Thinking in Russia”

John Hall, Portland State University

Kirdina Svetlana, Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences

This inquiry considers the absorption of evolutionary-institutional thinking in Russia. Though published in 1898, Thorstein Veblen’s seminal contribution “Why Is Economic Not an Evolutionary Science?” was not translated to the Russian Language for more than one hundred years. Appearing in translation in 2006, this paper was introduced in the economic almanac “Istoki” (Beginnings). However, Russian social scientists had read the English version and introduced key elements of Veblen’s thinking and these began to appear in 1930. Important to consider are some of the effects of the November, 1917 Revolution and the founding of the USSR in 1921, as the tradition of dialectical materialism stemming from Karl Marx and his followers effectively pushed the evolutionary-institutional tradition stemming from Veblen aside for the duration of the Soviet experiment. The years after 1991 should then be considered as an era in which the evolutionary-institutional thinking could be integrated into Russian social sciences. With this in mind, there has emerged a competition between schools of thought, and with the New Institutional Economics (NIE) gaining ground over the Original Institutional Economics.

“Consistency and Viability of Economic Systems: An Institutional-Evolutionary Approach”

John Marangos, University of Crete

The aim of this paper is to investigate the impact of globalization on the structure and future of alternative economic systems. To this end, an original analytical framework is developed that enables to identify the requirements for an economic system to be consistent and viable by differentiating between the static and dynamic dimensions of an economic system. The distinguishing feature of the analytical framework is the explicit inclusion and exposition of not only economic variables but also other domains within which economic systems are embedded. The paper develops an original analytical framework to understand these relationships between the economic, political and ideological structures, the external environment and the process of reform within an economic system. Whilst these different elements can be combined in different ways, in reality only certain combinations are possible, thus giving rise to certain economic systems. Thus, the aforementioned elements are interconnected, they must be consistent. Consistency, however, is not enough; a consistent economic system must be flexible and have the internal mechanisms to be able to adapt to changes in social reality, thus making possible its survival over time. Thus the economic system, in its broad social science context, must be both consistent and viable.

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Panel 2                    Institutional Approaches to Understanding Inequality  
Moderator                David A. Zalewski, Providence College  
Discussants              Reynold Nesiba, Augustana College and Jake Jennings, University of  
Utah

“A Resilience Approach to Social Change: Inequality and Social Unrest in the US”  
William Barnes, University of Portland  
Greg Hill, University of Portland

“Resilience” metaphors and methods are increasingly employed in a variety of science and social science disciplines and policy domains. The theory of resilience is arguably promising but remains underdeveloped, particularly in addressing issues of human power and agency. Resilience in ecology typically refers to a physical system’s capacity to tolerate disturbance and restore itself – and also describes how a system may hit a tipping point and undergo “regime shift” when disturbances (which can originate from social activity) reach sufficient magnitude or duration. In applying resilience to social systems the story is complicated by the fact that humans construct and are constructed by their social world – and this reflexivity may alter whether and how regime shifts of a social system occur. The first section of our paper utilizes institutional theory – including the theory of institutional logics - to develop an approach to social regimes analogous to ecological regimes, but appropriate to the distinct dynamics of social change. We then illustrate our approach by analyzing the rise of inequality in the US and the dynamics surrounding the recent Occupy protests. We draw from interviews conducted in 2011- 2012 in Portland Oregon and available published sources to develop this section of our paper.

“Re-Examining Capitalism and Inequality”  
Jon D. Wisman, American University

Ever since capitalism came to be recognized as a new economic system, it has had vociferous critics, of whom none was more comprehensive than Karl Marx. Marx recognized that behind its ideological patina of freedom, capitalism, like slavery and feudalism, was a social system in which a small class extracted from the mass of producers practically all output above that necessary for bare subsistence. But Marx, and other critics faulted it for more than its exploitation and extreme inequality, believing its institutions of private property and markets to be corrupting. Yet Marx recognized that capitalism was radically dynamic, producing unprecedented wealth, while transforming not only all it inherited from the past, but also its own nature so as to eventually even empower the producers, who he believe would abandon these capitalist institutions. He did not imagine that the dynamism, wealth, and potential freedom that capitalism was delivering might have little chance of flourishing in the absence of these institutions. This article claims that Marx and other critics were wrong to blame capitalism for the injustices that accompanied it. Instead it is the inequality that co-evolved with it and that continues to characterize it.

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“Extended Family Networks and Racial Wealth Inequality: Towards a New Model of Wealth Accumulation”

Johan A. Uribe, University of Utah

Wealth has been found to have a strong effect on social outcomes independent of the traditional factors associated with class: income, employment status, education, etc. Furthermore, wealth has emergent properties. Wealth determines access to neighborhoods and communities, but the characteristics of those communities is largely determined by the interactions of its constituent members. The characteristics of those communities take on a life of their own through a feedback mechanism with its residents, which can be either virtuous or vicious. Our long term goal is to model the complex interaction between individual and community wealth accumulation that is capable of explaining how race-class dynamics developed in the United States. To that end, this study exploits the unique structure of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to empirically investigate the intermingling roles of race, parental wealth and extended family networks on the long term accumulation of household wealth. We find that the fundamental dynamics of household wealth accumulation differ significantly between black and non-black families.

“Rising Inequality and the Non-Invidious Creation of Community”

John P. Watkins, Westminster College

Richard G. Chapman, Westminster College

Marc Tools’ social value principle “provides for the continuity of human life and the non-invidious re-creation of community through the instrumental use of knowledge.” The principle reflects the social goal of achieving a greater measure of equality, a society unmarred by individual distinctions based on gender, race, income, and so on. The principle includes “human potential and development capabilities,” an inclusion that resembles Amartya Sen’s definition of freedom as removing capability deprivations. While making headway in some regards, in other respects the US has fallen behind, especially with respect to rising inequality. This paper analyzes inequality from a cultural perspective, tracing some of the underlying institutional factors. Orthodox theory fails miserably in understanding inequality. Aside from logical issues, the theory cannot explain productivity gains outpacing compensation. The paper finds the rise in inequality in the underlying cultural and institutional factors including the decline in the power of labor, technological advances that displace labor, changes in government policy that benefit pecuniary interests, the financialization of consumer credit, and so on . Further, the inability of the market to provide jobs and incomes for everyone underscores the need for an employer of last resort.

“Corporate Higher Education Reform as a Process of Recreating Invidious Distinctions”

Clifford S. Poirot Jr., Shawnee State University

Higher Education is a gateway to most professional and managerial occupations. There is also a relationship, as of yet not well understood, between levels of higher education

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attainment of the population and overall skills and productivity of the workforce. While the U.S. at one point led the world in higher education attainment that lead has diminished for multiple reasons. In response, multiple “philanthropic” foundations have proposed a number of specific reforms ostensibly aimed at improving educational attainment by the U.S. population. While their proposals have not yet implemented, their approach has become hegemonic in defining the agenda for higher education reform. In this paper I will argue that while their proposals are presented as enhancing economic opportunity and providing a gateway into the middle class, their proposals are often based on a poor understanding of the relationship between educational attainment of a population and economic growth. In addition, if enacted, their proposals will serve to recreate and possibly worsen “savage inequalities” in higher education and the workforce.

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Panel 3	Institutional Economics and the History of Economic Thought
Moderator	Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology
Discussants	William Waller, Hobart and William Smith Colleges and Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“AFEE’s Foundation and JEI’s Early Years”

Felipe Almeida, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

Marco Cavalieri, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

Institutional economics had arisen during the ending of 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup>. At this time, this school of economic thought was an expressive one. The same would not be true from the 1940s. As a result some institutionalists – such as Clarence Ayres, John Gambs, and Allan Gruchy – made moves in the direction of an organization for the survival of institutional economics. The foundation of the Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE) and its Journal of Economic Issues (JEI) are the results of actions took by those institutionalists. This paper has a twofold objective. First, it is our intention to introduce a more detailed history of the AFEE's beginning based on some archival evidence that we have gathered. John Gambs Papers – Hamilton College – Clarence Ayres Papers – University of Texas at Austin – and some lost Allan Gruchy Papers and John Gambs Papers are taken into account. Second, we intend that the history told by the evidence we have gathered, in addition to being an important record of early the AFEE and the JEI, may indicate answers to questions regarding the seeds of theoretical pluralism which took place in institutional economics since the second part of 20<sup>th</sup>.

“Primitive Accumulation in the Cultural Common”

Zoe Sherman, University of Massachusetts Amherst

The phrase “marketplace of ideas” is often meant as a metaphor but has become more literal; all components of the communications process are available in exchange for money. Speech is available as a commodity, audience attention is available as a

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commodity, and speech that has successfully commanded attention is monetized as brands. If we accept the unfettered commodification of every phase of communications, freedom of expression becomes a kind of consumer sovereignty. The player with the largest command of monetary resources can command the largest chorus of voices and intercept the eyes and ears of the largest audience. When brands hold monetary value, economic self-interest requires brand owners to suppress or at least drown out meaning-making that could damage their brand. The creation of shared meanings is an indispensable component of the creation of community. When communications are commodified and the principle of freedom of expression morphs into consumer sovereignty, the recreation of community becomes invidious. What could more democratic communications look and sound like? And what can we do, starting from where we are now, to push in that direction? This paper is an effort to foster conversation addressing those themes.

“Veblen's Epistemological Critique of Enlightenment”

Roberto Simiqueli, University of Campinas / IE- UNICAMP

Manuel Ramon Souza Luz, University of São Paulo/FEA-USP

Thorstein Veblen is widely regarded as one of the most important critics of capitalism in the early twentieth-century. As such, the author is perceived, at the same time, as one of the leading early economic anthropologists, an analyst of the role of consumption, and a fierce opponent of the businesslike course taken by industrial organization and the marginalist conceptions on economic theory. We believe, however, that by dividing his intellectual production into these different labels we actually lose perspective of one strong underlying theme, manifest on most of his writings: the epistemological critique of Enlightenment and of its civilizational project. What we aim to present, on this paper, is a brief review of what we consider to be the three most pungent moments of the author's attack on illuminist canons: (1) his deconstruction of market-based sociability, as put forth on *The Theory of the Leisure Class*; (2) the discussion of Adam Smith's role as a pivotal figure in shaping the modern point of view, on *The Vested Interests and the Common Man*; (3) and, finally, the wide-ranging criticism of modern day scientific standards presented on the papers reprinted as *The Place of Science in Modern Civilization*.

“Literature and Economics: Uses and Abuses In Pedagogy”

Daniel Nuckols, Austin College

This paper argues that the human condition cannot be sufficiently examined by extending the methods and doctrines of the physical sciences to that of social life, especially its commercial component. Particularly, human behavior, as presented by the orthodox economic paradigm, is lacking in its ability to come to terms with the ambiguity inherent in human reasoning. This paper will invoke case studies from great literature to show that attempts to teach standard economic principles via the novel only obscures what the novel is about, and worse, distorts and misrepresents the novel's character(s) development and decision-making. The epistemic values endorsed by the field of economics, those of simplicity, explanatory power, and scope, are being

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extended inappropriately to literary studies, especially with regards to how economists use dubious assumptions (behavioral postulates) regarding homo economicus. Instead, an appreciation of the more contextual nature of human behavior is needed. Literary criticism, with its different methodological approaches—new historicism, deconstruction, feminism, racism, post-colonialism, etc.—can enhance the study of the physical, natural, and social sciences, and more to the point of this paper, shed light on how economists have been guilty, in many cases, of misappropriating the novel when using its narrative to teach economics.

“The American Influence on Roberto Simonsen’s Economic Ideas: Social Control, Institutionalism, and Planning”

Marco Cavalieri, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

Roberto Simonsen (1889–1948) was the indisputable leader of Brazilian industry at the beginning of the twentieth century. Nowadays, the main Brazilian industrial association considers him to be the great patron of the Brazilian industry. Besides his role as an outstanding entrepreneur, Simonsen was the author of an important intellectual legacy in the realms of politics, sociology, history, and economics. During the 1940s, he was the first to defend the need for a Brazilian comprehensive national plan. The objective of this paper is to analyze the influence of early-twentieth-century American social scientists and economists on Simonsen’s ideas and writings. Our research has revealed that Simonsen had read many American sociologists connected to the philosophy of social control and also some institutionalist economists. Simonsen in fact had gathered a small collection of institutionalist books in Brazil during the 1930s. Among the institutionalists and other American social scientists that influenced Simonsen were Harold Moulton, Carter Goodrich, Corwin Edwards, Karl Landauer, and Lewis Lorwin. We have found that the American ideas around social control and the problems of free market economics had a decisive influence on Simonsen’s writings about social science, planning, and economics.

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Panel 4            Marx, Veblen, and the Foundations of Heterodox Economics: A session in Honor of John F. Henry

Moderator        Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Discussant        John F. Henry, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Marx, Veblen, and Henry: Breaking up the Illusions of the Epoch”

Tae-Hee Jo, SUNY- Buffalo State

Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri-Kansas City

According to John F. Henry, neoclassical economics is the “illusion of the epoch,” which is created and promoted with a particular purpose, that is, protecting the status quo. Like Marx and Veblen, Henry has challenged the status quo of our time through the historical examination of dominant theories. In doing so, the radical ideas of Marx and Veblen are integrated to offer a better explanation of the complicated capitalist system. This is Henry’s main contribution to heterodox economics, which deserve close examination in order to nourish the theoretical development of heterodox economics. In addition to highlighting

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Henry's notable contributions vis-à-vis Marx and Veblen, we discuss how heterodox economists can benefit from his unique and pluralistic approach to the business enterprise and the state, in particular, in the context of social provisioning.

“Instincts and Exchange: A Veblenian Exploration”  
William Waller, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Thorstein Veblen argued that individual human behavior was motivated in part by instincts. Instincts are biological, inheritable motivations for behavior. The particular behavior that the individual enacts as a result of instincts is determined by the cultural contexts in which the individual is embedded. The individual's purpose is instinctually determined; the manifest behavior is culturally determined. Veblen focused on five main instincts the parental bent, emulation, the instinct of workmanship, idle curiosity, and the predatory instinct (there were others Veblen mentioned but they were of little importance in his analysis). Subsequent institutionalists (and almost everyone else) abandoned Veblen's instinct psychology in favor of a vague behaviorism. However in recent years evolutionary psychologists have rehabilitated the concept of instincts (now called adaptations). I have argued elsewhere that their research supports Veblen's initial use of instincts and that this restores the integrity of Veblen's theorizing by restoring the motive for the behavior that he observed. This paper extends that work by seeing if a theory of exchange can be drawn from contemporary research on instincts comparable in method to that employed by Veblen. I will connect this to earlier work on exchange by Wagner, Hamilton and Waller.

“Veblen on Marx and Marginalism”  
Gary Mongiovi, St. John's University

Thorstein Veblen was an astute and original early critic of neoclassical economics. He also leveled some pointed barbs at the economics of Karl Marx. The proposed paper will reexamine Veblen's critical writings on Marx and on neoclassical economics with a view to assessing their robustness and relevance in the light of a century of subsequent theoretical work that, like Veblen's, challenges neoclassical orthodoxy. Until the 1930s, Veblen's work offered perhaps the most trenchant challenge to neoclassical orthodoxy. But the rise, first, of Keynesian economics, and then of several other dissenting and sometimes overlapping traditions—including Post-Keynesianism of various stripes, a resurgent and technically sophisticated Marxian approach, and the Sraffian camp—puts at our disposal a powerful set of analytical tools that not only expose the weaknesses of orthodoxy but point the way to viable alternatives to that orthodoxy. Veblen was an astute critic, but he was less successful at formulating a systematic account of how market economies reproduce themselves, allocate resources and evolve. His work is furthermore not well designed to guide policy in a complex modern economy.

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Panel 5	Institutional Economics and Business Enterprise Caroline Sage Valerie K.
Moderator	Kepner, King's College, Wilkes-Barre, PA
Discussant	Daniel Urban, University of Missouri Kansas City and Andres F. Cantillo, University of Missouri-Kansas City

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“The Institutional Economics of Forbearance”

David A. Zalewski, Providence College

Because it is widely agreed that the roots of the recent Great Recession lie in unethical behavior such as predatory lending, preventing a reoccurrence will require significant institutional change. Following John R. Commons’s approach by focusing on transactions, this paper examines alternatives for encouraging forbearance, which we define as deciding to withhold power in order to benefit others at one’s own expense. Since it is unlikely that virtuous behavior will spontaneously emerge among financiers, and the emergence of a Wall Street/Washington oligarchy leaves most similarly pessimistic about effective regulation, the paper concludes to recommending community-based alternatives to traditional banking.

“Exploitation and Institutional Rent in the Knowledge Based Economy: The Case of the Pharmaceutical Industry.”

Avraham Izhar Baranes, University of Missouri – Kansas City

This paper identifies how the nature of differential accumulation has transformed as the nature of the going concern has transformed from petty production to large-scale, industrial production. The key here is to identify how the interactions between the going plant, the going business, and non-producing entities have led to a transformation of profit techniques away from Marx’s theory of exploitation and toward a theory of institutional rent, defined here as the ability to appropriate a piece of the community’s joint stock of knowledge and command a payment for public use of that piece. In the first section, I identify the changing nature of the going concern based on the changing nature of the relationship between the going plant and the going business. This evolution is then examined from the Marxian perspective that profits are the result of exploitation and I show that in the modern system of production, this no longer applies. Rather, profits are the result of an institutional structure that grants economic power to large corporations via control over the knowledge base of the economy.

“The Illusion of the Epoch: Theories of the Business Enterprise During Managerial Capitalism and Financialization”

Sergio Canavati, University of Missouri-Kansas City

The purpose of this paper is to compare and contrast the evolution of the theories of the business enterprise in economics, strategy, law, and management practice during managerial capitalism and the age of financialization. The first part of this paper examines the theoretical and ideological perspectives on the goals, behavior, and purpose of the business enterprise during the period of managerial capitalism and describes their impact on labor. The second part of this paper studies how these theoretical and ideological perspectives experienced a profound transformation with the rise of neoliberalism and financialization. The transition from managerial capitalism to the age of financialization brought a radical paradigm shift in each of the four disciplines. Many scholars who warned of the dangers of free-market economic arrangements during managerial capitalism were later captivated by neoliberal ideology during the age of financialization. Strangely, the paradigm that emerged with financialization bore extreme resemblance to the paradigm that existed a century ago during

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financial capitalism. Kuhn's insight that a paradigm shift does not represent scientific progress but simply a replacement of one set of ideas for another set of ideas is confirmed. This paper concludes with a short summary of the impact of financialization on U.S. Labor.

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Panel 6	Understanding Institutional Change
Moderator	Clifford S. Poirot Jr., Shawnee State University
Discussant	James Peach, New Mexico State University and Kirsten Ford, University of Utah

“Towards Understanding the Origins of Industrial Capitalism: A Tale of Two Historical Economies”

Stephen C. Bannister, University of Utah

My work toward understanding both successful and failed Industrial Revolution attempts as primarily energy consumption revolutions, and understanding their structure, leads me to a new understanding of the origins of Industrial Capitalism. This work should be placed firmly in the Historical Materialism tradition. As social scientists, if we hope to bend the curve of history toward positive institutional change, we must understand the roots of the pervasive institution we call Industrial Capitalism, which continues to influence our personal and collective lives in many ways. My conclusion is that it is possible to eliminate much of the “bad” of Industrial Capitalism, but to do so will require a specific development path following Historical Materialism precepts: we need a radical change in the means of production, the technologies we build to meet our material needs. Such change must cause a dramatic reduction in the need for accumulated capital; in the language of economics, we must reduce the demand for capital to overcome its negative effects on “the non-invidious recreation of community.” Describing a technological path that honours revealed economic fundamentals while meeting material needs with reduced capital demand is feasible; to do so without understanding the paths that led to our present state makes that task unnecessarily difficult. I hope to contribute to making the task realistically feasible.

“State Capitalism and the Social Structure of Accumulation: the Case Study of post-Soviet Russia”

Anna Klimina, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Using Russia's state capitalist economy as a case in point, the paper queries whether state capitalism represents a stable social structure of accumulation in post-Soviet transition. This study examines the institutional setting within which accumulation occurs in modern Russia, identifies its distinct and generic features, and analyses how one state-capitalist political economic system influences relations among key economic actors in accumulation processes. A particular focus is the power relationship between the Russian state and capital, and the structure of state's control of capital, control under which large corporations remain, directly or indirectly, subordinated to the state. The paper also analyses capital-labour and state-labour relations and assesses trade unions' bargaining powers. In its present form, state-capitalist Russia is not in its long-wave capitalist upswing: a primarily non-democratic and non-transparent Russia still remains relatively backward economically and in need of

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modernization. The paper concludes, after evaluating existing policy choices that, especially if pressed from below, Russia's state government - as a powerful chief controller of productive property and major investor – could legislate social democratic development to move the economy in the direction of modernization and efficient democracy, thus changing the existing unstable state capitalist structure of accumulation.

“Institutional Adjustment and Social Harmony: Is Consensus Possible With Ceremonial Encapsulation?”

Avraham Izhar Baranes, University of Missouri – Kansas City

This paper examines the issue as to whether social harmony is truly possible in a dynamic world characterized by cumulative technological growth and an ever-changing institutional structure. The key is to understand what conditions are necessary for consensus once a well-developed theory of institutional adjustment is taken into account. First, I examine consensus social theory from the perspective of William Sumner and Herbert Spencer; two theorists who focus on the role institutions play in causing conflict and how harmony is created out of this conflict. From there, I move on to the examination of the institutional structure as described by Bush (1983), with a focus on the relationship between instrumental and ceremonial values. In doing so, I make note of what the purpose of institutional adjustment is: to reshape the value structure associated with the institutional sphere. In recognizing this fact, the paper moves on to how institutions adjust and how a harmonious social system may be achieved through the implementation of democratic institutions.

“Mass Media as Institutions, and What Economics Has to do with It”

Andrea Grisold, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University

The most prominent argument for structural transformation in the media industries is that of new and revolutionary technological progress. I will argue that this falls short of recognizing changes in the general economic settings. If they provide for and stimulate market mechanisms, then industries in which those mechanisms are either not to be found, or overlaid by public good features, will be in economic and cultural decline. What does that mean for our understanding of the world? And why is this of importance to economics, even more to institutional economics? Niklas Luhmann put it that way: “Whatever we know about our society, or indeed about the world in which we live, we know through the mass media”. So one important source of the “ideas and symbols that people use to interpret the world” (conference text) is provided by and fuelled through mass media. But economists do not even pay incidental importance to the mass media. This paper concentrates on the interdependencies of mass media and economics, using the TV sector as an example to demonstrate those interconnections, therewith showing that a heterodox or institutional approach is needed to analyze the complex relationship between media and economics.

“Write, Sell, Critique: The Street Paper Phenomena as a Method for Economic Change”

Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

The North American Street Paper Association is a nonprofit trade association of street newspapers with 31 members in the United States and Canada. These papers provide people experiencing homelessness an opportunity to sell papers which often contain contributions

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form those living on the streets which critique the economic and political realities making it difficult to survive on the streets. Although most of the papers claim they are an opportunity for those living on the streets to develop a work ethic and make money, some acknowledge that they are a response to panhandling laws in their respective cities and all function as a way around such laws for vendors. This paper will analyze the oppression based on class and income which has led to the street papers and voiced within the content of the papers. Although selling papers for a couple of dollars is inadequate for economic change from an institutional perspective, the emergence of and act of selling the papers is an attempt at institutional change and including marginalized voices in the creation of community. The paper will examine if this is an adequate response to the criminalization of homelessness and including those with little income in business district communities.

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Panel 7            Macro-Perspectives of Decent Work and Informal Employment  
Moderator        Bret Anderson, University of Rhode Island  
Discussants      Richard Dadzie, University of Hawaii – West Oahu

“Growth and Employment Outcomes by Gender and Age”  
Bret Anderson, University of Rhode Island

This paper estimates the growth elasticity of employment by gender and age for 160 countries during 1990-2010. We model these elasticities to draw out the structural contexts in which employment outcomes respond differently to growth, including measures of economic structure, demographic change, macroeconomic stability, global stance and policy, and income distribution and institutional development.

“Decent Work and the Great Recession: Impact on Flexibility and Worktime”  
Barbara Wiens-Tuers, Penn State Altoona  
Janice Peterson, California State University-Fresno

The paper critically looks at the impact that the Great Recession had on flexibility and work time.

“Targeting the ‘Invisible’: Improving Entrepreneurship Opportunities for Informal Sector Women”  
Tonia Warnecke, Rollins College

This paper discusses gender inequalities within entrepreneurship in the developing world, and analyzes policies and programs aiming to bolster female entrepreneurship. Most current entrepreneurship programs do not focus on or reach to the informal sector. However, women often engage in entrepreneurship in the informal sector, where average income is lower, and are more likely than men to engage in necessity-based entrepreneurship. While necessity entrepreneurship is valuable for its ability to provide sustenance for families who previously lacked it, it is not associated with upward mobility and it does not necessarily imply improvement in living standards for those women. The paper discusses a series of policy

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recommendations for improving the standard of living for informal sector entrepreneurs.

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Panel 8 AFIT Student Competition Papers  
Moderator John Hall, Portland State University  
Discussant Bill Dugger, University of Tulsa, John P. Watkins, Westminster College, and  
Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri – Kansas City

“The Expanding Techniques of Progress: Agricultural Biotechnology and UN-REDD+”  
Alexander Dunlap, University of Sussex

No Abstract

“On Employment: An analysis of the Compatibility Between Veblen and the Employer of  
Last Resort”  
Brandon O. McCoy, University of Missouri – Kansas City

This inquiry seeks to establish the compatibility of an Employer of Last Resort with a radical interpretation of Veblen. After identifying the origins and causes of unemployment in Veblen’s analysis, Minsky’s framework and associated work on employment is summarized. The final section begins by considering the compatibility of Minsky’s proposal with a conservative interpretation of Veblen. Then, Minsky’s work on the ELR is extended, drawing on Dugger’s framework of power and culture to identify the institutional implications; ultimately, the analysis concludes by establishing the compatibility of an ELR with a radical interpretation of Veblen.

“Just Another Form of Market Governance: A Grounded Theory of Cartels”  
Christian Spanberger, University of Missouri – Kansas City

No Abstract

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Panel 9 Institutional Approaches to the Financial Crisis  
Moderator Brandon O. McCoy, University of Missouri – Kansas City  
Discussant Glen Atkinson, University of Nevada at Reno and John R. Moreau,  
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Evolution of the Financial Crisis”  
Andres F. Cantillo, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Munkirs’ notions of Centralized Private Sector Planning and its derivations are very useful in order to give an alternative explanation to the most recent economic crisis. The crisis is the result of the clashes between the old CPSP and a new one based on recently created technology and financial companies. The old CPSP tried to defend itself by prompting the government to lower the interest rates at the beginning of the 2000s. However, these policies did not solve the institutional tensions. Competition for financing and markets between the

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old and new CPSP degenerated in financial deregulations and economic policies that ultimately led to the financial crisis. Evidence of the resultant mergers and changes in economic power by key companies in the CPSP is provided.

“An Institutional Analysis of the Failure of Modern Finance”  
William T. Ganley, Buffalo State College

The core of modern finance is grounded on theories constructed in the 1950s and 1960s that quantified risk, compared portfolio returns and risk, and was focused on the efficiency of financial markets. Nobel Prizes in Economics were awarded to the primary theorists, which appeared to elevate those theories. However, the Financial Panic of 2008 exposed the corroded nature of these models. This paper will analyze the evolution of these financial models from the perspective of Institutional Economics. Specifically, the Institutional analysis of financial markets from Veblen to the present has challenged the general equilibrium theory, on which these models were constructed. Veblen’s analysis of corporate finance integrated the role of investment banking into his analysis of the evolution of modern industrial capitalism. This paper will explain how modern Institutional thought has focused on the issues of uncertainty and the critique of risk management. The paper will analyze the institutional instability and the cracks in modern investment banking.

““Financialization” of Public Discourse: The Case of AIG Bailout”  
Rojhat B. Avsar, Columbia College Chicago

The domination of the public debate by the language of finance has become gradually more pronounced since the 1980s. This article captures a particular moment in this historical pattern: the U.S. Treasury’s rhetorical justification of the AIG bailout. The U.S. Treasury announced the sale of its final shares of AIG common stock on December 11, 2012 and a realized positive return of 5 billion to taxpayers on their “investment.” The AIG experiment highlights a crucial function the government served in the economy completely hidden behind the language of financial investment used by the Treasury: its ability to “smooth” the consequences of aggregate risk for individuals. This function becomes particularly pronounced when market valuation mechanism (e.g. stock prices) goes awry since, as J. R. Commons once said, “people act to enlarge valuations in periods of hope and to depress valuations in periods of fear.” Only collective action could pre-empt such short-termism, which was evident in the AIG’s rescue. In fact, the role of government in the rescue of AIG is not essentially different than its overall social insurance function (e.g. unemployment insurance).

”Institutions and Growth: A Classical-Keynesian Alternative”  
Ahmad A. Borazan, University of Utah

In this paper, I outline the relationship between institutions and economic growth from a Classical-Keynesian Approach. This approach, as pioneered by (Bortis, 1997), combines the classical economists’ political economy analysis with Keynes demand-side economics. New Institutionalists like (Acemoglu et al, 2001, 2004) incorporated institutional analysis in determining growth, however, the Classical-Keynesian approach is superior as it captures

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the dynamics of growth and institutions at a more specific and relevant level. The Classical-Keynesian approach has a holistic view of the economy. Its classical element, which draws on the work of Ricardo, Marx, and others, views production as a social process where institutions and technology interactively generate different socio-economic matrices. And through the Keynesian element, it brings to light the importance of the demand side of the economy in determining economic growth level. Although the work of New Institutionalists such as Acemogle have increased the awareness of the importance of institutions in explaining economic growth, I claim the Classical-Keynesian approach is better at identifying the channels through which growth and institutions interact, and these interactions implications for the trajectory of the economy and society as whole.

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Panel 10            Wealth, Finance, Production, and Money  
                         Avraham Izhar Baranes, University of Missouri – Kansas City  
Moderator        Rick Adkisson, New Mexico State University and Arturo Hermann, Italian  
Discussants      National Institute of Statistics

“Driving the ‘New Economy’ - The importance of Net Worth and its Roots”  
Jake Jennings, University of Utah

This paper looks at the growing importance and impact of finance upon the real economy. We begin by analyzing the changing composition of net wealth for the private economy, households, corporate and non-corporate business. Noting that the financialization of the American economy especially business, has been well documented, (Krippner 05) our focus extends data on household behavior. Analysis of household balance sheet behavior shows the transition from a saving driven net worth to that driven from capital or holding gains from asset price fluctuation. Following Keynes and Minsky we then look at how net worth as pushed by holding gains has correlated with real expenditure in consumption and investment throughout the business cycles since 1960. A key finding is that real spending has become more responsive to holding gain variation in the past two expansions as wealth effects have greater influence. Additionally we compare the performance of Tobin’s Q and spending over these eras. A final section briefly compares these findings with the era of the free capital account and growing globalized flows of funds.

“Bigger Is Not Better: Sizing Up Modern Finance and Financialization”  
Hendrik Van den Berg, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Heterodox economists use the term financialization to describe several different characteristics of modern finance, most notably its (1) expansion (2) privatization, (3) individualization, (4) politization, and (5) separation from the real sector of the economy. While financial expansion is, to some extent, a logical consequence of economic development, the privatization, individualization, politization, and separation of finance have

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obvious troubling consequences. For example, privatization and individualization move finance away from social and public financial arrangements, cause externalities to be ignored, and undermine the insurance component of finance. Also, the separation of finance from the real economy biases financial decisions towards favoring short-run financial interests over those of broader social segments, and the politicization of finance leads to its capture of government institutions. These phenomena tend to contribute to the rising concentration of income and wealth. The latter four aspects of financialization cause unnecessary growth of finance, and they all combine to make financial crises more likely. This paper contributes to our understanding of financialization by estimating the scope and recent development of the five aspects of financialization. These estimates are then used to analyze how financialization affects broad measures of economic, social, and environmental well-being. We conclude with policy suggestions.

“Integrating Circular Production Into a Stock-Flow-Consistent Model”

Matthew Berg, University of Missouri – Kansas City

This paper presents a model which integrates circular production models and stock-flow consistent models. Models of circular production such as Sraffian models and Leontief models offer a coherent way to model the production of real goods and services in the economy. However, they pay short shrift to monetary and financial issues. Stock-Flow-Consistent models, on the other hand, offer a coherent way to model the monetary and financial side of the economy, but abstract away from the production of real goods and services. Through a synthesis of these two approaches, it is possible to conduct more comprehensive analysis of a monetary production economy, in which both the real economy and the monetary economy mutually interact. The implications of this approach to understanding phenomena such as inflation resulting from supply bottlenecks is discussed, and the prospects for further research are examined.

“Does Marx have a Theory of Modern Money?”

Daniel Urban, University of Missouri – Kansas City

This paper seeks to examine Marx’s theory of money and evaluate it from the perspective of modern monetary theory. The general conception of Marx’s theory of money seems limited to that of commodity money. While indeed a quick perusal of Vol. 1 provides the reader with a substantial number of passages relying upon commodity money, to take these early examples as indicative of Marx’s conception of money would be severely misleading. A more robust inquiry begins to uncover the theoretical groundwork for a monetary economy. That is, while he was certainly limited by the historical period in which he wrote, Marx’s conception of money still “holds water” as it were, in comparison to modern monetary theory. This paper has a twofold purpose. First, this paper seeks to clarify and develop Marx’s complex and oft misunderstood theory of money. Second, relying upon our understanding of Marx’s theory of money, this paper seeks to examine the role money plays in Marx’s examination of the capitalist mode of production.

“Monopoly Capital and Capitalist Inefficiency”

Thomas E. Lambert, Northern Kentucky University

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This research note examines the arguments/assertions of the book *Monopoly Capital* (Baran and Sweezy, 1966) by assessing the degree of economic or x-inefficiency among 16 major capitalist economies during the 2000s using data envelopment analysis (DEA). Assigning a score to the degree of economic efficiency/inefficiency for each nation allows one to then assess how much each nation engages in finding alternative ways to absorb part of the economic surplus that cannot be absorbed in productive ways in a mature, capitalist economy. This paper finds strong empirical support for the arguments put forth by Baran and Sweezy in their classic book.

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Panel 11	Methodological Issues in Institutional Economics
Moderator	Andrea Grisold, Weatherhead Center for international Affairs, Harvard University
Discussants	Anna Klimina, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, Canada and Tae-Hee Jo, SUNY Buffalo State

“Heterodox Approach to Analytical-Mathematical Modeling, Models, and Data”  
Frederic S. Lee, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Heterodox economists often use analytical-mathematical models much in the same way that mainstream economists. That is, a model is constructed that has only a tenuous connection to the real world; then the world of the model is explored; and then at the conclusion of the study a half-hearted attempt is made to say why the results of the study of the world in the model has relevance for understanding the real world outside of the model. In this paper I will outline an alternative approach to constructing heterodox models that grounds them in the real world; so when the world of the model is explored, the actual real world is explored as well. So instead of dealing with the world in the model, we are dealing with the model in the world.

“Methodological Individualism, Methodological Institutionalism”  
Svetlana Kirdina, Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences

In this paper we suggest methodological institutionalism (Keizer, 2007; Kirdina, 2013) as an alternative/additional methodology for heterodox economic theory. While methodological individualism "assumes an explanation of the social and economic phenomena in terms of individual behavior" (Lukes, 1973; Hodgson, 2003, 2007), methodological institutionalism does that in terms of functioning and changing of institutional structures. After summarizing the main features and limitations of methodological individualism, we show that this principle as well as its widely version like institutional individualism principle (Agassi, 1960, 1975; Jarvie, 1972; Toboso, 1995, 2001, 2008) embodies the epistemological assumption such as reductionism ("the whole is a set of elements"). In its turn, methodological institutionalism embodies the epistemological assumption such as holism ("the whole is more than a sum of its parts"). Eucken's ordoliberalism, Polanyi's concept of the economy as instituted process, and institutional matrices' theory by Kirdina will be presented as some of the cases of methodological institutionalism application to economic theory

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“Extensions in Institutional Economic Analysis and Praxis due to Extensions in the Social Fabric Matrix Approach”

F. Gregory Hayden, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

This paper specifies and assesses the extensions that have been made to the social fabric matrix approach (SFMA) to analysis, and explains the resulting extensions to institutional economics. A methodological literature has developed about the SFMA and the SFMA has been utilized for policy studies in different societies. This paper analyzes that literature and the policy reports in order to: (1) specify substantial ways in which the SFMA was used correctly or incorrectly, (2) find the positive and negative consequences made for the SFMA, and (3) articulate the resulting contributions to the SFMA for the methodology of institutional economics.

“Method as Interface: How 'Science Can Benefit from the Study of Methodology”

Nicola Matthews, University of Missouri – Kansas City

The practice of science, and in particular social science, is an on-going process of discovery that cannot be separated from the practitioners’ philosophical or metaphysical claims. These claims are not simply an additive component to scientific inquiry but are infused from the inception of investigation. Thus science is a social enterprise where universal or neutral standards are merely illusions. Despite this, blind subjective social science may be the least of practitioners’ worries, it must also contend with epistemic-claims and the consequences of a monistic methodology. When researchers of any social science discipline proclaim to be practicing preconception-free or subjective-free science, their research will inevitably suffer from convention. And as followers of convention, they will fail to question the practices and the habits of thought (the methods of use) that go into the development of the science of their time. Thus, all scientists face obstacles pertaining to the use of methods. This paper will undertake an analysis of the entanglements found within the practice of social science with a focus on how the practice of singular methods entrenches habits of thought and curtails inquiry.

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Panel 13	The American Dream and Institutional Views of Consumption
Moderator	Stephanie Welcomer, University of Maine
Discussant	Nicola Matthews, University of Missouri – Kansas City and Kurt J. Keiser, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas

“The American Dream and the Moving Target of Virtue”

Valerie K. Kepner, King’s College, Wilkes-Barre, PA

The American Dream has been defined by Hochschild, in her book *Facing Up to the American Dream*, as being comprised of four tenets. For the purposes of this paper, I will focus on the concluding tenet; this tenet asserts that one’s dream is worth attaining because of the positive correlation between success and virtue. Success is generally believed to imply virtue (and, conversely, failure implies sin), but there are plenty of examples of individuals achieving

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success in ways that may be considered less than virtuous (and failure in no way being a consequence of committing a sin). Has the definition of virtue changed as individuals see these less-than-virtuous individuals achieve their dreams? That is, is achieving a specific vision of success, or one's American Dream, so important that individuals are willing to change their definition of virtue to make the attainment of success more realistic? This paper will explore the concept of the American Dream coupled with a moving target of virtue.

“A Genealogy of Santa Fe Style: A Postcolonial Interrogation of Emulation, Class, and Ethnicity in New Mexican Consumer Culture”

Barbara Ellen Hopkins, Wright State University

In this paper, I question the class aspects of Veblenian consumer theory and apply the post-colonial methodology of genealogies to the standards of consumer culture centered in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Santa Fe standards of consumption tends to deviate from the standard pattern described by Veblen, in that the rich emulate the poor and the colonizers emulate the colonized. Furthermore, consumer patterns tend to violate the principle of constraint that demonstrates leisure in women's clothing as described by Veblen, in that Santa Fe style tends to contain functionalist elements. I attempt to understand these phenomena through two aspects of the history of economic development in New Mexico. First, the narratives of authenticity that value “traditional” artisanal crafts and reject competing narratives of mass production and consumption that provided opportunities to develop tourism and provide viable employment in economically depressed communities. Second, the role of the New Deal in funding minority artists and, specifically, supporting Native American artists in New Mexico. Both of these have contributed to patterns of consumption in which wealth is displayed through patronage of native and Spanish artisans and, thus, patterns of emulation in which the rich emulate the poor and the colonizers emulate the colonized.

“What Should Banks Do For Consumers? An Institutionalist Analysis”

John R. Moreau, University of Missouri-Kansas City

The financial crisis of 2007-09 sparked an ongoing debate on the role of financial services in the economy and society. Consumer banking came under special scrutiny because of the catastrophic failure of subprime mortgages and the domino effect they had on the global financial system. Within a monetary economy, the financial sector needs to provide services for consumers, but what services and how they are provided remains an open question. Given the importance of these issues to all people, the lack of research in the field creates an opening for heterodox economics. The social goals of consumer financial services should be to improve individual capabilities, promote household stability, and provide opportunities to build wealth. These goals could collectively affective positive institution change by empowering the working poor and middle class to plan the lives they want to lead. This paper will draw on recent empirical evidence in conjunction with the theoretical work of Hyman Minsky, Randall Wray, and others, to identify some issues facing consumers today and how a reformed financial sector can meet those needs.

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“Consumption: Meeting Human or System Needs?”  
Leopoldo Rodríguez, Portland State University

High rates of consumption are a driving force behind our most pressing environmental problems. The focus in trying to address them has fallen almost exclusively on technological improvements and, to a lesser extent, population control. If consumption is at all addressed, the message is to choose environmentally safe products, but never to temper the level of consumption, as if the axiom of unlimited wants had been proven beyond doubt. We propose a radical reconsideration of consumption, starting with a discussion of human needs and different ways humans may seek their satisfaction. Our analysis reveals that consumer culture, propped up by the neoclassical concept of consumer sovereignty, does a poor job in the satisfaction of human needs, yet is functional to capitalist accumulation. Only by recognizing the role of path dependency and the need for profound institutional change will humanity avert environmental collapse while satisfying human needs.

“The Impact of Urban Sprawl on Disaster Relief Spending”  
Thomas E. Lambert, Northern Kentucky University

Students of public policy have written a lot over the years about the rise of suburbia and development beyond older city boundaries in the United States, whether such development has been called urban, suburban, or ex-urban sprawl. Many writers have focused on various issues concerning sprawl, especially on the unintended consequences that new development has had on (among other issues) municipal finances, neighborhood income and residential segregation, and transportation planning, this last one being important since post-World War II development has mostly centered around the automobile in the US. Over the last decade or so, a new area in the literature on sprawl has focused on how the “built-environment” of residential areas can impact health and emergency services. This research note adds to these latest set of papers on sprawl by trying to empirically estimate the impacts of sprawl in metropolitan regions on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) spending on rehabilitating or rebuilding infrastructure in post-disaster relief efforts. In this exploratory analysis the results indicate that urban sprawl is an important factor in influencing FEMA relief spending the US.

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Panel 14	Creating Community
Moderator	Iris Buder, University of Utah
Discussants	Svetlana Kirdina, Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Clifford S. Poirot Jr., Shawnee State University

“The Culture of Complementarity”  
Fred Jennings, Center for Ecological Economic and Ethical Education (CEEEE), Ipswich, MA

Human relations involve a balance of substitution and complementarity. In economics,

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substitution is stressed and complementarity ignored. An economics of complementarity – of horizons, increasing returns and networks – supports a case for community. Cumulative causation implies complementary linkages. Complementarity calls for collaboration to realize mutual gains sabotaged by competition. If complementarity dominates substitution in human relations – namely, if economics is about concerts and not conflicts of interest – then what are its social implications? A culture of complementarity feels unnatural to an economist. A shift to common needs entails a large analytical leap into new realms of understanding and social design. If all well-being is social, if your benefits are aligned with mine, a lack of conflict creates community. In this setting, competitive values do not quell but produce strife and reduce well-being! The behaviors implied by complementarity favor community effort. This paper limns the culture of complementarity in economics. A key to achieving community (in both theory and practice) is here, replacing substitution with complementarity in our basic assumptions. To move beyond the myopic culture resulting from competition, one needs to examine a culture of complementarity as a critical step toward “the non-invidious recreation of community.”

“Phases and Levels of the Community Economist Workplan”  
Linwood F. Tauheed, University of Missouri-Kansas City

The Community Economist Workplan is a process for how the Community Economist and other community development professionals can support Community Guided Development. The Workplan structures work into three phases based on the relationship of Community Economist work to community and project need. In the Analysis Phase, the Community Economist conducts Critical Institutional Analysis. The phase is indicative of the community’s need for knowledge about a problematic situation. The intended outcome is knowledge of community institutional structure as a basis for planning and deliberation in the Facilitation Phase. In the Facilitation Phase, the Community Economist will serve as a guide to community members; understanding the Critical Institutional Dynamics of their community, developing a Shared Vision for their community goals, and selection of policy alternatives by the process of Deliberation. It supports the community’s self-directed actions in guiding community led planning and the Community Economist’s role in assisting rather than leading this process. The Consulting Phase defines the Community Economist’s role in supporting the community in policy support and program implementation. In this phase, the Community Economist serves as a researcher responding to requests for Advocacy Research aimed at controlling complementary factors and acquiring limiting factors for Institutional Adjustment towards Community Development.

“Counterculture and the Preservation of Archaic Traits: Reading the 60s through Veblenian Lenses”  
Roberto Simiqueli and Manuel Ramon Souza Luz, University of Campinas IE- UNICAMP/  
University of São Paulo/ FEA-USP

This paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing debate on the political, economic and institutional meaning of the 1960s and the Counterculture Revolution. Revisiting the contrasting interpretations of the period, two diverging perspectives stand out - one which emphasizes the social advances of these struggles, and a critical strand that alerts us to the

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somewhat limited or even non-revolutionary results achieved by these movements. There seems, however, to be some consensus around the aesthetic innovations present in this specific moment - no social struggle after the sixties was thought or pictured as those before. This provides us with a starting point on how these movements could be analysed from an institutional perspective: since Veblen understands aesthetics as representative of a deeper institutional setting, the common themes and motifs employed by counterculture revolutionaries are representative of an adherence to individualism as an unquestionable civilizational principle (analogous to the imponderables presented in *The Vested Interests and the Common Man*). Thus, a Veblenian understanding of the aesthetics of the period grants us valuable insights on how counterculture acted as a driving force on redefining (and revalidating) capitalism - going so far as to present us with renewed mechanisms for legitimating individual property.

"Relative Merits of Institutional Analysis Techniques: The Glorious Revolution by Way of Resource Structure, Culture and Agency"

Aqdas Afzal, University of Missouri-Kansas City

This paper critically examines the relative merits of New Institutional Economics (NIE) and the Critical Institutionalist technique of institutional analysis. It focuses on the NIE analysis of the Glorious Revolution, a seminal event in British economic and political history. It argues that NIE's institutional analysis, in general, and that of the Glorious Revolution, in particular, shows a considerable amount of theoretical weakness, especially with respect to the omission of key explanatory variables such as distributional conflicts. The paper utilizes the "irenic reconciliation" via the Critical Institutionalist technique developed by Tauheed (2013), to present a comprehensive institutional analysis of the Glorious Revolution. It forwards the changing nature of resource distribution and "culture" in Britain as key variables. The paper also highlights the role of the "Whigs" as prime agents in bringing about the necessary events of the Glorious Revolution. In the end, the paper points out that the incorporation of Commons' "transactional situation" (1931) as well as Margaret Archer's morphogenetic/morphostatic (M/M) approach (1995) adds real tangible value to the Critical Institutionalist technique.

"Collective Social Formations as a Technological Goal"

Stefanie Cole, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Economics understands management, labor, and social organizational structures as technologies. Economists in the fields of anarchist economics, development economics, and institutionalist economics, emphasize the concept of learning by doing and its roll in technological and economic development. Cooperative social and economic groups have long been engaging in a process of building alternative social and economic formations through a process of learning by doing. What is learning by doing, doing to us, physiologically and psychologically, in relation to our economic and social formations? Cooperative social formations can easily match the material benefits of a capitalist system, the challenge will be to improve not just our material wealth, but to build a society that is structurally designed for human nurture rather than a society that is limited by a deterministic/defeatist concept of human nature. But is this science? Is this economics?

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From a pragmatist perspective, cooperative social formations can be thought of as a process of learning by doing that leads to increased human knowledge, leading toward a technological goal. From an economics perspective, if one thinks that doing economics is modeling; then cooperative social formations can be thought of as living models, built to test the parameters of cooperative social institutions.

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Panel 15	Development and Employment Policy in Latin America (Cross-listed With Globalization and Development)
Moderator	Bret Anderson, University of Rhode Island
Discussant	Marco Cavalieri, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

“Development and Employment Policy in Latin America: From Structuralism to Neoliberal Depredation to Neostructuralism, 1950-2014”  
James M. Cypher, University of Zacatecas, Mexico

This paper first explores the contributions of Celso Furtado—the foremost of the Latin American structuralist economists—regarding the dual and complementary themes of development and employment policy. Until the early 1970s, Import Substitution Industrialization policies formed part of a larger effort to introduce social policies that broadened the national market, indirectly creating employment opportunities. However, Furtado found the pattern of investment in Latin America predetermined by the unequal composition of aggregate demand—skewed toward the landholding and industrial elite—leading to the production and import of luxury goods and constricted employment in the manufacturing sector. Rapid increases in the population as well as expulsion of rural small holders and agricultural laborers exceeded the growth in formal industrial employment. Neoliberal policies created, from the 1970s, a new climate of hostility to unions and indifference to employment. Laborers faced migration or informal sector sub-employment throughout the ‘lost decade’ of the 1980s and beyond. Neoliberal doctrines deconstructed labor’s eminence, forcing flexibility and precariousness while labor laws and unions were conjured as ‘market distortions’. Neostructuralist regimes arose in the early 21st Century as a reaction to the failure of neoliberal doctrine to create growth and employment security.

“Quality Employment Generation and Structural Change in Latin America”  
Bret Anderson, University of Rhode Island

The relationship between structural change, growth, and quality employment outcomes is far from universal, and a better understanding is essential if progress is to be made toward international targets of providing decent work for all. This paper empirically illustrates the challenges of quality employment creation in the context of structural change and asks which macroeconomic circumstances lead to growth that is biased toward decent work targets. The paper makes use of available data on vulnerable employment, one of many dimensions of decent work, by estimating the growth elasticity of non-vulnerable employment relative to that of the growth elasticity of vulnerable employment. Intuitively, the gap between these two measures can be thought of as an economy's relative absorption rates of labor into non-

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vulnerable and vulnerable employment. The analysis draws out signals of when, and in what context, growth is working in tandem with decent work efforts for a panel of Latin American countries from 1990-2010. The study finds that growth was a stronger ally of quality employment outcomes in the early 2000s when compared to the 1990s, but that there was a profound reversal of trends after the global downturn that began in 2007.

“A Hundred Years of Solitude: How Many More Do We Need to Broach Development”  
Natália Bracarense, North Central College, Naperville, IL

Using Braudel’s *longue durée* to examine U.S.-Latin America relations, the present paper argues that, contrary to what is commonly believed, even when the United States accepted greater government involvement in the Southern republics, the idea of one-size-fits-all was not put on hold. It is true that during the post-WWII period demands for policies and theories that specifically dealt with underdeveloped countries gained grounds in Washington. Nonetheless, apart from their important differences in terms of policies prescription, the theoretical alternatives to strictly defined neoclassicism shared a commonality not only among themselves but with neoclassical theory as well: they were all fundamentally ahistorical in the sense that capitalism was taken for granted. History was understood teleologically, U.S. being the end of purpose-driven development policies. This historical account of twentieth-century U.S.-Latin America relations aims to demonstrate that policies based on teleological view of progress are problematic, because they imply the examination of the commonalities among different economic systems, underestimating the conflicts and complexities involved in the process of social transformation.

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Panel 16

Protecting Humans, Nature, and Capital  
Moderator Zoe Sherman, University of Massachusetts Amherst  
Discussants John Watkins, Westminster College and Fred Jennings, Center for Ecological Economic and Ethical Education (CEEEE), Ipswich, Massachusetts

“Polanyi’s Protective Response and Faith-Based Institutions”  
Kurt J. Keiser, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas

Karl Polanyi wrote of the “double movement”, the protective response of society as a result of the socially destructive effects of the self-regulating market system (Polanyi, 1957). He emphasized the primacy of society and the embedded nature of the economy within society. He identified trade unions and other voluntary associations, as well as direct government intervention, as playing a major role in the protective response against the dis-embedded economy. Even the modern corporation, the central economic institution of modern capitalism, is viewed as part of this protective push-back (Polanyi, 1944; Stanfield, 1986). Communal responses to modernization, even those that superficially appear to be past-binding, may actually constitute progressive attempts to ensure community survival – not

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reactionary resistance to technological advance (Dugger, 1995). The social relief activities of some faith-based institutions may represent an evolutionary advance above and beyond enabling myths and ceremonial values in unifying society and “re-embedding” the economy. These activities may be more properly viewed as compatible with – rather than antithetical to - the non-invidious re-creation of community. The purpose of this paper is to explore this dimension of Polanyi’s double movement assessing the role and evolution of selected faith-based institutions toward compatibility with Tool’s celebrated social value principle.

“Farmers’ Perceptions of Sustainability as Social Value”

Mark Haggerty, University of Maine

Stephanie Welcomer, University of Maine

John Jemison, University of Maine

Christine Gilbert, University of Maine

Marc Tool’s social-value principle is commonly used to evaluate policies with respect to their ability to produce positive social change. Policies that yield an increased opportunity to non-invidiously recreate community – instrumental policies - represent a spectrum of interests comprising an issue and seek to support this spectrum into the future. Thus non-invidious recreation involves representing the under-represented, has linkages to sustainable development and, via Swaney (1987), connects social-value to the environmental system. We investigate farmers’ perceptions of sustainability and community and how those perceptions relate to their institutional setting. In interviews with farmers we document their perceptions of sustainability for their farm and for farming as an occupation. This analysis provides insight into how communities perceive themselves, their role in creating continuity of life both human and biotic, and especially the challenges to policy makers as they attempt to generate institutional change in agriculture. Specifically, we examine Maine farmers’ discourse regarding their optimism and pessimism for farming, desired policy changes, and their views of farming in the future. We compare this discourse to the themes of sustainability generated by Dryzek (1997) and Liu (2009) and highlight farm sectors that are more or less resistant to instrumental policy changes.

“The Political Economics of Texas Organic Farming”

Ian Allison, Austin College

This paper looks into the economic health and strength of the organic farming movement in Texas. Using data from surveys conducted from 2003 to 2009 and personal interviews with farmers who grow organically in Texas over the last 10 years, the overall strength of the organic farming movement can be assessed. While analyzing the interviews and surveys special attention was given to the opinions on the political, economic, social and environmental concerns the farmers had. These four categories allow the opinions of the farmers to be gauged based on their personal motivation for being involved in the movement, and as to why they decided to go into organic farming. Based on the current concerns with the safety and overall health of our agricultural system the organic business is increasing in as more people demand cleaner food. By studying what exactly motivates

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farmers to switch to organic growing the overall strength and future of the organic movement can be judged as a whole.

“Chartalism and the Mormon Church”

Daniel Urban, University of Missouri – Kansas City

This paper seeks to illustrate facets of modern monetary theory through an unconventional historical example: the Mormon Church as a sovereign issuer of currency in 19th century Utah. Despite being distinctly non-governmental in origin, tithing scrip embodied the characteristics of modern money. Through the lens of this unique historical experiment we can not only see the modern monetary theory in a less modern instance, but also see the results of policy decisions made based upon the principles of functional finance. Indeed, evidence from the use of tithing scrip provides support for functional finance and MMT, such as the success of deficit spending to attain full employment.

