

African Studies

Roberto Cordova, Ph.D., University of Northern Colorado

Hermon George, Jr., Ph.D., University of Northern Colorado

"Cooperation Between People of Color in an Age of Deracialization: The Case of the Black/Latino Coalition of the University of Northern Colorado (UNC), c.1982-2002"

Much of the analysis of recent Afro-American/Latino relations has centered upon the electoral arena in large urban areas (e.g., Romo, 1990; Browning, Marshall, and Tabb, 1990; Jennings, 1997; Franklin and Seltzer, 2002). The chances for cooperation between these two groups in this setting is said to depend upon political mobilization for economic (e.g., low wage jobs) and political (e.g., government employment) resources. However, in our study, a non-electoral arena- a university campus -is the locus of a study of a two decades old Afro- American/Latino coalition, the Black/Latino Coalition (BLC). After establishing four factors that account for this coalition's persistence and success (leadership, agenda, adversarial accountability, and absence of direct economic or political competition between coalition partners), a periodization of the BLC's history is offered. The study concludes with a summation of the BLC's major victories and defeats, and of the BLC's success as a measure of the prospects for black/brown cooperation in an age of deracialization.

Foster K. Amey, Middle Tennessee State University

AFRICAN FEMALE IMMIGRANTS IN THE US LABOR FORCE

Several studies have examined the dynamics of labor force participation among immigrants in the labor markets of advanced economies such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. Particular attention has been focused on the role of female immigrants in light of the real and perceived hostile nature of the labor market in these countries to their peculiar positions as women and immigrants. The change in the major sources of immigrants from the Old World to now mostly the Third World has also generated research attention aimed at understanding the occupational attainment of these relatively newer immigrants. However, most work has excluded African immigrants. In this study we propose to examine the labor force activities of female African immigrants in the US. We use data from the 1990 US Census of Population and Housing and the Current Population Surveys for the years 1995-2000.

Cheryl Knott Malone, University of Arizona

"Partial Records: Interpreting the Circulation Logs of Houston's Colored Carnegie Library, 1909-1910"

Historian Christine Pawley's recent work, *Reading on the Middle Border* (University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), demonstrates how much can be learned by reconciling a public library's original circulation and accession records with contemporaneous census data. However, what can be learned about other locales where the records of the libraries have not survived to such an extent as Pawley found in Osage, Iowa? In addition, what of non-white library users and those who lived outside the library-rich Midwest?

This paper seeks to answer such questions using the case of the Colored Carnegie Library (as it was called) in Houston, Texas. Opened in 1909, the library provided a circulating collection for the exclusive use of the city's African American residents. A circulation log for the first nine months of the library's existence has survived, recording which books were borrowed and when and how often. My paper will offer an analysis of the existing records, with contextual background regarding Houston's black residents, and a discussion of the epistemological and methodological issues involved.

Joyce Duncan, Hinds Community College
Abstracts: "Still Burning and Churning: Academic Jim Crow in Mississippi"
Community College Discrimination against Students and Faculty

This presentation reports on the experience of an African American community college professor who discovered her dean ordered faculty, in writing, to vote for another candidate to become department chair even though her experience, accomplishments and evaluations by students far exceeded her opponents.

She will report on how her supporters have been subjected to acts of retaliation and how she was dismissed from a student disciplinary committee when she pointed out unequal distribution of justice to African American students.

Vernon Archer, Jackson State University
President Serving as Plantation Foreman to Disenfranchised Faculty at HBCUs

This presentation discusses how governance of the Board for the Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) in Mississippi creates a "plantation master" role for HBCU presidents. It documents how the Jackson State University president acted to undermine the faculty senate selection process, ignored evidence of falsified or unqualified credentials for top administrators, has tried to ramrod a controversial academic reorganization through deceptive and ethically questionable practices and falsified charges against uncooperative faculty, while the IHL Commissioner overlooked or supported these actions. It discusses the idea, floated by JSU's president, to terminate two of the three public HBCUs in Mississippi in contradiction to the needs of the African American population. Examples of his advocacy of the "good old boy" network, such as excluding faculty from a building-naming committee that decided to name a facility after Senator Trent Lott, a former member of the racist Citizen's Council, is also discussed.

Stuart Zisman, Jackson State
Activism to Break the Master/Itinerant Professor Relationship

The president of Jackson State's chapter of AAUP discusses how faculty accused the Commissioner of the Institute of Learning of being "naive, indifferent or in collusion" about the widespread abuse at Jackson State. He also discusses why they accuse him and other trustees on the board of nonfeasance and malfeasance in addressing it. He discusses aspects of this abuse not covered in presentation #2 and its consequences on faculty's attempt to ameliorate the worst public health status in the United States, which is a dubious distinction held by minorities in