“Promoting Economic Growth and Climate Change in ECON 100”

Emily Northrop, Southwestern University

Two basic concepts highlighted in introductory economics texts are public goods and externalities. Understanding a “stable climate” to be a public good and observing the externalities of burning fossil fuels both provide the insight that the current consumption of these fuels goes beyond the level that maximizes society’s net benefits. However to cut back today on this energy usage would curtail GDP. In contrast, the texts’ macroeconomic emphasis on expanding GDP implicitly teaches that growth offers net benefits even after accounting for the effect on the climate. This paper will examine how the texts fail to acknowledge and address this seeming contradiction, with an emphasis on the omission of an adequate accounting for the costs and benefits of economic growth. It then discusses the difficulties in applying the basic tools of economics to deciding how much GDP should be sacrificed to stabilize the global climate. It notes the institutionalized ECON 101 thinking that impedes undertaking this economic analysis of growth, and draws the implication that this oversight is a form of “climate denying” that contributes to the US complacency in addressing climate change.

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Panel 17	Overcoming Invidiousness
Moderator	James L. Webb University of Missouri-Kansas City
Discussants	Barbara Ellen Hopkins, Wright State University and Johan Uribe, University of Utah

“Solutions for the Alienation of Work under Capitalism”

Alex Binder, University of Missouri-Kansas City

It is noteworthy that many great economists have observed the plight of the working class, particularly under the regime of western capitalism, and have called for changes or solutions to fix the observed exploitation, alienation, or predatory culture surrounding the activity we call work. Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Simonde de Sismondi, Karl Marx, Thorstein

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Veblen, Karl Polanyi, and the many who have followed in their footsteps have identified several abuses of the work process under capitalism including but not limited to poor working conditions, low wages, unemployment and labor replacing machinery, exploitation and abrogation of the product of work by the ruling capitalist class, and the reduction of work and the laborer to a commodity. Solutions to amend these abuses can vary immensely and cover the spectrum from the abolition of private property to the wide distribution of it to every household. This paper will briefly familiarize the reader with the economists' views on the alienation of work, examine the strengths and weaknesses of the many proposed solutions to those abuses, and then offer a solution centered on the person who is the subject of work.

“Time Use and Women's Market and Non-market Lost Productivity due to Elevated Body Mass Index”

Iris Buder, University of Utah

Though there are numerous factors contributing to increased health care costs in the United States, the focus of this paper is on the indirect costs of being obese/overweight for women. The emphasis pertains to the effects that it has on women, for not only are women, in general, at the vortex of the household and thus exercise and eating behavior have large influences on other members but women also face higher consequences in terms of the workplace, which can be seen in reduced wages and higher discrimination. This paper analyzes the indirect costs in terms of lost household productivity and lost labor force participation through analyzing data provided by the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). After the indirect costs have been established, another focus is on racial and ethnic issues in order to see how obesity/overweight places a higher economic burden for those of lower income and minority classes. This paper seeks to analyze one of the root causes to added health care costs, but also causes of growing gender and racial inequality, factors which I believe are increasingly becoming part of our current culture and need to be acknowledged in order to achieve positive social change through policy prescription.

“The Evolution of Higher Education as a System of Institutions”

Dmitry Shishkin, Georgia Gwinnett College

One of the most commonly expected benefits from formal education is an increase in productivity followed by higher incomes received by better educated individuals. However, a closer look at formal education shows that it tends to be too general and impractical to fully justify its cost by expected increases in productivity. In this work I argue that demand for formal education can be better understood by looking at it as a status good and noticing the elements of conspicuous consumption and pecuniary emulation in it. Based on this approach, we can see two major reasons that encourage people to pursue formal education. One reason is that formal education benefits people directly by elevating their status and making them feel better about themselves. Another reason is that an elevated status of employees is enjoyed vicariously by employers. Thus, employers are willing to pay a premium to formally educated employees regardless of the effect of their education on productivity. The latter observation could help us to resolve the puzzle of inflated educational requirements occupying the minds of economists and sociologists since Ivar

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Berg raised this issue in the 1970s.

“Worker-Ownership: A Debate”

Julia Poznik, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Business models characterized by worker ownership have been used as a way to gain the benefits of technology, collaborative labor, and division of tasks while avoiding the loss of autonomy and alienation that is normally associated with capitalist modes of production. Research on these models is done primarily in comparison to their capitalist counterparts and commonly takes one of two forms: isolating a firm or industry from the larger economy to assess its viability through a microeconomic lens or using theoretical tools in attempts to discern which of the two is superior. This debate has traveled through several stages, each with a particular focus situated in the global political climate of the time. Starting with research on the system of production once found in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and ending with Employee Stock Ownership Plans and worker-owned cooperatives in Western Capitalist economies of today, this paper seeks to outline and discuss the major debates around worker ownership found in English academic writing.

“Lawn Ordinances to Street Signs: Noninvidious Recreation of Community from the Ground Up”

Panayotis Giannakouros, Harriet Tubman Cultural Center and University of Missouri--Kansas City

Since the great financial crisis, communities across the United States have questioned conventional social relations and economic ideas. I focus on the case of Harrisonburg Virginia. I start with challenges to the traditional lawn. I present data tracking changing regulations that didn't function in accord with their justification and seemed to exacerbate invidious tendencies in the community while blocking creative uses of land for building community and protecting the environment. I move from an analysis of the reaction against these and other local movements for progressive change to the renaming of a major street, Cantrell Avenue, to Martin Luther King, Jr. Way. While a body of literature exists on the latter topic, Harrisonburg's experience is special in overturning incorrect assumptions and coinciding with national scale anniversaries and developments that illuminate a common thread of antipathy toward the human life process stretching from the time after Emancipation to current austerity movements. I close by advocating community engagement geared toward preparing for federal full employment guarantees.

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Panel 18	Marginalized Workers, Exchange Rate Policies and Business Cycles (Cross-listed With Globalization and Development)
Moderator	Andres F. Cantillo, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Discussants	Stephen C. Bannister, University of Utah and John Hall, Portland State University

“Imprisoned Workers, Imprisoned Jobs, The Relation Between Prison Population and the Labor Market”

Kerem Cantekin, University of Utah

This paper is part of a broader research in which I am examining how prison population and the “free” labor market affect each other in the USA over 1980-2011 periods. As part of this research I examine how labor market conditions outside of prisons are affecting the growth of the prison population. Building on previous research that considers impact of unemployment, I examine the effect of unemployment rate and the wage rate. My data source on labor market is the Bureau of Labor Statistics and on the prison population it is the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Using data provided from these sources, I examine how labor market parameters affect prison population growth at national and state level. I control the affect of several other factors such as size of police force, education level, and the severity of sentencing laws. My analysis consists of three parts, first, a time series analysis using data on total prison population in US, second, a panel data analysis using state level data. Thirdly a part on the effect of labor market parameters on the frequency of different crime categories.

“Devaluation as a Feasible Policy Option for Caricom Countries”

Winston H. Griffith, Bucknell University

Caricom countries have been experiencing fundamental disequilibria in their balance of payments for many years resulting in tremendous losses of foreign exchange and in their having to seek financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These disequilibria, the conventional wisdom asserts, are due to overvalued currencies; and the IMF has recommended that Caricom countries seeking financial assistance to correct balance of payments disequilibria devalue their currencies. This paper examines devaluation as a strategy for correcting disequilibria in the balance of payments of Caricom countries and hypothesizes that, within the context of Caricom countries, devaluation will not be successful.

“The Exchange rate Policy of Nepal: To Fix or to Float”

Kalpana Khanal, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Nepalese currency is pegged with Indian currency since 1960s. Three basic characteristics of Nepal-India relations have gone into the process of adjustment of exchange rates: (a) high trade openness with India, (b) high labor movement between Nepal and India and (c) low capital movement between Nepal and India. The Nepalese government has maintained the pegged exchange rate policy up to now, arguing that the pegging has facilitated Nepal’s goal for a single national currency and it has also facilitated stable trade flows between Nepal and India. However India-Nepal trade relation has changed with the passage of time and in the changed circumstances Nepal may not benefit from the pegging. In order to argue that fixed exchange rate policy is not serving its purpose, this paper is outlined as follows. The first section will discuss the history of exchange rate policy of Nepal. The second section will discuss how the fixed exchange rate has been maintained by reserve flows due to remittances. The third section will discuss policy limitations due to fixed exchange rates. The last section will conclude the paper by suggesting alternative exchange rate policy for Nepal.

“Partisan Politics, Government Policy, and Business Cycle Synchronization”  
Mansokku Lee, State University of New York (SUNY) – Geneseo

Business cycle synchronization has been widely used in literature to assess the suitability of a common currency and macroeconomic policy for Optimum Currency Area (OCA) and regional economic community. This paper examines the role of political determinants to international business cycle co-movement. Much literature relates trade linkages, financial market integration and common supply-side shocks to higher business cycles correlations, disregarding the contributions of political institutions. In addition to these determinants, this study considers political partisanship as another factor which may influence country’s economic performance as well. This study sampled 18 OECD advanced economies and measured business cycle synchronization, applying panel data analysis. Test results suggest that the co-movement of economic fluctuation is significantly influenced by both economic integration and similar political conditions between countries, such as the ruling party’s political ideology and simultaneous election timing. This study describes the effects of various determinants on correlations between economic performance represented by the output gap. For this, this study developed numerical index for government ideology and electoral events.

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ECONOMICS: BUSINESS and FINANCE

Kashi Nath Tiwari  
KNT’s Academic Financial Research

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Panel 1	Policy, Insurance and Covariance
Moderator	David H. Lindsay, California State University-Stanislaus
Discussants	Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT’s Academic Financial Research David H. Lindsay California State University-Stanislaus Thomas Pencek University of South Florida, Sarasota

“The Relationship between Teaching and Research within the Western Region  
David H. Lindsay, Annhenrie Campbell, Kim B. Tan, and Tim Firch, California State University-Stanislaus

No Abstract

“Real-Insurance and Financial-Insurance: Ranking Desirability”  
Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Financial Policy Issues  
Moderator        Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT’s Academic Financial Research  
Discussants      Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT’s Academic Financial Research  
                      Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida, Sarasota  
                      Mark Evans, California State University – Bakersfield  
“Health Care Finance  
Ronald John Hy, University of North Texas at Dallas

No Abstract

Harnessing Volatility Gains  
Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT’s Academic Financial Research

No Abstract

“Tests of Market Efficiency: IPOs”  
Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida-Sarasota

No Abstract

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Panel 3            Contemporary Economic Issues  
Moderator        Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida, Sarasota  
Discussants      Chandra Commuri, California State University-Bakersfield  
                      Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida-Sarasota  
                      Annhenrie Campbell California State University-Stanislaus

“IPOs”  
Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida-Sarasota

No Abstract

“Chaos Based Bankruptcy Model Revisited”  
David H. Lindsay, Gokce Soydemir, Annhenrie Campbell, Kim B. Tan, , Stanislaus

No Abstract

“Knowledge Management as a Catalyst for Improving Health Care Management”  
Yong Choi and Chandra Commuri, California State University-Bakersfield

No Abstract

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Panel 4            Behavior and Business Ethics  
Moderator        Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida, Sarasota  
Discussants      Thomas Pencek, University of South Florida, Sarasota  
                      Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research, California

“Lake Shoreline Valuation in the Public Interest: The Lake Texoma Case”

William Ray, Emeritus -Texas Christian University

No Abstract

“Issues in Behavioral Accounting”

David H. Lindsay, California State University-Stanislaus

No Abstract

“Trading and Behavioral Finance”

Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research, California

No Abstract

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Panel 5	Budget, Benefits, Currency
Moderator	William Ray, Emeritus -Texas Christian University
Discussants	Charles M. Kariuki, University of Southern Mississippi Dennis Jansen, Texas A&M University Chantalle LaFontant, Indiana University

“Asymmetric Effects of Federal Funds Rate Target Changes on Stock Returns in Bull and Bear Markets”

Dennis Jansen and Chun-Li Tsai, Texas A&M University

No Abstract

“‘Crowding out’ Effects, Private investments, and Jamaica Debt Markets”

Chantalle LaFontant, Indiana University

No Abstract

“African Economic Growth: Evaluating the Effectiveness of the American and EU Trade Initiatives”

Charles M. Kariuki, University of Southern Mississippi

No Abstract

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## ECONOMICS: GENERAL

Scott Alan Carson

University of Texas of the Permian Basin

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Panel 1	Economic Development I
Moderator	Tom Fullerton, University of Texas, El Paso
Discussants	Benjamin Waddell, Matías Fontenla, Adams State University Tom Fullerton, University of Texas, El Paso Shana M. McDermotta, University of New Mexico

“The Effects of Social Networks and Remittances on Child Schooling in Nepal”

José R. Bucheli University of New Mexico

Wenmei Guo, University of New Mexico

Alok Bohara, University of New Mexico

This paper examines the effects of social networks and international remittances on child schooling in Nepal. The literature has explored both topics separately and has, so far, not considered the possibility that families might rely on their social networks in the face of financial shocks. After accounting for potential endogeneity problems, the probabilistic analysis suggests that the funds that migrants send to their countries of origin and the household social capital generally have a positive impact on children's education. The results also indicate that the effect of the connections between individuals hinges on household and child characteristics, and on the types of community organizations that are used to measure social capital. The findings suggest that community institutions and household-level international financial flows can have a direct impact on the development of a country.

“The Effects of International Remittances on Child Schooling in Ecuador”

José R. Bucheli, University of New Mexico

Matías Fontenla, University of New Mexico

Alok Bohara, University of New Mexico

An economic crisis hit Ecuador during the final years of the 20th century. This crisis initiated a massive migration of Ecuadoreans mostly to Europe and the United States. The remittances migrants started sending back rapidly increased and soon represented an important share of the GDP. This became a new source of income (or the only one) for many households. The present research project analyzes, through the use of an instrumented probit model, how the probability of children attending school changes when the household receives remittances and when other variables are accounted for. Data from the 2010 Ecuadorean Housing and Population Census was used to examine this relationship. The results suggest that, mainly, due to the inequality in the distribution of remittances and current consumption patterns, remittances are not having an important positive impact on human capital formation in Ecuador, when measured through the likelihood of school attendance.

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“Household-level Effects of Electricity on Income”

Brandon A. Bridge, University of New Mexico

Dadhi Adhikari, University of New Mexico

Matías Fontenla, University of New Mexico

This paper studies the effect of electricity on income, using the Nepal Living Standards Survey-III (NLSSIII), carried out in the years 2010-11. To account for endogeneity issues, we use Three Stage Least Squares (3SLS), and Two Stage Probit Least Squares (2SPLS) models. We find that causality runs both ways. That is, income explains whether a household is connected to electricity, but also, a household being connected to electricity has a very large and significant effect on income. A household being connected to electricity increases consumption per capita by 18% on average.

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Panel 2	Economic Development, II
Moderator	Jack Hou, California State University-Long Beach
Discussants	José R. Bucheli, University of New Mexico Kristina Lybecker, Colorado College Jack Hou, California State University-Long Beach

“Remitting Change: The Role of Return Migrants in Hometown Development in Central Mexico”

Benjamin Waddell, Adams State University

Matías Fontenla, University of New Mexico

A nascent literature addresses the role of return migrants as catalysts of political, economic and social change within hometown communities. Findings from this research highlight the fact that when migrants return from trips abroad they bring with them new ways of thinking and understanding the world. Still, we know relatively little about the degree to which former migrants affect local development outcomes over time. In this study we evaluate the effect of return migrants on municipal development outcomes—measured in terms of healthcare, education and income—in central Mexico during the period 2000-2011. We find that return migrants have a positive effect on all three of the aforementioned indices, indicating that former migrants play a fundamental role in defining development trends within regions with high emigration rates. The results of this study have important implications for local officials interested in optimizing migrant-led development in Mexico and other countries with large diaspora communities.

“Price Convergence after Cataclysm”

Michael Morrison, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Matias Fontenla, University of New Mexico

This paper tests for the existence of price convergence after a major shock in the largest online game, World of Warcraft. This virtual world is a controlled setting without nontariff trade barriers, transportation costs, differences in productivity growth, and other barriers to price convergence found in the real world. The period of study covers a major expansion to the game, called Cataclysm. In this expansion, several new goods are introduced, and new uses

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are found for many pre-existing goods. We use the Engle–Granger Cointegration test (1987), ESTAR (Terasvirta, 1994), Phillips and Sul Log t convergence test (2007) and the band of inaction test (Morrison and Fontenla, 2012). We find convergence in all eight worlds using the band of inaction test and Engle–Granger test. We fail to find convergence using the ESTAR and Phillips and Sul tests.

“Variable Band of Inaction: Transaction Costs and the Size of the Band of Inaction”

Michael Morrison, University of New Mexico

Christine Sauer, University of New Mexico

The presence of the band of inaction (BofI) in purchasing power parity (PPP) studies is well established. However, few studies have modeled the behavior of the BofI in response to changes in transaction costs. The BofI is the range of price differentials where the cost of trade is greater than the benefit. In this paper, an econometric model is developed to model changes in the BofI in response to changes in transportation costs. Price levels and exchange rates for 14 developed countries in relation to the United States are used in the analysis. The econometric model is based on the smooth transition autoregressive model used by Michael et al. (1997) to test for PPP. The model is further expanded to accommodate a panel data set following Gonzalez et al. (2005). The results demonstrate that the width of the BofI does move with changes in transportation costs.

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Panel 3

Industrial Organization: Financial Intermediation, Diamonds, and Natural Gas

Robert Tokle, Idaho State University

Moderator

Tom Fullerton, University of Texas, El Paso, Robert Tokle, Idaho State

Discussant

University, Elizabeth Rankin, Centenary College of Louisiana, Kristina

Lybecker, Colorado College

“Determinants of Credit Union Lending During the Financial Crisis”

Robert Tokle, Idaho State University

Joanne Tokle, Idaho State University

Financial crises certainly affect financial institutions and credit. During the Great Depression of the 1930’s, bank credit fell as the number of banks fell by about 50% (Ryder and Chambers, 2009). This gave credit unions an opportunity to grow and the number of credit unions increased by 107% during this same time period (Ryder and Chambers, 2009). While this increase of credit unions helped workers and their families that were eligible to join to obtain credit, the effect was relatively small as both the number and size of credit unions were quite small at the time. As of 1939, there were just 2.3 million credit unions members. This number grew to 94.0 million by 2011 (Credit Union National Association, 2012b).

“Natural Gas Transportation”

Harold Christianson, Centenary College of Louisiana

Elizabeth Rankin, Centenary College of Louisiana

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The past two decades have seen extensive exploration, discovery, and development of natural gas fields in the United States. Because of its physical properties natural gas is easily transported by pipeline. However, pipeline construction and development have lagged behind discovery. The alternative transportation methods involve liquefying the natural gas. Additionally, natural gas deposits exist in over seventy countries in the world so it is not transported as great of distances as crude oil and refined oil products. The Energy Information Agency keeps statistics on various aspects of natural gas markets, including both transportation and international trade. For this paper we are looking at pipeline and liquefied natural gas movements both domestically and internationally. There is an active natural gas import/export exchange between the United States and Canada. Analysis is monthly and includes data from 1976-2012.

“Predicting Diamond Performance”  
Kristina Lybecker, Colorado College  
Elizabeth Asher, Colorado College

Diamonds are a safe investment that can hedge risk. To date, very few studies have analyzed diamond pricing. This paper examines whether specific diamond characteristics outperform or underperform the average diamond over a given investment period. The data includes prices for two months of each year over 24 years. Using random effects generalized least squares model, this paper finds that for a ten year investment period, large round diamonds with low colors and clarities perform very well, while high quality 1.00 carat diamonds perform poorly over a ten year investment period.

“Credit Union Loan Rate Determinants following the 2008 Financial Crisis”  
Robert Tokle, Idaho State University  
Tom Fullerton, University of Texas, El Paso  
Adam Walke, University of Texas, El Paso

Previous studies show that a variety of institutional and market variables influence cross-sectional variation in the interest rates that credit unions charge on loans. This study examines the behavior of loan interest rates using nationwide credit union data for the fourth quarter of 2009 in the United States. Results corroborate earlier research indicating that credit union competition tends to suppress loan rates and that economies of scale exist among credit unions. In contrast to prior studies, credit unions with higher net worth ratios are found to charge higher interest rates on loans.

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Panel 4	Resource and Environment, I
Moderator	Christine Saur, University of New Mexico
Discussants	Michael Morrison, Matias Fontenla, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania Benjamin Waddell, Matías Fontenla, Adams State University Dale Bremmer: Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

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“Addressing the Assumption of Carbon Neutrality: Analysis of the Northern Forest”

Shana M. McDermotta, University of New Mexico

Richard B. Howarth, Dartmouth College

David A. Lutz, Dartmouth College

Harvesting timber for energy production is often deemed to have a carbon footprint of zero, or to be carbon neutral. This understanding is based on the assumption that the areas harvested for biomass remain forested, such that the carbon is reabsorbed into growing trees. However, as carbon caps tighten, more land is considered for conversion into fuel wood, a type of wood of lower quality and with lower carbon thresholds. In addition, when timber is burned for fuel, a pulse of carbon is released that can take many years to be reabsorbed, at the cost of other ecosystem services. The conversion of forests with high aboveground biomass to alternative forest types, ideal for fuel wood, implies an overall decrease in total carbon storage. To address this issue and to test the validity of the assumption of carbon neutrality, we constructed a dynamic multiple-harvest Faustmann optimal rotation model of the Northern Forest and energy production in New Hampshire. Our results indicate that it is generally inappropriate to assume carbon neutrality when timber is harvested for energy production. Only under improbable market and carbon pricing conditions (e.g., high electricity prices and low discount rates) does the assumption of carbon neutrality hold.

“People’s Willingness to Pay for the Solid Waste Management System in Kathmandu, Nepal”

Menuka Karki, University of New Mexico

In Kathmandu, the existing Solid Waste Management system needs to be improved to make it more efficient and sustainable. Such improvement can help avoid the potential health hazards. I conducted a household survey on the solid waste management system in Kathmandu in 2012, and the data from which is used in this study. This study estimates the effect of waste management attributes and individual characteristics on people’s choice of waste management alternatives that includes status-quo. The marginal willingness to pay for attributes is estimated using conditional logit, alternative specific conditional logit, and Generalized Multinomial Logit (GMNL) with fixed coefficient and random coefficient method. Among these methods, GMNL with random coefficient method is the best model. It also gives us the realistically smaller values of marginal willingness to pay. We also incorporate uncertainty in people’s choice decision. We find that people value higher waste collection frequency the most, and receive disutility from three types of waste segregation. The government of Nepal is trying to come up with an effective strategy to improve the existing waste management system, and I hope this study can contribute on this attempt by providing useful recommendations.

“Multidimensional Poverty Index and Small-Area Estimation for Nepal”

José R. Bucheli, Colorado College

Alok Bohara, University of New Mexico

This paper examines the usefulness of the Multidimensional Poverty Index in Nepal and demonstrates how it can be estimated for different intra-country levels and deprivation dimensions. The study was conducted by calculating the Multidimensional Poverty Index with household data obtained from the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011. Our results

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resemble those available in the existing literature. We argue that with the appropriate data it would be possible to conduct the analysis for the entire country by using the small-area estimation technique. This paper contributes to the debates on the need for more and better statistical methods that can be used to calculate detailed development indicators. Ultimately, these should facilitate the elaboration of targeted policies and a more efficient use of social resources.

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Panel 6	Resource and Environment II
Moderator	Ryan Barnes, Utah State University
Discussants	Ryan Barnes, Utah State University Discussant: Kristina Lybecker, Colorado College Harold Christianson, Centenary College of Louisiana Winnie Lee, New Mexico State University

“The Cost of a Wildfire in the West”

Kara Walter, University of New Mexico  
Janie Chermak, University of New Mexico

Wildfires in the west have increased in both frequency and size over the last several years and the costs of these fires has also grown. Costs occur over space and time. While suppression costs are readily available, full costs associated with wildfire are not. As a first step, we develop a framework of costs for a western wildfire, differentiated spatially and temporally. Costs are separated into six broad categories, first by location (burn area and non-burn area) and second by time (immediately versus long-term and/or one-time versus recurring). We also distinguish between market and non-market costs. This framework is applied to the Las Conchas Fire, which burned over 156,000 acres in New Mexico in 2011 and was, at that time, the largest wildfire in New Mexico history. Utilizing estimation techniques from the extant literature, primary data where possible and benefit-transfers where necessary, we estimate the full cost to the state of New Mexico. We find, that while the suppression costs of the Las Conchas were approximately \$48 million, the lower bound on total costs is over \$150 million.

“The Effectiveness of Natural Gas Vehicles as a Greenhouse Gas Abatement Tool”

Ryan Barnes, Utah State University  
Ryan Bosworth, Utah State University

Because natural gas is less carbon intensive than petroleum, government-sponsored incentives for natural gas vehicle (NGV) adoption have the potential to reduce overall carbon emissions from the transportation sector. We evaluate the cost-effectiveness of these incentives by developing a model of consumer preferences for natural gas vehicles under various price conditions. Results suggest that the reduction in light-duty vehicle carbon emissions that could be expected from NGV adoption is only about 0.01% under current price conditions. Our results also indicate that NGVs are inefficient as an abatement technology. Analysis of the potential for NGV tax incentives to serve as an effective abatement technology indicates that consumers respond asymmetrically to vehicle purchase

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credits and fuel taxes. Increasing the tax on gasoline by about 70 cents per gallon would have a similar effect on emissions as a tax credit of \$2000 for purchasing a NGV. The implied price of abating 1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> via incentives for NGVs is three orders of magnitude greater than other comparable abatement programs.

“Economics of Drought in the Middle Rio Grande: A Dynamic Optimization Modeling Approach”

Dadhi Adhikari, University of New Mexico

Janie Chermak, University of New Mexico

Water is a precious natural resource for arid and semi-arid regions like the American Southwest. However, the level of groundwater is declining rapidly not only in these regions but worldwide. Climate change and increasing population exacerbate the problem. Several studies have analyzed the impact of climate change on water resource but less attention has been paid to groundwater in comparison to surface water. Even fewer studies have incorporated the human behavior component while analyzing the problem. This study uses dynamic optimization tool to find the impact of drought on groundwater. The model incorporates both physical hydrology and human behavior components that are similar to the Middle Rio Grande water basin of the New Mexico. We find that droughts that occur in later periods, when there are larger populations, have larger impacts. This impacts not only human consumption, but also the aquifer level. While alternative policies can provide some relief, the type of policy, the severity of that policy, and the timing of drought are important—as may be the form of economic growth in an area.

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Panel 7	International and Labor Economics
Moderator	Scott M. Fuess, Jr., University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Discussants	Christine Saur, University of New Mexico Jack W. Hou, California State University-Long Beach King Banaian, Saint Cloud University

Has the Recession Destabilized the Euro-Demand Function?

King Banaian, Saint Cloud University

Maratrana Ratha, Saint Cloud University

While the empirical literature on money demand is vast by any standards, it is relatively silent when it comes to the Euro, a major currency in the world. This hampers efforts, for example, to determine whether or not the European Central Bank can target monetary aggregates for inflation control. The difficulty has come from the lack of information about euro-wide monetary behavior, relying instead on speculative techniques for aggregating country-level data from previous periods of the European exchange rate mechanism. Now that we have more than a decade of data, we investigate the stability of various Euro-zone monetary aggregates using the bound-testing procedure of cointegration proposed by Pesaran, et. al (2001) and study their policy implications.

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Matching the Jobless with Jobs: Are there Regional Disparities? Evidence from Japan.  
Scott M. Fuess, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln and IZA Bonn, Germany

In Japan there has been a systematic trade-off between the rate of job vacancies and the rate of unemployment, at least in the short run. For a given number of job vacancies per applicant, Japan's unemployment rate has risen significantly in recent years. In other words, there has been a pronounced outward shift in the country's Beveridge curve. The implication is that the process of successfully matching job seekers with job openings has become less efficient in Japan. Is this a country-wide phenomenon or are there differences between certain regions or between densely-populated urban and more rural areas? Although unemployment data are usually readily available, typically direct observations are unavailable regarding job vacancies. Fortunately, for the case of Japan reliable data for job openings per applicant are readily available for each of the country's 47 prefectures (that is, the country's administrative units). Focusing on the fifteen most recent years for which data are available, 1996-2011, this study analyzes whether the process of matching the jobless with jobs has varied systematically across areas of Japan, and whether those regional disparities have varied in recent years.

Lewisian Turning Point and China's Employment Structure of Trends  
Xingming Fan, SWUFE, China, Xiana Han, Henan University, China, Jack W. Hou,  
California State University-Long Beach And Henan University, China

After two decades of inefficient central planning, the Chinese economy was woefully inefficient and burdened by a surplus of underutilized labor force. China embarked on a comprehensive economic reform in 1978, and initiated the controversial one-child policy in the following year. The success of the reform is evident as shown by the impressive economic growth over the last three decades. However, the one-child policy imposed a potential limit on this growth. Nobel laureate Arthur Lewis postulated that as the unlimited surplus labor approach full absorption, wage increases and inflation will ensue, thus slowing down economic growth. This is often termed as the Lewisian turning point. This paper presents supporting evidence that China is indeed facing such a turning point, which is the inevitable consequence of the one-child policy. We examine the performance of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors in employment generation. We conclude that the surplus labor in the primary sector is rapidly diminishing, and though the manufacturing (secondary) sector has been the poster child of China's economic might, its ability to continue absorbing surplus labor is overstated. The future of China's labor absorption may lie in its service (tertiary) sector.

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Panel 8	Labor Economics
Moderator	Leila Pratt, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga
Discussants	Scott M. Fuess, Jr., University of Nebraska-Lincoln Randy Kesselring: Arkansas State University Bryson Pope, Brigham Young University

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“The Relationship Between Aggregate Unemployment and the Labor Force Participation Rate: New Evidence on Gender, Age and the Discouraged Worker Effect”

Randy Kesselring: Arkansas State University

Dale Bremmer: Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

This paper analyzes the relationship between aggregate unemployment and the labor force participation of males and females of different age cohorts. During the Great Recession, it was observed that older workers in a depressed labor market tended to leave the labor force in greater numbers than younger workers, thereby mitigating the overall impact on measured unemployment rates. It was also surmised that their reentry was less likely than that of younger workers. This paper investigates these propositions in several ways. Monthly data from the Current Population Survey for various age and gender groups will be extracted, allowing analysis of age cohorts that have not previously been studied. The econometric analysis will use modern, time-series techniques including vector autoregressions and impulse response functions to shed some light on these issues.

“Green Jobs for Displaced Workers?”

Hanna Hartman, Concordia College, Moorhead, MN

Scott M. Fuess, University of Nebraska-Lincoln and IZA

Jared McEntaffer, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Eric Thompson, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Can the “green” economy be a lure for displaced workers? Using a timely data set, this study examines whether workers displaced during the recent recession became re-employed in green occupations, as these occupations are defined by the BLS. When it comes to the question of simply finding a new job, factors like educational background, family circumstances, and local labor market conditions are all significant factors in predictable ways. When it comes to finding re-employment in a green job, however, the influence of factors like education or geography varies considerably according to different types of green work. Thus, sweeping conclusions about the promise of green jobs would be problematic.

“First Jobs of Economist Who Received a PhD in 2000: A Preliminary Look”

Leila Pratt, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga

The present paper examines the first jobs of economist who received a PhD in 2000. The pattern of jobs of those individuals who graduated from the top 15 programs is examined using structural network analysis.

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Panel 9	Education and Regional Economics
Moderator	Aradhya Sood, Colorado College
Discussants	David Hoaas, Centenary College of Louisiana

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Jim Peach, New Mexico State University  
Aradhya Sood, Colorado College  
Winnie Lee, New Mexico State University

“Formula Funding for Higher Education: A Uniqueness Theorem and Some Corollaries”  
Jim Peach, New Mexico State University

Thirty two states now use some type of formula funding model to determine all or part of state support for public institutions of higher education. Several states use performance based funding models in which institutions are rewarded for performing well on measurements of state goals. Each funding formula is unique and there are no best practices except in relation to specific state goals. Many states using performance based funding models place some or all of the state appropriation at risk. This paper examines funding formula models in relation to state goals and objectives with a particular focus on higher education in New Mexico. Regression models are used to illustrate the complexity of the higher education funding process.

“Economic Impact of Colorado College on the State of Colorado: 2006-11”  
Aradhya Sood, Colorado College

A small, private liberal arts school like Colorado College not only provides an intellectual, academic, and cultural enrichment to the community of Colorado Springs and the state of Colorado, it also stimulates the regional economy. This paper uses input-output methodology to assess the economic impact of Colorado College on the state of Colorado from 2006 to 2011. The study uses RIMS II multipliers from the Bureau of Economic Analysis to calculate the economic impact of the college, measured through the college’s operation and capital expenses and through the student and visitor expenditures. While the indirect and induced effects are calculated for the operations and capital expenses, only indirect effect is considered for the estimated student and visitor expenditures. Over the five years of study, the college contributes \$839 million to the output of Colorado with an output multiplier of 1.69 and adds \$372 million to the earnings of people living in Colorado. Additionally, the average annual impact on the employment is 2,717 total jobs in Colorado.

“‘Tiger-Mom’ Economics: Is Extra Curriculum Grade-enhancing or Stress-causing to Teenage Students?”  
Winnie Lee, New Mexico State University

‘Tiger-Mom’, ‘Wolf/Eagle Dad’, and ‘Helicopter Parents’ all portrait modern parents’ parenting practice to child-raising. It captures the spirit of parenthood with which kids are ‘hovered’ under their beloved parents who expect their child(ren) to be high-grade achiever(s), multi-talent performer(s), and eventually name-brand college/university goer(s). These kids growing up under such expectation, however, do not always meet their parental aspiration. Based on a case study in teenage students, this paper explores their academic performance with the activities of the voluntary- or involuntary- (i.e. parent-pressuring and/or -choosing) extra curriculum. The empirical result reveals that ‘Tiger-Mom’ parenting

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could be, although grade-enhancing to some students, rather stress-causing to most others. Modern parents are therefore advised to use cautions when forming their expectation, practicing their parenting, and properly listening to their teenager(s) with his/her/their needs.

“All I Want For Spring Semester is a Wine Economics Class”

David Hoaas, Centenary College of Louisiana

The U.S. wine industry is growing rapidly and wine consumption is an increasingly important part of American culture. The wine industry possesses unique characteristics that make it interesting to study from an economic perspective. To this end, May of 2006 marked the release of the Journal of Wine Economics (JWE) and the formation of the American Association of Wine Economists (AAWE). The JWE was designed to “provide a focused outlet for high-quality, peer-reviewed research on economic topics related to wine”. The AAWE is a non-profit, educational organization dedicated to encouraging and communicating economic research and analyses and exchanging ideas in wine economics. Wine economics may now legitimately be considered a sub-field of economics. As such, classes in wine economics are springing up in economics department curricula. This paper tracks the trials and tribulations of trying to establish an undergraduate wine economics class as a course offering at a semi-wet church related liberal arts institution that has a traditional 18-22 year old student population. The paper will consider not only the design of the course but also a discussion of the administrative hurdles that must be cleared to offer a class that should contain an experiential component where wine is tasted.

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Panel 10	Voting, Finance, and Health
Moderator	Christopher A. Erickson, New Mexico State University
Discussants	Christopher A. Erickson, New Mexico State University Aradhya Sood, Colorado College Rick Adkisson, New Mexico State University Ryan Hill, Brigham Young University

“Status Quo Bias and Agent-External Loss Aversion in Ballot Wording”

Ryan Hill, Brigham Young University

We analyze the presence of two types of framing bias in ballot wordings that affect election outcomes: status quo bias and agent-external loss aversion. Both of these biases are studied extensively in behavioral economics and likely have salient impacts on initiative or proposition measures in state elections. Status quo bias is the tendency of a voter to be more likely to maintain a currently enacted policy rather than passing a new law. Agent-external loss aversion is the tendency for a voter to be more likely to grant a right to a minority population rather than vote to restrict a right. We test the salience of these framing biases by conducting a nationwide survey experiment that randomly assigns different ballot wordings for the same policies across different survey respondents. The survey mimics a real voting situation and the randomization of questions ensures that we can identify the specific effect of each bias on the voting outcome. We analyze the treatment effects using difference of means and ordinary least

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squares analysis. We also extend our analysis to examine whether moderating variables such as political knowledge or opinion have an impact on the magnitude or direction of the bias effects.

“Choice and Preference in Savings and Financial Capital Markets: Institutionalized Economic Planning Under the Guise of “Free Market” Investment”  
Rhonda R. Corman, University of Northern Colorado

This analysis will examine the purpose and role of the individual saver and their savings plans to the function of financial capital markets from the perspective of Classical Economic literature. The primary purpose of the project is to examine any differential in intent and effectiveness from the classical ideal as compared to modern financial market institutional practices. This research postulates that the pension and retirement funding practices of the past half century are, in fact, a market failure. These markets have effectively separated the individual saver from decisions made in regard to their savings instruments, creating classical market failures due to diminished competition, asymmetric information, and a significant principal agent problem; all which contribute to increased moral hazard within the financial capital markets. Furthermore, the decisions on resource allocation become increasingly dependent upon the judgment of a few decision makers (in essence “planners”) with control over large sums of financial capital rather than by the many individual owners of that capital.

“The Government Spending Multiplier: Evidence from County Level Data”  
Christopher A. Erickson, New Mexico State University

The passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 has brought fiscal policy to the forefront once again. The size of the “multiplier” of government spending becomes of critical importance for determining the effect of ARRA. Yet there is considerable controversy on this issue with estimates varying from .8 to 1.2. This study seeks to estimate the impact of ARRA on local economic development by exploiting county level data. In particular, this study relies on data obtained from the Census to estimate the government spending multiplier. The spending associated with ARRA represents a relatively unique circumstance in that the expenditure occurred at a time during which the economy was in a sharp contraction and monetary policy was especially accommodating. Thus provides a particular pure test of the use of activist fiscal policy. Two different models are estimated. In the first model, each source of government earnings is entered separately, allowing estimation of the elasticity for each of local, state, federal military and federal civilian earnings. The second model estimates the multiplier for total total government earnings with no distinction made as to the level of government. There is a fair amount consistency between the models, which gives confidence that the estimates are reasonable. The coefficient on ARRA spending is most troubling. The coefficient is marginally significant and positive in the first model, but insignificant in the second model.

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Panel 11            Income, Gender, and Minorities  
Moderator        Behroz Baraghozi, Eastern Connecticut State University  
Discussants      Behroz Baraghozi, Eastern Connecticut State University  
                     Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology  
                     Leila Pratt, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga  
                     Christopher A. Erickson, New Mexico State University

“Unemployed "Volunteermism:" The Plight of (Home)less Women”  
Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

Many women experiencing homelessness and unemployment volunteer their time at nonprofits for a number of reasons -- including to build their resumes, contribute to the community, and feel connected to society. Volunteerism, for all its merits, has some pitfalls including eliminating potential paid work opportunities. This paper will use surveys to determine how many women who are homeless volunteer their time, where they volunteer, the types of jobs they perform as a volunteer, and their reasons for volunteering. Ayala Cohen suggests that volunteer work is an effective intervention for welfare clients and promotes feelings of empowerment. This research will test this hypothesis and explore if feelings of empowerment are related to the expectation of volunteer work experience providing job opportunities. Cohen's theory will be taken in light of of Day's and Develin's findings that volunteer experience seldom yields the employment results which people expect. If this is the case, does the sense of empowerment last after longer periods of unemployment. Using the care economics theory of Nancy Folbre, this paper will analyze the results of the surveys to provide a constructive social ethic of care around the areas of women's homelessness, unemployment, and volunteerism.

“A Longitudinal Study of Poverty Rate variations across States”  
Behroz Baraghozi, Eastern Connecticut State University

This paper examines poverty rate variations across state over the last three decades to determine what factors account for these variations and how these variations changed over time. In addition to exploring extensively-studied determinants of poverty, the study focuses primarily on the role played by union density and state-level policies on poverty across state and over time, including per pupil spending of education in each state. Although results differ somewhat in different periods, preliminarily estimations indicate that union density and poverty rate are inversely related, and states with higher per pupil expenditure on education register lower poverty rate after controlling for other factors.

“What's Our Next Best Alternative? Estimating the Opportunity Cost of Graduate School for Minority Scholars”

Sue Stockly, Eastern New Mexico University  
Miguel Bustamante, Eastern New Mexico University

This paper focuses on the effects of graduate education on minorities; more specifically,

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does the possession of a graduate degree affect minorities? incomes in a way that is different than for whites? If so, how big are these effects for each race? To answer this question this study compiles and analyzes results of the U.S. Department of Education survey Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study {B&B}. The preliminary analysis indicates that, in general, any difference seen between minorities and non-minorities and advanced degree holders and baccalaureate holders in both their incomes and changes in their incomes is driven solely by their race and the degrees held. Being a minority with a graduate degree does not confer any additional bonus or deleterious pecuniary effects. Graduate degrees ?treat? minorities and non-minorities the same. Any difference that is seen between minorities and non-minorities is simply driven by the well-established links between income and graduate education and race.

“Contribution of Energy Booms to Regional Per Capita Income Growth”  
Mark Evans, California State University-Bakersfield

No Abstract

“Determinates of Gender Differences in Self-Health Ratings: A Case Study from Nepal”  
Kristina Piorkowski, University of New Mexico  
Alok Bohara, University of New Mexico  
Jennifer Thacher, University of New Mexico  
Biraj Karmacharya, University of New Mexico  
Sachita Shrestha, University of New Mexico

This study examines gender difference in self-rated health among the population in a small university town of Dhulikhel, Nepal. Primary data from a small pilot sample collected is used. Ordered logit and binary logit models were estimated and both gave consistent results. Counter to existing literature, our data show that Dhulikhel women have higher rates of self-health rating. Additionally self-health ratings have a negative correlation with distance and a positive correlation with education and self-rated quality of water. A larger, more in-depth analysis would be needed to better understand the women's level of cognitive understanding, caste determinates, and the effect on proximity to Dhulikhel Hospital.

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Panel 12	Sports and Public Economics
Moderator	King Banaian, St Cloud State University
Discussants	Rick Adkisson, New Mexico State University King Banaian, St Cloud State University Christopher A. Erickson, New Mexico State University

“Nationality Bias: Evidence from International Soccer Referees”  
Bryson Pope, Brigham Young University

Data from the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) is used to determine the

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amount of bias professional soccer referees exhibit toward players of their own nationality. Other types of biases as present in language, cultural similarity, and home game advantage are also considered. We find that a player who plays in a match being officiated by a referee squad from the same country as himself receives a 10% beneficial increase in the number of foul calls that go his way. We also find evidence that referees are prone to exhibit more of this national bias towards high-profile players (particularly at home), when the stakes are high, or if they are classified as an ‘elite’ referee. No evidence is found for other outcomes such as yellow cards, red cards, or offsides infractions. Furthermore we believe this to be a favoritism for nationality as opposed to a cultural or language bias. Lack of data prevents us from saying anything with regards to a racial bias.

“Cyclical Influence on Employment Seasonality across the 50 American States: The Role of Income Taxes”

J. Kramer Wittingham – New Mexico State University

Richard V. Adkisson -- New Mexico State University

In the past researchers have found most seasonal variation in employment to be idiosyncratic but have continued to look for ties between seasonal and cyclical employment variations. This paper explores one possible link between the two. In the presence of progressive personal and corporate income taxes, the after-tax price of factors (including labor) to entrepreneurs and corporations will vary through the business cycle. While federal tax impacts should be universal across states, variations in state tax policies may introduce detectable state-specific business cycle effects related to variations in state tax policy.

“The Role of Amendments in Passing Legislation: The Case of the Minnesota Vikings Stadium”

King Banaian, St Cloud State University

In May 2012 the State of Minnesota passed legislation to fund the construction of a new football stadium for the NFL franchise that has played in the state since 1960. The legislation brought to a close a fifteen year debate over funding of sports stadia in the state in which all of the standard economic arguments against public subsidies for professional sports had been made. The bill passed after nearly collapsing several times due to fighting between the twin cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, as well as the high cost to local government. I present here evidence that the bill’s authors were able to use the process of amending the bill in order to gain the necessary majorities to pass it. Specifically, an amendment that showed tough bargaining versus the team’s owners, and an agreement between the governor and one legislative caucus to logroll a stadium vote for a veto of another bill, moved the critical number of votes for passage.

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Panel 13	Health and Environment
Moderator	Vijetha Koppa, Texas A&M University
Discussants	Vijetha Koppa, Texas A&M University Brady Horn, University of New Mexico

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Bern Dealy, University of New Mexico  
Alok Bohara, University of New Mexico  
Robert Berrens, University of New Mexico  
Angela D. Bryan, University of New Mexico

“The Human Health Costs of Uranium Extraction in the Grants District, New Mexico”  
Benjamin Jones, University of New Mexico

Uranium mining has long been associated with health problems among underground miners, especially lung cancer. However, total health costs associated with mining-related lung cancer are unknown. Given renewed interest in uranium across the U.S., this paper develops a cost analysis for the Grants mineral district in northwestern New Mexico, the largest uranium producing district in the United States. Excess lung cancer mortality from 1955-2005 was investigated using extant epidemiology studies on Grants uranium miners. Direct and indirect health costs associated with excess mortality for the unique miner population were calculated. Direct lifetime medical costs ranged from \$82.87 to \$173.61 million, with a point-estimate of \$127.55 million. Indirect costs were calculated as the value of person-years of life lost (PYLL) and ranged from \$701.07 million to \$5.63 billion, with a point-estimate of \$2.41 billion. Combined direct and indirect costs amount to \$2.37/lb.-\$17.56/lb. of uranium concentrate sold over 1955-1990. These were costs not internalized in the \$71.63/lb. average price of uranium over this time period. These findings suggest a more thorough examination of costs before new mines are developed.

“Information Treatments and Perceived Costs: A Contingent Valuation Estimation of the Willingness to Pay by Justice-Involved Youth to Avoid Sexually Transmitted infections”  
Brady Horn, University of New Mexico  
Bern Dealy, University of New Mexico  
Alok Bohara, University of New Mexico  
Robert Berrens, University of New Mexico  
Angela D. Bryan, University of New Mexico

Risky health behaviors such as such as smoking, drinking and risky sex are substantial contributors to US morbidity rates and healthcare costs. While agents participating in this behavior are modeled as rational agents (Becker and Murphy 1988; Van Kippersluis and Galama 2013), a growing literature suggests that information constraints play an important role in unhealthy behaviors (Cheng 2011; Lee et al. 2010). Supporting this idea, a large clinical psychology literature demonstrates that interventions that provide information (generally known as behavioral interventions) can successfully modify risky health behaviors. In this study we empirically investigate the impact of a behavioral health intervention on the perceived costs of obtaining a sexually transmitted infection (STI) to a cohort of justice involved youth. Using data from Project MARS (Motivating Adolescents to Reduce Sexual Risk), we utilize a contingent valuation (CV) survey and find that after receiving the intervention project MARS participants were willing to pay (WTP) significantly more to avoid obtaining an STI and also that WTP was sensitive to severity of infection.

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“Effect of Alcohol Consumption on Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Regression Discontinuity Evidence”

Vijetha Koppa, Texas A&M University

There is widespread concern that alcohol use causes people to engage in risky sex by reducing inhibitions and rational thought. Selection into drinking makes it difficult to test this empirically. With sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as a proxy for risky sexual behavior, this paper exploits the discontinuous increase in drinking that occurs at age 21, the Minimum Legal Drinking Age (MLDA), to test for a corresponding increase in STDs. Using individual-level data from the California Department of Public Health, we focus on the incidence of gonorrhea in men as it is diagnosed within two weeks after exposure in the majority of cases. Results show no evidence of an increase in STDs at the MLDA in the overall population, in racial subgroups or in counties with the highest infection rates. This suggests a smaller causal role of alcohol in the spread of STDs than previously documented.

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Panel 14	Food Access and Development, I
Moderator	Scott Carson, University of Texas of the Permian Basin
Discussant	Jean Arment, University of Utah Ram Acharya, New Mexico State University

“The Food Retail Market for Dense SNAP Areas”

Alejandro Bernal and Ram Acharya, New Mexico State University

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly benefits to low-income households that can be redeemed for groceries at authorized food retailers that range from supermarkets and grocery stores, to convenience and specialty stores, to farmers markets. In 2010, 83.5% of SNAP benefits were redeemed at supermarkets or supercenters while making up only 16 percent of the total number of authorized SNAP firms (Andrews and Ver Ploeg 2013). From 2001 to 2008, the number of supercenters increased by more than 100 percent, supermarkets by 5 percent, and warehouse clubs by 31 percent (Nielsen Company 2009). Compared to eligible nonparticipants, SNAP recipients are more likely to consume nutritionally poor diets (Andreyeva et al. 2012, Baum 2010). Concerns have been raised about the quality of food being purchased with SNAP benefits. An objective of this paper is to locate very dense areas of SNAP participation and examine what type of food retail stores have located in these areas. A spatial analysis model is used to determine what retail stores have located on the dense SNAP areas. It is expected that farmers market type stores which provide high quality type food are not located in these areas.

“Nineteenth Century White Physical Activity and Calories: Socioeconomic Status and Diets”

Scott Carson, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Using data from US prisons, this study estimates white basal metabolic rates and calories

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between 1840 and 1920. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, basal metabolic rates and calories declined across their respective distributions, and much of the decline coincides with economic development. Physically active farmers had higher BMRs and received more calories per day than workers in other occupations. White diets, nutrition, and calories varied by residence, and rural whites in the Deep South consumed the most calories per day, while Northeastern urban whites consumed the least.

“Malnutrition and Food Security in Tanzania”

Hector Hernandez, New Mexico State University  
Ram Acharya, New Mexico State University  
Alejandro Bernal, New Mexico State University

Tanzania is a sub-Saharan African country considered a Least Developed Country by the United Nations. The World Bank estimates that about 33% of the population lives below the poverty line (in 2007), Gross National Income per capita is estimated at \$570 US dollars (in 2012), and life expectancy is about 60 years at birth (in 2011). It is no wonder that a portion of Tanzania’s population suffers from food insecurity. According to the World Food Program (2013), about 29% of households were highly food energy deficient. The main thrust of the present paper is to expand on the research of food security in Tanzania. Using Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) data reported in Tanzania’s National Panel Surveys (NPS) from 2008 and 2010, this study analyzes measures of food security and malnutrition in Tanzania. A switching regression model is used for the analysis and attention is given to factors driving malnutrition, particularly in agricultural households. Switching models are not commonly used in the study of food security, therefore the researchers expect to contribute a well-used tool to the economic literature of food security.

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Panel 15	Food Access and Development, II
Moderator	Jean Arment, University of Utah
Discussants	Jean Arment, University of Utah Ram Acharya, New Mexico State University Scott Carson, University of Texas of the Permian Basin David N. van der Goes University of New Mexico John P. Ney, University of New Mexico

“Impact of Food Insecurity on Health in Sub-Saharan Africa”

Ram Acharya, New Mexico State University

The primary objective of this study is to examine the impact of persistent chronic hunger on human health in sub-Saharan Africa using household survey data from Tanzania. The preliminary results show that factors such as household income, farm size, land ownership, and the access to capital play a critical role in determining household food security.

“Costs and Outcomes of Intraoperative Neurophysiological Monitoring”

David N. van der Goes University of New Mexico  
John P. Ney, University of New Mexico

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Spinal surgeries rank among the most widely performed procedures in the United States. Among the most serious complications are injuries to neural structures, resulting in permanent motor and/or sensory impairment. Although the rate of post-operative neurological deficits is generally low, deficits can have profound implications for patient quality of life and health care costs, as well as medical-legal issues for the surgeon involved. While the use of intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring (IONM) techniques have gained acceptance in spinal surgeries, where awareness of real-time changes may help to prevent neurological damage, the actual usage of IONM in spinal surgeries in the United States is unknown. IONM as an adjunct to spinal surgery is not supported by a randomized controlled trial so the decision to use IONM is based on the surgeon's preference and the availability of IONM. In a survey of US spinal surgeons, 95% of respondents reported access to IONM in the operating room, and 75% indicated using IONM at least occasionally. Treatment and policy considerations would be aided by better information on the role of IONM in preventing spinal surgery morbidity and mortality. The present study will characterize the relationship amongst IONM, complications, in-hospital mortality, and the cost of IONM.

“Nineteenth Century Black and Mulatto Physical Activity and Calories: Socioeconomic Status and Diets”

Scott Carson, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Using data from US prisons, this study considers black and mulatto basal rates and calories between 1840 and 1920. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, black and mulatto basal metabolic rates and calories declined across their respective distributions, and much of the decline coincides with industrialization, economic development, and the separation of agricultural consumption from production. Physically active farmers had greater BMRs and received more calories per day than workers in other occupations. Black and mulatto diets, nutrition, and calories varied by residence, and rural blacks in the Deep South consumed the most calories per day, while their urban counterparts consumed the least.

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Panel 16	Public Policy: Voting, Finance, and Health
Moderator	Rick Adkisson, New Mexico State University
Discussants	Scott Carson, University of Texas of the Permian Basin Ryan Hill, Brigham Young University Rhonda R. Corman, University of Northern Colorado

“Status Quo Bias and Agent-External Loss Aversion in Ballot Wording”

Ryan Hill, Brigham Young University

No Abstract

“Choice and Preference in Savings and Financial Capital Markets: Institutionalized Economic Planning Under the Guise of “Free Market” Investment”

Rhonda R. Corman, University of Northern Colorado

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No Abstract

“The Beginning of the Modern Obesity Epidemic: BMIs by Race and Gender”  
Scott Carson, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Much has been written about the modern obesity epidemic; however, there are different views about when modern obesity began to increase. Between 1976 and 1981, African-American female and male BMIs increased by 17 percent, and white female and male BMIs increased by around 20 percent. Obesity is inversely related with education, and women’s obesity was more sensitive to educational attainment than men. White obesity varied more with education than blacks. Results are mixed for the relationship between obesity and income.

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Chelsea Schelly  
Michigan Technological University

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Panel 1            Federal Environmental Policies  
Moderator        Alvin Mushkatel, Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus

“Restructuring the U.S. Nuclear Waste Management Program: An Environmental Opportunity for Change?”  
Robert Halstead, Nevada Agency for Nuclear Projects, Office of the Governor; Alvin Mushkatel, Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus and Kathy Thomas, Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus

No Abstract

“Ethanol Policy: Stasis Despite Unsuccessful Policy Outcome and Rapidly Changing Energy Landscape”  
Teresa Yragui, Boise State University

No Abstract

“The Performance of Environmental Voluntary Agreements as a Policy Instrument Choice: Lessons from a Cross-Sector Analysis”  
Joice Chang, Humboldt State University  
Tatyana Ruseva, Appalachian State University

No Abstract

“Regulatory Teeth: An Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Major Environmental Laws in the United States”  
Ronesha Strozier, Michigan Technological University

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Development, Sustainability and Local Communities  
Moderator        Cassie Hays, Gettysburg College

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“Violent Natures: From Coercive Conservation to Climate Change in Africa”  
Cassie Hays, Gettysburg College

No Abstract

“Tourism Industry, Migration and their Impacts in Coastal Ecosystems of Quintana Roo, Mexico”  
Mayra O. Sanchez Gonzalez, Michigan Technological University

No Abstract

Measuring sustainable development in local spaces. An application of the Fuzzy Logic Theory”  
Maria Luisa Garcia Batiz, Lucio Flores Payan, Beatriz Adriana Venegas Sahagun,  
Universidad de Guadalajara

No Abstract

“Participatory Approach to Develop Sustainability Assessments for Natural Resource Management”  
Ashma Vaidya, Michigan Technological University

No Abstract

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Panel 3                      Resource Management and Community Impacts: Environmental Issues of the  
American West  
Moderator                 Steven Parker, University of Nevada – Las Vegas

“The Opposite of Whole: Factors in Support and Opposition of Subdistrict #1 in the San Luis Valley, Colorado”  
Kelsea Macilroy, Colorado State University

No Abstract

“Wildlife Policy: Evolving Solutions to Classic Problems”  
Steven Parker, University of Nevada – Las Vegas

No Abstract

“‘Last Bastion’ of the American Dream?: Exploring the Effects of Recent Energy ‘Booms’ on Community Well-being in Intermountain West”  
Shawn K. Olson, Utah State University

No Abstract

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Panel 4            Managing Environmental Hazards  
Moderator        Joice Chang, Appalachian State University

“Impacts of Environmental Voluntary Agreements on Facility and Regulatory Behaviors”  
Joice Chang, Humboldt State University

No Abstract

“From the Badlands to the Maritimes by Rail”  
Bill Thoms and Chandra Griffin, North Dakota State University

No Abstract

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## GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Michèle Companion  
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

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Panel 1                    Social Responsibility and Development  
Moderator                Michèle Companion, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

“The impact of Disaster Responders on Markets and Material Goods”  
Michèle Companion, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

This study examines the commodification of culture as an adaptive strategy among local street vendors. As migration from rural to urban zones occurs as a result of disasters, competition in market areas increases. One adaptation has been to commercialize aspects of traditional culture to produce items specifically for the “disaster tourist” trade. For example, in Mozambique, carvers have adapted an item popular with faith-based tourists/responders. The three monkeys or “starving men” representing “hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil” have been adapted to include a fourth: “do no evil.” This represents the impact of HIV/AIDS in local communities. These markets developed in areas heavily frequented by missionaries and NGO activity. This study tracks the trend of expansion and adaptation of marketed items and provides vendor impressions of adaptation to disaster conditions.

“Disseminating Sociological Research: the Emergency Management Professional as a Case Example”  
Thomas E. Drabek, University of Denver

Moving sociological research findings and conclusions from academic journals into forums and publications for practitioners is a fundamental challenge that many have accepted. This paper is a description of responses to and revisions of a book designed to transport key aspects of the sociological knowledgebase about human response to disaster to emergency management professionals. It has three themes. First, responses to the first edition of *The Human Side of Disasters* (Drabek 2010b) are summarized. Responses discussed include student and professor evaluations, formal journal reviews, emergency management conferences, and other types of experiences. Second, key revisions are described that reflect the second edition of this book (Drabek 2013a). Among the revisions described are the following: 1) two new original short stories which have been added to the introductory chapter titled “Experiences”; the main character in each is an emergency manager, an African-American male and a Hispanic female; 2) numerous new disaster events have been incorporated throughout the text starting with the earthquake in Haiti (2010), and ending with Hurricane Sandy (2012); and 3) the former concluding chapter has been expanded into two new chapters titled: “What Must Be Done?” and “Community Change Agents.” Herein a greatly expanded and much more strategic vision of emergency management is proposed for the profession. Third, and finally, six key lessons are described that summarize

“Grain Imports, Grain Production, and Implications for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa”  
Jean Arment, University of Utah

This paper seeks to increase understanding of the growing dependence of the largely agricultural economies

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of the least developed countries (LDCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) on imported basic foodstuffs. Based on UN FAO data, time series are constructed for imports and production of basic grains for 31 countries for the years 1961-2008. Initial investigation of the data presented here is two-fold. First, a structural break analysis is conducted on all 62 time series indicates them to be an important characteristic of nearly every individual series and calls for further investigation to identify the nature or causation of such breaks. Secondly, the panel data set is analyzed in an effort to determine the nature of the relationship between grain imports and grain production. Results so far, indicating a weak dependence of grain production on imports, is suggestive of policy measures that might be taken in order to provide better food security in small, underdeveloped nations in a world characterized by global uncertainties, including global climate change with its projected impacts on food production and global commodity prices that, as evidenced by the response to price spikes in 2008, are leaving many nations in a vulnerable economic position.

“The Biopoliticization of Sovereignty: A Foucauldian Reading of the Responsibility to Protect”  
Lucy McGuffey, University of Colorado – Denver

On a Foucauldian reading, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) marks an attempt not only to prevent mass atrocities but also to impose a biopolitical order on the globalizing system. Although stating that its interpretation neither transfers nor dilutes state sovereignty, R2P shifts the central meaning of that norm from control to responsibility. In circumstances where states fail to fulfill their primary obligation to defend their populace, the newly proclaimed international duty supersedes the traditional principle of nonintervention. This regime grounds its legitimacy in treaties and practices, yet ultimately appeals to protection of life in the abstract, thus relies on a utilitarian calculus. The biopolitical implications of R2P appear in the tensions between protecting populations and ensuring human rights. This paper will explore the Foucauldian aspects of this emergent norm’s focus on the preservation of life qua life, and the ways in which this vision is manifested in the changing emphasis in the international refugee regime from asylum to repatriation and local solutions. Instead of guaranteeing the rights of persons displaced by conflict, economic deprivation, or natural disasters, states concentrate on the securitization of their own societies.

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Panel 2                      Social Challenges in Central America (Cross-listed with Anthropology and Sociology)

Moderator                Michèle Companion, University of Colorado–Colorado Springs

“Identity and Community: Experience of Rural Mexican Women in Higher Education”  
Amanda Elder, Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca  
Jack Corbett, Portland State University

To facilitate access to higher education for rural students the Mexican government has expanded both financial aid and the network of public universities outside urban areas. While laudable, a strategy based on logistics overlooks critical cultural barriers, particularly for rural women from circumstances offering little experience with or role models for higher education. Such barriers constitute serious obstacles for women as they navigate between gender-based expectations in home communities and an array of challenges in the university. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic observation at the Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca, a new university sited to reach a rural population in southern Mexico, this research reveals that negotiating between two worlds may require adoption of parallel identities, a highly stressful practice frequently provoking poor academic performance or withdrawal from studies. Furthermore adjustment to higher education is made

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more difficult as, contrary to expectations, the university itself may demonstrate aspects of rurality more commonly associated with village life. Even within an institution supposedly fostering a transition to professional careers echoes of tradition leave women uncertain as to the legitimacy of their quest for education.

“Child Labor and Income in Mexico: a non-linear Relationship”

Patricia Murrieta-Cummings, University of Guadalajara

Leonardo Gatica-Arreola, University of Guadalajara

Despite positive effects of some social programs based on conditional cash transfers, child labor in Mexico has not decreased as expected. This could be explained in part as a result of the high poverty levels in which most of the population lives. However, children in poor families do not necessarily work. From the data of Child Labor Module 2009, in this study we estimate the determinants of child labor for children between 5 and 17 years old in Mexico. Moreover, we find a non-linear relationship between income and child labor. Our hypothesis is that, when the family has some capital children get involved in work more easily. There is a threshold in which the relation between both gets inverted. Given this, gender based prejudice and cultural factors determine boys and girls participation in the labor market. The results show that, by using different definitions of child labor, the probability that a minor works varies significantly by gender.

“From Warrior to Gang Member: The Effects of Colonization in the 1500s and Present”

Kristian A. Diaz, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

The people of El Salvador are expressions of continual colonization. From the time of early Spanish conquistadores in Pipil territory to low wage workers in downtown Los Angeles, Salvadorans are the byproducts of colonial racism that express themselves with self-hatred and Eurocentrism. This, very much like neighboring “Latinos” and islanders in the Caribbean, construct a complex system of indigenous denial that must be unpacked in order understand the cognitive tools that continue to play a major role in denying the indigeneity of millions of mix-bloods in the Americas. In this paper, I will explore two moments of racial and economic turmoil that have redefined mix-bloods in El Salvador and for Salvadorans in the United States. These two moments are based on contact and how that has led to Los Angeles gangs. In order to unpack the complex nature of internalized racism that is ramped amongst Salvadorans, I will use Michel Foucault’s notions of power, Aime Cesaire’s notion of the colonized, Lacan’s mirror image and Pierre Bourdieu’s habitus. These theoretical models will potentially reveal why and how indigeneity is continually suppressed in favor of the romanticized Catholic Spaniard living in El Salvador.

“New Realities of Asylum Seekers from Colombia and Mexico”

Ana Lourdes Cardenas, New Mexico State University

This paper analyzes and compares the seeking asylum figures “in terms of petitions, approval or denial” from Colombian and Mexican citizens in light of the violence generated by drug trafficking and organized crime in the last two decades. A huge majority of those asylum petitions have been rejected because the petitioners have been unable to prove that their lives were in danger for reason of “race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group” and that their governments were unable to protect them as the criteria for granting asylum states. In many of those cases, the petitioners argued that their lives were, or are, in imminent danger after suffering extortion, death threats and kidnapping by organized crime in their own countries. This growing number of cases

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reflects the new political realities of some Latin American countries, where organized crime is taken a toll on society leaving many citizens with no other option than fleeing to other countries to save their lives. The cases also bring up the discussion on the need of reviewing the U.S. immigration laws regarding political asylum to adjust them to the new political realities in those countries and to widening the choices for people whose lives are or have been in imminent danger.

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Panel 3                      Global Perspectives on Economic Development

Moderator                Michèle Companion, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs

“Industrialization: Aguascaliente’s Economic Growth Base”

Juventino Lopez Garcia, Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes

The economic growth of Aguascalientes in the 1980s was based on an accelerated industrialization in electronic, electric, and automotive branches, which has resulted in a greater economic activity and increases in production, employment, income and consumption. This new industrial process has given rise to changes in its economic structure. The industrialization process of Aguascalientes is the result of a state policy which provided incentives and infrastructure for a viable industrialization of elements related to labor: labor relations and training, external factors, such as the global economic situation, the decentralization policy - both industrial and federal, and the negotiation processes with multinational companies. On the other hand, the export industrialization process has produced an intense modernization in the productive mechanism and important skills among workers. Unfortunately, a low level of earnings in the population persists, which has not offset the social, educational and occupational stress that the lowest income population has made in response to this process.

“Unions and Worker Owned Cooperatives Face Globalization: Complements or Rivals?”

Minsun Ji, University of Denver

Unions unite workers as employees of others, and advance worker concerns through collective bargaining with employers. Worker-owned cooperatives united workers as owners of businesses, and develop a model in which workers democratically shape their work and equally share in profits earned. Both these worker empowerment institutions, however, are facing profound challenges in the era of globalization. Global dynamics have created a world of increasing challenges for average workers, who face downwards wage pressures due to competition from global lower-wage workers across the globe, heightened economic insecurity associated with capital mobility, and the general expansion of workplace precariousness and contingency. As these workplace challenges have expanded with globalization, one worker empowerment institution has generally withered across the globe (unions), while another worker empowerment institution has grown (worker owned cooperatives). Why are unions withering, while coops are expanding? This paper explores the relationship between unions and worker-owned cooperatives, in an attempt to answer that puzzle. What accounts for differing levels of union and worker cooperative strength, and different patterns of union-coop cooperation and competition? This paper will address those questions by examining union-worker coop relationships in three nations: The United States, South Korea, and Argentina.

“Emergence of Private Enterprises in the Energy Based Economy of Turkmenistan”

Batyr Odeyev, University of Nevada – Reno

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Setting up an immense goal in front of the private sector to reach 70% share of GDP in 2020, government of Turkmenistan has been supporting a massive program to develop national private entrepreneurship. Accepted laws on to develop private sector demonstrates how serious the government is on the issue. When we take into account achieved level of 40% GDP share of private enterprises it seems Turkmenistan gradually turns toward an industrialized economy by getting away from the rentier state format. There are some real-politic challenges to energy based economy such as interruption of gas export in 2009 to Russia and fear from China on gas price manipulation. Although, these kinds of circumstances led to think about an alternative way of economic development, government seems to maintain monopoly on energy sector. This paper discusses questions of how could private enterprises reach to the settled 70% goal beyond the energy sector in Turkmenistan; and how could Turkmen private enterprises push the lines of government's monopolized sector in energy in order to get their share of GDP

“Fair Trade and Racial Equity in Africa”  
Jennifer Keahey, Arizona State University

African fair traders are gaining a reputation for innovative leadership. Not only is Africa a primary fair trade production region, continental groups are growing domestic markets for African consumers. In Nairobi, Fairtrade Africa is assuming governance roles previously managed by Europeans, and Fairtrade South Africa has integrated Black Economic Empowerment standards with its hired-labour certification to address national-level racial disparities. These developments suggest the potential for fair trade to transform trade relations historically framed by colonial- and Apartheid-era abuses. Yet empirical studies are uncovering mixed outcomes for fair trade's less-advantaged producers, and few examinations have addressed the movement's racial dimensions. I address this gap by analysing the politics of race using the case of African fair trade. After noting the innovative efforts that regional groups have taken to reduce racial disparities, I argue that structural inequalities embedded within the broader movement are segregating movement actors and replicating racial divisions. I conclude by arguing the importance of multiracial inclusion and dialogue at all levels of fair trade engagement. Reflexive and reconciliatory assessments are critical if investigators are to advance understanding of the underlying structures that replicate trade inequalities, and thereby devise policy solutions that promote social justice in trade.

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Panel 4	International Relations and Social Movements (Cross-listed with Slavic Studies and Political Science)
Moderator	Ross E. Burkhart, Boise State University

"State Borders vs. Cultural Historical and Religious Social Networks: The Case of the Turkish Kurds"  
Shaul Gabbay, University of Denver

No Abstract

"Between Fear and Hope: Western Political Attitudes towards Polish 'Solidarity' Movement"  
Patrik Pleskat, Institute of National Remembrance, Warsaw  
Baty Odeyev, University of Nevada – Reno

No Abstract

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"Transnational Justice in the Former Yugoslavia"  
Jessie Hronesova, St. Anthony's College, Oxford

No Abstract

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Panel 5

Relief, Remedy, and Co-morbidity (Cross-listed with Rural and Agricultural Studies)

Moderator Clarence A. Herz, North Dakota State University

“Piecemeal: Fragmented Knowledge in the US Agrifood System”

Vanessa Crossgrove Fry, Boise State University

The United States (US) began as a society with agriculture as the dominant means for economic and social well-being. This rooted agrarian ideologies into the fabric of the US and its people thus building support for an agrifood system driven by neoclassical economics and natural science. Although the rise of industry in the early 1900s weaned the US off of agriculture as its mainstay, the sector remains a significant part of the country’s economy and social fabric. However, challenges to the conventional agrifood system have emerged. This paper explores how the numerous factions in the modern US agrifood sector have led to fragmented knowledge and tensions that have stymied revolutionary progress in the agrifood system. In particular, this paper suggests through coalescing, the diffuse factions can work collectively toward incremental change. Doing so will better position alternative agrifood’s ability to challenge and change the methodologies and theories of the conventional system.

“‘The Grimpest Spectre’: The Famine Emergency of 1946”

Lisa Payne Ossian, Des Moines Area Community College

“A Tragedy or A Miracle: Remembering the Cokeville Elementary School Bombing”

Jessica Clark, Western Wyoming Community College

In September 2010, Wyoming State Archives representatives interviewed 14 individuals who survived an unforgettable tragedy in 1986. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, the small town of Cokeville, Wyoming was forever changed, as a married couple took 154 children, teachers, and visitors hostage at the town’s only elementary school. The man was armed with explosives, which did detonate during the ordeal. Fortunately, no one was injured during the detonation, and “only the perpetrators of this horrible incident died” as a result of the events on that horrific day. The paper I would like to present this year will look at how memory is shaping the narrative – which is now told as a story of miracles. The paper will draw on the oral histories collected by the Wyoming State Archives, as well as the made-for-television movie and the three published accounts (including a collection of essays titled – ‘Witnesses to Miracles: Remembering the Elementary School Bombing’).

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Panel 6

Cross-Cultural Studies of Preventative Care, Mental Health and HIV/AIDS (Cross-listed with Chronic Disease and Disability)

Moderator Mark Haggerty, University of Maine

Discussant Xuan Pham, Rockhurst University

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“Can Female Entrepreneurship Programs Support Social and Solidarity Economy? Insights from China and India”

Tonia Warnecke, Rollins College

No Abstract

“The Limits to Social Entrepreneurship as a Development Strategy: Lessons from Africa”

Berhanu Nega and Geoff Schneider, Bucknell University

No Abstract

“Prospects for Ghana’s Development: A Case for the Developmental State”

Richard B. Dadzie, University of Hawaii-West Oahu

No Abstract

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Panel 7	Development and Employment Policy in Latin America (Cross-listed With AFIT)
Moderator	Bret Anderson, University of Rhode Island
Discussant	Marco Cavalieri, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

“Development and Employment Policy in Latin America: From Structuralism to Neoliberal Depredation to Neostructuralism, 1950-2014”

James M. Cypher, University of Zacatecas, Mexico

This paper first explores the contributions of Celso Furtado—the foremost of the Latin American structuralist economists—regarding the dual and complementary themes of development and employment policy. Until the early 1970s, Import Substitution Industrialization policies formed part of a larger effort to introduce social policies that broadened the national market, indirectly creating employment opportunities. However, Furtado found the pattern of investment in Latin America predetermined by the unequal composition of aggregate demand—skewed toward the landholding and industrial elite—leading to the production and import of luxury goods and constricted employment in the manufacturing sector. Rapid increases in the population as well as expulsion of rural small holders and agricultural laborers exceeded the growth in formal industrial employment. Neoliberal policies created, from the 1970s, a new climate of hostility to unions and indifference to employment. Laborers faced migration or informal sector sub-employment throughout the ‘lost decade’ of the 1980s and beyond. Neoliberal doctrines deconstructed labor’s eminence, forcing flexibility and precariousness while labor laws and unions were conjured as ‘market distortions’. Neostructuralist regimes arose in the early 21st Century as a reaction to the failure of neoliberal doctrine to create growth and employment security.

“Quality Employment Generation and Structural Change in Latin America”

Bret Anderson, University of Rhode Island

The relationship between structural change, growth, and quality employment outcomes is far from universal, and a better understanding is essential if progress is to be made toward international targets of providing decent work for all. This paper empirically illustrates the challenges of quality employment creation in the context of structural change and asks which macroeconomic circumstances lead to growth

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that is biased toward decent work targets. The paper makes use of available data on vulnerable employment, one of many dimensions of decent work, by estimating the growth elasticity of non-vulnerable employment relative to that of the growth elasticity of vulnerable employment. Intuitively, the gap between these two measures can be thought of as an economy's relative absorption rates of labor into non-vulnerable and vulnerable employment. The analysis draws out signals of when, and in what context, growth is working in tandem with decent work efforts for a panel of Latin American countries from 1990-2010. The study finds that growth was a stronger ally of quality employment outcomes in the early 2000s when compared to the 1990s, but that there was a profound reversal of trends after the global downturn that began in 2007.

“A Hundred Years of Solitude: How Many More Do We Need to Broach Development”

Natália Bracarense, North Central College, Naperville, IL

Using Braudel’s *longue durée* to examine U.S.-Latin America relations, the present paper argues that, contrary to what is commonly believed, even when the United States accepted greater government involvement in the Southern republics, the idea of one-size-fits-all was not put on hold. It is true that during the post-WWII period demands for policies and theories that specifically dealt with underdeveloped countries gained grounds in Washington. Nonetheless, apart from their important differences in terms of policies prescription, the theoretical alternatives to strictly defined neoclassicism shared a commonality not only among themselves but with neoclassical theory as well: they were all fundamentally ahistorical in the sense that capitalism was taken for granted. History was understood teleologically, U.S. being the end of purpose-driven development policies. This historical account of twentieth-century U.S.-Latin America relations aims to demonstrate that policies based on teleological view of progress are problematic, because they imply the examination of the commonalities among different economic systems, underestimating the conflicts and complexities involved in the process of social transformation.

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Panel 8

Marginalized Workers, Exchange Rate Policies, and Business Cycles (Cross-listed With AFIT)

Moderator Andres F. Cantillo, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Discussants Stephen C. Bannister, University of Utah and John Hall, Portland State University

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## HISTORY

Monica Gallamore  
Oklahoma City University

Melissa Langley Biegert  
Austin Community College

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Panel 1            European Identity and Conquest  
Moderator        Melissa Langley Biegert, Austin Community College

“Politics of Ethnography and Religious Confessions in Eastern Europe. The Csango Case”  
Calin Cotoi, University of Bucharest

The Csangos are an ethnic/religious minority from Moldavia, Eastern Romania. They are defined as legitimate subjects by two antagonistically nationalizing projects: the Hungarian and the Romanian one. I am not trying to discover some “authentic” or “hybrid” identity that would explain away the ambiguities connected with this ethno-religious group. The Csangos appear, in this paper, as mutating historical forms and figures, made up through fateful events and part of “historical ontologies”. I intend to focus on the interrelationships between religious, ethnic and ethnographic identities through which Csangos have been interpellated since the end of the XVIIIth century. Because of their specific position inside opposed nationalisms, they can provide theoretical insights into the constituting of nationalizing narratives, ethnography and social sciences in East and Central Europe.

“From Narva to Poltava: Classic Prerevolutionary, Western, and Soviet Interpretations”  
James R. Moulton, Ph.D.  
University to Johnson & Wales University, Denver, CO

This paper compares the developments that led up to the pivotal Russian victory over the Swedes at the Battle of Poltava in 1709: the transition from the use of foreign officers to Russian trained officers and the vast improvement of the Russian army as a fighting force between the Battle of Narva and the Battle of Poltava.

A Soviet interpretation of these factors is compared and contrasted to the relevant information contained in biographies of Peter the Great by Voltaire, Klyuchevsky, and Massie. The Soviet interpretation, published four years before the collapse of the U.S.S.R., is based on the Russian language edition edited by M.A. Vasilev??History of the Northern War, 1700-1721. This paper contains an introduction, three sections, and a conclusion. Section I briefly examines the interpretations of Voltaire, Klyuchevsky, and Massie, on the Battle of Narva and the role of foreign officers in the Russian army, and to a lesser extent, on the reforms of Peter the Great. Section II provides coverage on the late Soviet interpretation of these

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events. Section III is devoted to covering the relevant explanations of the previously mentioned works pertaining to the Russian victory at Poltava, and its consequences for Russia.

“A Tale of Two Clubs: How FC Bayern Munich and TSV 1860 Munich Explain Their City From 1933-45”

Rebecca Chabot, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

Despite the role that Munich played in the rise of the National Socialists to power in Germany, the city is also home to the only professional soccer club to defy the Third Reich. FC Bayern Munich saw its players get in fights with brownshirts, refuse to fire its Jewish president, and find other creative ways to serve as a thorn in the side of the regime. And the National Socialists hated the club. By contrast, TSV 1860 Munich was a favorite of the National Socialists and received many advantages because of that. The actions of these two clubs actually demonstrate the deeper social divisions within the community and help illustrate the internal diversity that was present in Germany during the National Socialist regime. By looking at the composition of both teams, their histories, and their actions between 1933 and 1945, we are able to see how factors such as social class and religion impacted the reception of the National Socialists' message and come to a better understanding of how people from Munich's allegiances were impacted by something like a soccer club.

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Panel 2                      Popular Culture: Historical Fiction, Scientific Method, and Comics

Moderator                Monica S. Gallamore, Oklahoma City University

“Superman vs. Spider-Man: How Comic Books Reflect American Culture”

Charles Lopez, St. Mary's University

Popular American comic books can provide valuable insight into the society from which they were created. They have the potential to reflect a given time period's unique characteristics through their depiction of heroes and villains which often correspond to that society's own values and fears. Despite the value of the medium, comic books have been largely neglected by historians. I will be examining arguably the two most popular and significant comic book heroes in American history, Superman and Spider-Man, in order to make connections between the early developments of these heroes and the concurrent trends in American popular culture. Superman, created during The Great Depression, was a champion of the common man. His enemies in the 1930s were nothing like the super-villains whom he would later be known to face, they were businessmen and symbols of capitalist greed to which many Americans attributed the economic crisis. Spider-man, on the other hand, first published in 1962, championed a set of values which corresponded to the progressive youth movement of the 1960s, and perhaps more importantly, his enemies suggested a fear of atomic weapons and the new threat of mutually assured destruction.

“Raising the (Imaginary) Dead: The "Disciplining" of Historical Fiction”

Hana Samek Norton, CNM

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In 'The Story Telling Animal,' Jonathan Gottschall explored the cultural and social role of story telling which led some reviewers to conclude that the nature of our discipline makes it hard for historians to reach a wider audience or, get a date. Not surprisingly therefore, history finds a wider audience in the form of popular historical fiction, despite periodic announcements of the genre's death. Historical fiction's appeal lies partly in the rejection of historians' professed standards and aims of accuracy, evidence, truth and facts (post-modernism aside), and the genre's adoption of E. L. Doctorow's view that facts about the past are what the writer says they are. Yet historical fiction is also considered a challenging genre to master because of the existence of those very facts and the story's "real" history. This presentation examines how the "how-to" instructions for writing popular historical fiction, and some of its practitioners (including historians), treat this tension between "fact" and "fiction" in the quest for a "historical" narrative that is persuasive and appealing to a wider audience.

"Scientific Method: A Comparative Study"  
Kenneth R. Zimmerman, The History Business

In this paper I present a brief overview comparison of the "Scientific Method" as presented in the popular press and textbooks with the processes of science as practiced by scientists. My goals are to show not just how the two differ but also to help those who write about science and the work of scientists prepare more accurate and useful descriptions for the general public. Nonscientists face many concerns when attempting to understand the work of scientists and integrate the asserted results of such work into their lives. Most common among those are the "mystification" of science by scientists and science journalists, and the frequent claim that what scientists do is "objective" as a result of "scientific method." For generations these claims have made science seem not just superhuman but inhuman. I hope this article makes a contribution toward bringing science and scientists back down to earth.

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Panel 3            American History: Re-Assessing Ethnicity and Public Space  
Moderator        Aaron Moreno., Saint Mary's University

"Public History and Fargo's Most Famous Madam"  
Angela Smith, North Dakota State University

Finding local history stories is an excellent way to engage students and the public in history. It also has produced the opportunity to research and understand the historical context and agency enjoyed by Melvina Massey, a late 19th-century black madam in Fargo. In my work as a public historian, interesting research often unfolds from teaching. Students doing traditional primary source research on early Fargo, North Dakota, discovered a will and probate court records for Miss Massey. The court and police records showed that she operated a brothel for more than twenty years. This led to an exhibit, "Taboo: Fargo-Moorhead, An Unmentioned History," and one of the five panels was devoted to Miss Massey. Subsequently my students

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and I delved deeper into this story and produced a documentary, “Prostitution and Fargo’s Most Famous Madam.” Still intrigued by the woman and her unexpected story, I learned that she owned several properties, including the Crystal Palace, an 11-bedroom brothel that opened in Fargo in 1889. She was a financially successful businesswoman who was very open about her profession in a very white town on the Northern Great Plains. In this session, I will share work produced by my students, excerpt the documentary, and discuss my ongoing research on Miss Massey.

“Park or Primitive Area?: The New Deal, Tourism, and the NPS-USFS Rivalry in Idaho, 1933-1937”

Douglas W. Dodd, California State University-Bakersfield

Idaho remains the only western state without a national park. The paper examines the campaign to create the Sawtooth National Park in Idaho during the 1930s. The National Park Service, motivated by a desire to expand the National Park System, and local groups seeking to develop Idaho’s nascent tourism industry, combined to promote a new national park in central Idaho’s Sawtooth Mountains. The US Forest Service organized a counter-offensive against the park, rallying ranchers, farmers, and sportsmen to oppose the Park Service, which it characterized as elitist and restrictive. Instead of a national park, the Forest Service advocated designating the Sawtooth Mountains as a “Primitive Area,” which would offer greater protection of the area’s rugged scenery while still allowing existing uses such as hunting and grazing. By 1937, the Forest Service’s success in organizing park opponents, the failure of park advocates to recruit national or regional conservation groups to the cause, and the National Park Service’s decision to put greater effort behind more promising projects elsewhere, ended the park campaign. But the interagency competition spurred the Forest Service to increase protection for the area, through creation of the Sawtooth Primitive Area, and to increase its investment in the development of the region’s recreational facilities through the Civilian Conservation Corps program.

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Panel 4	Powerful Women in the West and in Protest
Moderator	Diana L. Ahmad, Missouri University of Science and Technology

“Mrs. Captain Jack, Mining Queen of the Rockies: Fact and Fiction”

Jane Bardal, Central New Mexico Community College

Ellen E. Jack proclaimed herself the “Mining Queen of the Rockies” in her set of postcards that she sold to tourists at her restaurant on the High Drive outside of Colorado Springs. In her autobiography, “Fate of a Fairy,” she tells many wild tales of her exploits. She owned the Black Queen mine near Aspen, Colorado, in the 1880s. She moved to Colorado Springs in the early 1900s. She is one of the women immortalized as a Colorado Pioneer on the Women’s Gold Tapestry that hangs in the Colorado State Capitol. This presentation will focus on evaluating her self-proclaimed title of “mining queen,” using independent sources. Her story has been repeated in various publications over the years, and on internet sites, but few of these sources have investigated her claims. She ends her autobiography before she moved to Colorado Springs. This presentation will look at her adventures in the Colorado Springs area,

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with a look at her self-made postcards. Mrs. Captain Jack was one of the West's most eccentric characters.

“The Power of Finger-Waggin' Women: Race, Gender, and the Moral Authority of Shame in the Face of Racial Violence”

Melissa Langley Biegert, Austin Community College

In 1957 a white woman named Grace Lorch faced down an angry white mob to lead African American student Elizabeth Eckford to safety during Little Rock's Central High Crisis. In 1992 African American Lei Yuille faced down an angry black mob to save white truck driver Reginald Denny from a near-fatal beating during the Los Angeles Riots. These two women both risked their own lives and faced long-term ostracism from their communities to save a member of another race during a moment of racially motivated mob violence. Although these two incidents occurred 25 years apart, they shared remarkable similarities, especially in the amazing ability of these two individual women to withstand largely male crowds bent on violence. This paper posits that the power that Lorch and Yuille both exhibited, while entirely spontaneous, relied primarily on their gender, race, and mastery of the moral authority of shame. It is a power that has been utilized to great effect by women throughout history.

“Nuns On the Bus: Following a Long Tradition of Protest”

Monica S. Gallamore, Oklahoma City University

During the 2012 U.S. election cycle, a group of Women Religious nicknamed “Nuns on the Bus” captured the attention of the media and population as they spoke about the realities of American life and publically rejected the political and religious stances of some powerful Catholic politicians, priests, and archbishops. For many, these nuns seemed oddly outspoken. In reality, the “Nuns on the Bus” were following in the footsteps of previous sisters who bravely moved into modernity. This paper will discuss nuns who were active in the Civil Rights Movement, the protests of the Vietnam War, and joined the women's liberation movement (accidentally) by wearing secular clothes instead of their habits on their jobs and in Catholic schools across the nation.

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Panel 5            The Treaty of Sevres  
Moderator        Monica. S. Gallamore, Oklahoma City University

“Press Reactions to the Treaty of Sevres”

T.H.Baughman, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore

Current technology opens the opportunity to examine press reactions to the Treaty of Sevres from the opening of the Conference at Versailles until its demise in 1922. British Cabinet papers will provide some behind-the-scenes insights into the public exposure to the treaty. What emerges is a series of interesting insights into this lost treaty of Versailles.

“The Treaty of Sevres, the Fatal Blow: Mudania”

Elizabeth P. Ranger, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore

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Alone of the five treaties that emerged from the Conference at Versailles in 1919, Sevres was the only one that never came into force. This paper explains the reasons for this diplomatic failure and describes the military actions that led to its demise. The critical role of Ataturk in creating the conditions of the armistice is examined. Once these events on October, 1922, unfolded, the Treaty of Sevres was a dead letter. The paper is based on primary sources and published memoirs.

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Panel 6            American Foreign Relations and Cold War Politics  
Moderator        T.H.Baughman, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore

“Guam: First American Impressions of a New Possession in the Western Pacific, 1899-1905”  
Diana L. Ahmad, Missouri University of Science and Technology

With victory over the Spanish in 1899, Americans had to decide what to do with the island of Guam. Americans suggested turning it into a coaling station, a producer of agricultural products, or even developing the island’s military strategic value vis-à-vis East Asia. After the treaty ending the war was signed, the United States turned over control of Guam to the Navy. Few non-Spaniards had been to Guam because of its inaccessibility. Because of that, Guam had not developed into a tourist destination as Hawai`i and American Samoa had by the early years of the twentieth century. To take control of the island and its people, as well as to figure out its future, the United States Navy sent Capt. Richard P. Leary and Lt. William E. Safford to establish the first American government on the island. In addition to their military descriptions, some American missionaries, teachers, and official visitors wrote about their impressions of the island known to the Spanish as the Ladrões. American views of the island varied widely with some of the first American visitors to Guam finding the island uncivilized, while others found it to be beautiful with a gracious and welcoming population.

“The Making of the Japanese Post-War Constitution”  
Carlie Mathews, St. Mary's University

It is widely accepted by historians that the American government in charge of Occupied Japan (1946-1952) worked with the conservative Japanese government to draft a democratic Constitution which freed Japanese citizens from oppressive, militaristic rule. This paper refutes the American claims that the Japanese government, which consisted mainly of elite bureaucrats, was resistant to infusing democratic principles into Japanese society. Through the interpretation of key narrative and governmental documents from both the Japanese government and the American occupation government, this paper demonstrates that the Japanese government attempted to amend the Meiji Constitution by incorporating democratic reforms. The American occupying government condemned these changes as too conservative, yet felt it necessary to give the impression that the new constitution was a creation of the Japanese people. Thus, due to their lack of trust in the Japanese bureaucrats and a desire for a democratic ally in Asia, American officials crafted a new constitution with the minimal Japanese input needed for the document to appear as a Japanese-inspired draft.

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"The Decision to Aid Russia, 1941: A Major Blunder of the Roosevelt Administration"  
Clifford Egan, University of Houston (retired)

No Abstract

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## HUMAN ECOLOGY

Zachary Smith  
Northern Arizona  
University \

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Panel 1            Environmental Justice Politics  
Moderator        Mark Poustie, University of Strathclyde

“Measurement and Modification: Environmental Justice as a Malleable Concept”  
Anna McLauchlan, University of Strathclyde

No Abstract

“Environmental Justice and the Rights of Ecological Refugees”  
Laura Westra, University of Windsor

No Abstract

“The Impact of the International Legal Regime on Environmental Injustices Caused by the  
Dumping of Hazardous Waste in Developing Countries”  
Yolanda Huang, University of Strathclyde

No Abstract

“Environmental Rights under the Aarhus Convention”, Emily Barritt, Kings College, London

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Human Ecology I  
Moderator        Jessica DeShazo, California State University-Los Angeles

“Transparency in International Sustainable Forestry and Climate Mitigation Schemes”  
Jessica DeShazo, California State University-Los Angeles

Transparency is desirable for governments and public agencies, but it can be overlooked in the private sector. Currently, the market and private entities are being used to achieve both sustainable forestry and mitigate climate change. These schemes will have broad and lasting impacts on the public; therefore it is desirable to have some amount of transparency in order for stakeholders to participate and for the public at large to have access to information. Transparency is also the key to holding the schemes accountable. This paper researches how transparency is referenced in three large sustainable forestry/climate

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mitigation scheme: Reduction Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The research determine which of the schemes is the most transparent and how transparency can be improved in each of the them.

“Creating an Awareness for Civic Responsibility with Interior Design and Service Learning”

Holly Page-Sagehorn and Denise Bertoncino. Pittsburg State University

Pittsburg State University is located in a rural community with just over 20,000 residents and a median income 41% lower than the Kansas median(2012 Census). The community has a history of successfully collaborating to solve problems despite its economical disadvantages and it is also very supportive of the University. PSU Interior Design reciprocates support through community service projects as curricula in studio courses. Because the University is located where there is little design industry opportunity, the projects provide authentic experiences for the students while providing service to the community. People in the community are unfamiliar with the facets of interior design. Therefore, the students are educating the community about the significance and value of the interior design profession, while the community is educating the students about the value of service (Abravanel). Example projects include: school auditoriums, assisted living facilities, and animal shelters. Methodologies vary, accommodating specific client needs and student groups. Projects incorporate Service- Learning as “a credit-bearing educational experience in which students participate in an organized service activity that meets identified community needs ... to gain further understanding of the course content, a broader appreciation of the discipline, and an enhanced sense of civic responsibility.”

“Want pregnant women to stop smoking? Create a smoke free home and a supportive environment” Rachel Eni, Wanda Phillips-Beck; Krishna Modupalli and Leona Star, University of Manitoba

The Manitoba First Nation Regional Health Survey (MFN-RHS) collects information about health, socioeconomic and environmental issues from First Nations living on-reserve. Three survey rounds are completed: 1997-98, 2002-2003 & 2008-2010. Smoking rates in pregnancy increased 2002/03 to 2008/10. Data from 2008/10 surveys was examined for factors associated with smoking/not smoking during pregnancy. Binary logistic regression was performed with application of the Complex Samples Procedure in SPSS version 22 to account for stratified multi-stage sampling design. MFN-RHS Children's Survey was completed by 894 respondents, including 796 (89%) birth mothers and 98 (11%) guardians (proxy respondents). 52.7% birth mothers smoked during pregnancy while 47% did not. Factors associated with smoking during pregnancy were father's employment (unemployed vs. employed OR= 2.2, 95% CI 1.5-3.3), child's birth weight (low vs. high OR= 3.4, 95%CI 1.2-9.6, normal vs. high OR=2.5, 95%CI 1.4-4.3), and other household members smoking status (others in the household smoked vs. did not smoke OR=4.7, 95%CI 3.1-7.2).

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Panel 3            Human Ecology II  
Moderator        Thomas Skou Grindsted, Roskilde University, Denmark  
Discussant        Matt Evans, Northern Arizona University

“What Can Human Geography Offer Climate Change Modelling?”  
Thomas Skou Grindsted, Roskilde University

The discipline of Geography may be one of the most prominent and oldest disciplines in the conceptualization of human-environment interactions that integrates elements from both natural and social sciences. Yet, much research on society-environment interactions on climate change reduces human behaviour to economic rationality when construed in sophisticated climate models and sometimes in non-geographical representations. The need to comprehensively take into consideration methodological approaches concerning the interface of society-environment interactions seems highly relevant to contemporary conceptual modelling of climate change adaption and mitigation. In other words, geographical representations do matter. In the following we will first reflect upon what I shall call spatio-temporal tides and waves of the human environment theme to examine the methodological grounds on which climate change models is based. From a history-geographical perspective the article shows that notions of objective models are increasingly challenged in an era of the anthropocene, and it points toward a discussion of interdisciplinary challenges in the ways in which different traditions interpret and explain regularities, rationalities, and pre-analytic assumptions. Lastly we discuss challenges of constructing nature(s) and how we better understand the (geo) politics of climate change modeling.

“Religion and Place Making: Vietnamese Immigrants in Southern California”  
Sanjoy Mazumdar and Shampa Mazumdar, University of California Irvine

No Abstract

“Martyring the Author: Derek Jensen, Transphobia, and a Queer Anarchist Standpoint on Human Ecology”  
Matt Evans, Northern Arizona University

Derrick Jensen and his organization Deep Green Revolution (DGR) sit on the fringe of the mainstream and radical environmental movements within the United States. DGR posits a radical ecological position of anticivilizationalism that claims: 1) all Western, Eastern, and indigenous civilizations are unsustainable and doomed to socio-environmental catastrophes; 2) any effort at environmental reformism – especially sustainable development – will fail and worsen existing environmental and social problems; 3) patriarchy and other systems of social oppression are intertwined with civilizational industrial cultures of the West; AND 4) the only hope is for a more violent movements that attacks physical infrastructure, learns how to live on natural resources in different ecologies throughout the world, and publicly advocates for this radical position to build a movement. Besides his distances from mainstream environmentalists, Jensen alienated many anarchists and other radical environmentalists over the last few years. First, he critiqued Black Bloc, a group of anarchists who show up at large protests to

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engage in property destruction, for what he perceived as an unproductive position that denounced the Occupy Movement as reformists. Jensen then called anarchism as philosophy childish and asserted that he was not an anarchist. Second, his organization DGR showed its transphobic side by disallowing Men-to-Women (MTW) transgendered individuals into DGR women-only-spaces. He referred to MTW individuals as those trying to assert patriarchal privileges over women, while Women-to-Men (WTM) transgendered individuals were labeled as having an inferiority complex. For Jensen and some of the other leaders in DGR, the Western medical complex invented transgendered individuals and sexual reassignment surgery as a way to make money. Finally, DGS has been called a cult by other green leftists for its top-down organizational structure and the way he acts like a cultish figure. Contrary to those who might ignore Jensen, my point in this paper is to read Jensen against himself and thus affirm what poststructuralists might call the death of the author. This reading requires taking some of Jensen's basic work and deriving a theoretical standpoint that supports feminism, radical anti-heteronormative notions of sexuality, radical notions of democracy (in all social formations), and radical green ecology. In short, I will reassert Jensen as a queer green anarchist without the moral repugnancy from some of his organizational politics and unpublished viewpoints. After deriving this standpoint, I shall demonstrate the utility of this standpoint for approaching human ecology.

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## LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Ignacio Medina-Núñez  
Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y  
Latinoamericanos,  
Universidad de Guadalajara

Jesús Ruiz-Flores  
Departamento de Política y Sociedad, Universidad de  
Guadalajara

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Panel 1                    América Latina en la Globalización  
Moderator                Alejandro Barragán-Ocaña, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

“1989: Significados Diversos para Europa Central y América Latina Bajo un Enfoque de Historia Global”  
Carlos Riojas, Universidad de Guadalajara

Tradicionalmente 1989 es recordado por el colapso de los sistemas socialistas de tipo soviético. Sin embargo, nosotros proponemos en este ensayo interconectar múltiples hechos de los cuales se desprenden significados diversos de este annus mirabilis a nivel transnacional. Hacemos un especial énfasis en los procesos de cambio institucional de América Latina y Europa Central a finales del siglo XX bajo un enfoque de historia global. Por lo tanto, el trabajo se divide en dos secciones, en la primera se presentan algunos eventos que dan cuenta de la trascendencia de la caída de los regímenes socialistas de tipo soviético, del fin de la Guerra Fría y de la notable ascensión global del neoliberalismo. Después abordamos las articulaciones y rupturas de las transiciones en los subcontinentes mencionados, 1989 no es tomado como un punto de referencia, sino más bien, como cruce de caminos o historias varias.

“Globalización y Violencia: Consecuencias Perversas en América Latina”  
Luis Alfonso Herrera-Robles, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Esta ponencia trata de las relaciones estructurales existentes entre la violencia y la globalización que provocan múltiples tensiones que tiene consecuencias no deseadas en distintas regiones del mundo. Estas consecuencias aparecen como malestares perversos para la población que se traducen en pobreza, precarización, migración forzada, degradación urbana, descontento ciudadano y descomposición social. En este caso, la preocupación principal en términos geográficos es América Latina, misma región donde según estadísticas de distintos organismos internacionales e instituciones académicas –Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, Barómetro de las Américas, Latinbarómetro, CEPAL- la violencia urbana y social se convierte en el tema de las agendas de gobiernos locales y en algunos casos de los Estados. Se trata de pensar la violencia como uno de los problemas sociales que se convertirá en el mayor gasto público de los gobiernos y los Estados en el siglo XXI: Ciudad Juárez (México), Caracas

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(Venezuela) y San Pedro Sula (Honduras)

“Interculturality Concepts in Latin America Higher Education Intercultural Institutions”  
Ernesto Guerra-García, Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México and José G. Vargas-Hernández, Universidad de Guadalajara

In this paper, we analyze the concept of interculturality in Latin-American higher education intercultural institutions oriented to. The objective is to map tendencies and debates about the concept of interculturality found in the higher education intercultural institutions studied in the Project “Cultural Diversity, Interculturality and Higher Education” of the International Institute of UNESCO for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean. The differences between intercultural concepts come from: 1) geopolitical issues, 2) the actor’s diversity involved and 3) different interpretations of education. The concepts were classified by three categories: 1) interculturality with adjectives like critical, functional, cosmic, indigenous, scientific, etc. 2) as it’s conceptualized: like an instrument, a system, a strategy, an attitude, an ideal etc. 3) interculturality related to other main concept, acculturation, gender, equity, plurality, life quality, etc. 4) since different contexts: urban, community, rural, national, inter-ethnic, etc. and 5) according to its functionality: for rescue, inclusion, integration, transformation, etc. The results lead us to think in different debates about ethnocentrism, relativism and universalism, several hermeneutic issues in discourses analysis and the absence of other proposals of emancipation against the oppression.

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Panel 3	Perspectivas en la Cultura Política
Moderator	Rebecca Chabot, University Of Denver/Illiff School Of Theology

“The Institutionalization of Political Marketing in Latin America”  
Andrés Valdéz-Zepeda, Irma Janett Sepúlveda-Ríos, Delia A. Huerta-Franco, Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara. México

This paper deals with the study of the institutionalization of political marketing in Latin America. It starts with a conceptualization of institutionalization; subsequently determines criteria or requirements for the characterization of that process, then identifies five levels that institutionalization can acquire and, finally, examples and case studies that show the development of the process of institutionalization discipline in Latin America, determining the levels that it has acquired the institutionalization of political marketing in each of the countries of the region. We conclude that the level of institutionalization that has reached this discipline in different countries of the region has depended on the need to build competitive advantage in the competition for public performance spaces. The development of plurality and competition level has reached the political system democracy in the region, and especially scientific and technological development has been observed in recent years. These processes of institutionalization of political marketing have been linked to the democratic development of the political system in the region, as well as technological advances that the new scientific and technological revolution has generated.

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“Cultura Política Clientelar: Una Mirada Interdisciplinaria”

Lucía Mantilla-Gutiérrez, Universidad de Guadalajara.

Se propone una reflexión crítica sobre el concepto “cultura política clientelar”, destacando el tipo de clientelismo que opera cotidianamente ahogando la emergencia de lo político y de la política.

“Confrontación Legal Contra las Alianzas anti-PRI en Elecciones Estatales 2013”

Raymundo García-García, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

Las coaliciones y alianzas amplias anti-PRI, han impulsado la democratización por la vía electoral de México en elecciones federales y estatales. A partir de 1988 la conformación del Frente Democrático Nacional (FDN) canceló la competencia bipartidista PRI vs PAN. Igualmente mostró el camino para derrotar al PRI quien retuvo la presidencia con el (50.4%) frente al 30.9% del FDN, que en 1989 formó al PRD, y el PAN alcanzó el 17.1%. Con la dispersión del voto anti-PRI, después del 2000, el PRI mantuvo su poder en la mayoría de elecciones estatales a pesar de los ensayos de producir alianzas amplias anti PRI por el PAN y el PRD como sucedió en Chiapas en 2000 y en Oaxaca en 2004. Ante la recuperación electoral del PRI durante el calderonismo -en las elecciones a gobernador en 2010- se ensayó al alianza amplia PAN/PRD como el camino para democratizar aquellos estados que no habían experimentado alternancia. Ahora, el PRI como gobierno federal, en 21 estados de 32, en las elecciones estatales de 2013 confrontó legalmente la formación de alianzas en su contra. La judicialización, faccionalismo y localismo panista y perredista detuvieron la democratización en las elecciones intermedias del año 2013.

“Voting, Clientelism, and Rain: A Quantitative Analysis of Voting Turnout in México”

Yahve Gallegos, Manuel A. Gutiérrez, University of Texas- El Paso

The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has been able to maintain a constant group of voters through their clientelistic tactics. However, the PRI has already lost two presidential races against the National Action Party (PAN). The PRI secures votes through loyalty, clientelism, and other methods. With a low electoral turnout, the PRI would increase their chances of winning because their loyal-clientelistic voters will cast their votes regardless of any external factors. Solidaridad was one of the many different programs that the government used to coopt and secure votes. Evidence shows that programs like Solidaridad are designed with the goal of securing votes and loyalty. This raises the question of whether and to what extent does an increase in voter turnout affect the PRI in México. In order to prove that there is a relationship between voting patterns and presidential victories for the PRI, we have collected and analyzed data from the 2000, 2006, and 2012 elections. Some of the additional variables collected and analyzed include GDP per capita, governor partisanship, and weather conditions. If our expectations are met, then the lower the electoral turnout would behoove the PRI because their voters will cast their votes regardless of any external factor.

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Panel 4                      Economía y Desarrollo en México  
Moderator                  Lucio Flores-Payan, Universidad de Guadalajara.

“La Naturaleza de la Regionalización”

Carlos Riojas, Departamento de Estudios Regionales-CUCEA, Universidad de Guadalajara

La ponencia analiza la naturaleza de la regionalización con la finalidad de entender las dinámicas inherentes a dicho proceso capaces de impulsar el desarrollo regional. La regionalización por sí misma implica comprender la lógica de las relaciones que envuelven al territorio susceptible de dividirse en términos abstractos. Por lo tanto, se busca implementar una gama de medidas que repercutan en su patrón de desenvolvimiento. Dicho impacto no necesariamente conlleva a una modificación de su vocación histórica, sino que también puede dirigirse hacia el reforzamiento de sus peculiaridades. El texto se divide en cuatro secciones. Primero, se explica qué se entiende por el rediseño del espacio; segundo, se argumenta sobre la importancia de regionalizar; tercero, se señalan algunos elementos inherentes al proceso de regionalización con base en la experiencia del caso mexicano, y por último, se pone en relieve una serie de prácticas vinculadas con la regionalización que resultan trascendentes cuando se diseña, implementa y evalúan diferentes iniciativas.

“La Inversión Extranjera Directa en México, 1994-2012”

Reyna Vergara-González, Yolanda Carbajal-Suárez, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.

Se revisan brevemente las implicaciones de la IED, en particular sus beneficios en términos de su contribución a la actividad económica (empleo, transferencia tecnológica), así como la evolución del stock de IED en los últimos años, lo que significa que una parte importante de las capacidades productivas de los países latinoamericanos pertenece a empresas extranjeras. Además, se analiza el comportamiento de los flujos de inversión extranjera directa en México para el periodo 1994-2012 y se enfatiza en la evolución de los montos recibidos según el país de origen y los sectores de destino a nivel nacional. A partir de un modelo econométrico con componente espacial se estiman los efectos de la IED sobre la producción estatal en el contexto de la apertura comercial, y se trata de encontrar evidencia de que los flujos de IED hacia las entidades federativas de México pueden generar efectos de “contagio” que favorezcan la formación de aglomeraciones espaciales para la IED.

“Importance of Cash Flow Statements for the study of Liquidity in Companies Listed in the Mexican Stock Exchange”.

María del Carmen Ruiz-Núñez, Gloria Ruiz-Núñez, Universidad de Guadalajara. México

Studies on the liquidity and profitability of firms traded are performed by the so-called “rating” of securities, companies responsible for assessing the ability of the companies listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange or seeking to trade securities through this market. However, the concept of “liquidity” considered for the purposes of trading on the stock

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market differs from that required for decision making. In the studies found authors focus mainly through the use of financial ratios applied to the figures of statement of financial position, the income statement and the state some cash flow, but was not found an article that addresses a more detailed study based on the analysis of cash flow statement. The proposed study is novel because in Mexico's recent use cash flow as part of the accounting records for the past few years it has become mandatory to keep track of what actually is paid and collected, according tax laws. It is intended to highlight the importance of liquidity analysis as key information in making economic and financial decisions, as a means of controlling the operations of an organization and as part of the administrative process.

“El Proceso de Desarrollo Urbano y Voncentración de la Población en el Estado de Jalisco. 1950-2010. Una Interpretación en Torno a la Evolución de la Jerarquía Urbana Jalisciense”

Luis Arturo Macías-García, Héctor Luis del Toro-Chávez, María Suárez-Castellanos, Universidad de Guadalajara.

El propósito del texto es describir el proceso de urbanización de Jalisco desde 1950 a 2010. Se compilo información oficial sobre población y tamaño de localidades en la entidad. Por información oficial se entiende a cifras de censos de población y conteos del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, INEGI. Con esta información y el uso de herramientas estadísticas se describe el proceso de crecimiento poblacional y el proceso de concentración de la misma. Se utiliza el coeficiente de Ginni y la curva de Lorenz para identificar y caracterizar el proceso de concentración de población, fenómeno que se acentúa por tener a la segunda ciudad más grande del país, Guadalajara, después de la ciudad de México. Así, se analiza la concentración de población, fenómeno que se manifiesta intensamente durante los últimos lustros, mismo que ha originado la disminución relativa de población en localidades medias. Y que se agudiza por la crisis, con la consecuente disminución de la inversión y empleo.

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Panel 5                      Economía y educación en regiones de México  
Moderator                Antonio Sánchez-Bernal, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Desarrollo Local: Evaluación de las Políticas Públicas en el estado de Aguascalientes 1992-1998”

Brisa Herminia Campos-Aceves, Fernando Padilla-Lozano, Juventino López-García, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

El desarrollo por sí mismo es un proceso complejo, no puede identificarse con sólo variables económicas. El desarrollo implica un equilibrio en las condiciones económicas, sociales y políticas. El presente trabajo realiza una evaluación de las políticas públicas ejercidas durante el periodo de gobierno de Otto Granados Roldán en el estado de Aguascalientes. La investigación permite obtener resultados del impacto de las acciones ejercidas por el gobierno y sus repercusiones en la calidad de vida de sus habitantes. Medir el desarrollo a partir de lo que dicta la inversión nacional y extranjera

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es una de las formas existentes para cuantificar el crecimiento de una localidad. Sin embargo, para el presente trabajo, es de interés contrastar la información económica con lo que dicta el índice de desarrollo humano (IDH). El desarrollo existente en el estado de Aguascalientes se ha visto permeado de cambios en su estructura económica, Inversión Extranjera Directa (IED) y la localización de empresas multinacionales. El crecimiento económico emanado de esta actividad industrial ha propiciado el desarrollo local, pero, sin tomar en cuenta los problemas sociales que trae consigo el desarrollo, como puede ser: el crecimiento poblacional, la migración rural - urbana, cambios culturales, abastecimiento de servicios públicos, vivienda, salud, educación, etc.

“Promoción Económica de los Gobiernos Locales en Municipios Urbanos Mexicanos”  
Antonio Sánchez-Bernal, Lucio Flores-Payan, Jarumy Rosas-Arellano, Universidad de Guadalajara

In Mexico municipal governments currently performed in addition to the tasks assigned by the Constitution in Article 115 of the Constitution , other tasks related to health issues, education, environment and economic development. The objective of this work is to analyze the economic promotion strategies that governments in urban municipalities in Mexico have implemented in the last twenty years of the need to encourage companies and jobs. This task is not the direct responsibility of the town council however , at the failure of state and federal governments to implement them properly and to the role of cities in the process of globalization as economic growth centers , are have been driven to intervene. The paper presents Mexican cases like Hermosillo , Sonora , Puebla, Puebla , San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Guadalajara , Jalisco, and Mérida , Yucatán among others, where public policies for economic development, its design, implementation and observed results and impacts.

“La Industria Automotriz, Motor de Crecimiento de la Manufactura en Cuatro Regiones de México”  
Yolanda Carbajal-Suárez, Leobardo de Jesús Almonte, Pablo Mejía-Reyes, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

En este trabajo se aporta evidencia empírica en dos sentidos, primero, la tendencia que ha tenido el sector automotriz para concentrarse en cuatro regiones específicas de México; y segundo, en el sentido de que en las entidades federativas que conforman estas cuatro regiones, son también aquellas en las que la actividad económica muestra un mayor dinamismo; particularmente donde el sector manufacturero se ha consolidado como uno de los más importantes, visto a partir de su aportación al producto interno bruto (PIB) total, al producto manufacturo nacional, la generación de empleos, las unidades económicas que se localizan, etc. Lo anterior da elementos para argumentar que la dinámica de crecimiento del sector automotriz ha impulsando de manera importante el crecimiento de la manufactura. Se estima un modelo de panel que endogeniza el crecimiento de la producción de la manufactura, medida por la producción bruta total, e incorpora al crecimiento de producción de la industria automotriz como una de las variables exógenas importantes. Los resultados sugieren una importancia relativa del crecimiento de la industria automotriz en la explicación de

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la dinámica del producto manufacturero.

“Estructuras Educativas y del Empleo en la Ciénega de Jalisco. Una Visión Desde el Desarrollo Regional”

Jesús Ruiz-Flores, Sergio Lorenzo and Sandoval-Aragón,  
Departamento de Política y Sociedad , Universidad de Guadalajara

Bajo un enfoque de respuesta a la demanda de trabajo, los egresados universitarios son formados bajo un perfil profesional que responde a un área disciplinar, desarrollando habilidades específicas y generales han de poner en práctica en el campo laboral. La demanda del mercado de trabajo tiene particularidades que repercute en el tipo de empleo existente en las empresas e industrias. Bajo otro enfoque, la formación profesional y universitaria genera no sólo competencias generales y específicas, sino transversales a diversos ámbitos de conocimiento, lo que favorece la adaptabilidad a circunstancias cambiantes y modifica las características propias del empleo. Es decir, no sólo la demanda de trabajo de las empresas tiende a moldear al sistema educativo, sino que éste tiende también a modificar los contenidos de los trabajos en las empresas. Este trabajo da cuenta de algunas ausencias en la articulación de las estructuras educativas y del empleo profesionales en la región Ciénega de Jalisco, y de las políticas educativas y de empleo orientadas al desarrollo regional.

“La Equidad Educativa en el Nivel Superior. Un Estudio de Caso”

Arturo Benítez-Zavala, Universidad de Guadalajara, Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud

La equidad educativa, desde una perspectiva institucional, implica brindar a los estudiantes las condiciones para el acceso, permanencia y culminación de su carrera universitaria. El presente trabajo analiza las acciones que el Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud de la Universidad de Guadalajara en México realiza para facilitar la permanencia de aquellos estudiantes que se encuentran en riesgo de fracasar y dejar la Universidad.

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Panel 6

Moderator

Educación y movimientos estudiantiles

Daniel García-Bullé-Garza. Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación y Cultura

“Logros Políticos e Institucionales del Movimiento Estudiantil Chileno de 2011”

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña, Universidad de Guadalajara.

En 2011 irrumpió en la escena política el movimiento estudiantil chileno demandando “educación gratuita, de calidad y sin fines de lucro”. El movimiento duró seis meses de lucha, sacudió a todo Chile y tuvo fuertes repercusiones en la opinión pública del mundo, ya que se convirtió en un ejemplo para las organizaciones estudiantiles de muchos países. Aunque el objetivo central sigue en pie, pues no es una tarea fácil el

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construir el derecho constitucional y un nuevo sistema de educación pública, democrática, pluralista, gratuita y de calidad, para el desarrollo integral e igualitario del pueblo chileno. Sin embargo, el movimiento avanzó hacia soluciones concretas que surgieron del ámbito estudiantil, a través del debate democrático entre todas las corrientes y agrupaciones políticas, con el propósito de lograr reformas profundas en la estructura educativa y en el sistema político, compromiso que ha asumido la presidenta Michelle Bachelet.

“De la #MarchaAntiEPN al movimiento #Yosoy132”

Francisco de Jesús Aceves-González, Universidad de Guadalajara

El movimiento social yo soy fue posible debido a la confluencia de dos poderosas corrientes de opinión, que encontraron en las redes sociales las condiciones propicias para su crecimiento y diseminación: la manipulación informativa de los medios de comunicación, especialmente Televisa y la oposición a las aspiraciones presidenciales de Peña Nieto. Fue sobre estas dos vertientes, que la protesta gestada y desarrollada en el espacio virtual, transitó de las redes a las calles y se convirtió en el movimiento político social más importante desde el movimiento estudiantil de 1968. El trabajo se basa en las teorías sobre la acción colectiva y los movimientos sociales, especialmente en los planteamientos de Smelser sobre el papel de las creencias en la acción colectiva, la especificidad del movimiento social de Melucci y su vinculación con las tecnologías de la información y comunicación sustentada por Castells. Metodológicamente está sustentado en una investigación documental cuya fuente primaria fueron los registros almacenados en las plataformas de las redes sociales, específicamente Twitter, Facebook y YouTube.

“Movimientos estudiantiles universitarios en Latinoamérica. De la experiencia al análisis”

Paola Andrea Henríquez-Lagos, Fernanda Belén Castillo-Robles, Universidad de La Frontera

En este trabajo se busca dar cuenta de cómo se han destacado los movimientos estudiantiles en Chile, Brasil, Perú, México, Paraguay, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá y República Dominicana en años recientes del siglo XXI en cuanto a los aportes a las sociedades que se han visto incapaces de presentar una propuesta equitativa de integración al bono demográfico juvenil. A pesar de ser movilizaciones que demandan intereses heterogéneos, es posible encontrar constantes que identifican las diversas luchas, despertando la atención de otros sectores sociales y la solidaridad entre diversos grupos humanos ubicados en los países mencionados que ha permitido enfrentar a sectores políticos y empresariales que ven afectados sus intereses frente a las demandas de igualdad social. El surgimiento de estas expresiones ha condensado los sentimientos de la comunidad, teniendo sus raíces en la disociación entre los intereses económicos y las necesidades de la población. Desde los principios planteados por Alain Touraine, se pueden comprender las motivaciones detrás de las formas de represión que se han ejercido sobre estas manifestaciones, que se han posicionado como elementos clave en

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la transformación social.

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Panel 7	Borderlands, Violences and Governances (Cross-listed with Association for Borderland Studies)
Moderator	Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas-Brownsville

“Binational Borders and Ethnic Governance along Colombia and Ecuador’s mangroves”  
Marcela Velasco, Colorado State University

The “Chocó Biogeográfico” is a bio-diverse area along the Pacific coasts of Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. It includes forest, mangrove and riverine ecosystems, and is a strategic region for national development. The Chocó Biogeográfico is also a geographically and culturally distinct area from the dominant national cultures. In Colombia for example, it is an ethno-territorial region of continuous Afro-Colombian and indigenous presence, both communities with ancestral land claims. This paper looks at mangrove communities in the border between Colombia and Ecuador. The area faces problems of poverty, economic marginality, and human and political insecurity. For example, Tumaco has recently become a center of drug-trafficking and guerrilla violence. In response, both Colombian and Ecuadorian governments have designed security policies to address public order in the region. Increasing violence, territorial expansion of market economies, and integration into a global economy is forcing rapid changes in the traditional economic activities that sustain community livelihoods. To adapt to such changes, local community organizations must negotiate complex national and bi-national institutions. The research will evaluate these dynamics from a territoriality viewpoint in order to understand local territorial dynamics affecting governance and natural resource management in borderland communities.

“Visiones Socio Espaciales en la Frontera Norte de México: Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua y Nogales, Sonora”  
Ramón Leopoldo Moreno-Murrieta, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

En esta ponencia se explican los procesos sociales y urbanos que ocurren en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua y Nogales, Sonora como localidades de la frontera norte entre México y Estados Unidos y se analizan aquellas visiones particulares que se han generado a través del tiempo y del espacio en sus respectivas estructuras ciudadanas. Ambas localidades comparten varios elementos en común, por ejemplo: tienen prácticas sociales, culturales, económicas y arquitectónicas distintivas a las del resto de sus respetivos estados; una segunda característica es que son el reflejo en las relaciones con sus ciudades hermanas (en el lado estadounidense) al ser enlace económico y de movilidad; un tercer elemento es que tanto Nogales como Ciudad Juárez desarrollan una o varias visiones (perspectivas de sus habitantes y los que llegan a ellas) como ciudades, producto de los diversos fenómenos sociales que se suscitan en los espacios

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urbanos (parques, plazas, calles o vías), en conjunto con el paisaje natural (cerros, ríos, desiertos, etc). La estrategia metodológica a desarrollar en este estudio parte de la integración de la relación espacio-sociedad-ciudad, utilizando para ello la fotografía, observación directa, trayectorias y cartografías, para explicar esta vinculación que surgen en las distintas visiones de los procesos socio urbanos.

“Usos del Terror y Agencia Trágica: Geopolíticas Diferenciantes y Estratégicas en dos Regiones Fronterizas”

May-ek Querales-Mendoza, Luis Adolfo Ortega-Granados, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Sociales en Antropología Social (CIESAS-DF)

Como parte del conflicto vinculado al narcotráfico emergen nuevos flujos de movilidad fronteriza derivados de la violencia. Nos proponemos dos objetivos con esta ponencia: 1) Mostrar las nuevas dinámicas fronterizas en contextos de violencia y 2) Compartir las experiencias de realizar trabajo de campo en este tipo de contextos. Atendiendo a la heterogeneidad de la frontera México-Estados Unidos, presentamos los casos de dos regiones fronterizas paradigmáticas en la Guerra contra el Narcotráfico y la movilidad forzada que desencadena, articulada con la histórica migración en ambas: Ciudad Juárez-El Paso y Tijuana-San Diego. A partir de dos ejes analíticos mostramos diferencias y similitudes entre ambas regiones. Como primer eje, la geopolítica erigida sobre el uso de la estructura social fronteriza y tecnologías del terror para controlar el territorio y su población. Como segundo eje resaltamos la agencia trágica, es decir, el conjunto de acciones desplegadas por los actores fronterizos en el marco de la violencia vivida y representada; lo cual convoca a una reflexión sobre las narrativas académicas como ámbito donde también se representa la violencia.

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Panel 8                    Women. Discrimination and Violence (Cross-listed with Women and Gender Studies)  
Moderator                Arturo Benítez-Zavala, Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad de Guadalajara  
                                  Maira Beatriz García-Híjar, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Violencia Social y de Género: Indicadores para América Latina”

Ángel L. Florido-Alejo, Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara

La importancia de atender los indicadores que establece la Convención de Belem do Pará firmada por diferentes Estados latinoamericanos en 1994, nos proporcionaría un estado de la cuestión que permitiría ver como se hace frente a esta obligación en la región. A pesar de que hay avances significativos en favor de la prevención, sanción y erradicación de la violencia contra las mujeres, todavía hay lagunas en torno a las estrategias que llevan a cabo los Estados que forman parte de la Convención en la implementación y operacionalización de los indicadores. En el caso mexicano se ha detectado, que a pesar del avance legislativo en esta materia a partir del 2007, la aplicación de las leyes y el acceso a la justicia efectivos encuentra obstáculos y no han contribuido a una reducción de las cifras de violencia en contra de las mujeres. Se piensa

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que tal puede ser el caso de muchos países latinoamericanos parte. Hay avances en la región y muchas de las disposiciones sean acompañadas por una serie de políticas y programas sociales que den marco a las propuestas de la convención. Sería necesario, entonces, realizar un diagnóstico para identificar esos programas y políticas que se han generado desde los Estados Latinoamericanos para hacer frente a la problemática. Es importante considerar también las intervenciones desde la sociedad civil y en qué consisten. Si su participación implica solamente el monitoreo de los indicadores de la Convención o si por el contrario, también se involucra en la propuesta de programas y políticas normativas.

“Las Mujeres Invisibles del Programa Bracero. Experiencias de las Parejas, Hijas y Hermanas de los Migrantes Braceros”

Ana B. Uribe, La Universidad de Colima en Los Angeles, Ca.

El Programa Bracero (1942-1964) fue un acuerdo binacional entre Estados Unidos y México para que mexicanos fueran a trabajar a los campos agrícolas y del ferrocarril. El objetivo de este trabajo es reflexionar en torno del impacto del Programa Bracero desde la perspectiva de las mujeres (parejas, hijas o hermanas de braceros); nos interesa recuperar la experiencia de las mujeres que quedaron en sus hogares en México cuando sus parejas, padres o hermanos migraron al vecino país por motivos laborales. Quiénes son, cómo afrontaron las ausencias y cómo se empoderaron del nuevo rol, cómo asumieron el papel de autoridad en familia y jefas de hogar, cómo enfrentaron sus problemas económicos, sociales y emocionales ante la ausencia del migrante. Recuperamos apoyo de investigación cualitativa a partir de las experiencias de vida de las mujeres adultas con entrevistas en profundidad.

“Discrimination Forms in Women’s Bedrooms at Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México”

María Eugenia Meza-Hernández, Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México and Fortunato Ruiz-Martínez, Universidad Pedagógica del Estado de Sinaloa, México

This paper is about the forms of inter-ethnic discrimination in women's bedrooms in the Indigenous Autonomous University of Mexico (UAIM), from September 2012 to August 2013. The UAIM is one of the older intercultural institutions that offer higher education to young people from more than 20 ethnic groups in Mochicahui, Sinaloa, Northwestern Mexico. This research is part of a larger program which aims to look into the 'other' spaces outside the classroom but within the Indigenous and Intercultural Universities where interculturality is lived daily. It's intended to observe that acculturation is not eliminated in these kind of institutions. Through an ethnographic study using participant observation, We found that Inter-ethnic forms of discrimination were 1) Exclusion, in the sense of classifying, discrimination, treatment different and unequal; 2) The rejection, intolerance and racism; 3) Discriminatory forms associated with ignoring, don't taking into account, the restriction and non- acceptance; 4) Contempt, to make someone feel least, minimize each other's interests, and 5) types of real and symbolic violence used as forms of discrimination, abuse, judging and prejudging, denigrating, offending, humbling, making fun, envy, criticism, etc. We conclude that this place, an Indian university, is an example of asymmetric intercultural clash between indigenous

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students.

“Violencia Contra las Mujeres en el Municipio del Centro del Estado de Tabasco, México”

Leticia del Carmen Romero-Rodríguez, Héctor Maldonado-Willman, Jesús Nicolás Gracida-Galán, Instituto Estatal de Las Mujeres, Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. México

Los propósitos de este estudio son: 1) Identificar el tipo de violencia contra las mujeres del Centro del estado de Tabasco; 2) Determinar sus características sociodemográficas; 3) Describir la situación de las mujeres jefas de familia; 4) Identificar la violencia sexual contra las mujeres y señalar a los agresores. En la metodología se realizó un proceso estadístico para establecer un margen de error de 5%, las fuentes de investigación de campo son las mujeres de la capital del Tabasco. El cuestionario que se aplicó como prueba piloto inicialmente y luego se afinó para aplicarse a la muestra. El procedimiento de aplicación del 1 al 3 de junio de 2013 fue mediante grupos de encuestadores que siguieron diversas rutas previamente establecidas. Los hallazgos muestran que las mujeres tienen un alto índice de desventajas individuales, con ingreso muy bajo y con poca instrucción académica, que sufren violencia psicológica, patrimonial y, física reciben golpes, maltrato y amenazas, además de estar limitadas por su pareja para trabajar o estudiar, son molestadas sexualmente por su pareja, familiares y otros miembros cercanos a su familia y su entorno, donde destaca el concepto entre mujeres de que la violencia tiene como causa principal la ingesta de alcohol.

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Panel 9                    Migración, cultura y actores sociales  
Moderator                Leslie C. Sotomayor, Pennsylvania State University

“Migración internacional y nueva estructura familiar en migrantes retornados en el estado de México”

Renato Salas-Alfaro, Norma Baca-Tavira, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.

Este trabajo analiza las motivaciones por las que emigraron los mexiquenses hacia Estados Unidos, la estancia que enfrentaron en aquel país, los logros que obtuvieron (materiales y personales), las habilidades que aprendieron y depuraron y la estructura familiar que tienen ahora como retornados. Esta investigación pretende abonar a la discusión sobre las contribuciones socioeconómicas que la migración de retorno puede aportar a los lugares de origen, desde la perspectiva del propio actor, por lo que se basa en entrevistas a profundidad no probabilísticas, aunque si realizadas en toda la entidad. La idea es identificar habilidades, conocimientos, ahorros y mentalidades que traen consigo, la forma en que las aplican productiva o socialmente, las limitaciones que enfrentan y destacar algunos cambios que se están produciendo en su cotidianidad a raíz de su experiencia migratoria internacional.

“Familia, Cultura y Migración”

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Filiberto Toledano-Toledano, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, Instituto Nacional de Salud, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Con la finalidad de dar una respuesta a los planteamientos teóricos y a la evidencia científica relacionada con el tema, esta ponencia tiene como objetivo identificar si la migración, el tiempo en la relación y la escolaridad, afectan el funcionamiento familiar y las normas socioculturales en las familias donde el esposo es migrante. Se basa en la respuesta de 700 mujeres de la zona oriente del estado de México a dos instrumentos: La escala de funcionamiento familiar, versión corta (García-Méndez et al., 2006) y la escala de Premisas Histórico-Socio-Culturales (PHSC), versión corta (Díaz-Guerrero, 2003). Se tuvieron dos grupos: Uno con 350 mujeres cuyo esposo es migrante, y otro con 350 mujeres, en donde el esposo no es migrante. Se obtuvieron diferencias en las dimensiones del funcionamiento familiar y las normas socioculturales, cuyos resultados específicos son materia de la presentación.

“Los trabajadores Migrantes como actores sociales de la integración en Centroamérica”  
Paula Delgado-Hinojosa, Universidad de Guadalajara.

El fenómeno de la migración en los países de Centroamérica forma parte de una transición de largo plazo, y que ha tenido entre sus resultados una amplia relocalización de flujos de población, en especial de su fuerza laboral. En ese sentido, los trabajadores migrantes han constituido una dinámica social asociada a grandes transformaciones estructurales, como consecuencia, experimentamos una convergencia entre la despoblación y el abandono de las actividades productivas en las áreas de alta emigración. Existen otros procesos no tan visibles, pero no por ello menos significativos: “Otra integración” que emana de iniciativas desde abajo de la sociedad, mucho más participativas, con base en algunos de los sectores sociales más vulnerables de Centroamérica frente al modelo de sociedad que, una vez más, amenaza con dejarlos de lado o, peor aún, con pasarles por encima; Esta “otra integración” se encuentra, ciertamente, apenas en ciernes, pero es de indudable importancia. El objetivo de este trabajo es ver como a través de esta relocalización de flujos migratorios se han ido reconfigurando nuevos mercados laborales que pueden cristalizar en una integración alternativa que tiene como actores centrales a los migrantes que deambulan por todo el territorio centroamericano.

“Migration, Race and Identity: Arab Migration and Its Impact on Cuban Society”  
Leslie C. Sotomayor, Pennsylvania State University

Extant research on the history of Cuba has focused mainly on the experiences of the Afro-Cubans (former African slaves) brought into the country as a consequence of the Atlantic Slave Trade and their impact on Cuban society. In terms of migration, therefore, very little research exists on the history of the Arab migration into Cuba, which occurred between 1860s and the 1940s. This study focuses on Arab migration into Cuba. Using historical documents and the visual arts of contemporary Cuban-Arab artists I discuss their impact on the socio-economic, political, and cultural aspects of Cuban society. This is an attempt to examine the effects of this migration on race

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relations, assimilation, and class and identity formation within Cuba.

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Panel 10            Problemas sociourbanos: estudios de caso  
Moderator        Sylvia Solís-López, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.  
                         México

“Unsustainable Urban Development”

Roque Juan Carrasco-Aquino, Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigaciones y Estudios Sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo, IPN. México, Hena Andrés-Calderón, Escuela Superior de Ingeniería Mecánica y Eléctrica U. Ticomán, IPN. México

Since mid of the 50's decade is possible to see in large Mexican cities a considerable increase of their physical areas without real planning to "adjust" the urban growth. Starting from 60's the first social urban movements which identified a segmented governmental policy and it's way to organize the society in order to get rights over the urban ground identified a “development” lacking socio spatial integration. As well, as time goes on urban linked phenomenas became metropolitan problems favoring the socio-environmental detriment. In this context, is essential to research the current growth's trend without integrative planning; On the contrary, field's destructuring emerges and modify the ground's use in the cities. Therefore, researching contradictions of growth as part of the capital's logic of concentration and centralization, we would understand growth's tendencies of metropolitan cities inside the context of global cities of the current century. The aim of this work is to analyze the growth as metropolitan policies' logic in the speculative market.

“Vulnerabilidad Social y Vivienda en Sonora. 2009-2012”

Jesús Angel Enríquez-Acosta, Universidad de Sonora. México

La crisis económica observada en México a partir del año 2009 tuvo consecuencias sociales importantes: aumento del desempleo, creciente empleo precario, bajos ingresos, carencia de seguridad social, incremento de los niveles de pobreza, mayores hogares con jefatura femenina, entre otras. Esta situación, llevó a numerosas familias sonorenses a una mayor vulnerabilidad social o a la disminución de recursos económicos y sociales para enfrentar exitosamente las situaciones adversas. Bajo el enfoque de vulnerabilidad social se hará un análisis de las variables ingreso, gasto, empleo, composición familiar y género, de los hogares con un crédito de vivienda otorgado por INFONAVIT entre los años 2009 y 2012 en el estado de Sonora. Tales variables impactan el nivel de bienestar y calidad de vida de las personas y sus familias dependiendo del riesgo o vulnerabilidad social. Las variables contenidas en forma de preguntas dentro de un cuestionario pretenden ubicar la situación socioeconómica de las familias solicitantes de reestructura de créditos de vivienda en Sonora, conocer el grado de vulnerabilidad social y proponer apoyos

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específicos de INFONAVIT a los derechohabientes.

“Apropiación Ciudadana del Espacio Público en dos Ciudades Contrastantes: Ciudad de México y Ciudad Juárez”

Xóchitl Alma Delia Cruz-Guzmán, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez.  
México.

Este trabajo se enfoca en las formas en que personas y grupos de distinta índole y con fines políticos, se apropian colectiva y simbólicamente en dos ciudades altamente contrastantes, México y Juárez, a través del recurso de la manifestación pública. Por un lado, a partir de los gobiernos de izquierda se ha intensificado el uso que de la ciudad de México hacen diversos actores quienes a través de “repertorios de la movilización” tales como marchas, protestas y bloqueos, toma de instalaciones, entre los principales, han reconfigurado el espacio público. Por otro lado, y derivado del incremento estadístico de la violencia principalmente, el caso de ciudad Juárez ha replegado cualquier forma de expresión política en el espacio público, lo que ha significado un retroceso en la configuración de una cultura ciudadana fuerte. A partir de un empleo sui generis del Análisis Situacional, que tiene sus orígenes en la Escuela de Manchester; este estudio se centra en conocer los elementos, que en los últimos años, han permitido o no, la configuración de un espacio público de encuentro de los actores que deciden evidenciar sus demandas y reivindicaciones ciudadanas en estos dos escenarios.

“Indios en La Ciudad de Querétaro. Nuevos Territorios, Nuevas Problemáticas”

Juan José Lara-Ovando, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro. México

El estado de Querétaro es de los diez de menor presencia indígena en el país, pero tanto su población originaria como la intensa migración nacional de estos pueblos lo han convertido en un estado de atención indígena. La ciudad de Querétaro cuenta actualmente con once mil indígenas que la habitan, por lo que se ha convertido en el segundo municipio con dicha población en la entidad. Las necesidades de sobrevivencia llevan a los indígenas a las ciudades donde realizan actividades de albañilería, de comercio ambulante y artesanal, además de mendicidad, sin embargo no han abandonado el campo. Allá en sus tierras de los municipios de Amealco y Tolimán (los de mayor incidencia indígena) están sus familiares que la trabajan y se mueven constantemente para no abandonar sus costumbres, pero los modos de vida se empiezan a modificar

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Panel 11

Moderator

Política, Estado y Derechos Humanos

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña, Universidad de Guadalajara

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“The General Amnesty and its Consequences in El Salvador”

Rebecca Chabot, University of Denver/Illiff School Of Theology

In 1993, a General Amnesty was issued in El Salvador, formally absolving all parties involved in the decade-long civil war of any crimes they had committed during the conflict. In September of 2013, the Salvadoran Supreme Court agreed to hear a constitutional challenge to the Amnesty Law that, if successful, would open the door for human rights abuses and other crimes to be prosecuted. Within two months of the announcement, the Archdiocese closed Tutela Legal, its legal aid office responsible for human rights that had been founded by Archbishop Oscar Romero prior to his assassination, and an early-morning attack was launched on the offices of Asociación Pro-Búsqueda de Niñas y Niños Desaparecidos (Pro-Búsqueda) where computers containing evidence were stolen and their archives, holding a decades worth of research into the forced disappearance of children during the war, were burned. This paper will examine the amnesty law, the current legal challenge to the law, and the implications of a potential overturning of the law.

“¿Es México un Estado Fallido?”

Antonio Jiménez-Díaz, Erandini Donaxi Pinto-Pérez, Universidad de Guadalajara - Centro Universitario del Sur.

El concepto de “Estado fallido” carece de sustento jurídico; sin embargo, existe y ha sido empleado efectivamente en las relaciones internacionales. Un Estado fallido es aquel que se considera a sí mismo más allá del alcance del derecho internacional y padece un grave déficit democrático; que ha fallado en la garantía de servicios y suministros básicos. El Fondo para la Paz (Fund for Peace) propuso unos parámetros para la calificación, más o menos oficial, internacional de un Estado fallido: a) pérdida de control físico del territorio, o del monopolio en el uso legítimo de la fuerza; b) erosión de la autoridad legítima en la toma de decisiones; c) incapacidad para suministrar servicios básicos; y, d) incapacidad para interactuar con otros Estados, como miembro pleno de la comunidad internacional. Hoy la situación de México, en el que la rendición de cuentas, la crisis de la representación política de los integrantes de los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo, un Estado de derecho incipiente, uso de la violencia por diversos actores diferentes al Estado, un manejo deficiente de las finanzas públicas, falta de infraestructura y servicios, un manejo deficiente de los recursos públicos, hacen pertinente el estudio que aquí se aborda.

“Las Autodefensas en México y el Estado de Derecho”

Laura Aritmética Jaime-Oliver, Universidad de Guadalajara. México

Las autodefensas que están naciendo en México han sido considerados por el gobierno de la república como grupos que van en contra del estado de derecho. La razón es porque usan la violencia como medio para resolver los problemas de criminalidad de sus comunidades y porque implementan métodos de impartición de justicia que no son los impartidos por el Estado. En este sentido, las autodefensas actúan fuera del Estado de derecho, porque no usan las instituciones estatales que el Estado ha determinado como las únicas legítimas para dirimir conflictos. El criterio para determinar que las autodefensas actúan fuera del estado de derecho es el Estado. Esta ponencia se plantea describir las causas institucionales que han propiciado los grupos de autodefensa y cómo éstas no actúan fuera del Estado de

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derecho, sino que son consecuencia de la ausencia del mismo. Ésto desde un enfoque filosófico en primer momento, para después analizar el fenómeno principalmente desde notas y opiniones periodísticas.

“La responsabilidad del Estado frente a los Derechos Humanos”

Maria Guadalupe Sánchez-Trujillo, Universidad Anáhuac Mayab. México

La inclusión de los DDHH en la Constitución Política es quizá el acuerdo político más importante de inicios del siglo XXI en el estado mexicano. Es un acuerdo tardío en comparación de aquellos estados que comenzaron a dar cabida a los DDHH desde el último cuarto del siglo XX. En Latinoamérica, a pesar de la constitucionalización de los DDHH, la adecuación de algunas otras disposiciones y el establecimiento de instituciones que los tutelen, aún hay ataques contra los DDHH inclusive desde los organismos gubernamentales. Véase por ejemplo, la Sentencia TC/0168/13 del Tribunal Constitucional de República Dominicana. En este trabajo se sostiene la hipótesis de que si no se constituyen los elementos político-jurídicos que aterricen la protección legal en tutela eficiente, es lo mismo a una mentira del Estado y esto es lo que evidencia de la responsabilidad penal y patrimonial del Estado.

“Derechos Humanos y Estado de Derecho

Ramiro Contreras-Acevedo, Universidad de Guadalajara.

A finales del siglo XX y lo que va del XXI se ha desarrollado un capitalismo extremo irracional: la aniquilación de cualquier posibilidad de realización de los derechos humanos. ] en materia de derechos humanos” realizado por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores d técnicos que sobre derechos humanos se han dado. Sin embargo, en julio de 2010, la Comis publicó un informe en el que se denunciaba alrededor de 10,000 migrantes secuestrados por l quejas por cateos ilegales. Se ha declarado constitucional el arraigo y la ley de extinción d 2013 no señala resultados mejores. Hay un discurso incomprensible entre lo que el Estac discurso es defender los derechos humanos, hoy es en el “Estado de derecho” donde el Est anterior esta ponencia identifica la postura del Estado Mexicano y los Estados latinoameric tutela eficaz los derechos humanos.

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Panel 12 Género, trabajo y Empleo

Moderator Humberto de Luna-López, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

“Precarización de la fuerza de Trabajo Mexicana en Estados Unidos, 2007-2011”

José María Parra-Ruiz, Emilia Gámez-Frias, Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas - Universidad de Guadalajara.

La crisis estadounidense, cuyo estallido fue reconocido oficialmente hacia el tercer trimestre del año 2007, tiende a impactar diferencialmente a la fuerza de trabajo mexicana que reside y labora en dicho territorio. Esta diferenciación se observa a nivel de género y con respecto a otros grupos de inmigrantes y nativos estadounidenses. Esta consideración nos parece importante de analizar, utilizando herramientas analíticas de la sociología del trabajo, toda vez que permite comprender con mayor rigor la situación laboral precaria que enfrenta la fuerza de trabajo mexicana, oriunda de

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México, en el mercado de fuerza de trabajo estadounidense. El estudio pretende ofrecer evidencia empírica sobre: uno, el desempeño comparativo que impera entre hombres y mujeres, oriundos de México, respecto a los niveles de empleo, por sector económico, rama de actividad y grupo de ocupación, así como del desempleo; dos, el comportamiento diferencial respecto a otros grupos de inmigrantes y nativos. El análisis destaca las dimensiones sociodemográficas (sexo, edad, etc.), económicas y laborales (empleo y desempleo por sector económico, rama productiva y grupo de ocupación). Con la finalidad de cumplir con dicho propósito, capturamos, procesamos y analizamos información estadística producida por el American Community Survey (2011) Census y el Pew Hispanic Center.

“Assessing The Job Satisfaction of U.S. Latino Journalists”

María de los Ángeles Flores, Texas A&M International University and Federico Subervi, Kent State University

Current working conditions and future prospects of Latino journalists working for any type of news media outlet were evaluated through questionnaire developed by Subervi (2004) based on Motivation–Hygiene theory. 230 journalists responded to the survey between November 2, 2010 and January 15, 2011. The main goal of this study was to understand the conditions, problems, and challenges faced by Latino journalists. Results indicate that the dominant motivation factors that influenced US Latino journalists’ job attitudes were work itself, advancement, and growth. The leading hygiene factors were salary and relations with peers. Suggestions for future research include a comparison/contrast of Motivation–Hygiene factors between Subervi’s original study in 2004 and the present study, in order to construct a longitudinal study and to examine and analyze Latino journalists’ job attitudes through time.

“Division Sexual del Trabajo y Creacion de Empresas, el caso Centro Occidente de Mexico”

Carlos Alberto Santamaria-Velasco, Ignasi Brunet-Icart, Universidad de Guadalajara

Esta comunicación expone resultados parciales de un proyecto de investigación en curso que aborda los efectos de la división del trabajo sobre la creación de empleo por cuenta propia en el Centro-Occidente de México (Guanajuato, Colima, Nayarit y Jalisco). Al respecto, se cuestiona en qué medida se reproducen en este ámbito las desigualdades de género que caracterizan las relaciones de empleo por cuenta ajena, presentando elementos de la trayectoria laboral y profesional previa de hombres y mujeres a fin de observar los efectos sobre la creación de empresas, las relaciones entre trabajo productivo y trabajo reproductivo y su incidencia sobre la creación de empresas, y en general, los efectos de la variable género sobre la gestación del capital económico y el desarrollo del capital relacional funcional en la creación y desarrollo de la iniciativa empresarial.

“Entrepreneurial Competencies Development as Employment Alternative for Higher Education Graduates in Puerto Vallarta, México”

Adriana Lizeth Valencia-Aréchiga, José Luis Bravo-Silva, Luz Amparo Delgado-Díaz, Universidad de Guadalajara, Centro Universitario de la Costa.

One of the major social problems facing nowadays society in Puerto Vallarta is the lower integration degree of university graduates in the labor market, due to the lack of competitive jobs, the use of efficient technologies replacing manpower, among other factors, limiting graduate to underemployment in activities that differ significantly from their academic preparation, causing

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emotional discontent and economic imbalance. In addition, job vacancies offered by the destination, are subject to temporary seasons, which brings uncertainty and instability as a result for the employee and his family. There is a vacant available to one of four university graduates, therefore having an University degree does not guarantee a prompt insertion in the labor market as in past years. Limitants in Puerto Vallarta include; lack of economic development, low levels of investment, lack of resources to promote the creation of bussiness, little interest in entrepreneurial activities by graduates, placing them on long waiting lists for competitive employment.

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Panel 13  
Moderator            Disability, Labor and Development  
                                 José Luis Bravo-Silva, Centro Universitario de la Costa, Universidad de  
                                 Guadalajara.

“La Inclusión Laboral de Personas con Movilidad reducida en la hotelería en Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco”

Adriana Yunuen Dávalos-Pita, José Luis Bravo-Silva, Elba Martina Cortes-Palacios,  
Universidad de Guadalajara, Centro Universitario de la Costa.

La inclusión laboral de personas con movilidad reducida en el sector hotelero de Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco presenta importantes retos y oportunidades. El desempleo en este segmento de población en los países en vías de desarrollo alcanza un 80%, según la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT). Siendo el turismo la principal fuente de ingresos en Puerto Vallarta, y dado el número creciente de personas con movilidad reducida en el país, se hace necesario ampliar las oportunidades laborales para este sector de la población. La negación de oportunidades laborales ha dado como consecuencia que las personas en estas condiciones se desenvuelvan en empleos precarios y de bajos ingresos, generando inequidad. Fueron exploradas el diseño y análisis de tareas, las condiciones de accesibilidad arquitectónica y de información, el tipo de puestos laborales en que podrán desempeñarse con mayor facilidad, el ejercicio de responsabilidad social de las empresas hoteleras; ésto, mediante una revisión documental, entrevistas a profundidad y cuestionarios dirigidos a líderes de opinion (empleadores, asociaciones e instancias gubernamentales) del sector hotelero de Puerto Vallarta, identificando las posibilidades, limitantes, oportunidades y retos a fin de sugerir estrategias de inclusión laboral de personas con movilidad reducida en el sector hotelero de Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México.

“Desarrollo y Envejecimiento en el Estado de Aguascalientes, México”

Fernando Padilla-Lozano, Juventino López-García, Brisa Herminia Campos-Aceves,  
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes.

Desde la década de 1970 el gobierno mexicano evidenciaba de manera explícita su preocupación por controlar y reducir el acelerado ritmo de crecimiento poblacional, intentando incidir en una menor presión social sobre los recursos y las actividades productivas. Sin embargo, el cambio demográfico vislumbra en el corto y mediano plazo el acelerado envejecimiento de la población que traerá consigo una serie de efectos colaterales y consecuencias en las relaciones socioeconómicas aún no anticipadas. El envejecimiento demográfico representa una inquietud por la velocidad a que ha evolucionado. Con él se

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modifica la estructura de la población por edad y sexo, afecta directamente la estructura familiar, el sistema productivo, la satisfacción de necesidades, la demanda de servicios, el equipamiento y la infraestructura. Es decir, la mayor cantidad de personas adultas envejecidas dará lugar a nuevas constelaciones socioculturales en los diferentes segmentos de la población, así como su funcionamiento. Los materiales y métodos en ésta investigación se orientan al análisis de distintas propuestas tanto conceptuales como empíricas realizadas por diversos autores e instituciones. Los resultados muestran en primer término el marco que permite definir el objeto de estudio.

“Family Functioning in Primary Caregivers Pediatrics Chronic Disease”

Filiberto Toledano-Toledano, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, Instituto Nacional de Salud, y Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Particularmente, durante el proceso de una enfermedad crónica pediátrica que implica adversidad, es necesario que las familias y los cuidadores primarios adquieran un funcionamiento autónomo saludable. Con el objetivo de identificar los cambios en el funcionamiento familiar en el contexto de las enfermedades crónicas pediátricas, se realizó una entrevista semi-estructurada dirigida a 14 padres y madres de niños hospitalizados. El guión de entrevista exploró el ambiente familiar, la cohesión - adaptabilidad, problemas en las reglas - expresión de sentimientos y la hostilidad percibida. Los resultados indicaron que a pesar de la etiología de la enfermedad del niño se generan problemas comunes relacionados con el funcionamiento familiar, que los roles y el sistema familiar experimentan cambios significativos en los miembros de la familia, los niños y los hermanos del paciente, que la enfermedad crónica tiene efectos en la calidad de vida de vida del cuidador primario y en la salud familiar principalmente en la adaptabilidad y en la cohesión de sus miembros. Los entrevistados reportaron tener algunas necesidades económicas, mentales, emocionales, físicas, sociales y recreativas, las cuales han sido satisfechas desde sus redes de apoyo.

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Panel 14            Agua, Turismo e Identidad: Estudios de Caso  
Moderator        Marcela Velasco, Colorado State University

“Conflictos Ecológicos en América Latina”

Mario Edgar López, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente

Desde la Ecología Política se revisan los principales conflictos ecológicos del subcontinente generados por problemas ambientales en torno a la gestión del agua, la explotación a la biodiversidad y la calidad del aire; en relación con actividades como la minería, el crecimiento urbano y la agricultura. Se trata también de exponer las alternativas que se están generando al respecto por medio de nuevos movimientos sociales conocidos como “ecologismo de los pobres”, que incluye afectados ambientales, organismos no gubernamentales y sociedad civil.

“Visión del Conflicto del Agua en Sonora: Intereses Económicos Versus Intereses Políticos”

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Alipia Avendaño-Enciso, María Luisa Rivera-Basques, Leonardo Coronado-Acosta,  
Universidad de Sonora.

El municipio de Hermosillo tradicionalmente ha sido líder de la producción agrícola. No obstante, la sobre-explotación de los mantos acuíferos se ha presentado de manera constante en los últimos treinta años. Dicha situación se ha vuelto compleja por el crecimiento poblacional y urbano que demanda una mayor cantidad de recursos hídricos, así como por la escasez de agua debido a la escasez de las precipitaciones pluviales y al agotamiento de las presas de la región. Hay confrontación de intereses económicos de los grandes productores de la Costa de Hermosillo y del Valle de Yaqui, y los intereses de la población de Hermosillo, Sonora. El gobierno del estado para solucionar la escasez de agua en la ciudad mencionada diseñó y ejecutó el plan del Proyecto Sonora Integral (SI) que encontró una fuerte oposición de los productores de los Valles del Yaqui y Mayo así como de las comunidades yaquis. En este trabajo se busca demostrar que el conflicto por el agua obedece a una lógica política, económica y social donde predomina la confrontación por el uso del agua con fines productivos, marginando el derecho que tienen los ciudadanos al suministro continuo del recurso hídricos.

“Turismo Sustentable”

Rosalinda Garza-Estrada, Silvia Lorena Lara-Becerra, Rosalinda Garza-Estrada, Silvia Lorena Lara-Becerra, Luz Elva Zárate-Sevilla, Universidad de Guadalajara - Centro Universitario Económico Administrativas.

La Organización Mundial del Turismo (OMT) define el turismo como un fenómeno social, cultural y económico relacionado con el movimiento de las personas a lugares que se encuentran fuera de su lugar de residencia habitual, por motivos personales o de negocios/profesionales. Una vertiente moderna es el turismo sustentable el cual funciona como un aporte suplementario a una dinámica ya existente, teniendo como objetivo otorgar beneficios a la población. Esta ponencia analiza el impacto que ha tenido el turismo en el medio y la población, demostrando que no se toman en cuenta las necesidades de los anfitriones, derivando consecuencias tales como crecimiento demográfico tanto de turistas como de las poblaciones para alojar a los trabajadores, y la aculturación acelerada. Considerando los principios fundamentales en los que se basa la sustentabilidad del turismo (sustentabilidad ecológica, sustentabilidad económica, sustentabilidad social y cultural), se presenta un diagnóstico de los recursos disponibles, las potencialidades y oportunidades con la que cuenta la zona de estudio (norte de Jalisco) y su capacidad de desarrollo. Además se describe el impacto que tiene el turismo en el aspecto ambiental, sociocultural y económico.

“Los Recolectores Yumanos del Piñón: Identidades y Representaciones de la Relación con la Naturaleza en una Práctica Transgeneracional Interpretada desde la Perspectiva Simbólica”

Sergio Cruz-Hernández, Hugo Méndez-Fierros, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California.

Los grupos yumanos son desde hace 3 mil años cazadores recolectores semi nómadas estacionales entre la costa y la sierra de Baja California, buscando disponibilidad de alimentos y agua. Sus pautas culturales se modifican por distintos procesos históricos que

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han mermado su dominio territorial. En la actualidad se han transformado, y los elementos que definen su identidad también. Las representaciones de la relación con la naturaleza guardan información fundamental para entender la configuración identitaria de estos grupos. La presente ponencia responde la pregunta ¿de qué manera los significados construidos en torno a la naturaleza, objetivados en la práctica de recolección de piñón y su transmisión transgeneracional han contribuido a la transformación de la identidad de los yumanos de Santa Catarina? Se aborda a través de un trabajo de análisis discursivo interpretativo, que permitió plantear las funciones de comprensión, valoración, actuación y comunicación con respecto a la representación mencionada. Se esquematiza las funciones en dos niveles el de las subjetivaciones y de la instrumentalización de las representaciones, para entender la forma en que la identidad se transforma a partir de la relación con territorio y las prácticas que en él se realizan.

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Panel 15	Migración, Género e Identidad
Moderator	José María Parra-Ruiz, Univers Migración, género e identidad de Guadalajara

“Meanings of family functioning in a group of women with migrant husbands”  
Filiberto Toledano-Toledano, Lucino Amaro-Soriano, Horacio Toledano-Tirado, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, Instituto Nacional de Salud, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Se da cuenta de los significados del funcionamiento familiar en un grupo de mujeres con esposo migrante, basado en un estudio exploratorio en el cual participaron 16 mujeres que fueron entrevistadas e incluidas en tres grupos focales con seis sesiones, a partir del criterio de saturación de la información, . Los instrumentos utilizados fueron una guía de entrevista individual - grupal, guión para el desarrollo del grupo focal, diario de campo y registros de observación. Los resultados a partir de un análisis de contenido indicaron cuatro áreas del funcionamiento familiar desde las cuales la mujeres viven sus roles, dan significado a sus relaciones familiares y las maneras en las que cada uno de sus miembros interactúan en la vida cotidiana, su cultura y sus prácticas sociales. Los hallazgos concluyen que para el grupo de mujeres, el funcionamiento familiar contempla los siguientes aspectos: Cohesión, ambiente familiar positivo, hostilidad y problemas en la expresión de sentimientos.

“¿La Nación Secuestrada? Relaciones de Género, Masculinidad y Raza en la Construcción del Estado-Nación Cubano (1902-1940)”  
Dayron Oliva-Hernández, Universidad de las Artes (ISA), Cuba

Con la ponencia se pretende criticar la construcción del Estado-nación cubano bajo el estandarte de la modernidad etnocentrista, que implicó la adopción de una lógica patriarcal (machista) y racista, a través de una prioritaria política inmigratoria que asumía un blanqueamiento de la población cubana, la cual estructuró procesos de desigualdades sociales reproducidos del colonialismo español, en cuanto a género y raza. Es por ello que se identificará los usos y significados sobre masculinidades y feminidades de hombres y

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mujeres inmigrantes (europeos/as, españoles/as, jamaicanos/as, haitianos/as, chinos/as, árabes, judíos), como parte de la articulación de los discursos científico y político (biopolítica), basados en enfoques positivistas y del darwinismo social, y se tendrá en cuenta la crítica al poder del feminismo cubano de la época en torno a este proceso.

“Nido de lenguas: Acculturation in the Department of Native Language at Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México”

Eduardo Andrés Sandoval-Forero, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Ernesto Guerra-García, Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México.

This research is part of a larger program which aims to look into the 'other' spaces outside the classroom but within the Indigenous and Intercultural Universities where interculturality is lived daily. In this paper we present the results of the forms of acculturation in one of these spaces, the native languages department called 'Nido de Lenguas' in the Universidad Autónoma Indígena de Mexico (UAIM), in the period September 2012 to August 2013. In this department there are students from more than 20 ethnic groups of the country, non indigenous authorities and native language teachers (yoremem mayo ethnic group). Through an ethnographic study using participant observation we found some elements of acculturation: a) non-indigenous authorities have better hierarchical level, b) native languages are minimized only for folklore, c) lack of research to a real strengthening of the original languages, d) difficulty of finding language speakers, e) lack of payment to speakers of native languages, f) lack of interest by students and teachers - mostly mestizos - by learning a language of the indigenous cultures of Mexico. We conclude 'Nido de lenguas' is an intercultural trench where there are daily struggles between dominant mestizo culture and the indigenous cultures.

“Modelo para la Conceptualización y Análisis del Fenómeno Migratorio a la luz del Derecho”

Enrique Uribe-Arzate, María de Lourdes González-Chávez, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.

La ponencia presenta un modelo pluridimensional para evaluar la eficacia del sistema jurídico mexicano como sistema de control del fenómeno migratorio. Aun cuando el fenómeno tiene un gran número de aristas, sólo analizaremos los hechos, los valores, las normas y las políticas públicas que en él inciden. El documento inicia con la presentación de los subgrupos que conforman al colectivo migrante, a quienes se les definió a través de un estudio taxonómico construido en función de varias variables, entre ellas, las relacionadas con su situación de vulnerabilidad o vulnerados. A continuación, se presenta como hilo conductor de la ponencia a la Teoría Tetradimensional del derecho y se mencionan las causas por las que se optó por ella. Finalmente, abordamos la problemática de los valores que enarbola la sociedad mexicana con respecto al migrante a través del análisis de sus derechos humanos, en su interacción con la soberanía nacional y la seguridad pública, como país expulsor, receptor y de tránsito.

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Panel 16            Universidades y Lenguaje de la Acción  
Moderator        Dayron Oliva-Hernández, Universidad de las Artes (ISA), Cuba

“La Universidad Latinoamericana, Gobierno y Gestión Local en la Perspectiva Sustentable”  
Rosalía López-Paniagua, Centro de Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias en Ciencias y Humanidades, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

En América Latina la universidad pública y la gestión gubernamental local municipal se conciben como ámbitos independientes, separados e inconexos, y muy difícilmente se vinculan; de hecho no existen políticas explícitas y sistemáticas de vinculación universidad-gobierno a nivel nacional, menos aún en los espacios locales. No obstante, los gobiernos municipales se encuentran necesitados de diagnósticos, análisis y recomendaciones, sobre los múltiples problemas que se presentan en sus territorios, relativos a proyectos productivos, de salud, de educación, etc., a los cuales hoy se agrega la crisis ambiental, identificada por los efectos del cambio climático, y el deterioro de los recursos naturales. La problemática es de tal magnitud que resulta indispensable, como lo plantea el enfoque del desarrollo local, promover la vinculación de los actores locales, en particular a la universidad y el gobierno local, para impulsar estrategias capaces de crear la sinergia necesaria para aprovechar al máximo los recursos locales, no sólo naturales, sino también institucionales y culturales en la perspectiva de sustentabilidad local. En esta ponencia se plantean los diversos aspectos que es preciso tener en cuenta para una estrategia de vinculación universidad-gobierno local, a partir de algunas experiencias, las cuales pueden contribuir a fortalecer la gestión gubernamental municipal sustentable en América Latina.

“El Habitus y la Micropolítica Organizacional en La Universidad Pública Mexicana”  
Felipe Guevara-Rivera, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPM) 213, Tehuacán, Puebla.

El papel del habitus en el campo organizacional objetivado en prácticas micropolíticas genera un estilo directivo, lo cual conlleva al planteamiento de los siguientes interrogantes, que lejos de hipótesis positivistas se instalan como ejes de investigación: ¿El Habitus de los agentes (directivos, docentes, personal administrativo y de servicios) como material instituido-instituyente desde lo perceptual, el pensamiento y actitud, direcciona la manera de Desarrollar y Controlar a la organización?, ¿Es el Campo Organizacional instituido, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPN) 213, el que mediante mecanismos desconocidos encarna en los agentes para el desarrollo de sus propósitos? O tal vez ¿son los procesos mutuos complementarios, Campo- Habitus, Habitus-Campo los que configuran el estilo de ser-hacer de la organización?; y como una mediación-objetivación de los habitus, la denominada micropolítica organizacional: prácticas de dominio, coaliciones y conflictos por hacerse de recursos y capitales deseables para el logro de los propósitos de los agentes. Ante dichos cuestionamientos, esta ponencia presenta una articulación de las relaciones entre constructos teóricos esenciales; el Habitus de Bourdieu (1988), y la micropolítica de Ball (1987). Al mismo tiempo, articular ambos constructos con la posible perspectiva administrativa implantada en la organización, en este caso la Universidad Pedagógica Nacional unidad 213 en Tehuacán, Puebla, México.

“Un Marco de Aproximación al Estudio del Uso Illocutivo del Lenguaje en Política como un

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Lenguaje de la Acción”

Carlos Álvarez-Marín, Universidad de Guadalajara, Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades.

Durante el siglo pasado, buena parte de la investigación social comenzó a ser atraída hacia lo que el filósofo norteamericano Richard Rorty, entre otros, denominó el giro lingüístico. Las ciencias sociales en ciertos ámbitos empezaron a atender al lenguaje y a la comunicación como agentes configuradores de la realidad y de la identidad, así como las principales entidades en las que se desarrolla la sociedad. Al respecto, el estudio de la política, enfocado principalmente en los procesos institucionales y el actuar de los agentes políticos, se ha ido acercando cada vez más a la interacción lingüística y comunicacional que llevan a cabo y sostienen las entidades políticas, de forma tal que la premisa de que comunicar también es gobernar, así como el uso y/o creación de conceptos, de mismo modo que el nombrar, se han convertido en vetas de estudio prometedoras en un campo multidisciplinario del estudio de los procesos políticos. En ese sentido, este trabajo busca esbozar las características conceptuales en que se desarrolla el uso de dicho lenguaje y la comunicación y plantearlo como perspectiva de investigación de comunicación política y gubernamental.

“Del Realismo al Idealismo en la Política”

Omar Alejandro Mendoza-Silva, Universidad de Guadalajara.

A partir de las propuestas de Maquiavelo en la época moderna se ha entendido ordinariamente la política como el conseguir, mantener y aumentar el poder desde la perspectiva de un realismo político, Pero con la crudeza de la lucha descarnada por el poder se han olvidado algunos postulados griegos de la antigüedad que planteaban el bien común como el quehacer propio de la actividad política. Con esta ponencia se pretende plantear que la semilla del idealismo político debe seguir presente en el corazón de la humanidad y que, en la práctica, se sigue manifestando en líderes y activistas que intentan regresar a la política ese sentido fundante y esencial. Con una concepción de la política que se fundamente en los intereses colectivos de la sociedad se puede construir un concepto de polis con capacidad para resolver los grandes problemas del mundo contemporáneo.

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Panel 17      Women and Ghost Labor (Cross-listed with Women and Gender Studies)

Moderator      Ángel L. Florido-Alejo, Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara,

“Igualdad de Género: Los Inicios de una Revolución Política y Cultural en la Época Moderna”

Ignacio Medina-Núñez, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

A finales del siglo XVIII, surgieron de manera pública las primeras exigencias sobre los derechos de ciudadanía de las mujeres. Fueron Olimpia de Gouges, Condorcet y Mary Wollstoncraft quienes llamaron la atención sobre la igualdad de género para exigir los derechos de las mujeres y provocar el origen de una revolución política y cultural que

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todavía perdura hasta hoy. En América Latina ha sido más lento el proceso en comparación con Europa pero también ha llegado a apretarse en el siglo XX y en los comienzos del siglo XXI.

“De la Lumbre al Fogón. La Distribución del Trabajo Productivo y Reproductivo no Remunerado de las Campesinas de Zacatecas, México”

Humberto de Luna-López, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Este trabajo expone las actividades productivas y reproductivas no remuneradas de las campesinas de cuatro localidades del estado de Zacatecas. . En ese sentido, se aborda el bagaje teórico sobre el campesinado, su importancia en el contexto de la crisis económica del 2007, la metodología, los trabajos de las mujeres y la importancia de estas mismas. En la literatura existe un debate sobre la existencia del campesinado, ya que el predominio de las instituciones indica que este sector poblacional ha pasado a engrosar las filas de lo que es denominado actor social o agente. Sin embargo, en esta investigación se asume que la campesina existe como categoría social, con una identidad arraigada e identificada con la Revolución Mexicana, que por su misma naturaleza le da un status y reconocimiento en la sociedad mexicana a pesar de ser negado por muchos. Estas mujeres se caracterizan por su trabajo con la tierra, con la naturaleza y en el hogar para refuncionalizar la unidad campesina pero sin recibir retribución económica o en especie. Las mujeres, históricamente han desempeñado un papel trascendental con sus trabajos pero, este no ha sido visibilizado.

“La Mujer Indígena en el Municipio Centro del Estado de Tabasco, México”

Leticia del Carmen Romero-Rodríguez, Jesús Nicolás Gracida-Galán, Héctor Maldonado-Willman, Instituto Estatal de las Mujeres, Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. México

Los propósitos de esta investigación son 1) Identificar la cantidad de indígenas en la capital del estado de Tabasco; 2) Describir su situación económica; 3) Mostrar sus condiciones de vida; 4) Describir sus condiciones de salud; y 5) Conocer sus medios de progreso en cuanto a calidad de vida. En la metodología se realizó un proceso estadístico para establecer un margen de error de 5%, las fuentes de investigación de campo son las mujeres indígenas de la capital del Tabasco. El cuestionario que se aplicó a una muestra. El procedimiento de aplicación del 1 al 3 de junio de 2013 fue mediante grupos de encuestadores que siguieron diversas rutas previamente establecidas. Ente los hallazgos importantes están los siguientes, en la capital, el 5.1% son mujeres indígenas y 3.5% dicen hablar alguna lengua nativa. Su situación económica es de pobreza, muchas viven en casas con piso de tierra, no tienen estufa ni baños en casa, no reciben educación ni cuentan con servicio médico y sus productos pueden venderse con dificultad, la posibilidad de mejorar su calidad de vida es muy poca.

“Estudiantes Mujeres en la Educación Superior: ¿por Donde Transita la Formación de la Profesión y su Posible Ejercicio? Un Estudio de Caso”

Blanca E. Arciga, Leonel García-León, Trinidad Torres-Vera, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco. México

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Datos estadísticos en educación superior de la SEP a nivel nacional muestran que en el ciclo escolar 2009-2010 de un total de 2'847,376 estudiantes, 1'423,172 son hombres y 1'424,204 son mujeres. Si bien hay una conquista por parte de las mujeres para acceder a la educación superior y obtener un título profesional, aún se desconocen los múltiples factores que ayuden a profundizar sobre la configuración de la profesión y sus formas de insertarse o no en el mercado laboral. Así el presente trabajo muestra resultados un estudio de caso de corte mixto (cualitativos y cuantitativos) sobre los factores psico-sociales vinculados con la forma en que las estudiantes mujeres en las IES de Tabasco construyen su futura profesión y el posible ejercicio de la misma. Problematizando la búsqueda aparentemente explícita de las estudiantes, en la adquisición de autonomía económica y goce en el ejercicio una profesión. Los datos muestran que factores como: configuración de una subjetividad que idealiza el lugar del otro y su poder, prioridades culturales sobre la maternidad y la elaboración de la profesión como algo no satisfactorio, posiblemente permitan clarificar los complejos procesos de deserción, falta de titulación y la colocación profesional dentro de los ámbitos laborales.

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Panel 18            Educación Superior, Ciencia y Tecnología  
Moderator        Rosalía López-Paniagua, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Science, Technology, Innovation and Competitiveness in Latin America: Advances, Challenges and Perspectives”  
Alejandro Barragán-Ocaña, Gerardo Reyes-Ruiz, Esperanza Cotera-Regalado, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.

One of the main indicator to measure the competitiveness of a country is the use of parameters that indicate the performance of its activities in research, development and innovation within the global environment. Aspects such as the gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the production of scientific articles and their impact; the patent generation, the state of technology balance of payments, the R&D personnel as well as business enterprise R&D personnel, business enterprise expenditure on research and development (BERD) as a percentage of GDP , among others , are elements that help to identify the state that maintains the country's competitiveness. In this sense, Latin America has presented an unfavorable dynamic for the achievement of these objectives. So, the main purpose of this research is to present an analysis of the current state that keeps these variables compared with those of developed economies that allow on one hand, finding opportunity areas, and on the other, identifying lag areas that must be attended effectively by the companies, academy and government.

“Estudio Sobre la Productividad Investigadora de las IES Públicas Mexicanas en el área de Ciencias Sociales”  
Norma Rebeca Martínez-Martínez, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez.

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En las Instituciones Públicas de Educación Superior (IES) de México impera la necesidad por consolidarse como instituciones de calidad y ser competitivas. La diversidad existente en los sistemas educativos superiores impide la homogenización de las universidades, pues cada una es una entidad particular, sin embargo, se debe aceptar que existen aspectos básicos de naturaleza institucional que deben considerarse en conjunto a partir de los cuales se puede plantear una evaluación de su productividad investigadora, que es lo que se pretende presentar en esta ponencia. En el país, las IES juegan un papel elemental y están consideradas como instituciones indispensables para el desarrollo de distintos sistemas y constituyen un pilar fundamental en la economía, ya que propician mejores condiciones en los ámbitos educativos, laborales, productivos y sociales. En un contexto de economías globalizadas, la calidad y la productividad científica participan estratégicamente en el desarrollo de las IES y el impacto de nuevas políticas, aumentó el peso de la investigación en México lo que ha llevado a realizar grandes esfuerzos para crear una plataforma en ciencia y tecnología altamente reforzada, por lo tanto, la medición de la calidad a través de la productividad científica contribuye al fortalecimiento de la educación superior y del posgrado en México.

“Transiciones y Perspectivas de la Cooperación Internacional para la Educación Superior entre la Unión Europea y América Latina”

José Antonio Ramírez-Díaz, Departamento de Estudios en Educación, Universidad de Guadalajara

La presente ponencia se centra en caracterizar los principales programas de cooperación educativa de la Unión Europea y América Latina de los últimos cinco años mediante la presentación de objetivos, acciones y principios de relación entre los dos continentes. De manera especial, se hace una revisión en la concepción de educación y de conocimiento que subyace a en el proceso de cooperación. De igual forma, se destacan los mecanismos de vinculación así como las características de conformación de las redes académicas de los proyectos subvencionados y los temas aprobados. Finalmente, se realiza una reflexión sobre el futuro de la cooperación internacional intercontinental a la luz de las crisis económicas de los países europeos.

“Empleabilidad y Empleo Universitario en la Crisis Económica Global”

Hugo Rangel-Torrijo, Universidad de Guadalajara.

No Abstract

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Panel 19	Historicidad: Estudios de Caso
Moderator	Ramón Gómez-Zamudio, Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos – Universidad de Guadalajara

“Representation in the Spanish Empire of the Sixteenth Century”

Sean Nikos Messarra, University of, California-Los Angeles

Of the many problems faced by Charles V, the most pressing was his own absence. The first Habsburg king of Spain spent his entire reign on horseback – riding from the Low Countries, the Holy Roman Empire, and Italy – to settle disputes and administer justice,

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but also to strike awe in his recalcitrant subjects through elaborate royal entries. Royal absenteeism was a problem because it disrupted the traditional, medieval relationship between monarch and subject that was based on face-to-face transactions. The unprecedented political expansion of Spain in the sixteenth century required an immediate solution to account for this problem posed by the distances of these disparate provinces. If the problem of distance was unprecedented in continental Europe, it became truly unmatched when Hernán Cortés conquered the Mexican Empire in 1521. As Cortés exalted, “one might call oneself the emperor of this kingdom with no less glory than of Germany”. The empire of Montezuma, then, was to be treated no differently than the Crown’s Italian possessions. This paper argues that the underlying administrative issue of the Spanish Empire in the sixteenth century was one of representation; that is, the making of absent forces (i.e. the king) present in everyday life.

“La Disolución del Congreso de Anáhuac. La Derrota del Movimiento Insurgente”  
Juan Carlos Andrade-Castillo, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional-Tehuacán.

En esta ponencia se aborda de manera crítica el curso que siguió el Congreso de Anáhuac en el año de 1813 con el que Morelos buscó darle certidumbre al movimiento insurgente y sentar las bases del Estado mexicano. Fue en Tehuacán donde el pensamiento político del insurgente se aclaró y donde diseñó esta institución. Este Congreso promulgó la Constitución de Apatzingán, otorgando personalidad jurídica al nuevo país. Paradójicamente, la región de Tehuacán se convirtió en la tumba del Congreso, cuando el mismo Morelos la había elegido para salvaguardar los poderes de la insurgencia, que se veían presionadas por las fuerzas realistas en la intendencia de Michoacán. Este Congreso fue disuelto el 15 de diciembre de 1815 en la hacienda de San Francisco Altepexi por los mismos insurgentes que controlaron la región, como producto de desavenencias políticas y económicas. El análisis documental en que se basa esta ponencia permite concluir que con este hecho se derrotó al movimiento de emancipación a manos de los mismos insurgentes. El sacrificio de Morelos en Temalaca, que concluyó con su fusilamiento en San Cristóbal Ecatepec, en una clara muestra de poder pastoral, llevó a que La Independencia de México fuera lograda finalmente por aquéllos que no la querían.

“Historia de la Explotación de los Hidrocarburos en Tabasco desde sus orígenes hasta la Expropiación Petrolera”  
Martín Ortiz-Ortiz, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco. Amelia Acosta-León y Felipa Sánchez-Pérez.

Hasta el presente, la explotación petrolera ha sido la primera industria extractiva a nivel nacional, y de la cual depende la mayor parte de la economía de nuestro país. Llamativamente los estudios sociohistóricos sobre ella son escasos relativamente, a pesar de existir una gran cantidad de fuentes documentales de información primaria en varios archivos de la ciudad de México y de los estados petroleros como Tabasco. Por ello esta ponencia se propone para que la discusión se abra a todo el país con el propósito de explicar esa realidad socioeconómica aún inexplorada que demanda ser

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estudiada desde la visión de todas las áreas del conocimiento, no solamente de la social.

En este caso, se explicará este fenómeno socioeconómico, político y cultural desde la óptica de la globalidad, visualizando las relaciones que generó con los sectores sociales, productivos y ecológicos a lo largo de su existencia, desde sus orígenes hasta la nacionalización de los bienes muebles e inmuebles de las empresas extranjeras.

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Panel 20                    Cultura Sociourbana: Estudios de Caso  
Moderator                Laura Aritmética Jaime-Oliver, Universidad de Guadalajara. México

“Fotografía de Oído: la Ciudad Imaginada desde la Ceguera”

Carlos Alberto Díez-Salazar, Facultad de Letras y Comunicación, Universidad de Colima.

El contenido de esta ponencia forma parte de una línea de investigación vinculada con estudios del patrimonio cultural, en particular con procesos de significación. Dentro de ésta última, destaca Fotografía e Identidad como un interés particular por conocer, desde la mirada a través de cámaras fotográficas, cómo se ven diversos sectores sociales marginalizados o invisibilizados. En este caso se trata de la perspectiva “visual” de un grupo de ciegos, toda vez que, parafraseando a Susan Sontag “la fotografía es, antes que nada, una manera de mirar. No es la mirada misma”, de ahí que el hecho de que un ciego no tenga una mirada visual no es tan importante cuando tiene el resto de sus sentidos intactos para percibir el mundo y con sus sentidos, la imaginación. El ciego pues, que no el débil visual, aquél que no ve nada en absoluto a través de sus ojos, logra percibir el mundo de manera diferente, pues no importa hacia dónde se mira o en qué dirección se dirige la cámara, lo importante es lo que se capte, lo que mira, no el ojo humano, sino la cámara. El ciego ve, claro que sí, pero ve de otra manera su ciudad.

“Una Comunidad Gótica: Dispositivos de Exclusión y Vigilancia en Jóvenes de la Ciudad de Toluca”

Edith Cortés-Romero, Epigmenio López-Martínez, Teresita Cortés-Romero,  
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México-Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales

La presente reflexión tiene como propósito realizar una aproximación hacia el ejercicio de la violencia juvenil en Toluca. En particular se abordan aquellas formas de exclusión que no recurren al ejercicio de la represión física, sino que suelen revestirse de un matiz minucioso y sutil pero no por ello menos eficaz; es decir, aquellos dispositivos que se ejercen a través de señalar y destacar las diferencias de la otredad mediante el establecimiento de criterios de normalidad y anormalidad, señalando las diferencias, las acciones y actitudes que se alejan de la normatividad de las personas comunes para enraizarse en la extrañeza y la peligrosidad. En particular se efectúa una aproximación a la comunidad gótica con la finalidad de recuperar sus vivencias y a partir de ellas comprender la forma en que han sido sujetos de mecanismos de agresión y control por el hecho de representar el mundo y la realidad social desde un enfoque diferente. En ese

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sentido, se presentan los hallazgos en dos grupos de góticos en la ciudad de Toluca; el primero fue al grupo cultural subterráneo de la Morgue y el segundo el festejo World Goth Day. El trabajo de campo fue realizado a través de etnografías, cartografías, registro fotográfico y entrevistas a jóvenes adscritos al movimiento gótico.

“Corridos in the Hard times of México: Singing on Pain, Joy and War”

Daniel García-Bullé-Garza. Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación y Cultura,  
Gabriel Escalante-Sobrino. Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana.

The elaboration is pertinent of a series of jobs oriented to the historical approach of the Mexican corridos music, exploring its social and communicational functions, emphasizing conflict moments, in which it arises and circulates through cultural and social systems, acting as a vehicle to certain contents and traditions that help setting present social imaginaries, containing as well, guide values related to success, gender, honor, etcetera. And from which the audiences of corridos, make plans of action for their daily practices.

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Panel 21                    Género Identidad y Maternidad

Moderator                Paola Andrea Henríquez-Lagos, Universidad de La Frontera. Chile

“Siempre Fuimos Dos”

Araceli Bernal-Calderón, Instituto de Investigaciones Culturales-Museo Mexicali,  
Baja California.

El concepto de identidad es complejo. Engloba todo lo que somos. De acuerdo con Gilberto Giménez (2007), para hablar de las identidades sociales se necesitan abordar tres aspectos fundamentales: la narrativa biográfica, la pertenencia a una pluralidad de colectivos y la presencia de un conjunto de atributos idiosincrásicos o relacionales. En Baja California, entre 1994 y el 2010 se registraron 557 mil 525 nacimientos sencillos de los cuales, 6 mil 961 fueron dobles. ¿Cómo se configura la identidad desde esa perspectiva? ¿Qué pasa específicamente cuando son dos individuos los que llegan en un mismo parto? En la sociedad los nombramos como gemelos y estos pueden ser monocigóticos (gemelos idénticos) o dicigóticos (gemelos fraternos o cuates). El objeto de esta ponencia es analizar los procesos de configuración de la identidad a partir del concepto de Gilberto Giménez en el caso de cuatro gemelas idénticas, las cuales relataron sus historias utilizando en las entrevistas y, como apoyo para la recuperación de las narrativas biográficas, el uso de álbumes fotográficos. A partir de las categorías cuerpo, rostro, vestimenta igual, auto-reconocimiento y hetero-reconocimiento, se analiza cómo se construyen en la cotidianidad los procesos de la identidad en estas gemelas.

“Women Without Descendants: The Unthought Body”

Sylvia Solís-López, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

This paper presents some findings as an advance of a current research about Mexican

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women without descendance in Mexico City. Usually woman's body is thought as related to nature and consequently its reproductive function is seen only as natural but not as equivalent to femininity and woman's identity. What happens in and with the body when a woman doesn't have children? As an effort to give answers to this question, this paper compares and discusses previous findings in the American academic literature with Latin American researches and with some findings in this current research.

“Significados y Vivencias de la Maternidad Juvenil en el Norte Minero de Chile”

Karla Alejandra Contreras-Tinoco, Francis Ramírez, Universidad Católica del Norte.  
Chile

Desde el paradigma interpretativo, una epistemología hermenéutica y con perspectiva desde los estudios de género, en esta ponencia se analiza el caso de una mujer joven madre del norte de Chile. Esto permitió una aproximación crítica hacia las transformaciones que tienen lugar en la trayectoria vital de las mujeres jóvenes y estudiantes, al encarar la maternidad en Chile. Entre los hallazgos destacan significados vinculados a mandatos de género propios de una hegemonía masculina reafirmada por la cultura minera, que desde diferencias biológicas justifican y reproducen normativas propugnadas para el autocontrol del comportamiento y del cuerpo productivo femenino. Además, una vivencia de la maternidad que autovigila el cumplimiento de la normatividad asociada al ser madre, mediante culpa, responsabilidad y deber moral. Vinculado a esto, la familia se constituye como socializadora y vigilante del cumplimiento de deberes maternos. Destaca una debilidad en políticas públicas hacia la maternidad juvenil. Se evidencia en esta joven el desarrollo de una maternidad situada desde una posición dialógica, que implica el tránsito desde la enunciación de discursos disidentes al modelo tradicional de maternidad, hacia una adscripción a estos mandatos en su práctica cotidiana.

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Panel 22

Participación Política Ciudadana

Moderator Luis Alfonso Herrera-Robles, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Political participation and local Management Quality. The Case of the State of Hidalgo”

Ana Yely Pérez-Dámaso, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Roberto Armando Mejía-Fonseca, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana -Azcapotzalco.

Citizen participation has to be, by definition, in the local arena, understanding there are levels of government in modern democracies. Local municipality is then, the first instance of democratic participation in terms of where population live. At First, citizens participate politically as members of a municipality, then as a part of a Federal entity (a state), if it is the case of a Federal Republic as the Mexican, and finally as members of a nation-state. In this paper the focus is on analyzing citizen participation in the Municipality. We did this with a study in the Federal State of Hidalgo, Mexico. With a sample of 16 municipalities, a survey was laid to measure the variables found in the study "Political participation and management quality". Many theoretical questions were planned. Only one variable is measured by the question: Do people participate more (or less) when they feel comfortable

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(or uncomfortable) with the quality of its public servants? This, based of the concepts of Participation and Citizenship.

“Afro-Quitonean Public Policies: Civil Action Design within Cultural Diversity”  
Linda Hall, University of California, Santa Barbara

“Ciudad Real y Ciudad Imaginada. Imaginarios Sociales en El Fuerte, Sinaloa”  
Jesús Angel Enríquez-Acosta, Universidad de Sonora.

Afro-Ecuadorians are nationally 14% of the population, approximately 5% reside in Quito’s province of Pichincha, and less than 1% of self-identified Afro citizens participate in local politics and social movement groups in this capital city. Migrant Afro-Ecuadorians from the three ancestral provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas and Imbabura live in the urban barrios and rural conclaves of Quito. Prior to the constitutional unification in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century of the Afro identity in Ecuador under the category Afro-Ecuadorian, Afro citizens claimed and reveled in the particular ways their provincial and individual village heritages reflected ingrained African customs and the norms and values of the indigenous and Euro-White settlers. Scholarship argues that Afro activists struggle to overcome the stigma and stereotypes based on these genealogical differences that restrict Afro-Ecuadorian unity and thereby restrict the state’s equitable distribution of resources (Hall 2013). The shared objective of Quito’s Afro community leaders is to encourage administrative and executive branch public policy, or actions to meet the needs of a culturally diverse Afro-Ecuadorian constituency in Ecuador’s capital city. This paper incorporates the testimonies of a cross section of Quito’s Afro activists and documents how these leaders stimulate public policy construction to assure educational, housing and equal access to a constitutionally guaranteed good life, buen vivir for all Afro-Quitoneans.

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Panel 23                      Problemas Educativos.  
Moderator                    Araceli Bernal-Calderón, Instituto de Investigaciones Culturales-Museo Mexicali,  
   Baja California.

“Mediation of Social Networks in the Emergence and Management of Educational Movements in Higher Education in Mexico”  
Maira Beatriz García-Híjar, César Correa-Arias, Universidad de Guadalajara

The present paper is part of a research that explores firstly the study of new educational movements of teachers and students in higher education in Mexico that have emerged since the beginning of the century, outside schooling learning environments, and that have worked parallel to the academy based on the mediation of the virtual social networks. Moreover, it attempts to understand the impact and scope of these alternative ways of education and learning that, when linked together, result in educational movements which have emerged and developed under more flexible assumptions and paradigms, according to the voices of both its founders and the participants. The research is referred to three poles of analysis: a) socio-technological dimension b) political dimension, and c) socio-cognitive dimension. Likewise, educational movements are defined by the participation of the educational community and its relations with the same educational facts. Using a social critical approach and in-depth interviews with phenomenological basis, it also examines how these operate in higher education and are reflected in institutional policies from the unregulated expansion of the mexican higher education in the 1950s, to discover in which extent will the reach in future

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morphogenic societies and educational institutions.

“La Educación Histórica Actual en México: Dificultades en la Comprensión Docente de la Enseñanza por Competencias en la RIEB 2011”

Jenaro Reynoso-Jaime, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Unidad Toluca, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

En esta ponencia se hace una interpretación del enfoque de la enseñanza por competencias en la asignatura de historia, implícito en los documentos curriculares oficiales aprobados en 2011, para mostrar el aporte novedoso y las insuficiencias explicativas a las que se enfrentan los docentes que deben llevar a la práctica la reforma de educación básica. Para conocer y explicar la práctica de la educación histórica se evalúan las respuestas de los docentes durante un taller, en las cuales se puede reconocer una débil formación inicial y permanente de los docentes, la cual deriva en una actitud desmotivada respecto de las posibilidades formativas de la historia, por lo que la mayoría de los profesores recurren a sus saberes pedagógicos ya probados, pero al margen del proyecto curricular oficial vigente. En conjunto se observa la resistencia del modelo tradicional de enseñanza de la historia en México y un posible fracaso de la reforma que el Estado impulsa para cumplir con los compromisos internacionales.

“Evaluation of Internet Information Resources and their Relationship to Learning Styles in Biology Students”

Verónica Guadalupe Tobón-Becerra, Universidad de Guadalajara-Centro Universitario de Ciencias Biológicas Agropecuarias.

El objetivo de la ponencia es presentar algunos hallazgos preliminares de un proyecto en el que se considera que los procesos de búsqueda y evaluación de información son parte de las competencias informativas, porque permiten desarrollar estrategias en el estudiante en el uso y apropiación de la información. Para ejecutar la evaluación se establecieron tres variables; una variable independiente (estilos de aprendizaje) y dos variables dependientes (búsqueda y evaluación de información). Se aplicó una prueba de  $X^2$  que permitió conocer por un lado la homogeneidad del tamaño de la muestra que estuvo conformada por 151 estudiantes. Los resultados reflejan que el estilo visual es el que predomina en los estudiantes de biología en un 75 por ciento. Observando que los tres estilos de aprendizaje son independientes entre sí. Mientras que en el proceso de evaluación fue el que presentó correlación entre la exactitud y precisión de la información; así como una reflexión y exhaustividad del tema que están buscando.

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## MASS COMMUNICATION

Mary Jackson-Pitts  
Arkansas State University

Lily Zeng  
Arkansas State University

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Panel 1                      Communication in Time  
Moderator                 Mary Jackson Pitts, Arkansas State University

“Radio: Missiles in the Airwaves”  
Mary Jackson Pitts and Galen Perkins, Arkansas State University

Crisis communication is critical whether in a natural disaster or a man-made crisis. Broadcasters play a major part in the dissemination of information during such a crisis. An Arkansas radio station played a significant role in helping the U.S. government during the Cuban Missile Crisis. In addition, when two missile silos equipped with nuclear war heads exploded a decade a part in rural parts of Arkansas, radio stations helped calm the fears of those at home and around the world.

“News Coverage of Pancho Villa's Raid Into New Mexico”  
Christopher Burnett, California State University-Long Beach

No Abstract

“Public Radio Reformation Theory: Suggestions for How Public Radio Can Attract Young Audiences”  
Johnathan Reaves, Arkansas State University

The terms “public radio” and “young listeners” are not typically put together. Today’s teens are getting their needs for entertainment and information met by many different mobile devices and media sources. The apparent disconnect between public radio and young listeners, between the ages of 13 and 19, is examined in this study. The researcher argues the future of public radio depends on whether today’s young audience can be attracted to that medium. Under a new theoretical framework, called the Public Radio Reformation Theory, suggestions are given for what public radio can do to appeal to a younger audience, with the hope that teenagers will use public radio to meet their needs.

“Local Radio: How Radio Stations in Arkansas are Using Twitter to Reach their Audience”  
Shyandrea Glass, Arkansas State University  
No Abstract

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Panel 2                      Journalists: Credibility and Commitment  
Moderator                  Sandra Combs, Arkansas State University

“George Zimmerman Standing Ground: Shaky or Solid?”  
Sandra L. Combs, Arkansas State University

On July 13, 2013, George Zimmerman was found not guilty in the death of Trayvon Martin. At the beginning of the case, Zimmerman’s attorneys said the 29-year-old white Hispanic of Sanford, Fla., had a right to fatally shoot the 17-year-old African American male because of Florida’s “Stand Your Ground” law. Their strategy changed. After Zimmerman’s acquittal, he had support, as evidenced by financial donations from people from across the nation and a police officer giving him a warning after he was stopped for speeding with a gun in the car. Meanwhile, this paper proposes to look at media reports in The Orlando Sentinel from July 13 until Dec. 31, 2013 concerning Zimmerman. The paper will look at whether the newspaper reports were negative, neutral or positive. I will calculate whether after the verdict Zimmerman was on shaky ground or solid ground according to newspaper reports that covered the Sanford area.

“Effects of Demographics on Performance, Commitment and Turnover Intentions: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Taiwanese and American Journalists”  
Li-jing Arthur Chang, Jackson State University

The study attempted to probe how age, gender, marital status, education and income affect Taiwanese and American newspaper journalists’ job performance, organizational commitment and turnover intentions. More than 160 journalists from each country were sampled. Regression analyses showed age and income are significant predictors of Taiwanese journalists’ performance. The significant predictors of their commitment include age, gender, and marital status. Marital status was found to be significant predictor of their turnover intentions. For U.S. journalists, age and education are significant predictors of their performance. The predictors of their commitment include marital status and income. Age, education and income are significant predictors of their turnover intentions. For Taiwanese journalists, age and marital status are significant predictors of two of the dependent variables. For American journalists, age, education and income are significant predictors of two of the variables. Age seems to have a significance influence on the variables across the two cultures.

“The Thin Line Between True and False, Informed or Misinformed; Building Trust between Senders and Receivers of Messages Broadcast on Social Networks.”  
Lisa Brown, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

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Panel 3            The medium is Changing: Is the Message the Same?  
Moderator        Timothy C. Okeke, Livingstone College

“Ghanaian Parliamentarians Use of Social Media as a Political Communication Tool”  
Frank K. Boadi, Arkansas State University

As Ghana improves on its democratic governance after nearly two decades of military rule, the country’s lawmakers increasingly draw heavy flack for having contact with their constituents only during electioneering periods. This is when as candidates they actively seek the votes of electorates to become their representatives. For many, while social media use among Ghanaians escalates, it offers pathways to improving engagements with constituents. It is thus prescribed for adoption by the lawmakers in their political communication programs. However, an understanding of social media use among the members of the legislature is scanty to support such a policy. Using a content analysis approach this study attempts to fill that gap.

“Tweeting for the Win: A Content Analysis of Political Campaign Twitter Activity During the 2013 Elections”  
Josh Bramlett, Arkansas State University

Television, radio, and print are no longer the only viable media for political campaigns to use. Over the last decade campaigns have started using websites, blogs, and social media as part of their communication strategies. This study consisted of a content analysis of tweets in the 2013 gubernatorial elections in Virginia and New Jersey. The tweets of the Democratic and Republican party nominees during the last month of the election were collected and examined. This study built upon research from previous content analyses of tweets (Chew, Eysenbach, 2010; Baxter, Marcella, 2010; Jackson, Lilleker, 2011) and previous content analyses of political activity on Twitter (Glassman, Shogan, Straus, 2010; Pitts, Combs, 2013). A content analysis of gubernatorial campaign tweets is unique thus far in communication research. Tweets were coded for content such as discussion of political issues, volunteer outreach, fundraising pleas, and use of photos or external links to observe how major political campaigns utilize the social network Twitter. Questions such as “What are the characteristics of gubernatorial campaign tweets?” and “How do political campaigns present their candidate on Twitter?” were the basis for conducting research.

“Top Social Media Use Gratifications: Facebook Use in U.S.”  
Jin Yang, The University of Memphis

This study adopted the theoretical frame of uses and gratifications to find out why American college students, sampled from a mid-south university, used social media network: Facebook. The study found that the sampled students derived greatest gratifications from interacting with family and friends and reaching friends. The sample of students also perceived Facebook having a high value for enjoyment and talking with others about what is going on, and they even identified the recreational value of Facebook. However, they didn’t felt they used the

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Facebook to overcome loneliness, to escape reality or to be pepped up. It seems to suggest Facebook isn't taken as a passive tool to be ridden of self-loneliness. Rather, it is an active and interacting means or a dynamic and engaging tool to be enjoyed and delighted in. While there may be many features and functions that have been offered and promoted on Facebook, the essence of the Facebook, and maybe of all social media, remains the same: it is all about the social part: what is going on in the social circles. In line with the the uses and gratifications theory where the active use of media is hypothesized to the most important, Facebook's users are certainly active users rather than passive receivers.

“Relationship between Internet Use and Use of Doctors: Using HINTS As A Secondary Analysis”

Hui Zhang, Colorado State University

Virtual worlds, such as MMORPG (Massively multiplayer online role-playing game), offer people extraordinary freedom to construct their identities, which they cannot in face-to-face communication. This paper used survey to collect data and binary logistic regression to examine whether game play motivation (Yee, 2006), self-monitoring (Snyder, 1974), personality characteristics (Costa & MacCrae, 1992), and gender schema (Bem, 1981) combined could predict one player switched gender or not in World of Warcraft.

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Panel 4                      Gaining Access to Information: Theory and Perspective  
Moderator                  Jin Yang, University of Memphis

“Newspapers and the Current Changes in Access to News”

Janet A. Bridges, Sam Houston State University

No Abstract

“Breaking the Silence in a Silent world: Emergency Exit Theory”

Mohammed H. Faqihi, Arkansas State University

This paper addresses the use of social media in a collectivistic country specifically in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The researcher use the spiral of silence theory and diffusion of innovations theory as a framework. Researcher seeks to know the effect of using social media and how that lead to more freedom of expression. Researcher found that the spiral of silence theory works in Saudi Arabia but in reverse. This creates a new theory called the Emergency

“Mass Media and The Global South: Roles, Prospects and Challenges for the 21st Century Journalism”

Timothy C. Okeke, Livingstone College

This paper examines mass communication roles in international conflict reporting and asks why are there are some many discrepancies in journalism today (recent CBS apology on Benghazi report by Lorra Logan). Studies show that certain obstacles parade in the way of

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accurate, fair reporting of conflicts. Literature on both Global North, and South political and religious conflicts were reviewed.

“The Venus Flytrap Theory: The Relationship Between Adoption of Social Media and Gratifications of Users in Middle-Eastern Countries”

Mohammed Almistadi, Arkansas State University

In the last couple of years, utilizing social media in civic activism played a considerable role in a series of revolutions occurred in the Middle East, where press freedom reports showed that press freedom doesn't exist. This study aimed to formulate a theory that explains the process of adopting new mediums of communications in media environments where press freedom is doesn't exist, and how adopters seek gratifications from the new medium. This is done by examining literature about two theories; Diffusion of innovations, and Uses and Gratifications, with the scope of the study being the adoption and usage of social media in the Middle East. In addition, literature on usage and adoption of social media in general have been reviewed. To attain the study's goal, Venus Flytrap theory was formulated. The theory explains the relationships between five main concepts; controlled medium, new medium, personal needs, instrumental gratifications, and adoption

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Panel 5                      Storytelling: Myth, Persuasion and Seeing  
Moderator                    Mary Jackson Pitts, Arkansas State University

“Story and Myth: Media and the Imaginary of Tea”

Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen, Nika Durham, Ashmi Desai, Seung Soo Kim, University of Colorado-Boulder

Next only to water, tea is the world’s second most consumed beverage. However, more than just a drink, tea also embodies social, cultural, economic and political meanings through time and across cultures. There is an essential tie between media and this meaning-making process. It is the media that often create and carry the visions of health, nature (earthy), tranquility, prosperity, and green (environmentally friendly) offered by tea. Through news stories, movies, television shows, blogs, new media, and especially advertising, the media help provide a universal imaginary of tea -- an beautified, sanitized and idealized vision of the world attributed to tea. Media’s creation and recreation of this imaginary persists even in the face of vast human inequalities and suffering (such as labor and health issues of tea workers) and irreversible negative environmental impacts (such as soil erosion, water contamination and air pollution) through the current practice of tea production under global conglomerates.

In this research project, our attempt is neither to argue against the established health benefits nor to discourage the consumption of tea. Our goal is to analyze the infinite intersections of media and the conceptualization and consumption of tea. In these intersections, media are the storyteller and mythmakers. Media’s mythic narratives naturalize and celebrate the current production practice and the conspicuous consumption of tea while silence the pain and suffering endured in order to gratify the very practice and consumption promoted by media. Roland Barthes observes that what goes unsaid by myths is as important as what gets said.

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The modern tea myths through media certainly leave much unsaid.

“An Exploratory Content Analysis of Breast Cancer Forums” Exit Theory (EET).  
Tanika Foster, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Examining the Persuasive Power of Media Photographs to Encourage Verbal support of a Social Movement”  
Michael B. Friedman, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

My study expands on my recent content analysis of the photographic coverage of the Occupy Wall Street protests that found statistically significant evidence that the political orientations of a media outlet will affect which photographs they presented to the public. This study was an experiment to determine if the photographs that were selected and presented to the public could persuade individuals to verbally support or reject the point of view being presented to them in the photographs. 30 photographs were randomly selected from the previous content analysis. Results showed statistically significant evidence that the photographs persuaded respondents, to tell a family member, someone they know and a stranger to support the movement they were being shown. Most interesting was that respondents were willing to provide this type of verbal support even when they did not know what the protests were about.

“Sight Beyond My Sight” (SBMS) a New Method For Seeing”  
Gabriel B. Tait, Arkansas State University

Photographs produced by anthropologists and researchers serve as windows for outsiders to understand people, their culture, and their ways of life (Johnston and Stapf 1906). For example, in Africa these elements of ‘seeing’ provide a particular view of Africans for the masses in the West, but the local community’s voice often is not considered in the photographs taken. This article explores a new visual research method “Sight Beyond My Sight” (SBMS), as a way to learn about the local culture by analyzing photographs that a local community produces. Drawing from the disciplines of photography, communication, and visual anthropology (Collier 1967, Edwards 2006), the researcher created and tested a methodology called “Sight Beyond My Sight” (SBMS) in Liberia in 2011. The researcher was able to train eleven participants in the methods and applications of photography, then interview them in both individual and group settings about their photographs using a Q Sort format, gaining critical insights about their worldview, cultural vernacular and categories, and the experiences that have contributed to shaping their identity.

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Panel 6                      Communicating, Learning and Assessing  
Moderator                      Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

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“The Mass Communication Comprehensive Exam Process: Purpose, Procedures and Possibilities”  
Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

This study examined the purposes and procedures used to administer the Comprehensive Examination in American institutions of higher education offering the master’s and doctoral degrees in Mass Communication. Using the 2013 Journalism & Mass Communication Directory, a 50+-item email survey was sent to graduate program directors in fall 2013. Survey questions gathered information on characteristics of degree granting institutions (size of graduate faculty, number of graduate students, university enrollment, master’s and/or doctoral degree offerings) and comprehensive examination processes and procedures (types of exams used, comprehensive exam graders, question grading and grading characteristics, what constitutes a “pass” or “failure”, and options available for those failing the exam). It also asked respondents to identify the one thing they would change about comprehensive exams. All but one program sampled required comprehensive exams or a thesis/project option to meet graduation requirements and two-thirds of the respondents indicated they would be reviewing the exam process in the near future.

“Using Group Projects in an Online Public Relations Course”  
Jennifer M. Keller, Western Washington University

The ability to work collaboratively has long been recognized as an important skill in the workplace (Williams, Morgan, & Cameron, 2011). In public relations, many classes use group projects because in the “real world” public relations never exists in a vacuum. These projects provide students with an understanding of the collaboration and teamwork inherent in creating a public relations campaign. While a majority of college learning is still conducted face-to-face in classroom settings, online learning is being embraced by many colleges as a new way to do business and make money. (Perez-Pena, 2012) In order to provide students with an equivalent understanding of course concepts, faculty are faced with determining how to provide students with the collaboration and team building that comes from participating in a group project while online. This paper outlines an original teaching activity designed to incorporate the group project successfully into an online course.

“The Social Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning in Developing Countries”  
Dithi. Hasnat, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Assessing Learning and Performance in the Student-Run Communications Agency”  
Douglas J. Swanson, California State University- Fullerton

This presentation is a case study illustrating methods and instruments used successfully to determine learning in a student-run agency where students are engaged with real-world clients and projects. Through enrollment in a capstone course in campaign management, Communications undergraduates become part of a student-run advertising and public relations agency. Seven formative and summative evaluations by students, graduate teaching assistants, instructors, and clients are used to assess students’ individual and collective concept knowledge and demonstration of specific skills. Although the assessment effort presented here is specifically tailored for the student-run agency, it could be adapted to work well in a variety of college student media workplaces and/ or high-impact practice

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courses.

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Panel 7            Matters of the Mind: Audience Processing of Media Messages Assessing  
Moderator        Douglas J. Swanson, California State University-Fullerton

“The Spacio Temporal Nature of Public Memory in Mass Shootings”  
Chelsea Daggett and Liz Skewes, University of Colorado-Boulder

This content analysis investigates how the discussion of victims has changed in the news coverage of mass shootings based on the two central factors of space and time. Public memory functions differently at the local and national level, especially in moments of community crisis following a mass shooting. This study also proposes that the discussion of victims in news coverage changes over time based on the rhetorical frameworks built around mass shootings. Over the past decade, these incidents became increasingly viewed as an epidemic worthy of political response. By examining the first week of news coverage after 5 major shootings from the past several decades (the Texas Towers Shooting, the San Ysidro Shooting, the Columbine Massacre, the Aurora Shooting, and the Sandy Hook Elementary School Shooting), this content analysis shows how public memory has framed victims of mass shootings over long spans of time at the national and local level.

“A Key to Movie Theater: Online Information and Interpersonal Communication as Major Factors influence Intention of Audiences”  
Yucao Qin, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Breakup Strategies: Understanding the Impact of Attachment in Terminating College Relationships”

Ken Corbit, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“My Tweet Sister: The Relationship between Birth Rank, Social Media Use and Conflict Resolution”

Barbara Barnett, Arkansas State University

Media venues have loudly portrayed conflict for us. Whether familial or friends, often people air their dirty laundry for all to see. However, Is there a link between one’s birth rank and their preferred method of social media? Could birth order play a role in how we communicate (conflict included) via social media networks? The research addressed the following research questions: Does birth order relate to social media/Internet conversation? And, does birth order relate to conflict management styles? It was hypothesized that, the first born will overwhelmingly prefer Twitter with its 140-character limit over Facebook as their social network of choice; middle-born children, as the most social, will choose Facebook as their

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social network of choice; and last-borns will choose blogging as their social network of choice. This researcher surveyed 1,500 graduate students at a mid-sized state university utilizing social media to address these questions.

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Panel 8            Money Making Decisions: The Business of Communication  
Moderator        Mitzi Lewis, Midwestern State University

“Consumer Adoption of Smartphone’s and its Impact on Customer Service Delivery Within the Telecommunication Industry”  
Joshua Hardaway, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Internet and Social Media Utilization: A Case Study of Decision-Making Processes”  
Mitzi Lewis, Midwestern State University

No Abstract

“Are Cheerios Good for Your Heart? A Content Analysis of the Controversy Discussion on an Interracial Family in a Cheerios Commercial”  
JoNece Carter, Arkansas State University

No Abstract

“Do Celebrity Endorsements on Twitter Influence Followers Purchase Intentions of Luxurious Products?”  
Lawal Tolulope, Arkansas State University

Manufacturers over years have used celebrities as endorsers to sell their products. Many studies found that placement of celebrity endorsers in product advertisements would promote brand awareness, product acceptability and higher profits. Celebrity endorsements are not new to traditional media channels. With the advent of social media platforms and the insatiable use of social networking sites, there has been a paradigm change in the way luxurious products are brought to consumers’ attention. Social networking sites provide consumers with direct online access to celebrities, and increase the chances of following celebrities in the virtual world. Celebrity endorsers are paid or compensated to pontificate about luxurious brands either by posting links to the websites or pictures of the products. This study aims at examining whether celebrity endorsements on twitter are effective in influencing followers to promote motivation of luxurious products consumption. The study also considers whether self-esteem, materialism, third-person perception, and life satisfaction are loaded to influence consumers’ motivation of luxury products consumption. Using a non-probability sampling procedure, an online self-administered survey is conducted in this study. Limitation and implication are also discussed.

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Panel 9            Money Making Decisions: The Business of Communication  
Moderator        Hui Zhang , Colorado State University

“Users Source Use in Newspaper Disaster Stories: A Content Analysis”  
Danielle Stomberg, Colorado State University

This study built on an original study conducted and used the same data. The original study was a cross-cultural study that analyzed online newspaper stories about the March 2011 Japan earthquake/tsunami and nuclear disasters from two nationally representative newspapers: the NYTimes.com in the United States and the Yomiuri Shimbun in Japan. This study investigated stories published between March 11, 2011, and April 15, 2011. These online news stories were examined to determine their use of disaster myths, past disasters, media hype, and directly quoted sources. The focus of this paper is source use in the online newspaper disaster stories with a nuclear focus to them. Results indicate that more nonofficial sources were used than official sources throughout the reporting for nuclear themed stories. The NYTimes.com used more official sources than The Yomiuri Shimbun. Within the NYTimes.com, being a staff writer did not mean there was a higher use of official sources.

“Romance Novels and Pinterest: What’s the Connection?”  
Emily Keats, Colorado State University

No Abstract

“Examination of Crowdfunding as a Financial Source for Independent Film and Video Producers”  
Chris Raftery, Colorado State University

No Abstract

“Predicting Gender-Switching in World of Warcraft”  
Hui Zhang, Colorado State University

Virtual worlds, such as MMORPG (Massively multiplayer online role-playing game), offer people extraordinary freedom to construct their identities, which they cannot in face-to-face communication. This paper used survey to collect data and binary logistic regression to examine whether game play motivation (Yee, 2006), self-monitoring (Snyder, 1974), personality characteristics (Costa & MacCrae, 1992), and gender schema (Bem, 1981) combined could predict one player switched gender or not in World of Warcraft.





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The Australian government implemented a new policy in July 2013 in an attempt to more effectively address the recent spike in irregular migrants trying to reach its shores. In this paper, I examine the panic over migration in Australia concerning asylum seekers arriving by boat. The discussion is divided into two main themes. First, I look at how the Australian government is attempting to manage irregular immigration with a specific focus on the regional arrangement with Papua New Guinea. I argue that instead of mutually beneficial efforts at regional cooperation, the Australian government is merely shifting its responsibilities to a developing country. Second, I discuss the panic over the “boatpeople” and argue the situation has been exaggerated and overstates the scale of the problem.

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## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ross Burkhart  
Boise State University

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Panel 1            Rhetoric and Public Policy  
Moderator        Ross E. Burkhart, Boise State University

"Metaphor, George W. Bush, and the 'War on Terror'"  
David Forest, Northern Arizona University

Since the "war on terror" was declared following the attacks of September 11, 2001, some U. S. leaders justified the use of torture as a legitimate tool in its fight against terrorism. Images of savagery were used to propel the nation to war, in spite of questionable evidence for invading Iraq, part of the "Axis of Evil." I believe that the political rhetoric of the Bush administration (2001-2008) helped create and sustain a climate in which torture became acceptable. I will argue that through the use of political rhetoric, specifically the metaphor of savagery, the citizens of this country became desensitized to the horrors of torture through the dehumanization of the enemy. In this project I conduct a comparative analysis of pre and post 9/11 speeches made by then president Bush. Using Robert Ivie's method of evaluating American war rhetoric I will examine torture as a tool of U.S. foreign policy and how presidential rhetoric normalizes practices that are at odds with long-standing American law and values. In addition, it will help us to see how we transform the public 'face', or the lens through which we see things, and what the implications are for how policy is made.

"Presidential Rhetoric from the War on Drugs to the Battle of Legalization"  
Manuel Antonio Gutierrez, University of Texas El Paso

The war on drugs is one of the longest battles the United States has fought. From its inception under President Richard Nixon to Barack Obama, the war on drugs has become an institutionalized presidential program responsive to public demands for action against the spread of illegal drugs. Over the airwaves, presidential rhetorical overtures on the matter go hand in hand with the drug war on the streets. However, although presidential rhetoric remained largely consistent on combating and criminalizing drugs over much of the previous four decades, it has evolved more recently during the Obama administration as a growing number of observers have questioned the validity of the war and numerous states have legalized the use of medicinal marijuana. In this essay, I examine in historical context the extent to which presidential rhetoric and the institutionalization of the war on drugs have begun to shift toward legalization, as well as the potential policy implications moving forward.

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"The Rise of Scholarship Tax Credit Programs"

Jonathan Thomas Weinroth, University of Colorado-Denver

Scholarship tax credit programs have become an increasingly popular policy tool of school choice movements in the last fifteen years. These programs allow either individuals or corporations to receive tax credits instead of tax deductions for contributing to organizations whose purpose is to provide scholarships to parents who want to send their child to a local private school. Since first enacted in the state of Arizona in 1997, fifteen such scholarship tax credit programs have been adopted by twelve different states. Despite this, scholarship tax credits have generally remained out of the mainstream media's purview in comparison to other more well known school choice initiatives such as the charter school movement and school vouchers. What is perhaps surprising however, is that these scholarship tax credits have been implemented in not only more conservative leaning states that are typically more favorably predisposed to school choice policies such as Louisiana or Georgia, but more moderate and even liberal leaning states such as Pennsylvania, Florida, Rhode Island, Iowa, and New Hampshire have adopted these scholarship tax credits as well. This paper explores various types of scholarship tax credits from state to state, why they have become an increasingly popular tool for the school choice movement, and the unique legislative histories behind these tax credits in the more liberal leaning states.

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Panel 2	Geopolitics and the Reconfiguration of the Border (Cross-listed with Association for Borderland Studies)
Moderator	Akihiro Iwashita, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan
Discussant	Ilkka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland

"The Eurasian Union and the reconfiguration of borders in post-Soviet space"  
Paul Richardson, University of Manchester, UK

This paper examines how the resurgence of civilizational discourses about Russia's Eurasian identity and destiny are simultaneously reconfiguring borders in post-Soviet space. The paper seeks to understand how the promotion and privileging of Eurasian meta-narratives in Russian foreign policy are working to both efface old borders and consolidate new ones. Drawing on various representations of Eurasia by prominent political and intellectual elites, this paper focuses on how their ideas have recently materialised in the form of the Eurasian Union (initially to be constituted of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus). This new administrative, economic, and geopolitical space is profoundly altering the social, cultural, economic, and political dynamics of borders across Eurasia. As is already evident - and similar to other supra-national political and economic projects - the development of this Union is enhancing the erosion of 'internal' borders, at the same time as 'external' ones are becoming more salient.

"Superpowers Intervention at the German-German Border during the Cold War"  
Gerhard Besier, Sigmund-Neumann-Institut, Dresden, Germany and Katarzyna Stoklosa, University of Southern Denmark

The German-German border had been part of the 'Iron Curtain' between the two antagonist

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systems for about forty years. Insofar, its security aspects were very important not only for the Germans but also for the supremacy powers United States and Soviet Russia. This paper describes the factual development of this border - border fixations as well as border violations. Furthermore, it examines the verbal codes like 'border of peace' or 'antifascist protective wall' to justify and stabilize this inhumane frontier. After about 30 years even the Western powers accepted this border as an instrument to save the world peace. The 'Iron Curtain' had been a part of their strategy too and they only wanted to 'humanize' it in making it more permeable.

"The Airship's Role in the Formation of a Modern 'Border Consciousness'"

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

In addition to analyzing the roots of the airship's ambivalent role in the formation of a 'border consciousness' in the early twentieth century, the paper examines two contemporary areas in which airships are impacting in this way: 1). surveillance and scientific data-gathering, and 2). northern and Arctic development. The airship's resurgence, whether in improved form or as hybrid craft, has found new applications in these areas: existing models and those still in the experimental stage exploit traditional assets such as high-altitude and platform characteristics, lifting capacity, among others. Blimps, for example --some of them peace-time applications of military hardware-- , afford 'wide-area surveillance' for border patrol work. In the case of northern and Arctic development, the airship can be a tool for establishing settlements in distant and remote areas, locating terrestrial and off-shore mineral deposits as well as aid in resupply tasks for weather, scientific and military bases. In both cases, the airship, as with its predecessors, becomes a large and visible symbol not only of technical achievement for the purposes to which it is applied but also, at the same time, of the fears and preoccupations inherent in the concept and reality of 'borders' and what they represent.

"Post-9/11 Trans-Border Dynamics: Challenges and Opportunities for Daily Cross-Border Commuters"

Estefanía Castañeda Pérez, San Diego State University

The post-9/11 period greatly expanded enforcement measures against unauthorized flows at the San Diego-Tijuana border since such borders came to be considered potential gateways for threats to U.S. national security. While there is plenty of research on border enforcement and its effects on migrants who attempt to cross without authorization, many analysts fail to address the significance of post-9/11 border militarization and how 'smart borders' policies affect the experience of daily commuters and border communities. What are the experiences of those who cross daily in terms of stress, health impacts, inhumane treatment from border agents, and rights violations? I am answering these questions by conducting short surveys with cross-border commuters and also through qualitative interviews in hopes of gaining a more personal view on how their lives have been affected by the enforcement measures at the border. Bringing in the perspective of cross-border commuters will offer a new, local lens through which to examine the politics of border control.

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Panel 3            International Inequality and Conflict  
Moderator        Ross E. Burkhart, Boise State University

"Curvy Inequality and Democracy"  
Ross E. Burkhart, Boise State University

Does the relationship between income inequality and democracy follow a straight or a curvy pathway? Research reports are split on the matter. This report will utilize current measures of inequality and democracy in countries around the world to help resolve the controversy, which has public policymaking implications.

"Coercion and the Constructive Waging of Nonviolent Conflicts"  
Patrick G. Coy, Kent State University

Constructive conflict escalations often include coercive components. Yet coercion has a complicated pedigree. Even its nonviolent manifestations are seen as problematic to across human experiences from labor to relocation to sexual relations to the administration of mental health care services to participation in research. Coercion is tarried over in political philosophy, international relations and diplomacy, conflict transformation, and nonviolent studies, particularly so for those who take a principled approach to nonviolent action. Due in part to the resistance of Gandhians and other principled nonviolent activists to utilize coercive mechanisms, coercion's roles in the constructive waging of social conflicts through nonviolent action have not been as fully delineated and analyzed as other dimensions. This paper is structured around four questions: What kinds of coercive measures are there in nonviolent campaigns, and what distinguishes one from another? What attributes of coercive action contribute to coercion playing a constructive role in the nonviolent waging of conflict, and under what conditions? These are noteworthy questions because by its nature coercion is not often an accidental phenomenon; it is generally an intended outcome of a conscious act taken by a party to a conflict. Its meaning and its potential impacts on constructiveness are therefore heightened.

"The Ethics of UAVs in Combat: Answering the Objectives"  
Jennifer Ward, New Mexico State University

No Abstract

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Panel 4            Topics in American Politics  
Moderator        Ross Burkhart, Boise State University

"An Odd Couple: Congress and Baseball"  
Sharif Amlani, University of New Mexico

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Baseball and Congress, an odd couple, have shared an unlikely political relationship throughout American sports history. Congressional committees ranging from Judiciary to Oversight and Government Reform on the House and Senate side have critically examined baseball and at times, punished it. Consequently, much controversy has arisen over Congressional contempt of baseball. Punishing players and investigating issues Americans believe Congress should not interfere with. Nevertheless, out from this controversy, this unlikely association bears fascinating questions: What is the history of the relationship between Congress and Baseball? Are there any patterns that emerge? What statutory and constitutional authority allows Congress to regulate baseball or organizations, generally? To what extent/which members of Congress involve themselves in issues concerning baseball and which members of Congress have the greatest interest in preserving the legitimacy of game? Finally, what can baseball's relationship with Congress in the past teach us about the prime conditions under which Congress executes its oversight powers over similar organizations in the future?

"Candidate Quality and Independent Candidates"  
Adam Chamberlain, Coastal Carolina University

No Abstract

"Polarization and the Electorate"  
Larry Nielsen, Boise State University

The concept of political polarization has become embedded in American politics in recent years. The conventional wisdom says that polarization has been both a cause and an effect of behavior and attitudes of elites and the electorate alike. It is widely believed that Democrats are becoming more liberal and Republicans are becoming more conservative. Using data from the American National Election Study (ANES) from 1972 to 2012 it will be seen that the electorate believes that they are more polarized, but their opinions on issues that are traditionally associated with the liberal-conservative divide do not fully support the belief that they are as polarized as their national elected officials. The data will show that on some issues Democrats have become more conservative and in other cases Republicans have become more liberal.

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Panel 5                      Politics, Advocacy, and the Street  
Moderator                 Ross E. Burkhart, Boise State University

"Dorothy Day, the Catholic Worker Movement, and the Origins of the Catholic Left"  
Steve Shaw, Northwest Nazarene University

Dorothy Day was the founder of the Catholic Worker Movement, and her Christian anarchism/anti-liberalism. She was a co-founder in 1933 with Peter Maurin of the Catholic Worker Movement and upon her death in 1980 was described by one leading Catholic intellectual as perhaps the most influential Catholic in American history. She was a convert

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to Catholicism, deeply devout and theologically orthodox, yet was a political radical in many respects. In the inaugural edition of the Catholic Worker newspaper, which appeared on May Day, 1933, in New York City, she asked cannot one be radical and still be religious. She variously described herself as "pacifist" and "anarchist," and engaged in civil disobedience against war, nuclear weaponry, and other forms of state oppression and social injustice. She was influenced by writings such as Holy Scripture, 19<sup>th</sup> century Russian novelists, such as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, and thinkers/writers/activists in 20th century America. In particular, I will focus on her critique of the state and her commitment to being an engaged critic and "gentle sabotage" against what she often called, "Holy Mother, the State." She was not a theorist, nor did she consider herself an intellectual. She mainly saw herself as a journalist committed to building a society "where it was easier for men to be good." Her role in developing a Catholic critique of the state is still often overlooked, and that's what I want to help bring to light.

"'Anti-Homeless' Laws and Ground Level-Consequences: A Report from the Street"  
Tony Robinson, University of Colorado-Denver

"Alienating Laws: A Marxist Critique of Homeless Criminalization"  
Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver

Marx's concept of alienation continues to be an effect of capitalism today even though the production of labor has moved away from industrialization. One way it is manifested is in the growing poverty gap and problem of homelessness in the United States. Those who experience homelessness are alienated from work and community through their fight for survival in a capitalistic society, but society also takes direct measures through criminalization laws to further alienated the homeless population. Marx's concept of alienation, as it is developed in capital, can be applied beyond the worker today in the alienating, capitalist-driven criminalization of homelessness. Using Marx's theory of alienation, particularly as it is articulated in Capital, this paper will analyze the arguments in favor of criminalization laws in cities across the United States and the reported effects of such laws.

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Panel 6	International Relations and Social Movements (Cross-listed with Slavic Studies and Globalization and Development)
Moderator	Ross E. Burkhart, Boise State University

"State Borders vs. Cultural Historical and Religious Social Networks: The Case of the Turk Shaul Gabbay, University of Denver

No Abstract

"Between Fear and Hope: Western Political Attitudes towards Polish 'Solidarity'

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Movement"

Patryk Pleskat, Institute of National Remembrance, Warsaw

Batyr Odeyev, University of Nevada – Reno

No Abstract

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Panel 7	The Relationship Between Policy and Health: A Collection of Research From the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Center for Health Policy at the University of New Mexico (Cross-listed with Chronic Disease and Disability)
Moderator	Gabriel R. Sanchez, University of New Mexico
Discussant	Vickie Ybarra, University of New Mexico

“Explaining Latino Knowledge of the Affordable Care Act”

Gabriel R. Sanchez and Yoshira Mejia, University of New Mexico

The implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will provide healthcare coverage for many in the Latino community who have high rates of uninsured individuals. This high rate of uninsured individuals and the youthfulness of the Latino population make Latinos vital to the success of the ACA. In order for the ACA to effectively insure a large segment of the uninsured Latino population, Latinos must be informed enough about the law to successfully navigate the marketplace. This paper explores Latino knowledge of the ACA through a unique set of surveys conducted by Latino Decisions. More specifically, we seek to identify factors that create a variation in knowledge of the ACA among Latinos, such as language, nativity, region and SES. The results from the data utilized in our analysis suggest that Latinos' knowledge of the ACA is lacking and in order to increase knowledge, Latino-focused outreach initiatives are essential. The paper concludes with some specific suggestions for effective messaging to Latinos.

“Allied Lawmaking: Minority Caucuses and Health Equity Legislation in the U.S. Congress”

Angelina Gonzalez-Aller, University of New Mexico

Racial and ethnic health disparities are a major clinical, public health, and societal problem in the United States. In recent years, Congressional attention to the issue has taken form in the Congressional Tri-Caucus's Health Equity and Accountability Act (HEAA). Despite considerable legislative attention and activity on this issue, relatively little is understood of the forces at work in the promotion of health equity policy at the federal level. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate both the process of health disparities policymaking, as well as to draw insights on motivating factors for congressional action on health disparity policy. Through an exploration of agenda setting, bill sponsorship, and position taking, this study seeks to better understand the context by which efforts to reduce and eliminate health disparities are made. By combining literature from the policy sciences and Congressional research, this article provides a historical analysis of the identification and progression of health disparities policy in the United States Congress.

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“The Impact of Punitive Immigration Laws on the Health of Latino Immigrants”

Gabriel R. Sanchez, Edward Vargas, and Melina Juarez, University of New Mexico

The last decade has seen unprecedented immigration policy action across the American states. While not exclusively punitive, this policy era is symbolized by the infamous SB1070 from Arizona and the even more extreme policies implemented in Alabama. Although scholars have recently focused attention to describe how these laws are formulated, less is known about the consequences of these laws and the related anti-immigrant climate for Latino immigrants. Utilizing a unique Latino Decisions/RWJF Center for Health Policy survey of Latinos and original state law data collected by the authors, we intend to improve our knowledge in this area by exploring the relationship between punitive state laws and the self-rated health of Latino immigrants.

“Exploring the Transformation of Subjective Health in the U.S.: How Social Forces Impact Health Among Latinos”

Belinda Vicuna and Harold Delaney, University of New Mexico

Latino health has undergone great transformation because of many changes in social policies changing how Latinos experience life in the U.S. A social determinants perspective on health acknowledges that individuals exist within a context; health is determined not only by the individual choices, but also greatly by the access to social and economic opportunities. For this exploration, a nationally representative dataset (General Social Survey) was utilized. For Latinos (7.1%), 43% were male, the average income was \$36,938, average education level was 11.68 years, and average age was 36.15 years old. Using spline regressions for our analysis, Whites, African-Americans, and Latinos had a unique pattern of self-reported health prior to 1992. After 1992, the reported decline in health for Latinos was more pronounced than for any other ethnic group. Similarly, with family income after 1992, Latinos show a sharp decline compared to the other two ethnic groups. Latino education also declined more than any other group after 1992.

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Panel 8                      Russia, Europe and their Discontents (Cross-listed with Slavic Studies)  
Moderator                 Lynn Lubamersky, Boise State University

“Russian émigrés and the Right: The NTS (Natsional'no-trudovoi soiuz) during the early Cold War”

Benjamin Tromly, University of Puget Sound

No Abstract

“Greater Than Their Geographical Borders: The Baltic States? IT Solutions and Foreign Policy”

Mark A. Cichock, University of Texas at Arlington

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No Abstract

“Nabokov’s 'Nationality Policy': The Depiction of Europe in Nabokov’s Work”  
Julian W. Connolly, University of Virginia

No Abstract

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Panel 9            Canadian Politics and Public Policy (Cross-listed with Canadian Studies)  
Moderator        Scott Moore, Colorado State University

“Exploring the Legacy of the North American Frontier: A Theoretical and Conceptual Framework”  
Pierre M. Atlas, Marian University

No Abstract

"Canadian Electoral Forecasting"  
Ross Burkhart, Boise State University

No Abstract

"Growth, Equity and Sustainability: Pursuing Positive-Sum Policies in a Shrinking World"  
Geoffrey Hale, University of Lethbridge

No Abstract

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Panel 10            Geopolitical Identities and Imaginaries of European Neighbourhood (Cross-listed with Association for Borderlands Studies)  
Moderator        Henk van Houtum, Raboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands  
Discussant        Victor Konrad, Carleton University

“Finnish-Russian Neighbourhood as a Spatial Imaginary”  
Jussi Laine, University of Eastern Finland

The Finnish-Russian Neighborhood provides an illuminating laboratory in which to study the entire equation of EU-level policies, the national level sovereignty endeavors, and the regional level cooperation practices. Even though every layer that transcends the border is part of a more extensive layer, the different layers still have also their own dynamics as well. Different levels are also motivated by different factors and different spatial imaginaries. This paper underlines that while borders have their physical appearance, they also have tangible symbolic and mental manifestations. The newspaper analysis conducted suggests that little effort has been made to improve the popular geopolitical image of Russia in Finland. While

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understanding the potential of having Russia as a neighbor, many Finns, for their own reasons, continue to actively reconfirm the elements in the neighbor, which should be let go in order to move beyond stereotypes. Building on Rumford's notion of borderwork, this paper focuses on the ways in which ordinary citizens and civil society actors construct, shift, and erase borders. It puts forth that these actors are not only carrying out tasks defined by others, but they also play a key role in defining what the neighborhood is all about.

“End of Wider Europe? Geopolitical Identities and Spatial Imaginaries of EU and NATO Policy Documents”

Ilkka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland

My paper analyses geopolitical identities and spatial imaginaries of EU documents of CBC and external relations as well as key NATO policy documents concerning Russia, Ukraine and the post-Soviet space. The aim is to identify conceptual shifts in the ways of defining Europe and European neighbourhood. The paper screens EU documents of CBC from first INTERREG programmes to present-day renewal of European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the delineation of new Eastern Partnership policies. How do the geopolitical identities and spatial imaginaries change during time and differ from those used in NATO documents? The main focus of the study is on the links between spatial imaginaries and changing sovereignty concepts in the process of the shaping of EU common foreign and security policies. By examining the coexistence and clash of spatial imaginaries of EU CBC and security policies, the paper strives to critically comment on and to contribute to the broader discussion on the role of the EU as a new kind of international actor. The paper asks to what degree the sovereignty challenging spatial imaginaries of the Wider Europe document of the year 2003 are still valid part of new EU common foreign and security policies.

“Hungarian Framings of Cross-Border Cooperation and Neighbourhood”

James Scott, University of Eastern Finland

Since 1989 and the collapse of state-socialism, Hungary has embarked on an often controversial project of nation-building within a wider European context. While an early champion of cross-border and regional cooperation, political dilemmas regarding Hungarian minorities in neighbouring states, including Ukraine, have begun to overshadow the logic of ‘de-bordering’. At the same time, a more nationally focused outlook regarding relations with the EU's eastern neighbours can be discerned. Hungary has, in effect, begun to re-nationalise European policies (e.g. regional development) targeted at the creation of a cohesive political community. This has also involved a local re-definition of geopolitical interests in terms of the EU's European Neighbourhood Policy. In this presentation, I will discuss how an ‘anti-politics’ of European Neighbourhood is being promoted by the present conservative government of Viktor Orbán. I will attempt to provide explanations for these anti-political strategies, relating them to competing notions of Europe and spatial imaginaries of ‘East’ and ‘West’ that are referenced in contemporary Hungarian debates.



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the Mexicans border commerce. My hypothesis assumed here is, Mexican consumers with non-immigrant visa and purchasing power capacity discriminate basically by the quality of the products and not for the price.

“Economic Growth and Public Safety Spending on the Northern Border of Mexico”  
Salvador González Andrade, El Colegio de la Frontera North

In recent years the crime rate in Mexico has increased and this trend is still higher in the northern Border States. The incidence of federal crimes have increased by 5.2% in 2004 to 2011 average annual per capita per hundred thousand inhabitants and the common law at 0.8%. The economic costs of crime and criminality represent between 1.5% and 15% of the annual GDP of Mexico. This implies a reallocation of public resources increasingly committed to greater participation in crime fighting. Public spending four major functions to promote economic growth, fight poverty, promote social development and strengthen public security and the rule of law. In 2011, spending on public and national security comprises 13.4%, is more relevant than the promotion of social development (9.4%), transport and communications (10.1%) and Health (12.2%). This paper uses a panel data model fixed effects to evaluate the impact of spending on public safety and justice on the economic growth in the northern Border States in the 2004-2011 period.

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Panel 13	Cross-border Governance: Assessing Actors and Interests in Cross-border Regions (Cross-listed with Association for Borderlands Studies and Canadian Studies)
Moderator	Bruno Dupeyron, University of Regina
Discussant	Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Canada-US Cross-border Governance: Cascadia and Quebec-US Borderlands in Comparative Perspective”  
Bruno Dupeyron, University of Regina

Using the ‘theory of field’ proposed by Fligstein and McAdam (2012), this paper compares cross-border governance in two Canada-US border areas, Cascadia (BC, WA and ON) and Quebec-US States (NY-VT-NH-ME), based on a survey analysis and preliminary interviews, and the method of paired comparison (Tarrow 2010). First, it will analyze the cross-border governance field formation in both cases, seeking to understand how dominant and alternative representations of the field were shaped, and what type of cross-border governance agreements and actions were adopted. Second, this study will examine the field stability and reproduction in both borderlands. Finally, we will suggest the hypothesis that field crisis is generally limited in both areas

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“‘Getting it?’ Businesspeople and their NGO Advocates Talk about the U.S-Mexico Border Region”

Kathleen Staudt, University of Texas at El Paso

Those who study cross-border governance seem to privilege national or binational state institutions and ignore civil society organizations, networks, alliances, and resources in reinforcing or changing the status quo in the borderlands. Presumably, those who govern will interact with civil society organizations and individuals for effective and responsive governing in a democracy. Whether one leans toward the elitist or the pluralist paradigms in democratic governance theories, political players and non-government organizations (NGOs) outside the state form an important part of the analytic equation. We argue that civil society cannot be ignored, especially in these neoliberal times when the celebrants of limited government and the market place reign near supreme. Prior to the creation of cross-border public institutions, powerful business constituencies may influence institutional design, funding, and agendas--whether cross-border traders or closed-border security contractors.

“Cross-border Governance: Different Issues and Multiple Speeds”

Tony Payan, Rice University and Pamela L. Cruz, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez and Rice University

Crossborder governance is usually understood as a systems issue. It is studied as the result of a combination of variables, actors, and interests all of whom are conceived as contributing to a general system of governance that regulates and guides action by actors on either side of a border. This study examines crossborder governance in the Paso del Norte region in order to understand if the phenomenon is monolithic as it is often treated at the literature or whether it is a multilayered system of governance that moves at different speeds, depending on many different variables directed to different areas of a border.

“Cultural Repertoires as a Fundamental Cause of Economic Development: The Case of the U.S.-Mexico Border”

Seth Pipkin, University of California at Irvine

This paper offers a new perspective on the causes of economic development by applying tools of cultural sociology and social movement analysis to the workings of the political economy. Based on an ethnographic case comparison of cross-border U.S.-Mexico city pairs, an a priori unlikely economic divergence is accounted for by local repertoires of political claim-making. Through these different cultural repertoires, McAllen, TX and Reynosa, Tamaulipas garnered differential benefits from their neighbors Brownsville, TX and Matamoros, Tamaulipas in the novel economic environment created by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Insofar as they pertain to patterns of communication and trust, repertoires relate to the network literature; however, in the cases observed here, the repertoires seem to predate the key networks of interaction, suggesting that they are the underlying causal mechanism. These findings suggest that repertoire analysis represents both an opportunity to rethink how culture affects economic development, as well as to fill an analytic gap between studies of individuals and macro-institutions at the local group level.

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Panel 14	Budget, Public Debt and Fiscal Reform in Mexico's northern border II (Cross-listed with Association for Borderlands Studies)
Moderator	Eliseo Díaz González, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
Discussant	Sergio Peña Medina, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The role of State Debt as a Factor of Economic Growth Stimulus in the North Border of Mexico

Wilfrido Ruiz, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

After describing that some of the states of northern Mexico, have reached on excessive state debt, we investigate whether this fact could jeopardize the economic growth of the region. For this purpose, we elaborate an econometric model that identifies entities that have reached a critical threshold of debt, which could result in reduced reinvestment rates and an economic slowdown. Thus, we test the Lafer debt and growth thesis, as well as the excessive debt theory. The conclusion is that, the State debt has played a positive role by encouraging economic growth in at least, half of the states of Mexico. However, the northern states seem to have exceeded the critical level of debt, thus its economic growth could become unstable. The debt saturation occurs between 2009 and 2010, when the state debt grew excessive in the country.

“Consumer Spending and Differentiation in the Value Added Tax in Mexico”

Eliseo Díaz González, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Applying a tax generates significant economic distortions that can affect the household consumption. In particular, in consumption taxes or personal income taxes, according to conventional microeconomic theory, bring two effects that impact the quantities of goods consumed called the income effect and the substitution effect. The aim of this research is to make an empirical analysis of the results of these effects, contrasting levels of consumption in the states and distinguishing the differential treatment in the application of the rate of value added tax (VAT) in particular in the northern border states of México. Using a panel data methodology and survey microdata from household expenditure prepared by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in 2012, the results suggest the income effects resulting from the application of a minor tax increases consumer consumption so that the recent approval of the tax rate can have a greater impact than predicted.

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## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Viola Fuentes

Northern Arizona University-East Valley Extended Campus

Elizabeth D. Fredericksen

Boise State University

Patsy Kraeger

Arizona State University

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Panel 1                    Urban Development Solutions in Public Administration

Moderator                Elizabeth D. Fredericksen, Boise State University

“The “American West” Mentality as Fact or Fiction: Comparing Urban Development in Boise (ID) and Calgary (AL)”

Amanda Johnson Ashley and Les Alm, Boise State University

Boise and Calgary share many similar attributes despite their distinctive national origins and cultural heritages. These isolated towns grew near energy-rich rivers, buttressed against the Rocky Mountain range on sparsely inhabited terrain. They represent larger state political systems known for conservative ideologies and anti-federalist mentalities. They perform as Idaho and Alberta’s economic engines relying primarily on an old and new mix of natural resources and hi-tech industrials to create a dual comparative advantage. The medium sized metros have experienced significant churning in migration and population patterns over the past few decades. And, both sprawling regions with their marketed rugged individualism are part of a growing conversation about the New American West, and how this mentality materializes in planning and development decisions. Yet, even though these western cities embody comparable historical and contemporary features, their downtown cores tell starkly different tales. In this comparative case study, we explore how and why these communities took different paths towards urban revitalization in their quest for reinvention and modernization during an era of powerful internal and external pressures. In particular, we pay close attention to the planning culture of each place teasing out what conditions and factors contributed to decisions about urban investment.

“The Impact of Urban Sprawl on Disaster Relief Spending?”

Thomas Lambert and James Catchen, Northern Kentucky University

Students of public policy have written a lot over the years about the rise of suburbia and development beyond older city boundaries in the United States, whether such development has been called urban, suburban, or ex-urban sprawl. Many writers have focused on various issues concerning sprawl, especially on the unintended consequences that new development has had on (among other issues) municipal finances, neighborhood income and residential segregation, and transportation planning, this last one being important since post-World War II development has mostly centered around the automobile in the US. Over the last decade or so, a new area in the literature on sprawl has focused on how the “built-environment” of residential areas can impact health and emergency services. This research note adds to these latest set of papers on sprawl by trying to empirically estimate the impacts of sprawl in metropolitan regions on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) spending on rehabilitating or rebuilding

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infrastructure in post-disaster relief efforts. In this exploratory analysis the results indicate that urban sprawl is an important factor in influencing FEMA relief spending the US.

“GOCO Governance: Great Outdoors Colorado and Network Governance”

J. Thomas Stepleton, Colorado State University

Great Outdoors Colorado—a state-controlled but quasi-governmental organization responsible for the distribution of lottery proceeds to entities collaborating on open space, outdoor recreation, and wildlife projects throughout Colorado—represents a relatively unique hub organization that is fitting for a case study of network governance. The centralized and decentralized dimensions of the organization motivate an exploration of their brand of network governance using the theory of cooptation, which surmises that organizations absorb other organizations in the interest of stability and survival, resulting in a mutual adjustment of preferences. While the decentralized component fortifies latent interests and grassroots activity on the local and regional level, the centralized component ensures a leadership role for GOCO to manage expectations and govern networks according to statewide priorities. Both facets of GOCO’s hybrid model are examined by addressing the following research question: How does GOCO’s model of network governance both galvanize and manage network initiatives? A series of propositions are posited based on a review of pertinent literature, which are then tested by inspecting the content of elite interviews, archival documents, official publications (GOCO and other state documents), and news articles.

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Panel 2                    Examining Public Administration Topics  
Moderator                Chandra Commuri, California State University-Bakersfield

“Public Personnel Administration: A Decade of Change”

Elizabeth D. Fredericksen and Stephanie Witt, Boise State University

The opportunities and challenges of the last decade demand that managers – at all levels of government and in nonprofits of all types – rethink traditional models of implementation and democratic participation. In this regard, sound HRM practices matter – they are a sine qua non of effective governance in democratic government – equally so at the local, regional, state and national levels of government. Furthermore, scholars and practitioners have identified critical competencies for public managers in the NASPAA accreditation standards (Network of Schools of Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration). These competencies are vital to personnelists and supervisors in all levels of the organization as they consider the structure and composition of jobs, the recruitment, and selection of employees, performance metrics and employee development. This paper explores the general context facing public administration during the past decade, the specific competencies expected of professional public administrators and the implications for future public and nonprofit personnel management education. In particular, this paper considers the interrelatedness of many of the topics in public sector HRM and the trends shaping public and nonprofit management by highlighting three critical venues for change and adaptation. This paper reviews the perennial concerns of the changing workforce, ongoing personnel reform efforts, service delivery through nongovernmental actors, as well as the primacy and tensions of security, safety, and transparency.

“Descentralización Fiscal y Desigualdades Regionales, Estatales y Municipales en México: un Enfoque Metodológico”

Manuel Diaz Flores, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

Diversos estudios en la materia sealan que el Federalismo Fiscal Mexicano se caracteriza por un alto grado de centralización de los recursos financieros en el gobierno Federal. Lo anterior contrasta con Estados y Municipios

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que muestran una creciente dependencia financiera respecto de las transferencias de Fondos Federales. En este contexto se señala que la Descentralización Fiscal, la cual implica delegación de nuevas potestades tributarias a los gobiernos estatales y municipales, podría incrementar el esfuerzo fiscal y fortalecer sus ingresos propios por concepto de una mayor recaudación en sus respectivos territorios. Sin embargo, uno de los obstáculos más recurrentes que limita las propuestas técnicas que se han venido discutiendo tanto en foros académicos como gubernamentales, es la existencia de grandes disparidades económicas entre regiones, estados y municipios. El objetivo de este trabajo de investigación que está en su fase inicial, es someter a discusión un enfoque metodológico que a partir de esta premisa de la desigualdad permita analizar hasta donde un proceso de descentralización fiscal puede contribuir a un fortalecimiento de las finanzas públicas regionales, estatales y municipales evitando profundizar las disparidades y tomando en cuenta su capacidad de obtener recursos o capacidad tributaria. Esta metodología podría ser de utilidad para hacer estudios comparados con otros federalismos que tienen problemas similares.

“Institutional and Non-Institutional Explanations of Alternative Service Delivery in U.S. Public Utilities”  
Agustin Leon-Moreta, University of New Mexico

This study examines empirically how public utility services are delivered in U.S. local governments. I focus on how fundamental state and local institutions shape decisions for alternative modes of service delivery, such as direct democracy, home rule, and budget rules. Furthermore, I contrast those institutions to non-institutional factors suggested from the previous literature. Thus the study assesses how institutional and non-institutional factors affect the likelihood of delivering utility services in house or external providers. The study investigates whether state and local institutions alter the incentives faced by local officials and, in turn, lead to distinct arrangements for utility service delivery. I assemble a dataset from various historical archives of the U.S. Census of Governments to evaluate those effects. My study builds on and extends the significant literatures on alternative service delivery, contracting out, and state-local relations. In addition to its theoretical contribution, this study yields newer findings for specialists of local governments, public finance, and the institutions of federalism.

“Developing an Instrument to Measure Group Emotional Intelligence in Public Sector Work Groups and Teams”  
Umar Ghuman, California State University-Stanislaus

The increasing use of groups and teams in public organization implies that group processes that enhance group performance require empirical analysis to demonstrate their effectiveness to both scholars and practitioners. One such group process that is receiving recent attention is group level emotional intelligence (GEI). Group level emotional intelligence is considered to be an ability of the group to manage group affect and is increasingly being touted as an important group process that needs to be developed. However, empirical analysis of this group level construct has had both measurement and empirical validity issues. Most instruments have either aggregated the individual EI of group members, or have failed to develop an instrument that measures the separate, distinguishable components of the construct of group emotional intelligence. This paper develops and tests an empirical instrument that measures group level emotional intelligence using Ghuman’s (2011) conceptualization of GEI being a two component model. The testing of the instrument with work groups demonstrates that this instrument is able to adequately capture the concept. Such an instrument would allow both scholars and practitioners to measure the group level emotional intelligence in groups and teams and link measurable group level EI to group level outcomes.

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Panel 3                      Diversity Implications and Lessons for Public Policy  
Moderator                  Viola Fuentes, Northern Arizona University

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“Local Implementation of Immigration Policy and Racial Profiling: A Study of a 287(g) Community”  
Daniel E. Chand, New Mexico State University

Local law enforcement agencies have found themselves playing increasing larger roles in immigration enforcement in recent years. Yet, few studies have examined the implementation practices of local police involved with immigration policy and even fewer have considered the possibility of racial profiling by officers given the power to enquire into an individual's immigration status. This study applies the racial profiling literature to a mid-sized southwestern community that participates in the federal immigration program 287(g) and has experienced a large increase in Latino and Asian immigrants in recent years. Through a preliminary examination of 59,691 field contacts from 2005 through 2011 (obtained through a freedom of information request), the author has found officers are more likely to approach Latino and Asian individuals than whites and African Americans. These early findings support the conclusions of previous studies indicating that community concerns over newly arrived immigrants, as opposed to concerns over crime specifically, are why most local law enforcement agencies choose to participate in programs such as 287(g) (Creek and Yoder 2012). Additionally, federal administrators may wish to consider if local conditions are conducive to racial profiling before allowing law enforcement agencies to enforce immigration policy.

“How Diverse are HSIs?”

Marc Legarreta, New Mexico State University and Christina Medina, New Mexico State University

Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) often tout the racial makeup of their faculty because it tends to be at a higher rate than other institutions nationally. However, these numbers are often a result of chance rather than a deliberate effort to diversify the academic community. This study intends to examine how the racial diversity of faculty members at select HSIs compares to the racial diversity of their respective student bodies. The study hypothesizes that while HSIs have a diverse faculty, it is often not as diverse as their student bodies.

“Local Variance on U.S. Immigration Enforcement Policy: Focusing on Related Contextual Factors”

Dongjae Jung, Arizona State University

In the past decade, the direction of U.S. immigration policy has drastically changed toward local activism in the process of immigration policymaking and implementation. Serious legal debate on the constitutionality of local participation in immigration policy, based on the federal preemptive power principal, the number of immigration legislation initiatives at the state level drastically increased from 2005 through 2012. Many localities have shown their perspective on immigration-related phenomena via local ordinances, resolutions, or executive orders. As a prominent “administrative” tool for the deportation of noncitizens under the current U.S. immigration system, the role of “immigration detainers” issued by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for catching targeted noncitizens at local jails or detention facilities. the issuance of immigration detainers should be carefully implemented. Using quantitative research methods, this study will analyze how different levels or extents of local participation in immigration enforcement policy are related to issuing detainers and deportation performance at the local level. Some contextual factors, such as economic interests of localities on the participation in immigration enforcement policy (i.e., support from the federal government in the form of subsidies or grants on immigration enforcement policy) will also be considered.

“Analyzing the Healthcare.gov Component of ObamaCare”  
Viola Fuentes, Northern Arizona University

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was enacted on March 23, 2010. Consisting of provisions that would reform the private insurance market and expand health insurance coverage to the uninsured (PPACA) has caused a great deal of money and debate. The Department of Health and Human Service (HHS) Health Insurance Reform Implementation Fund (HIRIF) was created to carry out PPACA. In the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Congress appropriated \$1 billion to HIRIF for federal spending to implement PPACA. This paper analyzes the implementation of the healthcare.gov component of PPACA for instances of administrative economic crime, inadequate transparency and lack of accountability. Hagan (2010) describes economic crime as including minor fraud. The existing white collar crime research focuses primarily on occupational and corporate crime in the private sector. The analysis will be helpful to determine reasons for insufficient research on economic crime in the public sector.

“From Sanction to Safety: A Description of DOT’s Return to Duty Process”  
Floyd Heurtin, Jr., Louisiana State University

The Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991 requires employees in the transportation industry performing safety sensitive duties to submit to random and reasonable suspicion alcohol a drug testing. The purpose is to identify violations of company policy regarding substance abuse prior to accident or injury. An employee providing a positive specimen is removed from safety sensitive duties pending the outcome of a process that involves evaluation, substance abuse education or treatment, and return to duty testing. This program enlists the aid of medical doctors, substance abuse professionals, human resource managers, collectors and third party administrators to assist employees and facilitate greater public safety. The purpose of this paper is to explain the role of the service professionals and demonstrate the mechanics of the program through the use of logic models. In addition, the author will demonstrate how this program combines medical/clinical expertise with regulatory government action to perform the sanction function of human resource management and promote greater safety for the traveling public. Finally, data demonstrating the program’s effectiveness in terms of fewer accidents and efficiency in terms of reduced costs will also be presented.

“Municipal Annexation in Tennessee After the Passage of PC 1101”  
David Edwards, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Annexation law in Tennessee has historically favored cities seeking to annex unincorporated territory over the objections of annexation opponents. In 1997, the Tennessee State Legislature passed a law that made it easier for unincorporated communities seeking to avoid annexation to form new municipalities. This legislation, derisively known as the Tiny Towns law, set off an intense wave of municipal incorporation campaigns across the state. The law was challenged by existing cities and within a few months was declared unconstitutional by the Tennessee Supreme Court. In its place, the legislature passed the Growth Policy Act, commonly known as PC 1101, requiring each Tennessee county and the municipalities within them to engage in a process of comprehensive planning aimed at promoting orderly growth. The Growth Planning Act changed the rules for municipal annexation in Tennessee. This paper will provide



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president was hired, the Arizona Board of Regents allowed the state universities to set aside the agency model and adopt an enterprise model. This trend has also been adopted by other public organizations. With the hiring of a new President, the NMSU Board of Regents encouraged the new President to maintain the status quo and subsequently organizational change failed at NMSU. The paper utilizes “the eight factors and propositions that . . . can influence the outcome of change initiatives at different points of the process” (Fernandez and Rainey, 2006, p.169) as the theoretical lens to compare the success of one organization to the failure of another organization.

"Community Benefits and Health Care Reform"

Mark Martz, Arizona State University

No Abstract

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Panel 6                      New Trends in State and Federal Policymaking  
Moderator                  Chen-Yu Kao, Dongjae Jung, Arizona State University

“Federal Policy Activity and the Diffusion of E-Transparency in U.S.: The Case of EFOIA, 1996 to 2013”

Jusil Lee, Arizona State University

The purpose of this study is to examine why some states in U.S. have adopted and implemented the e-transparency policy called the EFOIA, faster and more successfully than others. This state transparency reform was triggered by the federal Electronic Freedom Information Act of 1996. From the diffusion theorists’ view, top-down spread of U.S. EFOIA is unique, as it occurred due to states’ voluntary acceptance of the federal e-transparency model. This unique movement toward federal preferences is not consistent with the findings of the extant research that states reflect federal preferences due to federal grants or sanctions. This study posits that federal policy activities can influence state policymaking. Federal policy activities imply political forces such as national debates and congressional hearings. As the logic supporting this prediction, this study suggests two potential mechanisms through which federal policy activities can have this influence: policy learning and socialization, from theoretical perspectives of the rationalists and constructivists regarding policy diffusion. Using the event history model and fixed-effects model with panel data (1996-2013) for 50 U.S. states, this study identifies causal paths leading to top-down diffusion of EFOIA, and the primary factors that moderate the driving forces of the diffusion mechanisms of EFOIA.

“Organizational Culture and Leadership: A Case Study Examining Grant Development and Management Efforts at a Community College”

Kenichi Maruyama, Mesa Community College and Northern Arizona University

The researcher plans to discuss grant development and management practices in a two-year community college setting. Higher education institutions, including community colleges, face a challenge of managing academic degree programs and services competitively. When state legislatures reduce funding for higher education, revenue generation from student tuitions, grants, and gifts becomes more important. Under the federalism system, the federal government has distributed funding for states, local municipalities, and not-for-profit organizations by using different types of grants, such as project formula, block, and categorical grants. According to the U.S. government ([www.usaspending.gov](http://www.usaspending.gov)), approximately

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\$170 billion was spent as grants during the last five years (FY2009 to FY2013). Grants shape intergovernmental relations between funding agencies and recipients. Grant management issues could concern public accountability significantly.

By conducting a pilot study at a community college, the researcher examines how the college has engaged in grant development and management activities during the last five years (FY2009 – FY2013). The researcher examines policies, resources, and issues affecting the college to develop grant proposals and manage grant funded projects effectively. By illustrating the college’s grant development and management efforts, the researcher addresses theoretical implications from an organizational culture and leadership perspective (Schein, 2010).

“Celebrities in the Policy Process: Three Case Studies”

Chandra Commuri, Aaron Hegde and Gitika Commuri, California State University-Bakersfield

Policy scholars have long noted that not all policy issues get the attention of decision makers. Several approaches (like issue networks, elite theory, streams and windows) help us understand how an issue rises or falls between various agenda levels. The two most common factors typically considered important in explaining why an issue moves up the agenda levels (or gets blocked) are focusing events, and the relative power of coalitions for or against the issue.

We want to explore a neglected variable in this process- the role played by celebrities. We argue that celebrities, especially lately, have become important policy actors. They can be vocal, articulate, and sophisticated in the way they shift the balance of power between competing interests on policy issues. We are exploring the following questions:

- What are the kinds of issues where celebrities try to influence policy outcomes?
- Are celebrities relatively more influential when they promote an issue rather than when they are in opposition?
- What typical strategies do celebrities adopt to influence policy outcomes? Are some strategies more successful than others?

At the WSSA conference we are planning to discuss our findings from three case studies.

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Panel 7                      Democracy, Economics and Morals in Public Administration  
Moderator                 Patsy Kraeger, Arizona State University

“The Relationship between Economic and Democratic Freedom: Does one exist?”

Peter Best, Arizona State University

This paper is an exploratory research project, which examines the link between democracy and economics. It compares the countries within two different continents, South American and Africa. The paper will compare different variables, including population, per capita income, and an economic freedom score. The variables will be examined to determine if a difference is observed depending on the changes in those variables. Those factors will then be compared against whether or not the country is “free.” The paper will then examine the similarities and differences between the countries of the two continents with regards to those variables.

“Broadening the Meaning of Practitioner as Moral Exemplar: A Need for Readdressing Public Values”

Chin-Chang Tsai, Arizona State University

The concept of practitioner as moral exemplar has a long tradition in the administrative ethics literature. Traditional approaches of addressing the moral exemplarship focus on challenging politics-administration

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dichotomy, demonstrating the inherent moral nature of public administration, and listing exemplar profiles as illuminating models. However, in the current era, the long-lasting ideal of practitioner as moral exemplar is limited in that it fails to address the increasing need for practitioners to actively create, identify, and achieve public values. Public administrators do not become moral exemplars simply because of their positions, intrinsic characters, or personal commitment to certain moral values and virtues. Rather, it is the ongoing practice of recognizing and achieving public values with citizens that makes the exemplary public administrator possible. Thus, this paper seeks to, firstly, review the literature that deals with the concept of exemplary public administrators and point out its insufficiency and limitation; secondly, drawing from the growing public values literature, this paper aims to broaden and enrich the conception of practitioner as moral exemplar by arguing that actively creating, identifying, and achieving public values become a *sine qua non* for a successful moral exemplar in contemporary public service.

“An Analysis of Participatory Governance from Power Perspective: Where We Are and Where We Want to Be?”

Chen-Yu Kao, Arizona State University

Participatory governance has been believed to be a type of “empowered democratic governance”, which relies on ordinary citizens to make policy decisions and to take actions. However, the realization of authentic empowered participatory governance depends largely on institutional designs, for which the current ruling actors and elites still exercise dominant control. Participatory governance implies the transformation of power from the states to the people. Robert A. Dahl has indicated that “power” is a very important perspective for us to understand democracy. Scholars studying on power have been trying to define and interpret the very essence of this abstract concept. This article provides an integrated framework of power, taking into account some of the important interpretations of power, to analyze the current stage of participatory governance in our society and to propose what will be the truly empowered participatory governance to be achieved. This article intends to provide a critique and reflection on our democratic system and civil society from power perspective.

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Panel 8                      New Technology Paradigms in Participatory Democracy  
Moderator                      Patsy Kraeger, Arizona State University

“Millennial College Students, Technology Use, and Civic Engagement”

Chandra Commuri, California State University-Bakersfield

Ever since an alarm was raised by Robert Putnam, social scientists have been exploring the fallout from the modern individual’s increasing dependence upon information and communication technologies (ICTs). Specifically, the negative impact on social capital of such technological preoccupation has drawn much attention. Some of the implications discussed in the literature include – declining levels of trust (especially towards public institutions); a concomitant decline in participation in civic activities; increasing dependence on the government to solve local level social problems, especially over common pool issues; and a decline in the ability to make good judgments, especially concerning complex social problems that have moral implications. I want to understand how the use of ICTs is shaping my students’ attitudes towards government, and towards their role as citizens. This generation of college students, the millennials, are ‘hooked’ into their ICT devices. The questions I am exploring are: Do they use ICTs to form opinions on policy issues? To what extent do they engage with their peers on such issues? Is such

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technology use uniformly bad for society? In what specific ways? Does their technological savvy offer then some advantages where their citizenship role is concerned?

“Today’s Town Hall: A Case Study of the Internet’s Impact on Participatory Democracy”  
Crystal Gustavson, Arizona State University

In today’s society, citizen engagement and participation in democracy does not require face-to-face communication or interaction. Due to the Internet, public forums can include individuals from all over the world exchanging ideas and opinions more indirectly. This paper discusses how the Internet has impacted participatory democracy, specific to the deliberative town hall method. Through a comparison of two Arizona-based town halls, one online and one offline, this case study analyzes how the Internet has improved citizen participation. In addition, this study challenges the notion that democracy will suffer from a decrease in face-to-face discourse due to new technologies. This idea is supported by relevant studies and literature referenced throughout the research paper. Through theory, we have learned that democracy is a living entity that is consistently evolving based on the activities and interests defined by the individuals participating in it. Another aspect of this study that is being discussed is how the Internet can improve democracy by broadening public discourse and improving access to participation.

“How is Social Media Redefining Participation within Citizen Networks?”  
Gilbert Cardenas, Arizona State University

The ability to become connected with citizens across different regions and countries is becoming easier with the development of social media. This paper observes the current use of social media within the context of democratic activity. The primary focus will be observing citizen networks that have used social media to advance their agenda and achieve common goals. The purpose of this article is to identify the success and limitations of using social media use by citizen networks. An overall analysis using the collective impact and systems theories will aide in defining how citizen networks can improve upon common limitations of social media and maximize desired outcomes.

“Online Participatory Democracy and Municipal Governance: A Study of Three Cities”  
Daniel Schugurensky, Arizona State University

Since the dawn of the 21st century, many local governments have embraced online technologies to improve their interaction with citizens. At the beginning, initiatives consisted of websites that provided information to residents. More recently, many municipalities made efforts to go beyond one-way flows of information and began to developed platforms that allowed two-way interactions between residents and city hall. In these new efforts, three waves can be identified: e-service, e-reporting, and e-democracy. This paper examines e-democracy in three cities of different population sizes (small, medium and large).

Boris Morozov  
Louisiana State University

Tima Moldogaziev  
University of South Carolina

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Panel 1                      Public Finance and Social Policy  
Moderator                  Edward D. Vargas, University of New Mexico

“Exploring the Nature of New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) in Low-Income Communities:  
A  
Comparative Analysis of Economic Distributions and Program Eligibility in U.S. Counties”  
Deborah A. Carroll, and Jekyung Lee, University of Georgia

The New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) program was established by the federal government through the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 to promote the creation of jobs and material improvement in the lives of residents located in low-income communities. The NMTC Program attracts investment capital to low-income communities by permitting individual and corporate investors to receive a tax credit against their federal income tax return in exchange for making equity investments in specialized financial institutions called Community Development Entities (CDEs). A CDE is an organization certified by the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, which administers the NMTC program. Communities are eligible for this program if they have a poverty rate equal to or greater than 20 percent, or if their median family income is equal to or less than 80 percent of the state median income. Since the NMTC program is relatively new, however, little research has been conducted on recipient communities. In particular, we are interested in determining how counties with eligible communities differ from counties without eligible communities. In addition, we seek to explain why, even among eligible communities, only some actually apply for and are awarded the tax credits.

“State of Georgia Budgeting and Funding Effects on HBCUs vs. PWIs: An Examination of Issues”  
Hyacinth Chinedum Ezeamii, Albany State University

Faculty and students at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in the state of Georgia occasionally express concerns that HBCUs are not funded as fairly as their predominantly white institutions’ (PWIs) counterparts. The faculty members complain that their counterparts at PWIs have comparatively better professional development funding support. The students complain that teaching and learning resources and student support services are comparatively more adequately available to students in PWIs. In discussing the issues, both students and faculty members are divided on the root cause of the problems. Differing opinions locate the root cause of the problem in either a funding formula bias, differing management style at institutional levels, or some other sources. Both hard and soft data sources are used to determine whether perceived funding support differences stem from (a) funding formula used by Georgia Board of Regents is less favorable to HBCUs in

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the state compared to their PWIs counterparts or (b) differing fiscal management styles at HBCUs compared to PWIs. The significance of perceived funding differences is also examined.

“Instability in Federal Aid for State Juvenile Justice Services: Impact on State Funding”  
Willie B. Smith, Independent Public Policy Analyst  
Anna Lukemeyer, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Historically, state and local governments have been, and remain, the primary funders of juvenile justice services. In the 1960s, however, the Department of Justice began giving formula and discretionary grants-in-aid to state and local agencies for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Federal funding and involvement expanded up to the end of the twentieth century. Declining juvenile crime rates and the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack resulted in dramatic reductions in funding from the Department of Justice. Studies suggest that states respond differently to decreases in federal aid than they do to increases and that these responses are mediated by administrative characteristics of the funded agencies. Further, because census data is not broken out at the level of juvenile justice services, there have been few or no empirical, cross-state studies of the factors affecting state spending on juvenile justice or of the impact of changes in federal grants-in-aid on state spending. This study uses data collected by one of the researchers from a survey of 30 states concerning state own-source funding for juvenile justice services for the years 1996 to 2006.

“Do the Dollars Add Up? Addressing School District Fiscal Disparities through Access to Debt Finance”  
Edward D. Vargas, University of New Mexico  
Tima Moldogaziev, University of South Carolina

The relationship between school finance and school district performance remains a hotly debated topic with disparate findings. On one side of the research debate are findings that suggest a positive relationship between a broad range of resources and school performance. Resources categorized as 1. Real resources (teacher education, teach-pupil ratios), 2. Expenditures (expenditures per student and teacher salaries), and 3. Other resources (capital spending on equipment, labs, and facilities). While the effects of the first two categories on school district performance are generally well established, the effects of capital infrastructure spending and capital facility quality on performance are less clear (Odden and Picus, 2007). Our research attempts to provide the missing link in this literature by utilizing a bond market dataset and treating issuance dollar amounts as a proxy of school district capital infrastructure resources. To execute this study we merged ten years (2000-2010) of bond market data (such as per capita capital infrastructure spending) with school district performance measures in the state of Texas.

“Shaping State Retail Sales Tax Revenues: How Interstate Structural Variations Influence C-efficiency Ratios across the American States”  
John L. Mikesell, Indiana University

State general sales taxes represent the American approach to taxation of household consumption expenditures and make a substantial contribution to state government finances. The taxes yield more than 40 percent of tax revenue in ten states and average 32 percent of tax revenue across the forty-five states levying such a tax. However, these taxes significantly deviate from the general tax on personal consumption idealized by economists because they tax many business purchases and exclude many household consumption purchases. No state levies the same general sales tax base as any other, causing wide variation in the extent to which tax coverage will approach that personal consumption ideal. Using newly-available state level BEA personal consumption expenditure data, this paper estimates C-efficiency ratios (the ratio of revenue actually raised from the tax to revenue that would be raised from a perfectly uniform, perfectly administered tax) for each state from 1998 through 2007. The patterns of these ratios are then examined to identify trends and to identify how structural details (exclusions, exemptions, rate variations) shape those patterns. The evidence shows both the extent of base disparity and the importance of the structural variations in sacrificing revenue from the ideal.

“Improving Estimates of Sales Tax Incidence Using Instrumental Variables”  
Alan Clayton-Matthews and Elizabeth Williams, Northeastern University

The number of states using tax incidence models to estimate the relative tax burdens facing households of varying income levels is growing. There are a variety of approaches states take towards developing tax incidence models, ranging from a ‘representative taxpayer’ model, to developing a ‘computable general equilibrium’ model, or simply estimating the initial impacts of particular taxes. Although the growth in the number of states estimating tax burdens by income group is a promising trend for advocates of progressive tax reform, the failure of many of these models to control for fluctuations in household income results in biased estimates and misleading outcomes in modeling tax incidence. In this paper, we review the logic and methods behind popular tax incidence models and demonstrate the utility of incorporating a two-stage instrument into tax incidence models to account for transitory fluctuations in income and for error in the estimation of household income. Outcomes of the model show that this technique results in more reliable estimates of relative tax burdens on households.

“Can the LOST rate increase draw more LOST tax revenue from the opportunistic residents?”  
Yoon Kyoung Cho, University of Georgia

Researchers have well recognized for a long time that local governments compete with each other through local tax rate and quality of service provision. If the reality satisfies the assumptions of Tiebout (1956), sales tax rates of counties might become similar and converge to a single rate. However, there are diversions of sales tax rates and the rate changes frequently even within the same county in a long run. This paper tries to check whether an increase of LOST rate caused the increase of revenue collection. Assuming the residents are rational to be opportunistic, and have enough information about the LOST rate differences around their own county, they will shop in a nearby county that has a lower sales tax rate. However, they stay and reside in their original county and enjoy better public goods and services instead of moving to a lower LOST rate county without bearing the moving cost.

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“Is a Fair and Adequate Tax System Possible?”

Seemun Ryu and Gerald J. Miller, Arizona State University

Little research exists to help state and local government leaders raise more stable revenue fairly. Many of these governments, such as Phoenix, taxed food sales to increase revenue during the last recession despite this tax's disproportionate burden on the poor. In contrast, several governments such as Connecticut, the wealthiest U.S. state, imposed heavier income tax burdens on high-income individuals, increasing volatility in revenue collections due to high-income individuals' taxable capital gains. The purpose of this paper is to provide answers to two research questions: What is the present condition of state and local tax systems, so far as growth, stability and fairness are concerned? How can they achieve the three goals simultaneously? Using revenue portfolio analysis and fixed-effects regression models, this study explores relationships among growth, stability, and fairness. Pooled, cross-sectional time series data for 50 states from 1996 to 2012 were used. The data were collected from the Bureau of Census, Council of State Governments, Commerce Clearing House, and Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy.

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Panel 3                      State and Local Fiscal Management

Moderator                 David Mitchell, Northern Illinois University

“Local Government Budgeting in Virginia: The Case of Prince William County”

James K. Conant, George Mason University

Over the past 30 years, a variety of scholars have maintained that many of the problems associated with local government budgeting can be addressed or even “fixed” by a shift from annual to multi-year budgeting. A similar argument has been put forward by a variety of organizations that serve government budget and finance officials, including the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). One key presumption associated with the recommended shift from annual to multi-year budgeting is that both revenue and expenditure estimation can be substantially improved by developing a multi-year budget. This study of local government budgeting is focused on Prince William County, Virginia. The county has been using a multi-year budgeting system for more than a decade, and GFOA has consistently given the county high marks for its budgeting and financial management practices.

“Local Government Fiscal Condition in Connecticut”

Mark D. Robbins and William Simonsen, University of Connecticut

Understanding local government fiscal condition has become increasingly important given the unusual number of recent municipal bankruptcies. The existing research about local government fiscal condition tends to use ratios or multiple regression to predict the influence of various factors on financial measures. The regression approach predicts the average influence of the independent variables on financial condition measures. This seems to us as less interesting than predicting the influence at the tails of the distribution. That is, are there indicators that predict good or bad performance? We use quintile regression and panel data about Connecticut municipalities to explore this question. We also use regression residuals analysis to isolate extreme cases that we then explore using published information about their financial practices.

“An Analysis of Fiscal Sustainability in Louisiana Parishes by Government Structure”

Floyd Heurtin, Jr. and Boris Morozov, Louisiana State University

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In Louisiana the sixty-four (64) political subdivisions within the state are referred to as parishes. The government of each parish is structured in one of five different ways. The oldest is the Police Jury. It is a legislative form of government and is maintained in forty one (41) parishes. Eighteen (18) industrialized parishes have adopted a Home Rule Charter that employs a legislature and an executive. Three (3) of the urban parishes have adopted a Consolidated structure. One urban parish has adopted a Commission form of government and Orleans has adopted a City-Parish structure. The current fiscal landscape of declining revenue from federal and state government is challenging every parish to develop tighter financial management. At the same time, these governments are also being pressed by increasing demands from their citizens. This places a premium on sound financial management and fiscal sustainability. This research will attempt to determine if a relationship exists between fiscal sustainability and the type of government structure of Louisiana's parishes. It will also attempt to determine the comparative effectiveness of the different types of structures. The results will allow the authors to comment upon the efficiency and effectiveness of the five types of parish government structures.

“Estimating Optimal State Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balances”

Daniel L. Smith, New York University

Jeffrey B. Wenger, University of Georgia

Recent work by Smith and Wenger (2013) finds that both average and maximum weekly unemployment insurance (UI) benefit amounts, as ratios to the average weekly wage, are higher in states and in years with more highly solvent UI trust funds. Smith and Wenger further find that because UI program benefits and financing are not as tightly coupled as in other social insurance programs in the United States, such as Medicaid, the countercyclicity of the UI program is dampened. An important policy implication of this finding is that a more tightly coupled state UI program (which could realign the program's countercyclicity) that continues to rely on prefunding would require a mechanism by which optimal UI trust balances are forecast. There are currently no theoretical or empirical insights on estimating optimal state UI trust fund balances, however. This paper extends the literatures on state revenue forecasting, optimal state rainy day funds, and theories of the policy process to estimating optimal state unemployment insurance trust fund balances. Specifically, this paper hypothesizes the effects of moderate coupling on state UI trust fund balances and models how optimal UI trust fund balances can be best forecast.

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Panel 4                      Topics in Public Financial Markets  
Moderator                 Robert A. Greer, University of Georgia

“Local Government Debt Management over the Fiscal Crisis”

Craig L. Johnson, Indiana University

This paper documents the change in local government net assets over the Great Recession. It develops a model to understand the determinants of net asset changes, as well as an understanding of the changes in net asset composition. Finally, we analyze whether governments in a stronger net asset position prior to the recession were better able to withstand the fiscal crisis.

“The Scarlet Letter in the Municipal Bond Market: “Unpacking” the Risk Premium on State of Illinois Debt.”

Martin J. Luby, DePaul University and

The fiscal stress experienced by the State of Illinois has resulted in the state having the lowest credit rating of the 50 states. Such a low credit rating makes it significantly more expensive for the state to borrow money in the capital markets compared to higher rated states. However, some have argued that Illinois pays a risk premium on its debt that is not commensurate with its actual default risk. This paper attempts to “unpack” the State of Illinois’ risk premium using secondary market trading data on Illinois general obligation bonds. We find that Illinois general obligations bonds carry yields between 7 and 21 basis points higher than non-Illinois general obligation debt even after controlling for other relevant fiscal, economic and financial factors. We attribute such risk premium to the flight of some investors away from Illinois bonds due to the significant degradation of the state’s reputation resulting from the budgetary politics enveloping its recent fiscal policymaking.

“Alternatives to Interest-Based Public Borrowing: The Case of Tax Increment Financing”

Daniel Hummel, Idaho State University

Today, the issuance of public debt by local governments has been overshadowed by default and a growing debt problem that has grown nationally and locally. The poor economy and subsequent decline of the housing market have only compounded these problems. The municipal bond market has now shifted from institutional buyers (banks, etc.) in the primary market to retail investors. This shift means shorter maturities and higher interest rates. Interest rates are fixed costs for the local government taking precedence over other expenditures. In public finance, major investments in infrastructure, for example, can either be financed through initial higher taxes or through public borrowing to lessen the impacts of this expenditure. The inevitable results are higher taxes later when, it is assumed, incomes are higher. Interest costs offset any potential savings this could bring the city. This article explores a ‘what-if’ scenario of a reformatting of the bond industry to allow borrowing without relying on interest as the primary incentive. The tax increment financing districts that are created to redevelop blighted areas of the city rely on bond debt for infrastructure investments to attract private businesses. These districts are focused on in this ‘what-if’ scenario.

“A Time Series Analysis of the Municipal Bond Market”

Robert A. Greer, University of Georgia

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This paper examines the seasonality and time trends of municipal bond indices. The aim is to develop a model of the municipal market that captures both long term and inter-year fluctuations. Seasonality has been discussed for many financial markets, and there has been evidence of significant deviations in municipal bond returns for that can be attributed to a tax-loss selling strategy by investors. Cusatis and Tawatnuntachai (2011) find mixed results for the January effect, but find a significant March effect. Given the significant increase in municipal bond issuance that has occurred over the last thirty these models may not fully account for significant time trends in the municipal market. This study adds to the literature by applying both autoregressive moving average models as well as vector autoregressive models to municipal bond market indices. Preliminary findings suggest that the Bondbuyer.com 20 Bond GO Index, Revenue Bond Index, visible supply, and thirty year Treasury bond yield are all autoregressive to varying degrees. The GO Index is predicted by visible supply and Treasury bond yields, while visible supply does not predict the revenue bond index. Visible Supply is strongly autoregressive with statistical significance up to six month autoregressive terms.

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“Does Tax Structure Affect the Choice of City Fiscal Retrenchment Strategies?”

Yan Xiao and Jooho Lee, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Fiscal retrenchment refers to the administrative actions that governments implemented in response to fiscal stress (Jimenez, 2013). What factors affected the selection of strategies and whether these factors affected the adoption of retrenchment strategies in a systematic way is of persistent interest to scholars. A city’s tax structure is determined by the pattern of division of revenues among different tax sources and the structural features of a particular tax device. Studies have concluded that certain tax structure pattern (e.g. reliance on personal income taxes and less reliance on property taxes) can affect tax revenue receipts over the business cycle, and they also provide insights that the degree of revenue reduction is critical in explaining cities’ response to fiscal retrenchment. Governments may raise taxes and/or cut expenditures to reduce the deficit and balance the budget. Little is known about the cyclical behavior of politically controlled tax rates in fiscal retrenchment. Using data collected from multiple sources, this study attempts to examine whether a city’s overall tax structure can affect the choice of retrenchment strategies in a systematic way. Multinomial analysis will be used. Based on findings, this research will discuss the policy and managerial implications for local governments under fiscal stress.

“The Empowerment Zone in Tucson: Citizen Engagement, Performance Base Budgeting and Program Evaluation”

Ljubinka Andonoska, University of Texas El Paso

The intersection of citizen engagement (CE), performance base budgeting (PBB) and program evaluation (PE) has eluded researchers. At once highly technical subjects, PBB and PE and their impact on citizens could not be greater or warrant their participation more. Empowerment zone programs provide a near perfect approximation of the CE-PBB-PE nexus, allowing an insight in how the three theories work together in practice. The zones were created in 1993 in the Clinton administration, demonstrating a commitment to solving tough socio-economic problems in distressed communities. The main objective associated with this program was the economic recovery of these communities by creating jobs and providing various services to the community population. This study examined the challenges associated with the EZ in Tucson, Arizona. Evidence was collected primarily from 24 interviews, over 60 local newspaper articles, relevant documentation, and annual performance reports. The analysis reveals that the program was strong in the beginning, but after two years, the earlier success started to fade. The shortcomings of the program design became evident in the inability of zone administrators to collect relevant data to demonstrate the program’s success.

“Empirical Analysis of Municipal Outsourcing Decisions from Transaction Cost and Revenue Volatility Perspective”

Zhiwei Zhang, Kansas State University

The U.S. is experiencing the worst recession since the Great Depression. All levels of government have been hit really hard. This is especially apparent at the local level since services provided at local level are woven into people’s daily life. One solution to curb financial hardship is the use of outsourcing as it is widely promoted as a more cost efficient way to provide services. However, literature suggests that the

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use of outsourcing will not guarantee the benefits claimed (i.e. higher efficiency, lower cost, less red tape, better service quality) by advocates of contracting out. Therefore, it is critical to understand under what circumstances it is optimal to provide services in-house and under what conditions it is optimal to contracting out. The paper combines the analytical framework of Traction Cost Economy (TCE) and the concept of revenue volatility to disentangle the conditions under which it is optimal to buy and under which it is optimal to produce in-house. Cities that take these conditions into account would be better equipped when they decide to outsource services to cut cost and cushion financial instability. Analysis in this essay focuses on TCE characteristics such as asset specificity, contract management difficulty, and market competitiveness.

“Determinants of Fiscal Slack: Does New Public Management Make a Difference?”

Evgenia Gorina, University of Texas at Dallas

Many municipalities consistently disregard GASB’s recommendation to keep 5-15 percent of their expenditures as the unreserved fund balance. Instead, they tend to keep large pools of slack resources in the general fund even though the role of such slack in economic stabilization is often marginal. Only a few studies have focused on why governments keep seemingly excess reserves and on factors that actually affect them. Hendrick (2006), Stewart (2009) and Wang & Hou (2013) find that higher revenue wealth, higher short-term economic instability and higher debt levels influence reserve levels while many other fiscal, demographic and political variables are substantively unimportant in predicting reserves. This study builds on the existing literature by examining determinants of the unreserved general fund balance among local governments. Unlike previous work that studied governments within a single state, this work is based on a national sample of cities that applied for the GFOA financial reporting excellence award in years 2003-2007. Preliminary findings suggest that governments with higher levels of program self-sufficiency (measured as a percentage of government program costs covered by program fees and charges) tend to have higher unreserved balances.

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Panel 6                      Managing Local Resources and Budgets  
Moderator                 Sharon N. Kioko, Syracuse University

“Price Tags or Politics? The (Mis-)Use of Fiscal Notes in Illinois”

Nancy W. Hudspeth, University of Illinois, Chicago

Four years after the Great Recession, Illinois’ fiscal condition remains extremely poor. Illinois ended fiscal 2013 with a bill backlog of more than \$9 billion and the lowest bond rating of any state. Although making greater use of fiscal notes—estimates of costs associated with proposed legislation—has been a common theme in recent recommendations made by budget watchers, advocates, and experts, only about 3 percent of bills that became law in 2012 had fiscal notes attached. The scarcity of fiscal notes might be explained by accounts suggesting that lawmakers do not use fiscal notes to make informed decisions about the costs and benefits of new proposals. Rather, fiscal notes are one of the political tactics that lawmakers use to block an unfavorable bill—as occurred recently when lawmakers used a fiscal note to kill legislation that would have mandated tougher sentencing for gun crimes. The use of fiscal notes as a political tool discourages lawmakers from making use of a potentially important technique in a state where leaders desperately need to make difficult budgetary decisions. If fiscal notes are used to block legislation, then bills with fiscal notes should be enacted at lower rates than bills without.

“Putting Your Money Where Your Mouth Is: The Influence of Budgeting upon Strategic Implementation

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in U.S. Municipalities”

David Mitchell, Northern Illinois University

Over the past four decades, public management scholars have increasingly turned to strategic management concepts in an attempt to explain organizational performance. The three schools of public strategic management theory that have emerged—strategic choice (Miles and Snow 1978), competing values (Poister and Streib 1999), and practice (Bryson et al. 2009)—have focused on the need to align strategy to environmental conditions and whether a generic or contingent approach is most appropriate for strategic management, with less attention paid to implementation processes (Walker 2013). Virtually absent is the relative importance of resource acquisition for implementation. This study examines the impact that a dedicated budgetary allocation has on the implementation success rate for a nationwide sample of 218 strategic initiatives from 44 municipalities. The findings demonstrate that while only 33% of initiatives have a dedicated budget; it proves to be the most significant factor in implementation success amongst the 12 measured, showing strong statistical significance across different models and contexts of strategic implementation.

“Testing State Balanced Budget Requirements (BBRs) using Accrual Based Data”

Sharon N. Kioko and Michelle Lofton, Syracuse University

This paper seeks to investigate the impact balance budget requirements (BBRs) have on different measures of budgetary balance. An extensive literature has examined the impact of BBRs on accumulated deficits (Hou and Smith, 2010; Alt and Lowry, 1994; Lowry and Alt (2001)); however, much of that research has relied on cash flow measures reported in the fund statements. This paper seeks to augment the literature by relying on information reported in the government-wide statements. Since the government-wide financial statements are prepared using an accrual basis of accounting, the Statements of Activities will report on the full costs of services in the financial period the transactions took place, regardless of the period when funds were actually transferred. We therefore expect to be able to more accurately measure the extent to which the BBRs are effective instruments of budgetary balance for state governments. Our research will also contribute to a broader literature that examines the information relevance of accounting information for operational accountability.

“It All Depends on How You Ask: Question Wording Effects and Bias in Measures of Citizen Budget Preferences”

Jennifer Dineen, University of Connecticut

Stephanie Marken Kafka, the Gallup Organization

Mark D. Robbins, University of Connecticut

William Simonsen, University of Connecticut

In recent years, fiscal conditions and budget constraints at the state, local and federal level in the United States have placed solutions to budget problems in the center of much public debate. Many surveys of citizens contain questions about tax and spending preferences and some even query respondents about their budget balancing preferences. In these surveys respondents are asked how much they would increase taxes or decrease spending in order to balance the budget. Preferences for these two strategies, tax increases and budget cuts, are likely to be heavily associated with particular ideologies and questions worded with respect to one or the other have the potential to bias responses based on how the questions are framed. Using data from the daily Gallup Poll and the UConn Poll, we conduct experiments to test the effects of question wording, in particular, whether a respondent is asked for their budget balancing solution in terms of a proportional use of spending cuts or tax

increases. Preliminary results indicate that the treatments significantly influence the findings, presenting different pictures of public policy preference in this area.

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Panel 7                    Housing Price Dynamics and Tax Delinquency  
Moderator                Deborah A. Carroll, University of Georgia

“The Neighborhood Effects of Tax Delinquency and Seizures on Residential Sale Price”

Deborah A. Carroll, University of Georgia and  
Christopher B. Goodman, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey

Recent experiences in the housing market have focused much attention on foreclosures. At the heart of this research is the effect of these foreclosed properties on the value or sale price of neighboring homes. The underlying theory suggests that these properties are vacant and often poorly maintained and the negative externalities created spillover to other properties. The policy implications of this research are apparent. No less important but significantly less visible is the influence of tax delinquent properties and homes seized for tax purposes. The expected influence of these types of properties on neighboring properties is similar to foreclosed properties; however, the underlying mechanism is different. The purpose of this analysis is to examine the influence of homes with property tax delinquencies and homes seized for tax purposes on nearby residential sale prices. There is a significant gap in the literature regarding these types of properties and their impact of house prices. Currently, we know of only one other attempt to examine this phenomenon.

“Property Tax Delinquencies and Local Revenue Volatility during the Great Recession”

Olha Krupa, Seattle University

The study examines how the decline in housing value of the recent Great Recession may have translated into increased property tax delinquencies (households failing to pay property tax bills that their localities have issued), and how these delinquencies may have induced fiscal problems for local governments. This study explores how the above changes in the property tax components have impacted local revenue volatility in the largest US cities. Did the recent documented changes in delinquency rates lead to substantial revenue shocks to the local government? Did they translate into higher revenue volatility and uncertainty in budgeting for the provision of public services? The body of literature on property tax delinquencies is small but is rapidly expanding. The proposed research should provide better understanding of how property tax functions and how it interacts with a volatile housing market.

“Decompose Housing Price Dynamics over Booms and Busts: Evidence from the State of Georgia”

Ping Zhang, University of Georgia and  
Yilin Hou, Syracuse University

Housing market dynamics in different circumstances have been studied by many scholars. However, very little literature systematically investigated the housing and land price mechanism over a significantly long period of time, specifically, over different boom and bust years. A recent paper by Harding, Rosenthal, and Sirmans (2007) is among the first to decompose real housing price changes into three systematic parts: price inflation, age-related depreciation, and the contribution of maintenance. Partly because of the data unavailability, most research fails to control both maintenance and age-related depreciation. While it is a serious issue for housing prices, the price change of vacant lands only includes the inflation part (and other site and locational changes) since there is no depreciation or maintenance for lands. In this paper,

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we use a monthly repeat sales data set including both housing and vacant land from 1972 to 2011 in 32 Georgia counties, and construct price indexes. For the first time, we precisely estimate different parts of price changes using both housing and vacant land data; more intensively, we further investigate the relationships between the different parts of price changes in different types of contexts (urban and rural) over different periods of time (boom and bust).

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Panel 8                      Access to Capital Markets  
Moderator                  Thad Calabrese, New York University

“Factors Affecting Credit Ratings in Developing Countries”  
Christine Martell, University of Colorado-Denver and  
Salvador Espinosa, San Diego State University

Among the central concerns about financing subnational development in developing countries, particularly with bonds, is the lack of repayment capacity of subnational governments and accurate measurement of it. The US based literature demonstrates a difference in CRA methodologies, although generally they evaluate fiscal health, debt management, economic environment, and governance. Yet, the standard problems of information asymmetries between issuer and investor are greater in countries where data on municipal-level financial and economic variables are not regularly available. In an institutional environment where own-source revenues and tax effort are low, reliance on shared revenue bases is high, subnational financial management practices are below standard, and revenue adequacy is uncertain, how do CRAs evaluate a jurisdiction’s repayment capacity? Through analysis of quantitative data from a developing country, Mexico, this research explores “what are the factors that affect how credit rating agencies (CRA) rate subnational governments?”

“Tax-Expenditure Limitations and Special-District Finance across the United States”  
Agustin Leon-Moreta, University of New Mexico

Recently, U.S. local governments have gone through reorganization efforts, such as city-county consolidations, municipal incorporations, annexations, and the formation of special districts. Multiple factors motivate reorganization; however, fiscal constraints play a critical role in altering the incentives of such efforts. This study examines special district finance since 1970—the decade where a wave of tax and expenditure limitations disseminated across the states. I analyze the tradeoffs involved in arrangements for local finance: e.g. the proliferation of special districts weakens public accountability. Conversely, special districts supply an institutional structure for financing public services. I explain these dilemmas through “second generation fiscal federalism” (SGFF). Although in its infancy, SGFF is a progressive, interdisciplinary literature that aims to explain problems of fiscal intergovernmental allocation (Oates 2006; Weingast 2008). Although its reach is comparative, SGFF is particularly useful to understand U.S. special-district finance in the context of budget constraints. I study special district finance by assembling fiscal data from historical archives of the U.S. Census of Governments and applying panel data methodology.

“The Private Regulation of Public Funds: Practice Theory and the Pension Puzzle”  
Emily Swenson Brock, Virginia Tech

Crippled by a still-recovering economy and decades of underfunding, many local and state governments

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throughout the United States are struggling to make annually required contributions to defined benefit pension plans sufficient for these fiduciary funds to remain viable. Actuarial evidence warns that these governments' capacity to follow through on pension promises in the near future looks grim. Enter non-state financial professionals. Actuaries, accountants and credit rating analysts populate a complex and technical regulatory environment that governs the behavior of the country's massive public pension funds. In a country in which government regulates a substantial segment of economic activity, how did this pluralistic mix of non-state actors come to occupy the pension and financial management landscape? Using a practice theoretical lens, I argue the network of actors and actants involved carry out the continuous construction of the reality of annuities in the US. Specifically, using the case of GASB 68, this research illustrates a continuous construction of the pension environment through structure and agency. Viewed this way, this study demonstrates the pension landscape can be understood as the product of the maintenance of structural elements challenged and reinforced by the daily efforts and decisions of those actors within it.

“Tax-Exempt Debt and Nonprofit Academic Endowments”

Thad Calabrese, New York University

Todd Ely, University of Colorado-Denver

Nonprofits may access the tax-exempt municipal debt market through public authorities, thereby lowering the cost of capital for these nonprofit organizations. This lower cost of capital might lead certain nonprofits to assume increased tax-exempt debt levels rather than use accumulated resources for asset acquisition. In doing so, nonprofits may be able to engage in a kind of tax arbitrage by issuing tax-exempt debt while maintaining current asset investments. In fact, Gentry (2002) finds evidence that nonprofit hospitals behavior is consistent with this tax arbitrage notion. Nonprofit hospitals in general, however, do not hold significant endowment holdings; in fact, Gentry's (2002) estimate of hospital endowment holdings (less than \$89 billion in 1996) represents less than 20% of the nonprofit sector's total endowment holdings. In this study, we analyze the use of tax-exempt debt by nonprofit institutions of higher education, and whether these entities engage in tax arbitrage. Unlike much of the nonprofit sector, universities frequently seek endowment maximization as a goal, thereby incentivizing this subsector to engage in this behavior to a greater extent than other nonprofit industries. From a policy perspective, understanding the potential tax arbitrage of this industry is extremely relevant.

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Panel 9

Fiscal Networks and Politics

Moderator

Zachary Mohr, University of North Carolina Charlotte

“Tribal Identity Politics and Economic Development in the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians: The False Dichotomy of People vs. Place”

W. Alex Wesaw and G. Jason Jolley, Ohio University

Place-based versus people-based community economic development has been a common debate in the policy and academic literature. Place-based strategies are directed toward geographic areas, while people-based policies focus on individuals irrespective of location. Despite extensive policy critiques, this framework has rarely been used to explore American Indian community economic development strategies. This paper utilizes a case study of the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians in Michigan to portray the place-based versus people-based debate as a false dichotomy. The paper explores the economic, political, and tribal heritage motivations around the Tribe's decision to reinvest gaming revenues within the Tribe's federally designated counties (place-based) thereby generating benefits for tribal and nontribal members

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while also providing revenue sharing benefits to tribal members regardless of location (people-based). The paper also operationalizes a concept of tribal identity politics to describe the influence tribal politics has on the council's decision to pursue both people-based and place-based strategies.

“Fiscal Decentralization and Government Size: A PLS-SEM Analysis on Leviathan Hypothesis”  
Louis C. Liu, Tunghai University

Abstract: This paper attempts to investigate the relationship between fiscal decentralization and government size, the so-called “Leviathan Hypothesis”, with novel analytical approach, i.e. structural equation modeling (SEM). SEM has been widely used in the research of social science, such as psychology and education research; however, few researches in policy analysis employed such methodology due primarily to its sophisticated nature. In this research, we explore the long-lasting yet inconclusive policy issues as whether fiscal decentralization would bring down the size of governments. Unlike the traditional regression analysis, this paper employs SEM analysis to conduct the research on leviathan hypothesis. With the innovative research method, we believe this research would be able to identify the real association between fiscal decentralization and government size.

“When Voters Approve Tax Increase”  
Yuhua Qiao, Missouri State University

Voters, through initiatives, have influenced public budgeting in many states. Very often voters approve tax cuts but reject tax increase. However, there are a few cases in which voters approved tax increases. Good examples are Oregon Measure 66 and Measure 67 in which Oregon voters raise state high-income individual and corporate income taxes in 2010, and California's Proposition 30 in which voters raises income tax on the wealthy the state sales tax in 2012.

This paper will review tax-increasing measures passed in the last three decades and then will focus on several successful cases to investigate what factors (e.g. communication strategies and economic, political factors) explain the passages. This will be a qualitative study. To examine the cases, author will review the newspaper articles and the comments by various stakeholders usually published in voter pamphlets.

“Old Techniques and New Concepts: Cost Accounting in Public Management Networks”  
Zachary Mohr, University of North Carolina Charlotte and  
David Mitchell, Northern Illinois University

Collaboration and networked service delivery have altered traditional concepts of public management. However, there has been little recent research on how these public management networks (PMNs) are managed financially and how public organizations budget for PMNs (Mitchell and Thurmaier 2012). Cost accounting is a type of financial management that may be particularly useful for PMNs to determine total service cost. Recent research has suggested that cost accounting may be useful for financial management and control of PMN services but it is also likely to face resistance (Mohr 2013). To address the factors that influence the use of cost accounting in PMNs, we analyze a unique survey of local governments that participate in PMNs in northern Illinois. We find that issues such as network effectiveness and the level of financial and non-financial contribution to the network are positively associated with accounting for indirect costs. We find that network conflict is negatively related to accounting for indirect costs. Additionally, we conduct semi-structured interviews with managers to further illustrate the use and problems with cost accounting in PMNs. This research addresses the need to recognize that the financial management of networks is different than traditional budgeting and financial management (O'Toole 1997).

“Fixing Government Retirement: The Big Questions of Public Pension Management”

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Howard Frank, Florida International University  
Milena Neshkova, Florida International University

The paper identifies five big questions of public pension management that scholars and policy makers need to address. The first question relates to the “trillion dollar deficit” incurred by public pension plans. How will this debt be paid? Second, policymakers and public administrators increasingly recognize that defined benefit pension model cannot be fiscally sustained. Third, empirical evidence suggests different pension types have significant impact on who is hired. Moreover, the job mobility engendered by DC adoption may call into question the public sector as a lifetime career. Fourth, in theory, one of the attractions of the public sector has been associated with the generous benefits that it offers. Will it be harder to recruit people in the public sector (especially the police and fire) if the government does not provide for a secure retirement? Fifth, workforce literacy issue that has plagued private employers will most likely come to the fore in public organizations, pressuring HR staff into unaccustomed roles for which they may not be prepared.

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## RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

Jessica Clark  
Western Wyoming Community College

Anthony J. Amato  
Southwest Minnesota State University

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Panel 1	Rabbit Holes and Mine Shafts (Cross-listed with New Zealand and Australia Studies)
Moderator	Clarence A. Herz, North Dakota State University

"The Last Rabbit: Learning the Limits of Development and Ecology in Central Otago"  
Thomas D. Isern, North Dakota State University

From the 1870s to the 1940s, the European gray rabbit threatened pastoralism and reshaped the environment of semiarid Central Otago to its own preferences. Indeed, by the 1930s and 1940s, first because of scarcity of resources and then because of shortages of manpower, rabbits were rampant in the region, with pastoralists largely conceding the ground. Following the Second World War, however, parcel to a nation-building program of resource development, New Zealand implemented what was known as the killer policy, its aim the eradication of rabbits from the land. The rabbit boards of the Lindis, a district in Central Otago, mobilized against rabbits and gave the cause their best efforts. It was a futile effort, however, and an episode instructive as to the limits of both development and ecology in the New Zealand high country.

"Digging for Gold on the Government Dime: Depression Era Mining in Central Otago"  
Suzanne Kelley, New Rivers Press at Minnesota State University Moorhead

Gold mining history usually focuses on the rushes of the nineteenth century. Central Otago mining history begins then, too, diminishing for a period, but then picking up again during the Depression Era, when miners—whether adept or amateur—were encouraged and supported by the New Zealand government to dig for gold. Out-of-work men could garner wages by mining, and if they were successful, they could keep the gold they found minus the amount of their wages, which they were to reimburse to the government. Diary accounts and government reports show that this relationship between citizen and government was an opportunity with promise, but that the modern mining of the 1930s—seemingly a non-risk venture buttressed by the government—was rife with similar vagaries of the early mining experiences in the forms of tedium, mayhem, and even death, with the added complication of bureaucracy.

"Australian Migration Panic: Regional Cooperation or Passing the Buck?"  
Christopher C. White, Livingstone College

The Australian government implemented a new policy in July 2013 in an attempt to more

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effectively address the recent spike in irregular migrants trying to reach its shores. In this paper, I examine the panic over migration in Australia concerning asylum seekers arriving by boat. The discussion is divided into two main themes. First, I look at how the Australian government is attempting to manage irregular immigration with a specific focus on the regional arrangement with Papua New Guinea. I argue that instead of mutually beneficial efforts at regional cooperation, the Australian government is merely shifting its responsibilities to a developing country. Second, I discuss the panic over the “boatpeople” and argue the situation has been exaggerated and overstates the scale of the problem.

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Panel 2                    Bringing Dead Animals Back to Life  
Moderator                Anthony J. Amato, Southwest Minnesota State University

“Why Would Hunters Quit? An Examination of Potential Hunting Desertion in Big Sky Country”  
Stephen L. Eliason, Montana State University Billings

Hunting is a traditional recreational activity in rural America. Given a decline in hunter numbers in recent decades, there is a need to identify factors that could influence individuals to terminate participation in the activity. This study took a qualitative approach to data collection. A mail survey with open ended questions was sent to a sample of resident hunters in Montana. Respondents were asked to indicate what would cause them to discontinue participation in hunting. While a variety of reasons were given, the most common factors included health and physical limitations, lack of access to private land, old age, death, high expenses associated with hunting, too many people/crowding, lack of time, and lack of game. The findings enhance our understanding of hunting in contemporary society.

“Thomas. W. Leach: Father of North Dakota's Petroleum Industry”  
Clarence A. Herz, North Dakota State University

No Abstract

“Countrified: Environmental History and Rural America”  
Anthony J. Amato, Southwest Minnesota State University

Few words have fallen so quickly from fashion as the word “rural.” Once a word worthy of presidents and popes, “rural” in copy, study, and discourse has become as marginal and peripheral as the areas to which it refers have become. Defying the trends in its usage, the word holds value in U.S. environmental history, as perhaps few other words do. Defined by extraction activities, open spaces, agrarian contrarianism, or dependent development, rural areas provide places to see both the collaborative and independent work of people and nature.

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From to cornfields to coal and oil fields, rural America has created spaces of discontinuity and equilibrium ideal for studies of past nature. Histories of human-environment interaction (which have taken approximately eight distinct approaches), can reap benefits by exploring the events, conditions, and developments found in the rural past. The countryside, backwoods, and hinterland enable historians to put nature and people back together, and environmental history enables people to put the country back in the country.

“From Resource to Nuisance”

Andrea Mott, North Dakota State University

Viewpoints concerning wild horses changed between the early 1900s and the 1980s. Nowadays wild horses live in a world where they are considered a nuisance by different people and groups. However, this has not always been the case. At one time wild horses served a purpose on vast lands of the Great Plains and the American West. In earlier years, people needed them to help work the land, travel, and even trade. This paper examines the Sand Wash Basin of northwestern Colorado, an area known for its wild herds. For more than one hundred years cowboys, sheep ranchers, and wild herds have lived in this border area encompassing eastern Utah, south central Wyoming, and northwestern Colorado. In this region stories proliferate about wild horse catchers, their quarry, and even the traps used in the horse gathers. Various interest groups will be examined in depth, taking into account the way these people view wild horses on the range.

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Panel 3

Relief, Remedy, and Co-morbidity (Cross-listed with Globalization and Development)

Moderator Clarence A. Herz, North Dakota State University

“Piecemeal: Fragmented Knowledge in the US Agrifood System”

Vanessa Crossgrove Fry, Boise State University

The United States (US) began as a society with agriculture as the dominant means for economic and social well-being. This rooted agrarian ideologies into the fabric of the US and its people thus building support for an agrifood system driven by neoclassical economics and natural science. Although the rise of industry in the early 1900s weaned the US off of agriculture as its mainstay, the sector remains a significant part of the country’s economy and social fabric. However, challenges to the conventional agrifood system have emerged. This paper explores how the numerous factions in the modern US agrifood sector have led to fragmented knowledge and tensions that have stymied revolutionary progress in the agrifood system. In particular, this paper suggests through coalescing, the diffuse factions can work collectively toward incremental change. Doing so will better position alternative agrifood’s ability to challenge and change the methodologies and theories of the conventional system.

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“‘The Grimpest Spectre’: The Famine Emergency of 1946”  
Lisa Payne Ossian, Des Moines Area Community College

No Abstract

“A Tragedy or A Miracle: Remembering the Cokeville Elementary School Bombing”  
Jessica Clark, Western Wyoming Community College

In September 2010, Wyoming State Archives representatives interviewed 14 individuals who survived an unforgettable tragedy in 1986. On May 16<sup>th</sup>, the small town of Cokeville, Wyoming was forever changed, as a married couple took 154 children, teachers, and visitors hostage at the town’s only elementary school. The man was armed with explosives, which did detonate during the ordeal. Fortunately, no one was injured during the detonation, and “only the perpetrators of this horrible incident died” as a result of the events on that horrific day. The paper I would like to present this year will look at how memory is shaping the narrative – which is now told as a story of miracles. The paper will draw on the oral histories collected by the Wyoming State Archives, as well as the made-for-television movie and the three published accounts (including a collection of essays titled – ‘Witnesses to Miracles: Remembering the Elementary School Bombing’).

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SLAVIC STUDIES

Melissa Bokovoy  
University of New Mexico

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Panel 1            New Research on the Twentieth Century Balkans  
Moderator        Melissa Bokovoy, University of New Mexico

“The Bulgarian Public Health Institute (1920s-1930s): A Regional Perspective”  
Evguenia Davidova, Portland State University

No Abstract

“Struggle for a Greater Yugoslavia: Tito’s Quest for Expansion, 1945–1948”  
Robert Niebuhr, Arizona State University

No Abstract

“Nationalization of Cemeteries in Yugoslavia, 1945-1995: The Bosnian Case”  
Carol Lilly, University of Nebraska, Kearney

No Abstract

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Panel 2            Russia, Europe and their Discontents (Cross-listed with Political Science)  
Moderator        Carol Lilly, University of Nebraska-Kearny

“Russian émigrés and the Right: The NTS (Natsional’no-trudovoi soiuz) during the early  
Cold War”  
Benjamin Tromly, University of Puget Sound

No Abstract

“Greater Than Their Geographical Borders: The Baltic States? IT Solutions and Foreign  
Policy”  
Mark A. Cichock, University of Texas at Arlington

No Abstract

“Nabokov’s 'Nationality Policy': The Depiction of Europe in Nabokov’s Work”

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Julian W. Connolly, University of Virginia  
No Abstract

"Digitally Mapping Households of the Past in Lithuania and Belarus."  
Lynn Lubamersky, Boise State University

No Abstract

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## SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Heather Albanesi  
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

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Panel 1	Sociological and Social Psychological Perspectives on Race, Empathy and the Military (Cross-listed with Sociology)
Moderator	Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Racial Inclusion in the United States Military”

Damon J. Bullock, Western New Mexico University

This study will explain racial diversity in the United States military. The military has been effectively addressing the issue of race relations among its soldiers, so by 1976 the composition of black enlisted soldiers began to change in the military. By the 1980s, the military focused on making the composition of their personnel resembling that of society. American culture shows a tendency for diversity, patriotism, and cohesion for the greater good but there are minor instances where individuals manifest the stagnant belief of prejudice and racism towards minority groups. Camaraderie and loyalty are key components for the necessary cohesion in the armed forces therefore; the United States military has the moral and ethical right and responsibility to ensure that equality is a way of life in every aspect of its existence. I interviewed 27 military personnel from the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The research question is: What is the role of interracial contact in the military on race relation?

“Learning to Take Human Life in Times of War: A Perspective from Evolutionary Psychology”

Diego Guevara Beltran, University of New Mexico

In the current analysis I explore the fact that soldiers learn to overcome their aversion to killing other humans. I suggest that through modern military training soldiers learn to develop kin-like relationships and shared bonds of empathy within their military units. In the strained circumstances of combat, trained soldiers attain a self-transcendent state and will kill others and/or sacrifice themselves in the interests of their fellows. Modern military training produces soldiers who are skilled in weapons technology and kill out of a sense of caring for others. No data was collected for this analysis, it is purely theoretical.

“Stereotyping by Hispanic-American College Students”

Sharaf Rehman, University of Texas-Brownsville

No Abstract

“The Evolution of Empathy and Altruism: predicting Prosocial Behavior through Attachment Style, Personality, and Empathy Trait”

Diego Guevara Beltran, University of New Mexico

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Throughout much of our life-history humans developed intricate forms of sharing and cooperation, empathy has been found to mediate cooperation, feelings of oneness, and helping behavior. Agreeableness, extraversion, secure attachment style, and ingroup/outgroup bias will be correlated with a participant's willingness to help or not help a research assistant posing as another participant.

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Panel 2                      Research on Religion, Secularism and Law (Cross-listed with Sociology)  
Moderator                  Laurel Wimbish, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“A Coalition of Non-Theists: The Social Movement Working to Secularize America”  
Gretchen Siegler

The organizations that fall under the rubric “non-theist” have united in a major social movement working to secularize America. They have proliferated particularly since the popularity of books written by the “New Atheists” between 2004-2007 by those who have come to be known as the “Four Horsemen;” Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennett, Sam Harris and Christopher Hitchens. The expansion of social media has also played an important role in this exponential growth of a more cohesive, coalition driven non-theist community. Two ways of explaining this phenomenon are of particular value. The first is “subcultural identity theory”, which encompasses minority discourse and identity politics. It is useful in interpreting the non-theist struggle with discrimination, along with the imposition of moral authority imposed by the religious right. The second merges perspectives on “framing,” “interpretive drift,” and revitalization movements as agents of culture change. As a whole, they illustrate how non-theists have managed to move beyond fighting for separation of church and state issues while supporting the status quo. This social movement now calls for major cultural changes with science-based alternatives to religion at all levels of the social order.

“The Impact of Individual Differences on Perception of Plaintiffs in an Establishment Clause Case”  
Mauricio J. Alvarez and Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

Displaying religious symbols on government property is a contentious issue, as these displays effectively raise one religious tradition (usually Christianity) above others, thus violating the protections of the Establishment Clause. Due to the entrenched nature of Christianity in U.S. culture, however, attempts at addressing these violations are often met with strong public backlash. This might discourage individuals from challenging other questionable violations. This study analyzed how fundamentalism, Quest religious orientation, legal authoritarianism and just world belief influence participants’ perceptions of a plaintiff in a fictional Establishment Clause case. These factors were entered into an OLS regression model to determine their independent contribution to participants’ perception of the plaintiff. The overall model was significant ( $R^2=.200$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Results indicate that individuals’ perceptions of the plaintiff were influenced by participants’

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endorsement of religious fundamentalism ( $b=-.865, t=-4.380, p<.001$ ) and participants' belief that religious doubt is positive also influenced perceptions of the plaintiff ( $b=.129, t=2.525, p=.012$ ). The model also found a marginally significant interaction between religious fundamentalism and belief in a just world ( $b=-.289, t=-1.694, p=.092$ ). These results suggest that conservative religious beliefs are predictive of bias against plaintiffs involved in Establishment Clause lawsuits. This bias might be exacerbated by endorsement of just world beliefs.

“Explaining Atheism 3: Testing Hunter's Durkheimian Theory”  
Joseph Langston, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

**OBJECTIVE:** To test Hunter's Durkheimian theory of atheism by examining the impact of age, race, and gender on external locus of control, and, in turn, external locus of control's impact on atheist/theist identification. It was hypothesized that the lesser likelihood of atheist identification among women, minorities, and the elderly would be explained by their greater external locus of control. **METHOD:** A 19-question online survey was sent to various atheist and religious organizations. Univariate ANOVAs were conducted to examine external locus of control differences between demographic and atheist/theist groups. A path analysis was employed to examine the model in question ( $N=1,002$ ). **RESULTS:** Non-whites, females, and theists were found to have higher external locus of control than whites, males, and atheists; no significant age differences in external locus of control emerged between older and younger respondents. After controlling for age, race, and gender, the latent variable of external locus of control showed a small yet considerable capacity to explain variance in atheist/theist identification ( $R^2=.18$ ). **DISCUSSION:** Alternative explanations for atheist identification demographic patterns across age/race/gender are discussed. Shortcomings of Hunter's theory are examined. Specific future research into locus of control and atheism/theism is recommended.

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Panel 3                      Social Psychological Perspectives on Religion (Cross-listed with Sociology)  
Moderator                 Joseph Langston, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

Ecumenical Vision: Is There Hope for Faith Based Social Services?  
Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

The paper title comes from a statement reported by local police to a homeless woman after reporting a rape. This paper will explore how enforcement of laws which criminalize homelessness works as a gendered process through the use of qualitative interviews. The women interviewed state that women are targeted by law enforcement more than men because they do not conform to traditional gender roles and expectations. These stories provide evidence for the claim of service providers that laws which ban sleeping in public space put women at risk for further victimization. The interviews will be analyzed using Julia Kristeva's concept of abject as it relates to the semiotic and symbolic order to determine the extent of gender violence and possible avenues for positive social change.

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“Religion’s Influence on Global Environmental Attitudes”

Valerie A. Lykes, University of Nevada-Reno

Religion provides a cultural worldview among adherents which may result in attitudes and preferences aligned with a specific religious tradition. This study examines the extent to which religion shapes global environmental attitudes. Using the World Values Survey merged with the European Values Survey, this study is able to compare eight religious traditions as well as individual level of belief and religious attendance to assess the total influence of religion and separate contributions of belonging, belief and behavior on global environmental attitudes. Preliminary findings suggest that all three aspects of religion play separate roles in shaping global environmental attitudes.

“Squandering a Legacy, and Building One: How Robert H. Schuller Lost the Crystal Cathedral, and How the Catholic Church Captured It”

Douglas J. Swanson and Terri Manley, California State University-Fullerton

This case study shows how a failure to follow accepted strategies for organizational crisis management preceded and contributed to the demise of Robert H. Schuller’s Christian ministry and the loss of its iconic church, the Crystal Cathedral. The case study illustrates how the Roman Catholic Diocese of Orange, which had already engaged in strategic planning for a new house of worship, was able to take advantage of Rev. Schuller’s situation and acquire his ministry’s property for a fraction of its value. Data gathered through a narrative analysis of news media stories and interviews shows the clear superiority of the Catholic Diocese’s communication in addressing issues critical to involved publics. This case study demonstrates that religious organizations must present themselves as vibrant, engaged, socially ordered entities if they hope to maintain strong emotional ties with followers and the general public.

“From Grassroots to Netroots: Mainstream Environmentalists' Tactics and Consequences “

Giancarlo Panagia and RJ Maratea, Westminster College

This paper addresses environmental organizations’ net-roots tactics to increase support for their causes. These tactics create positive and negative consequences. This project centers on the effects of these tactics with their intended and unintended consequences. Since the 1970s, environmental groups became an entrenched part of the Washington scene. Within the Group of Ten this choice to play the insider game led to a stark opposition: on one side organizations almost exclusively based in Washington (Natural Resources Defense Council) and others (Sierra Club) maintaining regional grassroots. Since the mid-1990s mediatic revolution, the use of the Internet by environmental groups has gone mainstream. The Internet aggregates support for a cause, enhances connections with supporters and creates convenient forms of participation. Environmental groups wield their influence by exploiting slick designs and powerful claims-making by easily recognizable public figures in their websites. These artfully created websites grab attention and mobilize. This mobilization of supporters makes it easier to participate from a convenient location (someone’s home) by signing mass e-mail alerts. For armchair environmentalists, the Internet creates a sort of passive activism by filling out letters transmitted over the Web. However, the issue, whether Internet aggregated net-roots represent real supporters and proselytes, remains open for

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discussion.

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## SOCIAL WORK

Diane Calloway-Graham  
Utah State University

Bill Pederson  
Northern Arizona University-Yuma

Moises Diaz  
Utah State University

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Panel 1                      Social Work Education  
Moderator                    Moises Diaz, Utah State University

“BSW Students: Learning Interviewing Skills in a Hybrid Practice Course”  
Barbara Barclay, Metropolitan State University of Denver

The impetus for providing distance-education social work programs is rooted in core principles of the profession: social justice, equality, and service to oppressed population (Metropolitan State College of Denver (MSCD) Social Work Department, 2002). Despite the demand and exponential growth in web-based courses and programs, a lack of faculty consensus prevails in delivering all types of courses using technology. In a CSWE distance education survey in 2006, responses indicated that practice courses were least favored due to the lack of face to face time for practicing relationship building, communication, and skill development. Contradictory were findings in the same study that practice was the most offered online course of all foundational courses (Vernon, Vakalahi, Pierce, Pittman-Munke, & Adkins, 2009). Online courses must be grounded in good design principles, derived from evidence-based research and frequently evaluated and revised to ensure students learning in all environments (CSWE, 2008). This presentation will report the teaching-learning instructional design, multiple assessment measures and students, perceptions for learning interviewing skills in a hybrid (blended) practice course. The faculty member’s eight years of experiences teaching hybrid/blended practice courses along with doctoral study findings will be shared.

“Zumba in the Classroom”  
Kristen Guillory, Abilene Christian University

The traditional lecture style of teaching is quickly becoming a thing of the past. Research has revealed that people are more likely to learn and retain information when active learning is utilized. During the Fall 2013 semester, Zumba, a very popular form of dance fitness that uses elements of hip hop and salsa, was incorporated into a graduate Human Behavior Course and an undergraduate research methods course. Not only did the students participate in a Zumba class, they applied course concepts to this dance for better understanding. The biopsychosocial framework was applied as well as student designed research studies where Zumba served as the independent and dependent variable. The

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participation in the dance also allowed the students to discuss elements of being a mental health professional; the unexpected and possibly uncomfortable. Dr. Guillory has incorporated music into the classroom for many years which, according to student feedback, is well received and a highlight. Overall, the students enjoyed the dance element and stated it helped with learning in many ways. Their grades did reflect this. This presentation will discuss the outcomes of the Zumba incorporation, practice implications, share the benefits and a model on how to implement dance while incorporating rigor.

“Mindfulness, Compassion Fatigue, and Compassion Satisfaction among Social Work Interns”

Jodi Constantine Brown, California State University- Northridge

This exploratory study examined the relationship between mindfulness, an Evidence-Based Practice Model, and the risk for compassion fatigue and potential for compassion satisfaction among Master’s level social work student interns. MSW student interns (N=111) completed the Professional Quality of Life Scale (Stamm, 2010) and the Five Facets of Mindfulness Questionnaire (Baer, Smith, Hopkins, Krietemeyer & Toney, 2006) to examine the effects of mindfulness as it relates to compassion fatigue and compassion satisfaction. Data revealed that greater levels of mindfulness positively correlated with greater potential for compassion satisfaction ( $r = .46, p < .00$ ) while lower levels of mindfulness increased a student’s risk for compassion fatigue ( $r = -.53, p < .00$ ). Results suggest that mindfulness may be an important variable in mitigating compassion fatigue and increasing compassion satisfaction for helping professionals.

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Panel 2                      Social Work Intervention  
Moderator                 Bill Pederson, Northern Arizona University

“Friendly Visiting: A Community Change Project with Homebound elderly”  
Claudia Chavez, Valerie Turpin, Veronica Nichols, and Tim Arviso, Northern Arizona University-Yuma

The purpose of this study is to determine if weekly one-hour friendly visits with homebound elderly will decrease feelings of depression and social isolation among the elderly population in Yuma, Arizona. The literature suggests there is a significant improvement in feelings of depression and social isolation among the homebound elderly after weekly one-hour friendly visits were conducted. This pilot study is a combination qualitative and quantitative study, and we understand our findings cannot be generalized because the sample size is 12. The Lubbin Social Networking Scale and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were administered pre and post intervention (friendly visits), and subjects were visited once a week for one hour over a four week period. The data collected will be analyzed upon completion, and the paper will present the following: (1) current literature; (2) description of friendly visitor program, participants, research design, and analysis; and (3) suggestions for future implementation of the friendly visitor program.

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“Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for Risky Alcohol Use in Primary Care”

Stephanie Cockrell, University of New Mexico

Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) is a comprehensive public health approach to deliver early intervention to individuals with risky alcohol use, and the appropriate referral to more intensive treatment for those who have alcohol use disorders. More than 50% of alcohol health consequences occur in risky, non-dependent drinkers, and evidence shows SBIRT is a promising approach for these individuals. In fact, in a recent review, Whitlock et al. (2004) found that SBIRT in primary care reduced alcohol consumption anywhere from 3 to 9 drinks per week, or an overall reduction in consumption of 13% to 34%. Social workers and other allied health professionals are uniquely positioned and often utilized to deliver SBIRT. This presentation will include an introduction to SBIRT including its rationale and evidence-base, focusing on several recently completed empirical studies of SBIRT implementation, training, and effectiveness conducted by our team at the University of New Mexico. The presentation will be followed by an opportunity to observe and discuss SBIRT.

“Culturally Competent Social Work Practice”

Barb Burdge, Manchester University

As a population-at-risk due to a social environment reliant on dualistic notions of gender, transgender people are of concern to social workers. Social workers must identify and build on client strengths, but the preponderance of the literature has reinforced a problematic view of transgenderism. To generate knowledge of transgender persons' strengths, a purposive sample of fifteen self-identified transgender adults feel appreciation for being transgender was recruited. Each participated in an individual, open-ended interview designed to tap their lived experience with transgenderism as a valued aspect of life. Transcripts were analyzed using Heideggerian hermeneutic phenomenological processes. The results suggest that intimate connections with one's self, others, and a larger purpose constitute the essence of appreciating one's transgenderism. This paper presents the findings related to participants intimate connections with others. The results position social workers to recognize the strengths within transgender clients, enhance their interpersonal relationships, and engage in culturally competent practice.

“Profile of Families Participating in a Comprehensive Biopsychosocial Intervention to Promote Family Functioning with Substance Abusing, HIV-Positive Mothers”

Maria Luisa Zuniga, Maria Rosario G. Araneta, Jennifer Lewis, and Stephen Spector, San Diego State University

We implemented a comprehensive, patient-centered intervention to engage HIV positive mothers and patients, through multidisciplinary interventions, including: HIV primary medical care, mental health and psychiatric counseling, substance abuse counseling, and parenting skills development. This presentation characterizes demographic characteristics, and health and social service needs of participants enrolled in the “UCSD Families First” program. Between July and November 2013, 45 mothers and patients were referred by

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social workers to the program for the following interventions: 33 (73%) for Psychosocial services, 17 (38 %) for Substance Abuse services, 31 (69%) for Mental Health Services (Mental Health counseling or Psychiatric care), and 23 (51%) for Parenting skills development. To date, a total of 21 (47%) women consented to participate, 2 (4%) declined, 2 (4%) were out of care, and 20 are pending. Among consenting participants, the mean age is 33 years (range: 19-51), half (48%) are Latina, 24% are White, and 19% are Black. The majority (76%) acquired HIV through heterosexual contact, 19% through intravenous drug use, and 5% through blood products. Currently, 18 women (86%) are receiving Mental Health services and 17 (81%) are receiving Parenting skills support services.

“Implementation and Evaluation of a Comprehensive Biopsychosocial Intervention to Promote Family Functioning with Substance Abusing, HIV-Positive Mothers”  
Jennifer Lewis, María Luisa Zúñiga, Maria Rosario G. Araneta, Stephen Spector, San Diego State University

We implemented a comprehensive, patient-centered intervention to engage HIV positive mothers and patients, through multidisciplinary interventions, including: HIV primary medical care, mental health and psychiatric counseling, substance abuse counseling, and parenting skills development. This presentation characterizes demographic characteristics, and health and social service needs of participants enrolled in the “UCSD Families First” program. Between July and November 2013, 45 mothers and patients were referred by social workers to the program for the following interventions: 33 (73%) for Psychosocial services, 17 (38 %) for Substance Abuse services, 31 (69%) for Mental Health Services (Mental Health counseling or Psychiatric care), and 23 (51%) for Parenting skills development. To date, a total of 21 (47%) women consented to participate, 2 (4%) declined, 2 (4%) were out of care, and 20 are pending. Among consenting participants, the mean age is 33 years (range: 19-51), half (48%) are Latina, 24% are White, and 19% are Black. The majority (76%) acquired HIV through heterosexual contact, 19% through intravenous drug use, and 5% through blood products. Currently, 18 women (86%) are receiving Mental Health services and 17 (81%) are receiving Parenting skills support services.

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Panel 3                      Mentoring, Training, and Educational Intervention in Social Work  
Moderator                      Moises Diaz, Utah State University

“Social Work: An Educational Intervention with a U.S. Mexico Border Emphasis”  
William B. Pederson, Northern Arizona University-Yuma Ruth Whisler, Arizona Western College

The U.S. Mexico border is an expansive land mass stretching 1954 miles from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. The population growth is rapid and unemployment is the highest in the nation. The region is poorer and in greater poverty than the rest of the nation. The population on the U.S. side of the border is less educated than the general population. There is a paucity of academically prepared social workers on the U.S. side of

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the border and virtually no social workers in the Mexican states of Baja California Norte and Sonora. The purpose of this paper is to provide a brief overview of the conditions along the U.S. Mexico border that require social work interventions. A model partnership between Arizona Western College and the Northern Arizona University, Yuma Branch Campus has resulted in the development of two unique social work education programs that focus on training social workers to intervene with U.S. Mexico border issues and populations.

“Faculty Mentoring Students in Evidence Based-Practice”

Alan L. Lipps, Kristen Utrecht, and Kaci St. John, Abilene Christian University

Natural partnerships exist between social work schools and social work agencies. Such partnerships create win-win opportunities for agencies and university faculty. Agencies lack resources required for evidence-based-practice that universities can make such resources available. University faculty benefit by engaging in scholarly activity that has potential for presentations at professional conferences and/or publications in professional journals. Agencies benefit by receiving assistance with finding, implementing, and evaluating evidence-supported-interventions. This presentation will describe a three-way mentoring model to facilitate student learning of EBP. In this model, a MSSW student, a field placement agency, and a university faculty member (or members) collaborate on an EBP thesis project. Two students will describe the application of the EBP model to complete their thesis? The students will discuss the importance of collaboration between the agency, the student, and the university. The faculty member will discuss the role faculty play in facilitating the three-way-partnership and mentoring the student throughout the thesis process. The desired outcomes of the thesis project include: increased student proficiency in using the EBP model; increased collaboration between the university and the agency; increased effectiveness of services delivered by the agency; and increased scholarly activity for the student and faculty member.

“What Works for Whom? A Study of In-Service Training for Professional Social Workers”

Helen Crohn, Fordham University

A report of the results of a two part study in which both participants and their supervisors were asked their opinions about what they valued most in an in-service training program offered at a large urban multi-service mental health agency to professional staff. Unexpected findings are highlighted and implications for in service training are suggested.

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## SOCIOLOGY

Heather Albanesi  
University of Colorado-  
Colorado Springs

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Panel 1            Health Care: the Role of Race, Culture and Community  
                          (Cross-listed with Anthropology and Chronic Disease and Disability)  
Moderator        Thomas J. Halverson, University of Washington

“How “Health Disparities” Discourse and Policy in the United States Erase Social Justice”  
Sonia P. Bettez, University of New Mexico

Discourse in the United States characterizes “health disparities” as the disproportionate burden of morbidity and mortality on racial, ethnic and other disadvantaged populations. Anchored by hegemony and social construction theories and using critical discourse analysis as the principal research method, this paper examines the process that transforms health inequities into “health disparities” devoid of social justice. I analyze a selection of official government reports published between 1979 and 2010. I interview key informants engaged in policy and/or academia during the latter part of President Clinton’s administration (1999-2001) when “eliminating health disparities” became a major objective. Using limited quantitative content analysis I look at the change in use of the term “disparities” through time. I find that the discourse on “health disparities” emphasizes race and ethnicity, individual responsibility, and medical care, while diverting attention from root causes such as structural inequality. My analysis also suggests that, in spite of expressed passion and desire for social change, influential individuals who are part of the discourse in government contribute to policies that maintain the status quo through omissions, contradictions, fears and capitulation. Discourse influences policy that exculpates government of responsibility and neglects fundamental transformations essential for health justice.

“Islamic Moral Values are Found in the West”: Living Out Faith through the Practical Aspects of the US Health Care System  
Cortney Hughes Rinker, George Mason University

This paper draws upon ethnographic research conducted with Muslim communities in the Washington D.C. area in addition to a literature review. Using data collected from interviews and scholarship, I examine how medical standards for care in the United States are directly in line with Islamic moral values. The premise for this paper comes from an interview I conducted with an Imam who said, “Islamic moral values are found in the West and not in the Muslim world.” Many people take these standards—such as keeping appointments, accessing specialists, and sanitizing procedures—for granted, but I want to show how these practices actually help Muslim patients and providers live out their faith. How do the practical aspects of the US system complement Islamic morals and principles about health? How do medical guidelines intersect with Islamic beliefs about disease? How does the responsibility of medical

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providers to treat patients coincide with Islamic teachings about caregiving? I suggest that we should not put cultural and medical practices against religious traditions and instead trace how the religious and medical become embodied in health practices simultaneously. I show that key Islamic moral values are manifested within the practical aspects of the US health care system.

“Unpacking a Paradox of the Latino Paradox: Social Determinants of Health and the Prevalence of Diabetes in the US Latino Population”

Kate Cartwright, Emory University

Using data from the 5-year American Community Survey, 2006-2010, we compare the likelihood of attaining college education for those who immigrated to the US in childhood and those who arrived at 18 years or older, given their region of origin and other characteristics. We compare the educational attainment of these two groups of immigrants to that of native-born Americans whose parents are themselves immigrants.

“Building Bridges for HIV/AIDS Prevention: A Case Study of the Role of Community Participation in Social Capital Development”

Orlando García-Santiago, University of Hawaii-West O‘ahu

Over the past two decade there has been a growing interest in alternative approaches to HIV prevention. These alternative approaches have been underpinned by the community development philosophy of partnership and empowerment. New initiatives to promote these alternative community HIV prevention strategies are located against the background of current debates about the possible links between healthy communities and social capital. A major question to be confronted in the task of building social capital is: “How do you create it?” Much literature on social capital has avoided this question by focusing instead on definitions, models, and measurements. The research presented here attempts to address this omission by reporting a case study that highlights the utility of community participation as a strategy in the development of partnerships and subsequently “social capital” between community members, local health organizations and state health agencies in the prevention of HIV/AIDS among underserved communities. The study revealed several qualitative indicators of social capital as a product of community involvement in the activities related to HIV/AIDS prevention planning, which are consistent with the literature on the subject.

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Panel 2  
Moderator

Sociology of Education: Perceptions of Inequality, Competitive Advantage and Schools  
Cortney Hughes Rinker, George Mason

“The Margin of Perceived Competitive Advantage, or... Why we will always have an achievement gap in American public education”

Thomas J. Halverson, University of Washington

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

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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 its struggling schools.

“The "War on Boys" and the Margin of Perceived Competitive Gender Advantage”  
Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

This paper is based on interview data with parents on how they make the redshirting decision for their kindergarten-age children. This data is used to evaluate the utility of the concept of the “margin of perceived competitive advantage” in relation to women’s “ascendance” in the current historical period and perception that boys need special advantages to compete with girls in the educational setting. The discourses of the “war on boys”, “what about the boys” debate and the “end of men” are discussed.

“Beliefs About Inequality: Explanations and Challenges to the Dominant Ideology”  
Lou Baker, Northern Arizona University

Despite the dissension over income inequality in politics, most Americans would prefer a more equitable stratification system and favor tax increases in order to redistribute wealth. The dominant ideology justifies inequality by making the system seem equitable and fair. The aim of this paper is to understand the role of education as a main factor in challenging the dominant ideology. It is also guided by questions regarding the perceived fairness of the current level of economic inequality in American society as well as what is considered to be an acceptable level of inequality. To answer these questions, this study relies on a purposive sample of sociology majors and non-majors at a midwest university. While I was unable to significantly measure the correlation between education level and a belief in the dominant stratification ideology, I did find that respondents overwhelmingly preferred a more equitable and a fair stratification system. I argue that a belief in the American Dream is not negative in and of itself, but when it is used to justify inequality and ignore structural impediments to success, especially when it prevents solutions to social problems, the American Dream cannot deliver its promise of prosperity based on hard work.

“The Effectiveness of Anti-Bullying Programs in Schools”  
Janene Krieger, University of Colorado-Colorado Spring

Bullying is a serious health problem, and many studies have examined the effectiveness of school-based anti-bullying programs. However, many of these programs, along with their outcomes have proven to be broad, as well as complex and diverse. The purpose of this study is to show that continued research is needed to optimize the strategies for these programs. A meta-analysis was performed on 23 studies using the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis software to examine the differences. The average weighted effect size was  $r=.11$ , which showed that although there was not a strong correlation, the study was statistically significant, producing a p-value of  $p < 0.01$ . However, in further examination, it was represented through publication bias methods that additional criterion should be used in continuation of this study.

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Panel 3	Gender, Networks, Identity and Culture (Cross-listed with Anthropology and Women's and Gender Studies)
Moderator	Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Women and Gamer Culture Identity”

Heather Jarvie and Dana Lee Petermann, Western Wyoming Community College

No Abstract

“How Stigma and Work environment affect Intimate Relationships: Perceptions of Exotic Dancers”

Andrea Gonzales, New Mexico Highlands University

In this research paper I will report on the results of a study, which sought to better understand how exotic dancing affects personal and intimate relationships of dancers. More specifically the researcher asks, ‘how does the stigma around dancing affect relationships that exist outside the work environment, based on the perspective of those engaged in dancing?’ Through the grounded theory coding process, seven categories were created based on the perceptions of those interviewed. One central theme that emerged was that the work of exotic dancing itself was viewed as problematic and impacted all aspects of the dancer’s life. Current research on Strip clubs and exotic dancers provides a much deeper understanding of the sex industry, however few studies consider the impact that exotic dance has on personal relationships outside the work environment. Therefore, exploring this aspect gives greater insight to this highly stigmatized profession.

“Identity and Social Networks”

Cynthia Baiqing Zhang, Northern Arizona University

Drawing on data from 60 interviews and an online survey, I expanded identity theory by integrating social network analysis. By comparing two regions – societal networks with distinctive cultural as well as demographic characteristics - I show social networks defined as social structure and personal networks matter in the identity process. The mixed methods research design answered the following research questions: What are the implications of the composition of social networks for people’s identities? How do social networks and identities interact? What are the mechanisms that link social networks and identity? How do people negotiate their identities when they face identity options offered and constrained by their social networks? This research has yielded several insights: 1) the adoption of new identities can be a product of “strong ties” in egocentric networks as well as “strong”/“weak” ties; 2) when the adoption of new identities is related to “weak ties,” it is often due to prejudice experienced by the focal person; 3) differently structured societal networks – regions -- provide different identity pools and meanings to be absorbed into the self-structure; 4) a time dimension independent of other dimensions helps explain identity importance; and 5) egocentric network characteristics are vital to the explanation of identity importance.

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Panel 4	Social Challenges in Mexico and Central America (Cross-listed with Anthropology and Globalization and Development)
Moderator	Michele Companion, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Identity and Community: Experience of Rural Mexican Women in Higher Education”

Amanda Elder, Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca and Jack Corbett, Portland State University

To facilitate access to higher education for rural students the Mexican government has expanded both financial aid and the network of public universities outside urban áreas. While laudable, a strategy based on logistics overlooks critical cultural barriers, particularly for rural women from circumstances offering little experience with or role models for higher education. Such barriers constitute serious obstacles for women as they navigate between gender-based expectations in home communities and an array of challenges in the university. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic observation at the Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca, a new university sited to reach a rural population in southern Mexico, this research reveals that negotiating between two worlds may require adoption of parallel identities, a highly stressful practice frequently provoking poor academic performance or withdrawal from studies. Furthermore adjustment to higher education is made more difficult as, contrary to expectations, the university itself may demonstrate aspects of rurality more commonly associated with village life. Even within an institution supposedly fostering a transition to professional careers echoes of tradition leave women uncertain as to the legitimacy of their quest for education.

“Child Labor and Income in Mexico: A Non-Linear Relationship”

Patricia Murrieta-Cummings and Leonardo Gatica-Arreola, University of Guadalajara

No Abstract

“From Warrior to Gang Member: The Effects of Colonization in the 1500's and Present”

Kristian A. Diaz, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

The people of El Salvador are expressions of continual colonization. From the time of early Spanish conquistadores in Pipil territory to low wage workers in downtown Los Angeles, Salvadorans are the byproducts of colonial racism that express themselves with self-hatred and Eurocentrism. This, very much like neighboring “Latinos” and islanders in the Caribbean, construct a complex system of indigenous denial that must be unpacked in order understand the cognitive tools that continue to play a major role in denying the indigeneity of millions of mix-bloods in the Americas. In this paper, I will explore two moments of racial and economic turmoil that have redefined mix-bloods in El Salvador and for Salvadorans in the United States. These two moments are based on contact and how that has led to Los Angeles gangs. In order to unpack the complex nature of internalized racism that is ramped amongst Salvadorans, I will use Michel Foucault’s notions of power, Aime Cesaire’s notion of the colonized, Lacan’s mirror image and Pierre Bourdieu’s habitus. These theoretical models will potentially reveal why and how indigeneity is continually suppressed in favor of the romanticized Catholic Spaniard living in El Salvador.

“New Realities of Asylum Seekers from Colombia and Mexico”

Ana Lourdes Cardenas, New Mexico State University

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This paper analyzes and compares the seeking asylum figures “in terms of petitions, approval or denial” from Colombian and Mexican citizens in light of the violence generated by drug trafficking and organized crime in the last two decades. A huge majority of those asylum petitions have been rejected because the petitioners have been unable to prove that their lives were in danger for reason of “race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group” and that their governments were unable to protect them as the criteria for granting asylum states. In many of those cases, the petitioners argued that their lives were, or are, in imminent danger after suffering extortion, death threats and kidnapping by organized crime in their own countries. This growing number of cases reflects the new political realities of some Latin American countries, where organized crime is taken a toll on society leaving many citizens with no other option than fleeing to other countries to save their lives. The cases also bring up the discussion on the need of reviewing the U.S. immigration laws regarding political asylum to adjust them to the new political realities in those countries and to widening the choices for people whose lives are or have been in imminent danger.

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Panel 5                      Immigration, Place-Making and Identity Politics (Cross-listed with Anthropology)

Moderator                Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Punk Rock and the Immigration Experience”

Kristian A. Diaz, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

Religious themed tattoos are common among young Latino immigrants who attend punk rock concerts although many of these immigrants no longer subscribe to the religious traditions from which the tattoos come. Punk becomes the avenue of critiquing the colonial social order, yet the religious symbols provide a connection to their heritage even though it is rooted in colonialism. This paper will use qualitative interviews of Latino punk concert goers to explore the significance of their religious tattoos and their attraction to punk as a means of navigating and resisting the immigrant experience.

“Children of a Global Age: What Can We Learn from Undocumented Students?”

Akiko Yasuike, California Lutheran University

Based on 30 in-depth interviews with undocumented individuals who are currently enrolled in or already graduated from universities, the study examines the impact of growing up without documentation on social life, educational experiences, identity development and social activism. The immigration scholarship heavily focuses on the college experiences of undocumented students, specifically the factors that enable and hinder pursuing and surviving higher education. But this study pays more attention to their experiences as middle and high school students to students to identify unique challenges they are faced with and most importantly factors that have helped them to succeed academically despite such challenges. The participants were recruited through a snow ball sampling in Los Angeles and Ventura counties. The study identifies common themes in their experiences as the undocumented: 1) The saliency of undocumented identity in public, 2) stigma management, 3) dampening and strengthening educational aspiration, 4) college education as empowering and 5) earning American citizenship. The study problematizes the meaning of American citizenship and US immigration policy, which is ultimately an economic policy.

“Immigration and Educational Attainment in the United States”

Foster K. Amey and DaJuan Ferrell, Middle Tennessee State University

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This study examines educational attainment among Immigrants in the United States with reference to the timing of immigration and place of origin. Some explanations of immigrant assimilation and socioeconomic success give pride of place to educational attainment. Routinely, researchers compare the progress of immigrants to their native-born counterparts, thereby overlooking differences among immigrant groups themselves.

“Place-Making and Arborglyphs in the Southern Rocky Mountains”

Troy Lovata, Honors College, The University of New Mexico

This presentation discusses recent Anthropological and Archaeological studies of historic and modern arborglyphs in the Southern Rocky Mountains of New Mexico and Colorado. It explores, from a phenomenological perspective, how the marks people leave on trees reflect their movement across landscapes and the process of place-making. Arborglyphs “the marks people carve into and etch onto trees” are essentially a form of graffiti with a long history and a world-wide distribution. Many scholars, especially Historians, have approached American arborglyphs as texts or visual documents and studied them as they would other written chronicles. In contrast, this presentation recognizes the physical nature of the carvings and the trees themselves. It studies them as artifacts of specific human behaviors made on and in reaction to the mountain landscapes people travel and occupy. It is an exploration of context and the physical presence of artifacts of culture.

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Panel 6                      Sociological and Social Psychological Perspectives on Race, Empathy and the Military  
(Cross-listed with Social Psychology)

Moderator                Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Racial Inclusion in the United States Military”

Damon J. Bullock, Western New Mexico University

This study will explain racial diversity in the United States military. The military has been effectively addressing the issue of race relations among its soldiers, so by 1976 the composition of black enlisted soldiers began to change in the military. By the 1980s, the military focused on making the composition of their personnel resembling that of society. American culture shows a tendency for diversity, patriotism, and cohesion for the greater good but there are minor instances where individuals manifest the stagnant belief of prejudice and racism towards minority groups. Camaraderie and loyalty are key components for the necessary cohesion in the armed forces therefore; the United States military has the moral and ethical right and responsibility to ensure that equality is a way of life in every aspect of its existence. I interviewed 27 military personnel from the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The research question is: What is the role of interracial contact in the military on race relation?

“Learning to Take Human Life in Times of War: A Perspective from Evolutionary Psychology”

Diego Guevara Beltran, University of New Mexico

In the current analysis I explore the fact that soldiers learn to overcome their aversion to killing other humans. I suggest that through modern military training soldiers learn to develop kin-like relationships and shared bonds of empathy within their military units. In the strained circumstances of combat, trained soldiers attain a self-transcendent state and will kill others and/or sacrifice themselves in the interests of their fellows. Modern military training produces soldiers who are skilled in weapons technology and kill

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out of a sense of caring for others. No data was collected for this analysis, it is purely theoretical.

“Stereotyping by Hispanic-American College Students”  
Sharaf Rehman, University of Texas-Brownsville

No Abstract

“The Evolution of Empathy and Altruism: predicting Prosocial Behavior through Attachment Style, Personality, and Empathy Trait”  
Diego Guevara Beltran, University of New Mexico

Throughout much of our life-history humans developed intricate forms of sharing and cooperation, empathy has been found to mediate cooperation, feelings of oneness, and helping behavior. Agreeableness, extraversion, secure attachment style, and ingroup/outgroup bias will be correlated with a participant's willingness to help or not help a research assistant posing as another participant.

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Panel 7                      Theory, Knowledge and History  
Moderator                 Alaina Vandeburg , University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Explaining Repression in the Occupy Movement”  
Eric Turner, University of New Mexico

In 2011, Occupy protests diffused across dozens of cities, garnered much media attention, led to encampments in some locales for months, and redefined cultural narratives on inequality. Among the most intriguing aspects of this movement is that it met vastly different responses by authorities. But what explains this variation in repression? The purpose of this paper is to apply dominant explanations of repression to appraise their utility for the case at hand. Data come from a variety of sources, including a survey of Occupy chapters across the largest 100 US cities,. Repression is conceptualized as number of police arrests. Two preliminary results stand out as particularly interesting. In my analysis, I examined weakness in terms of activist turn-out at the peak of each chapter’s encampment period. Net of controls, police arrested more activists for large campaigns than for small campaigns. These findings suggest that at least for this movement, police found larger movements more threatening and thus used more punitive police actions. Another theoretical approach I examine is how the presence of a favorable political opportunity structures shapes police actions. Preliminary findings here demonstrate that aspects of favorable as well as unfavorable local regimes spur on police arrests.

“The Praxis of Social Change in an AFT Higher Education Local”  
Marshall Bennett, Austin Community College/American Federation of Teachers

“Dreaming Democracy: Zizek, Rorty and a Public Sociology”  
Thomas Ward, New Mexico Highlands University

C. Wright Mills introduced his conception of a public sociology in 1959 in *The Sociological Imagination*. Mills’ public sociology called for actively engaged sociologists involved in politicizing both the public and their discipline. He argued that if we do not actively make our own history, we “...tend increasingly to become the utensils of history-makers and also the mere objects of history-

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making” (Mills, *The Sociological Imagination*, 1959:181). One of Mills’ stated aims in *The Sociological Imagination* was to promote greater democracy, an aim also shared by the late philosopher Richard Rorty and contemporary philosopher Slavoj Zizek. All three of these thinkers advocated social change designed to expand democracy and build a brighter future for the citizens of the world. They also all wrestled with the inaction on the part of academics and the public alike. However, Rorty, in his *Philosophy and Social Hope* (1999), and Zizek in *The Year of Dreaming Dangerously* (2012), offer critiques that can aid us in developing a public sociology. This paper will explore how Zizek and Rorty can help us create a better future through a public sociology.

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Panel 8                      Research on Religion, Secularism and Law (Cross-listed with Anthropology and Social Psychology)

Moderator                 Laurel Wimbish, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“A Coalition of Non-Theists: The Social Movement Working to Secularize America”  
Gretchen Siegler

The organizations that fall under the rubric “non-theist” have united in a major social movement working to secularize America. They have proliferated particularly since the popularity of books written by the “New Atheists” between 2004-2007 by those who have come to be known as the “Four Horsemen;” Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennett, Sam Harris and Christopher Hitchens. The expansion of social media has also played an important role in this exponential growth of a more cohesive, coalition driven non-theist community. Two ways of explaining this phenomenon are of particular value. The first is “subcultural identity theory”, which encompasses minority discourse and identity politics. It is useful in interpreting the non-theist struggle with discrimination, along with the imposition of moral authority imposed by the religious right. The second merges perspectives on “framing,” “interpretive drift,” and revitalization movements as agents of culture change. As a whole, they illustrate how non-theists have managed to move beyond fighting for separation of church and state issues while supporting the status quo. This social movement now calls for major cultural changes with science-based alternatives to religion at all levels of the social order.

“The Impact of Individual Differences on Perception of Plaintiffs in an Establishment Clause Case”  
Mauricio J. Alvarez and Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

Displaying religious symbols on government property is a contentious issue, as these displays effectively raise one religious tradition (usually Christianity) above others, thus violating the protections of the Establishment Clause. Due to the entrenched nature of Christianity in U.S. culture, however, attempts at addressing these violations are often met with strong public backlash. This might discourage individuals from challenging other questionable violations. This study analyzed how fundamentalism, Quest religious orientation, legal authoritarianism and just world belief influence participants’ perceptions of a plaintiff in a fictional Establishment Clause case. These factors were entered into an OLS regression model to determine their independent contribution to participants’ perception of the plaintiff. The overall model was significant ( $R^2=.200$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Results indicate that individuals’ perceptions of the plaintiff were influenced by participants’ endorsement of religious fundamentalism ( $b=-.865$ ,  $t=-4.380$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and participants’ belief that religious doubt is positive also influenced perceptions of the plaintiff ( $b=.129$ ,  $t=2.525$ ,  $p=.012$ ). The model also found a marginally significant interaction between religious fundamentalism and belief in a just world ( $b=-.289$ ,  $t=-1.694$ ,  $p=.092$ ). These results suggest that conservative religious beliefs are predictive of bias against plaintiffs involved in Establishment Clause

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lawsuits. This bias might be exacerbated by endorsement of just world beliefs.

“Explaining Atheism 3: Testing Hunter's Durkheimian Theory”  
Joseph Langston, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

**OBJECTIVE:** To test Hunter’s Durkheimian theory of atheism by examining the impact of age, race, and gender on external locus of control, and, in turn, external locus of control’s impact on atheist/theist identification. It was hypothesized that the lesser likelihood of atheist identification among women, minorities, and the elderly would be explained by their greater external locus of control. **METHOD:** A 19-question online survey was sent to various atheist and religious organizations. Univariate ANOVAs were conducted to examine external locus of control differences between demographic and atheist/theist groups. A path analysis was employed to examine the model in question (N=1,002). **RESULTS:** Non-whites, females, and theists were found to have higher external locus of control than whites, males, and atheists; no significant age differences in external locus of control emerged between older and younger respondents. After controlling for age, race, and gender, the latent variable of external locus of control showed a small yet considerable capacity to explain variance in atheist/theist identification (R<sup>2</sup>= .18). **DISCUSSION:** Alternative explanations for atheist identification demographic patterns across age/race/gender are discussed. Shortcomings of Hunter’s theory are examined. Specific future research into locus of control and atheism/theism is recommended.

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Panel 9                      Crime and Deviance  
Moderator                LaToya Council, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“SORN and Other Barriers to Successful Sex Offender Reentry: the Role of Family”  
Laurel Wimbish and Alaina Vandeburg , University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

Little research has investigated the role played by the family members of sex offenders as a source of support to offenders following incarceration, and the ways in which sex offender registration and notification laws (SORN) may impact families and potentially create barriers to successful reentry. Study participants were recruited following their participation in an online survey and they then contributed to a series of moderated online discussions. Drawing on these discussions, the current study examines the perceptions, expectations, challenges and experiences of family members in regard to their role as a source of support for offenders reentering society following incarceration, particularly in regard to law enforcement and agents of supervision, community notification and residency restriction, access to rehabilitative services and intra-familial relationships.

“Conflicting Constructions of Murder and Clemency: The Collision of Separate Realities—Advocacy and Research”  
Mary White Stewart, University of Nevada, Reno

On a cold, February night in 1978, in the tiny town of Middle Grove, Missouri, Melvin Lute was shot dead, his throat slit, as he walked into the mobile home he shared with his wife Shirley. The next morning, she was arrested for his murder, after her son, Roy, confessed that he had killed Melvin to get the insurance money his mother promised him. Shirley was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole for fifty years, adamantly denying any responsibility for the crime and insisting that her son had acted alone. Thirty four years later, by now the oldest woman in the Missouri prison system, she was granted clemency by governor, Bob Holden. The Missouri Coalition for Battered

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Women was instrumental in convincing him and the Supreme Court of Missouri that she had been the victim of battery and had been wrongly convicted. The initial goal of the research “a sociological inquiry into the consequences of “life without” for the family of both Shirley and Melvin, and the complexities of the “battered women’s syndrome” evidence--was diverted by the insurmountable conflict between research and advocacy. The researcher came face to face with an intractable wall of antagonism, illuminating the difficulties of conducting social science research in a politically charged environment. Thus, the initial effort to understand the conflicting realities of the people most intimately involved in this high-profile case was subverted by the equally conflicting realities of the researcher and the advocates working to free battered women, illustrating the very real difficulties and painful consequences of conducting research in the field.

“Social Stigma Attached to Belief in the Paranormal”  
Lilika Belet, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

Belief in the paranormal is widespread throughout the United States (Goode, 2011). Many Americans not only believe in the paranormal (ghosts, UFO’s, Bigfoot, etc.) but also believe that they have been a witness to such occurrences (Blackmore, 1997; Dagnall, Drinkwater & Parker, 2011). These beliefs include ghosts, Bigfoot, telepathy, UFO’s, witchcraft, psychic ability, ESP (extrasensory perception), astrology, and other extraordinary life forms (Laycock, 2011; Ramsey, Venette & Rabalais, 2011; Rice, 2003). This study uses interviews and an internet survey to examine the stigma attached to individuals who believe in the paranormal, their experiences with stigma and the ways in which they manage stigma. This topic of study is relevant because many people face social stigma as a result of expressing their beliefs in the paranormal and this stigma can result in negative life experiences (Goffman, 196; Laycock, 2011).

“Regret among Tattooed Adolescents”  
Richard L. Dukes, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

Of the population of 417 tattooed adolescents in grades 7-12 from a Colorado school district, 33% wish they did not have tattoos. Findings are consistent with the notion that older respondents may consider tattoo decisions more carefully, and they may regulate regret better. Non-delinquents are more subject to many types of social control that create labels and stigma, so they are more likely to experience regret. Young women may have smaller tattoos and be more able to cover them up, so they are less likely to experience regret. Results are discussed using regret theory, control theory and developmental theory.

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Panel 10                      Social Psychological Perspectives on Religion (Cross-listed with Social Psychology)

Moderator                    Joseph Langston, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

Ecumenical Vision: Is There Hope for Faith Based Social Services?  
Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

Faith-based organizations (FBOs) play a significant role as community-based social service providers, especially since the increase in opportunities for them to receive funding during the Clinton and Bush administrations. The strength of FBOs has been described as providing safe, caring places for those seeking services. The caring nature, based on faith values, of those serving in FBOs is considered to be an asset to

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clients seeking help at these organizations. However, some have described weakness of FBOs rising from the structure of FBOs and their not being held to the same standards of secular organizations. This paper will explore the tensions articulated in sociological literature as a means for evaluating an ecumenical effort of fourteen churches in Denver who are providing shelter to women who are homeless. Using the stories of the women utilizing the shelters and their evaluation of them, the paper will evaluate if these churches attempt at putting their own ideologies aside for the sake of social justice find ways to negate some of the tensions arising in faith-based organizations or if their differences exacerbate the tensions.

“Religion’s Influence on Global Environmental Attitudes”

Valerie A. Lykes, University of Nevada, Reno

Religion provides a cultural worldview among adherents which may result in attitudes and preferences aligned with a specific religious tradition. This study examines the extent to which religion shapes global environmental attitudes. Using the World Values Survey merged with the European Values Survey, this study is able to compare eight religious traditions as well as individual level of belief and religious attendance to assess the total influence of religion and separate contributions of belonging, belief and behavior on global environmental attitudes. Preliminary findings suggest that all three aspects of religion play separate roles in shaping global environmental attitudes.

“Squandering a Legacy, and Building One: How Robert H. Schuller Lost the Crystal Cathedral, and How the Catholic Church Captured It”

Douglas J. Swanson and Terri Manley, California State University-Fullerton

This case study shows how a failure to follow accepted strategies for organizational crisis management preceded and contributed to the demise of Robert H. Schuller’s Christian ministry and the loss of its iconic church, the Crystal Cathedral. The case study illustrates how the Roman Catholic Diocese of Orange, which had already engaged in strategic planning for a new house of worship, was able to take advantage of Rev. Schuller’s situation and acquire his ministry’s property for a fraction of its value. Data gathered through a narrative analysis of news media stories and interviews shows the clear superiority of the Catholic Diocese’s communication in addressing issues critical to involved publics. This case study demonstrates that religious organizations must present themselves as vibrant, engaged, socially ordered entities if they hope to maintain strong emotional ties with followers and the general public.

“From Grassroots to Netroots: Mainstream Environmentalists’ Tactics and Consequences “

Giancarlo Panagia and RJ Maratea, Westminster College

This paper addresses environmental organizations’ net-roots tactics to increase support for their causes. These tactics create positive and negative consequences. This project centers on the effects of these tactics with their intended and unintended consequences. Since the 1970s, environmental groups became an entrenched part of the Washington scene. Within the Group of Ten this choice to play the insider game led to a stark opposition: on one side organizations almost exclusively based in Washington (Natural Resources Defense Council) and others (Sierra Club) maintaining regional grassroots. Since the mid-1990s mediatic revolution, the use of the Internet by environmental groups has gone mainstream. The Internet aggregates support for a cause, enhances connections with supporters and creates convenient forms of participation. Environmental groups wield their influence by exploiting slick designs and powerful claims-making by easily recognizable public figures in their websites. These artfully created websites grab attention and mobilize. This mobilization of supporters makes it easier to participate from a convenient location (someone’s home) by signing mass e-mail alerts. For armchair environmentalists, the Internet creates a sort of passive activism by filling out letters transmitted over the Web. However, the issue, whether Internet

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aggregated net-roots represent real supporters and proselytes, remains open for discussion.

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Panel 11                    Intersections of Race, Sexuality and Interpersonal Relationships (Cross-listed with Women and Gender Studies)  
Moderator                Lilika Belet, University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“How Do Self-Identified Hispanic Women Negotiate Their Queer Sexualities In A Culture Of Heteronormativity?”

Yolanda Elias, New Mexico Highlands University

The number of people who openly embrace a queer sexual identity has increased during the last decades (Foucault, 1990). This growth in sexual expression creates a demand for further discussion and research. Despite an increase in studies that explores identity development of queer sexualities, a lack of depth exists, focusing on different ethnic groups, particularly self-identified Hispanic women and their individual experiences coming out in a heteronormative culture. This research focuses on Hispanic women’s coming out stories to create an understanding of how women negotiate their sexuality during the turn of 21st century shadowing the ongoing socio-political changes. By analyzing qualitative data from face-to-face interviews, this study uses the Grounded Theory Method of analysis to address the question; How Do Hispanic Women Negotiate Their Queer Sexualities In A Culture Of Hetero-Normativity? Thus far, 3 major categories (Questioning Heterosexuality, Considering Queer Sexuality, and Experiencing Queer Sexuality) have emerged, suggesting that women negotiate a queer identity in 3 phases, all which revolve around a life-long Constant Evaluation of time, place, and people. A contextual map aims to visually represent, in a broader scale, the emotional, spiritual, and physical, and well as social significance of adopting a queer identity in a heterosexual culture.

“Benefits of Going Solo: Singlehood as the New Normal for Educated Black Women”

LaToya Council, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

This study explores singlehood as the new normal for educated Black women. Black women, who participated in this study, were interviewed regarding their attitudes towards singlehood. Women were asked if they would rather remain single than pursue a relationship with a man who were not educationally and economically equal to them. Women who participated in this study are from the Colorado Springs and Denver areas of Colorado. Additionally, Black women who are not from Colorado also participated in this study by participating in telephone interviews. All women interviewed for this study are college educated.

“Shifting Narratives about Family Changes: What’s Race Got to Do With It?”

Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

At no point in American history has there been such clear evidence of increasing variation in relationship formation, family structures, and family functioning. People spend a larger share of their lives outside of monogamous relationships, couples are increasingly cohabiting rather than married, and single parenthood is becoming a routine stage in the life cycle. In these and other instances, clear racial and class differences exist, with African Americans in particular tending to be ahead of the movement away from “traditional” marriage and family. The purpose of this paper is to discuss these

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changes, with particular attention to the gradual shift in narratives about relationship and family trends.

“Safe-sex Knowledge and Risky Sexual Behavior Among MSMs”

William E. Wagner, III, California State University Channel Islands

No Abstract

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Panel 12                      Sport, Gender, Emotion and Immigration (Cross-listed with Women’s and Gender Studies)

Moderator                    Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Return to the past. The nostalgic feeling as a sociological category in the study of the culture of migrants in the United States”

María de Lourdes García Curiel, Universidad de Guadalajara

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of the study of emotions and feelings in the field of social sciences, particularly nostalgia is observed beyond its etymological conception and is discovered as a category of sociological analysis in the study of migration. The paper explores the links that Mexican migrants in the United States established its past, a way of understanding these links is through the analysis of the nostalgic experience of the subjects. There is a vast conceptual framework for examining these relationships, however, has chosen to look the Sociology of nostalgia because it offers very suggestive theoretical and empirical elements and have been little explored by scholars of nostalgic feeling.

“Observations of Gender Relations Among Refugee Youth in a Youth Soccer Program”

Quintin Myers and Angela C. Henderson, University of Northern Colorado

America has a growing number of refugees from African and Asiatic countries. These distinct cultures bring with them ideas of gender relations that may be distinct from American culture. It is not uncommon to see a dual identity among refugee youths, whereby they are connected to their home culture through their parents, but are growing up as new Americans. Many of these refugee youths find conflicting messages about how to react to gendered authority, much less their peer groups. This study applies classical assimilation theory (Zhou 1997) and Giddens’s (1984) duality of structure to an ethnographic analysis of refugee children participating in a summer youth soccer program.

Specifically, this study examines how the youth react to gender relations in their peer groups and authority. This is done through observations of youth, focus groups with coaches, and interviews with older members of the refugee community. Preliminary observations reveal that within peer groups, youth separate based on gender, but in the group as a whole they mix and listen to leaders of both genders, something uncommon in their home countries. This study will help inform integration efforts for those working with refugee children by enhancing cultural awareness about gender and gender roles.

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“In the Stands, On the Pitch, and Around the World: Muslim Women as Producers and Consumers of Soccer”

Rebecca Chabot and Sarah Tobin, Northeastern University, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

Muslim women constitute the largest growing market for soccer participation and for a new fan base. This paper examines the role of Muslim women as both producers and consumers of soccer as they engage with the sport as fans and as players. As much of the literature that addresses Muslim women and soccer speaks as if Muslim women were a monolithic entity, often without agency or any internal diversity, or focuses solely on a single issue like the hijab, this paper seeks to expand the discourse by looking at how Muslim women serve as both consumers and producers of soccer from the local level as mothers of players of both sexes through the international ranks of playing for their country and how the diversity of their experiences and engagements with the sport contribute to a wider understanding of the ability of sport to transcend traditional boundaries and expectations.

“Eating Behaviors and the Feminine Apologetic in College Females”

Jeff A. Dennis, University of Texas of the Permian Basin, Angela C. Henderson, Shannon Boepple, Samantha Fox, and Hannah Hamilton, University of Northern Colorado

The Feminine Apologetic maintains that female athletes may apologize for aggressive or masculine behavior, often associated with their athletic participation, by acting more feminine than they might otherwise. Research has highlighted these performances of femininity in physical appearance, minimizing appearance of physical aggression or competitiveness, and outward expression of heterosexuality. However, past work has focused less on public and private eating behaviors as a component of the Feminine Apologetic, and this work aims to address this gap. Our research surveys undergraduate female athletes and non-athletes at two universities, measuring common elements of the Feminine Apologetic while also comparing how eating behaviors factor into the performance of gender norms. Findings examine how female athletes deal with increased caloric demands resulting from higher levels of physical activity, primarily considering how they manage public eating around other athletes, female non-athletes, and males. Additional consideration is placed on private eating behaviors and problematic eating behaviors, comparing clinical and subclinical disordered eating in athlete and non-athlete populations. This research aims to understand non-visible areas of problematic eating in these populations, with aims to understand how to address these issues with effective intervention.

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Panel 13 Homelessness: Gender, Service Providers and Intervention Programs (Cross-listed with Anthropology, Women's and Gender Studies)  
Moderator Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“You Are (a Woman) on the Streets. You Asked for It: The Gender Violence of Women on the Streets”

Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

The paper title comes from a statement reported by local police to a homeless woman after reporting a rape. This paper will explore how enforcement of laws which criminalize homelessness works as a gendered process through the use of qualitative interviews. The women interviewed state that women are targeted by law enforcement more than men because they do not conform to traditional gender roles and expectations. These stories provide evidence for the claim of service providers that laws which ban sleeping in public space put women at risk for further victimization. The interviews will be analyzed using Julia Kristeva's concept of abject as it relates to the semiotic and symbolic order to determine the extent of gender violence and possible avenues for positive social change.

"Assessing Patterns of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Functioning Among Housing First Residents in Portland, Oregon"

Shannon M. Campbell, Mark Edwards, and Scott Akins, Oregon State University

No Abstract

“Life after Shelter: Examining the Relationship between Homeless Residents and the Staff who looks out for them”

Giovanni Flores, University Of Northern Colorado

What determines a successful departure from a homeless shelter? From the perspective of shelter staff, success could be measured by a resident finding employment or a more permanent home; however, clients of a homeless shelter may have a different view. For clients leaving a homeless shelter, the nature of relationships with staff members impact heavily on whether and how residents feel successful in their transition out of the shelter. Through application of Parson's Role-Set Theory, this study explores perspectives of both staff and clients of a homeless shelter, and examines the impact of the staff-client relationship on the perceptions and outcomes for residents. Findings from extensive participant observation and interviews with both staff and residents of a homeless shelter reveal that positive relationships between staff and residents are linked to better perceptions about leaving the shelter among residents. Conversely, residents report that perceptions of negative relationships have harmful effects. Staff and residents report ways in which relationships could be improved through changes in shelter operations and norms. This research will inform efforts to maximize positive outcomes for homeless shelters and the population they serve.

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Panel 14 Teaching at the University-Level and Research on College Life

Moderator Michele Companion, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

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"You Don't Have to Like Me, But You Have to Do Well in This Course"

Julia W. So, University of New Mexico, Valencia Campus

Physically present, yet mentally absent? keeping students intellectually engaged in the classroom has always been a challenge to teachers. Sharing her unit handout, student in-take form, agreement letter, and College Tips 101, the presenter will discuss how she incorporates YouTube videos, group discussions, pop-quizzes, "one-minute paper," pair-share, games, and cookies (Yes. Cookies!) to engage students throughout the semester. Since 2009, this interactive approach has consistently retained about 75% of the students in her sociology INTRO class. A hands-on workshop for educators teaching first-year college students taking Introduction to Sociology, participants who are unfamiliar with some of the aforementioned concepts will walk away with specific tools that can enhance instruction delivery while others will be able to identify some helpful strategies to increase student engagement throughout the semester.

"Challenging the Banking Method: Strategies for Creating Engaged Student Learners"

Lisa Covington

According to Freire, "Education thus becomes an act of depositing, in which the students are the depositories and the teacher is the depositor. Instead of communicating, the teacher issues communiqués and makes deposits which the students patiently receive, memorize, and repeat." Through taking on Freire's charge to step outside of the banking method, this presentation will explore strategies of engaged pedagogy. The development and implementation of activist and research projects in African-American Studies and Women's Studies classrooms, students construct projects that reflect the need and experiences of local and campus communities. Many students create various projects including campus policy changes, creation of media, utilization of social networking, and other nontraditional outlets. Each course implements an engaged pedagogical framework to create a classroom community that focuses on the variety of learning modalities. In this presentation, I will share my experience of transiting from student-activist to an instructor designing courses based on social justice, sharing examples of students' work, and strategies for challenging the banking method in undergraduate classrooms.

"Pathways to Success for Diverse Student Populations: Do Early Intervention and Service Learning Programs Influence Possible Selves?"

Parker Cotton, University of Northern Colorado

One's sociological imagination can be ignited when students from diverse backgrounds are trained to see the sociological "other" and how closely it correlates to their lives. Furthermore, when learners are members of diverse groups like student-athletes, some have access to power and privilege, and others come from significant disadvantage, the opportunities to develop sociological concepts present both challenges and opportunities. The present research examines how a proactive academic program prior to a student-athlete's first collegiate semester can affect their sociological imagination, academic mindset, life goals, and leadership ability. The intensive six-week summer program includes service-learning and is designed to bridge the gap between high school and college. Data in this longitudinal study were collected through one-on-one interviews with the students, observations, and a content analysis of journal entries. Data were analyzed using the theory of possible selves (Nurius 1991). Preliminary results show that the program had a positive effect on developing the sociological imagination, an academic work ethic and self-evaluations as a role model. Incoming student-athletes very rarely are participants in service learning courses, and this research allows the at-risk participants of the study to become mentors to an underprivileged population - refugee children - thus furthering their possible

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selves.

“Undergraduate Students' Motivations for Attending Collegiate Sporting Events”  
Nathalie Dart, Brielle Giesemann, and Nathaniel Curi, Northern Arizona University

This study will explore college students’ reasons for attending or not attending sporting events at Northern Arizona University and examine the extent to which athletics play a role in the cultural and social life of undergraduates at NAU, a school without a “big-time” college sports atmosphere. A survey instrument will be distributed to NAU undergraduate students via email. An incentive will be offered to encourage participation and survey completion. It is hypothesized that students with previous athletic experience and students who were raised around a “sports culture” will be more likely to report attending sporting events at NAU. Also, it is expected that out-of-state students will be more likely than in-state students to attend sporting events at NAU, particularly traditional college sports, such as football and men’s basketball.

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## URBAN STUDIES

Thomas Sammons  
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

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Panel 1                      Urban Design and Education  
Moderator                  Jerry Malinowski

"Bridging the Architectural Education Gap"  
Hector LaSala and Kiwana McKlung  
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Our architecture school recognizes that it is irresponsible to educate architects without offering them the opportunity to encounter a meaningful exposure to the urban dimension. Therefore we have restructured our third year studio in a manner that addresses such deficiency. Typically these studios are dedicated to designing single buildings. And while contextual and environmental considerations of the site are thoroughly integrated into the design process, the impact of the building itself to the much larger urban setting is not examined. Thus, our yearlong design effort begins with a month-long urban project. Faculty selects a district from among the several neighborhoods that—while adjacent to our downtown—remain dilapidated yet full of promise. Groups of 6 students are assigned a 6-block area. The first assignment is to thoroughly assess their particular segment of the targeted area. Concurrently, the faculty lectures them on the history of the city, Smart Growth principles, and recent case studies. Gradually, as they pursue a 20-year master plan, discussions and debates take place during studio time, which serve to further expand and clarify the urban design principles. Once the plan is completed, the

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rest of the academic year is dedicated to identifying and designing the catalytic projects that would trigger the full implementation of the design vision. The master plan is revised throughout the year as a dozen architectural interventions test the broad assumptions of the scheme. We propose to present our present project, which is the design of a 24-block area that separates our campus from the downtown.

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Panel 2                      Collaborating Disciplines  
Moderator                  Brian Powell

"Third Year Collaborative Studio Interiors and Architecture"  
Rebekah Ison and Mark O'Bryan  
University of Kentucky

The profession of design has become increasingly collaborative between disciplines and the clients. The University of Kentucky College of Design created a collaborative studio that immersed students with the nature of integrated design practice and the value it contributes to design development. An understanding of team dynamics occurs organically by combining architecture and interior design students in the third year by evidence of this course. The campus centered project facilitated discussions that bring awareness of the differences and strengths of the College of Design's varying programs and the needs of our own university. The outcomes of this course were increased collaborations between interior and architecture students because of the team based project approach. Students became leaders in the classroom and in the community by engaging campus stakeholders and students in the design process. The projects were multi-disciplinary with the contributions provided by the College of Business MBA students who grounded the proposals with strategic business plans. This representation of varying perspectives gave insights to our students of innovative funding opportunities. The nature of the complexity of the project made teamwork and collaboration essential to the design process and inspired work that was innovative beyond the capabilities of a single student from one discipline. Students applied their creative problem solving skills beyond just their project, but to enhance group dynamics and activating critical listening to solve group dysfunction. The work produced from the studio represented a variety of skills that capitalizes on the strengths of many disciplines from architecture, interiors, and business. The varied approach allows for creative thinking to address the layered issues represented in a complex project program. It is essential for the academic environment to immerse students in projects that reflect contemporary practices of the profession. While collaborative team work is important, it is also necessary to schedule time for creative work performed on an individual basis. As some students are introverted by nature, they may be more creative and productive working in solitude. Toward the end of the semester, the studio assignments were more individualized. Ultimately, the studio was an attempt to situate both individual and group activities by varying the responsibilities to do group activities in a manner that we felt best suited each individuals strengths and temperament. Part of our presentation will involve sharing these experiences with our colleagues at the conference. Hopefully this will be an opportunity for others to share their own experience with collaboration and best practices for design studio.

"Urban Fabric and the Architecture of Background"  
Galen Minah

No Abstract

"Asymmetric Integrated Modular Designs"  
Andy F. Loewy, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

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In 1991 I received a US utility patent for the method of creating what I called at the time “asymmetric integrated modular designs”. I knew at the time that the concept had possibilities regarding a host of exciting new products but unfortunately I was never able to attract the right company to invest in the idea. After a series of discouraging interactions with various companies I let the idea go and put my energies elsewhere. My patent eventually ran out and became part of the public domain. I have always felt that I had missed an opportunity. The thought that I hadn’t made use of an idea that I had put so much time and money into haunted me. Over the years a wonderful thing happened. Other designers came upon the idea independently and experienced the same excitement that I had experienced when I first discovered the concept in 1985. I have been witnessing wonderful work by fellow designers that made use of my original concept. It was interesting to me that the designers used the idea in different ways. In some ways of course there was a similarity to the work but each had their own take and particular flavor. About a year ago a thought occurred to me. Why don’t all four of us get together and have a four person group show with the theme being the original concept? I contacted all three and they are totally supportive of the idea of having a show. Presently I am putting together a presentation to convince a director or curator of how special this show could be. This paper relates my experience from the time I discovered the original idea to my future aspirations of having a show with other designers in the same field in addition to designing and marketing future products that use the concept.

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Panel 3                      The Contemporary City  
Moderator                  Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Sorting and Boundaries in U.S. Municipalities”  
Agustin Leon-Moreta ,University of New Mexico

This study examines the formation of new U.S. municipalities since 1970. It focuses, theoretically and empirically, on metropolitan, unincorporated areas as the units of observation to analyze municipal boundary change in recent decades. I analyze dynamics of residential sorting for explaining municipal incorporation initiatives and demarcation of municipal boundaries. The study constructs sorting (diversity) measures across a range of dimensions: ethnicity, income, age, and others predicting boundary change in metropolitan areas. I examine new incorporation events among unincorporated, census-designated places (CDPs), a unit of geography created by the U.S. Census of Population and Housing to trace data for U.S. unincorporated areas. Most especially, the study exploits a boundaries-normalized dataset that enable analysis of change in U.S. local areas through times-series cross-sectional methodology. This research builds on interdisciplinary theories from urban studies, including urban stratification, collective action, and Tiebout-sorting. In addition to its empirical contribution, this study yields new findings for specialists of urban studies, U.S. local governments, and urban policymakers.

“Aesthetic Tension: Wabi Sabi Design in 21st Century Consumer Society”  
Brian Powell and Jean Edwards, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Wabi-sabi represents a comprehensive Japanese worldview for aesthetic centered on the acceptance

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of transience and imperfection. The aesthetic is sometimes described as one of beauty that is "imperfect, impermanent, and incomplete." The term consumerism in the 1970s began to mean high levels of consumption and was used in to describe the selfish and frivolous collecting of products, or economic materialism. This view of consumerism is a force from the marketplace, which destroys individuality and harms society. Modern consumers expect a continuous flow of perfect, and complete in products, homes, and neighborhoods and wabi-sabi's values are in opposition to that. This paper examines the aesthetic tension between a 700-year-old Japanese philosophy and 21<sup>st</sup> century consumerism and the manifestation of this tension in the design of products, interiors, architecture and urban planning.

"The Forest is a Device for Architecture, Landscape and Urban Design"  
Doug Graf, Ohio State University

Historically landscape has been used as an urban moderator for urbanism in Europe, England, and United States. The medieval city has traditionally been seen as a clear separation of urbanism and nature. The mechanism of the wall helped define this clear separation. With the evolution of renaissance of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the definition of landscape was blurred between city edge and the definition of the forest property. The paper will explore the zones in between the definition of the edge, canopy, and the transition from city to forest.

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Panel 4	Urban Form and Transportation
Moderator	Hector LaSala

"Apollo Road Land Use Plan- Scott, LA"  
Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

The School of Architecture and Design provides expertise in urban design and planning, as well as architecture. The Workshop has been operating as a design studio within the community for eighteen years. The Workshop has completed over ninety funded projects across the state of Louisiana that range from the urban design of a major interstate to that of small towns. The Apollo Road Land use Project was to integrate a new major arterial that included pedestrian and bike pathways into an overall land use master plan for a 2 mile section through the city of Scott. CDW's roles were to work with individual landowners (to achieve optimum development potential of their property), the mayor's office, engineers and planners to develop an overall master plan. In addition, the plan included region retention facilities integrated into a park system. Smart Growth principles were applied in the design of the pedestrian corridor. Urban architecture activated the street through the use of mixed-use architecture, parking is designated to parking courts or to the rear of the building.

"Way Finding, Cycling, Autonomous Ultra-Light Weight Overhead Rail System Design"  
Jerry Malinowski, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

It has been the mission of the Transit Design Studio in the Industrial Design Program in the School of Architecture and Design to improve the quality of urban and campus life in multiple cities in the state of Louisiana. The focus of this research and presentation is the campus at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. We have improved the condition by analysis and design development for the universities infrastructure for Way Finding, Cycling and Autonomous Ultra Light Weight Over head Rail System.

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WOMEN'S AND  
GENDER STUDIES

Diane Calloway-Graham  
Utah State University

Barbara Bonnekesen  
New Mexico Tech

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Panel 1                      Societal Issues Facing Women  
Moderator                  Diane Calloway-Graham, Utah State University

“Young, Homeless, and Pregnant: An Application of Ambivalent Sexism Theory to the Issue of Unintended Pregnancies among Homeless Youth”  
Stephanie Begun, University of Denver

Homeless youth face some of the highest risks for unintended pregnancies, as pregnancy rates among homeless youth are five times higher when compared to their housed peers (Greene & Ringwalt, 1998). Studies have displayed that up to 60% of female homeless youth report past or current pregnancies (Tucker et al., 2012), and 73% of these pregnancies are unintended (Gelberg, Leake, & Lu, 2001). Homeless youth have few legal means by which sufficient money may be earned to meet their basic needs, and the exchange of sex for food, clothing, and shelter is frequently viewed as the only viable option for street survival. Furthermore, sexual victimization is common in homeless populations, thus increasing pregnancy risks. Homelessness is a frequent result of a young woman's pregnancy disclosure, and some of these pregnancies are outcomes of rape or incest by acquaintances or family members. Attitudes toward women are complex/ambivalent sexism theory provides a framework for evaluating nuances of sexism, which is comprised of old-fashioned, or hostile forms, and also modern, benevolent forms. This paper explores how messages of sexism may be received and interpreted by young homeless women, and examines how such messages may also inform this populations responses to unintended pregnancies.

“Outlaw Mother: Transgressing the Borders of Motherhood”  
Glenda Jones, University of Wisconsin-Stout

No Abstract

“Female Labor Force Participation and Dependency Ratios in Border States”  
Miguel A. Vicens and Francisca Reyes, Western New Mexico University

Researchers have identified some of the factors affecting female labor force participation as: economic dependency, income inequality, family structure, and fertility among others. This paper will study female labor force participation in the US Border States (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California). We use dependency ratios to measure the role of the individuals as an economic producer and active member of the labor force. The most important finding was that changes in age structure, affects the female labor force participation rate in the counties across these states. By following Kelley's (1973) approach on dependency ratios, we found that children have a negative effect on the female labor force participation rate. The constant

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care and attention required by children seems to impede female's participation in the labor force. However, the elderly population was found to have a positive effect on female labor force participation rate, which could suggest that the elder's involvement in the household promotes female economic activity.

“Journalists on Film: What's Gender Got To Do With It?”

Mary Benanti, New Mexico State University

Journalists have been the subjects of films since movies began rolling film. Hollywood's leading men such as Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy and Cary Grant, have embodied society's views of male journalists as tough, aggressive, hard-drinking, take-no-prisoner characters dedicated to the ideals of freedom of the press. But not many realize that images of women journalists have entertained filmmakers and audiences as well. From Glenda Farrell as Torchy Blane in 1937's “Smart Blond” to Meryl Streep as Miranda Priestly in “The Devil Wears Prada” to Kate Mara as Zoe Barnes in “House of Cards,” nearly a century of images of journalists have graced the screen as well. What are these images like? What do they mean? Are they tough, aggressive, hard-drinking take-no-prisoner characters as well, just as dedicated to their profession? Or does something else show up on the screen when the subject is a female journalist? If so, what is it and what does this say about society's wider view of women journalists and working women everywhere?

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Panel 2                      Gender and Women: Cultural Issues

Moderator                 Barbara Bonnekesen, New Mexico Tech

“Traje and The Production of Hegemonic and Counterhegemonic “Space and Time” in Guatemala”

Katherine E. Freeman, University of Arizona

This paper explores the relationship between the cultural, the corporeal, and the sartorial in the socio-historical production of “space and time” in Guatemala. Specifically, I examine how the so-called “traditional” dress of Maya peoples—called traje in the colonial Spanish— was deployed by the Guatemalan nation-state and its transnational allies to create “death worlds,” or hegemonic geographies, during the thirty-six-year-long Guatemalan Civil War. I argue that, in order to secure the socio-economic interests and vitality of transnational corporate conglomerates and the Guatemalan oligarchy, the Guatemalan nation-state utilized traje to implement a raced, classed, and gendered optics that branded Maya peoples from specific geopolitical regions “terrorists”; to be killed with impunity during the height of the war. However, the aforementioned utilization of traje provided a semiotic springboard for Maya political resistance, as some Maya peoples engaged in strategic acts of racial, ethnic, and gender cross-dressing to negotiate the sartorial scaffoldings of Guatemalan “death worlds” and also used traje as a symbol of pan-Maya cultural solidarity and strength. Maya peoples thus drew from the hegemonic formulation of the Maya-terrorist-in-traje to generate powerful counterhegemonic, spatiotemporal registers of survival. I conclude by examining the continued import of traje to socio-corporeal meaning-making in post-war Guatemala.

“Mestiza Xicanas and Mestiza Filipinas: Borderland and Diasporic Literary Mestizaje”

Cristina R. Smith, California

Gloria Anzaldua embodies Mestiza gender studies. These Mestizas have the blood of the (often) women's indigenous lineage, both Xicana and Filipina in this study, as well as the Spanish colonizers. Modern day Mestizas, in an effort to decolonize and honor their borderland and diasporic subjectivity, are returning to their indigenous roots. These women, embracing a Mestiza consciousness, bring profound growth to the field of women's and gender studies. This presentation considers how, for Mestiza scholars of women's and gender studies, their theory and praxis are intimately tied to their spiritual mestizaje. Although for many in

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women's studies, spirituality is not a point of conversation, for Mestizas, it is essential. They remember these spiritual roots as they remember their bodies, and the two, body and spirit, are interconnected although, often, as Filipina scholar Leny Strobel points out, marginalized. Indeed, as they remember, these Mestizas are creating a literary mestizaje. Transformative texts, such as Ana Castillo's *So Far From God*, which includes Xicana and Filipina healers, expand on the traditional story to validate borderland and diasporic consciousness. Through this literary mestizaje, words, sentences, and women's and gender studies itself are all transformed.

“Decolonizing Imagery: The Necessity of Voice and Self-Determination in Modern Representations of Indigenous women”

Caroline Williams, University of Arizona

Why is a race of peoples as diverse as Nations ranging from the far north of Alaska to the tip of Florida subject to increased violence? American popular culture reinforces the voiceless romanticized image of the American Indian maiden, wearing a high thigh buckskin dress, and being one with nature. Such images prevalent in the minds of many, cause a homogenization of an entire race which keeps Indigenous women firmly placed within a silent, exotic, and available, childlike state. In the early colonial days, pictures of unsophisticated, promiscuous, yet naive Indigenous women were used to perpetuate myths of Indigenous peoples being childlike, immoral, lower class citizens. Such imagery was used to justify taking land from people. This paper asserts that American Indian imagery constructed by non-Indigenous people is objectifying to women and complicates perceptions of American Indian peoples in the modern world. Such imagery tells the general public that Indigenous women are abusable. The effects of such imagery include decrease in self-esteem and increase in violence against women. The only way to break this pattern is for each sovereign community to self-determine a voiced, female, modern representative of the nation.

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Panel 5                      Women, Discrimination and Violence (Cross-listed with Latin American Studies)

Moderators                Arturo Benítez-Zavala, Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad de Guadalajara  
Maira Beatriz García-Híjar, Universidad de Guadalajara

Violencia Social y de Género: Indicadores para América Latina”

Ángel L. Florido-Alejo, Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

No Abstract

“Las Mujeres Invisibles del Programa Bracero. Experiencias de las Parejas, Hijas y Hermanas de los Migrantes Braceros”

Ana B. Uribe, La Universidad de Colima en Los Angeles, Ca.

No Abstract

“Discrimination Forms in Women's Bedrooms at Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México”

María Eugenia Meza-Hernández, Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México and Fortunato Ruiz-Martínez, Universidad Pedagógica del Estado de Sinaloa, México

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No Abstract

“Violencia Contra las Mujeres en el Municipio del Centro del Estado de Tabasco, México”

Leticia del Carmen Romero-Rodríguez, Héctor Maldonado-Willman, Jesús Nicolás Gracida-Galán, Instituto Estatal de Las Mujeres, Gobierno del Estado De Tabasco. México

No Abstract

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Panel 6                      Intersections of Race, Sexuality and Interpersonal Relationships (Cross-listed with Sociology)

Moderator                Lilika Belet, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“How Do Self-Identified Hispanic Women Negotiate Their Queer Sexualities In A Culture Of Heteronormativity?”

Yolanda Elias, New Mexico Highlands University

No Abstract

“Benefits of Going Solo: Singlehood as the New Normal for Educated Black Women”

LaToya Council, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

No Abstract

“Shifting Narratives about Family Changes: What’s Race Got to Do With It?”

Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

No Abstract

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Panel 7                      Women and Ghost Labor (Cross-listed with Latin American Studies)

Moderator                Ángel L. Florido-Alejo, Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

“Igualdad de Género: Los Inicios de una Revolución Política y Cultural en la Época Moderna”

Ignacio Medina-Núñez, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

No Abstract

“De la Lumbre al Fogón. La Distribución del Trabajo Productivo y Reproductivo no Remunerado de las Campesinas de Zacatecas, México”

Humberto de Luna-López, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

No Abstract

“La mujer indígena en el municipio Centro del estado de Tabasco, México”

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Leticia del Carmen Romero-Rodríguez, Jesús Nicolás Gracida-Galán, Héctor Maldonado-Willman,  
Instituto Estatal de las Mujeres, Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. México

No Abstract

“Estudiantes mujeres en la educación superior: ¿por donde transita la formación de la profesión y su posible ejercicio? Un estudio de caso)”

Blanca E. Arciga, Leonel García-León, Trinidad Torres-Vera, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco. México

Datos estadísticos en educación superior de la SEP a nivel nacional muestran que en el ciclo escolar 2009-2010 de un total de 2'847,376 estudiantes, 1'423,172 son hombres y 1'424,204 son mujeres. Si bien hay una conquista por parte de las mujeres para acceder a la educación superior y obtener un título profesional, aún se desconocen los múltiples factores que ayuden a profundizar sobre la configuración de la profesión y sus formas de insertarse o no en el mercado laboral. Así el presente trabajo muestra resultados un estudio de caso de corte mixto (cualitativos y cuantitativos) sobre los factores psicosociales vinculados con la forma en que las estudiantes mujeres en las IES de Tabasco construyen su futura profesión y el posible ejercicio de la misma. Problematizando la búsqueda aparentemente explícita de las estudiantes, en la adquisición de autonomía económica y goce en el ejercicio una profesión. Los datos muestran que factores como: configuración de una subjetividad que idealiza el lugar del otro y su poder, prioridades culturales sobre la maternidad y la elaboración de la profesión como algo no satisfactorio, posiblemente permitan clarificar los complejos procesos de deserción, falta de titulación y la colocación profesional dentro de los ámbitos laborales.

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Panel 8                      Sport, Gender, Emotion and Immigration (Cross-listed with Sociology)  
Moderator                  Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

“Return to the past. The nostalgic feeling as a sociological category in the study of the culture of migrants in the United States”

María de Lourdes García Curiel, Universidad de Guadalajara

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of the study of emotions and feelings in the field of social sciences, particularly nostalgia is observed beyond its etymological conception and is discovered as a category of sociological analysis in the study of migration. The paper explores the links that Mexican migrants in the United States established its past, a way of understanding these links is through the analysis of the nostalgic experience of the subjects. There is a vast conceptual framework for examining these relationships, however, has chosen to look the Sociology of nostalgia because it offers very suggestive theoretical and empirical elements and have been little explored by scholars of nostalgic feeling.

“Observations of Gender Relations Among Refugee Youth in a Youth Soccer Program”

Quintin Myers and Angie Henderson, University of Northern Colorado

America has a growing number of refugees from African and Asiatic countries. These distinct cultures bring with them ideas of gender relations that may be distinct from American culture. It is not uncommon to see a dual identity among refugee youths, whereby they are connected to their home culture through their parents, but are growing up as new Americans. Many of these refugee youths find

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conflicting messages about how to react to gendered authority, much less their peer groups. This study applies classical assimilation theory (Zhou 1997) and Giddens's (1984) duality of structure to an ethnographic analysis of refugee children participating in a summer youth soccer program. Specifically, this study examines how the youth react to gender relations in their peer groups and authority. This is done through observations of youth, focus groups with coaches, and interviews with older members of the refugee community. Preliminary observations reveal that within peer groups, youth separate based on gender, but in the group as a whole they mix and listen to leaders of both genders, something uncommon in their home countries. This study will help inform integration efforts for those working with refugee children by enhancing cultural awareness about gender and gender roles.

“In the Stands, On the Pitch, and Around the World: Muslim Women as Producers and Consumers of Soccer”

Rebecca Chabot and Sarah Tobin, Northeastern University, University of Denver/Illiff School of Theology

Muslim women constitute the largest growing market for soccer participation and for a new fan base. This paper examines the role of Muslim women as both producers and consumers of soccer as they engage with the sport as fans and as players. As much of the literature that addresses Muslim women and soccer speaks as if Muslim women were a monolithic entity, often without agency or any internal diversity, or focuses solely on a single issue like the hijab, this paper seeks to expand the discourse by looking at how Muslim women serve as both consumers and producers of soccer from the local level as mothers of players of both sexes through the international ranks of playing for their country and how the diversity of their experiences and engagements with the sport contribute to a wider understanding of the ability of sport to transcend traditional boundaries and expectations.

“Eating Behaviors and the Feminine Apologetic in College Females”

Jeff A. Dennis, University of Texas of the Permian Basin, Angela C. Henderson, Shannon Boepple, Samantha Fox, and Hannah Hamilton, University of Northern Colorado

The Feminine Apologetic maintains that female athletes may apologize for aggressive or masculine behavior, often associated with their athletic participation, by acting more feminine than they might otherwise. Research has highlighted these performances of femininity in physical appearance, minimizing appearance of physical aggression or competitiveness, and outward expression of heterosexuality. However, past work has focused less on public and private eating behaviors as a component of the Feminine Apologetic, and this work aims to address this gap. Our research surveys undergraduate female athletes and non-athletes at two universities, measuring common elements of the Feminine Apologetic while also comparing how eating behaviors factor into the performance of gender norms. Findings examine how female athletes deal with increased caloric demands resulting from higher levels of physical activity, primarily considering how they manage public eating around other athletes, female non-athletes, and males. Additional consideration is placed on private eating behaviors and problematic eating behaviors, comparing clinical and subclinical disordered eating in athlete and non-athlete populations. This research aims to understand non-visible areas of problematic eating in these populations, with aims to understand how to address these issues with effective intervention.

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Panel 9	Homelessness: Gender, Service Providers and Intervention Programs (Cross-listed with Sociology)
Moderator	Lynda Dickson, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

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“You Are (a Woman) on the Streets. You Asked for It: The Gender Violence of Women on the Streets”  
Sarah A. Neeley, University of Denver/Iliff School of Theology

The paper title comes from a statement reported by local police to a homeless woman after reporting a rape. This paper will explore how enforcement of laws which criminalize homelessness works as a gendered process through the use of qualitative interviews. The women interviewed state that women are targeted by law enforcement more than men because they do not conform to traditional gender roles and expectations. These stories provide evidence for the claim of service providers that laws which ban sleeping in public space put women at risk for further victimization. The interviews will be analyzed using Julia Kristeva's concept of abject as it relates to the semiotic and symbolic order to determine the extent of gender violence and possible avenues for positive social change.

Assessing Patterns of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Functioning Among Housing First Residents in Portland, Oregon  
Shannon M. Campbell, Mark Edwards, and Scott Akins, Oregon State University

No Abstract

“Life after Shelter: Examining the Relationship between Homeless Residents and the Staff who looks out for them”  
Giovanni Flores, University Of Northern Colorado

What determines a successful departure from a homeless shelter? From the perspective of shelter staff, success could be measured by a resident finding employment or a more permanent home; however, clients of a homeless shelter may have a different view. For clients leaving a homeless shelter, the nature of relationships with staff-members impact heavily on whether and how residents feel successful in their transition out of the shelter. Through application of Parson's Role-Set Theory, this study explores perspectives of both staff and clients of a homeless shelter, and examines the impact of the staff-client relationship on the perceptions and outcomes for residents. Findings from extensive participant observation and interviews with both staff and residents of a homeless shelter reveal that positive relationships between staff and residents are linked to better perceptions about leaving the shelter among residents. Conversely, residents report that perceptions of negative relationships have harmful effects. Staff and residents report ways in which relationships could be improved through changes in shelter operations and norms. This research will inform efforts to maximize positive outcomes for homeless shelters and the population they serve.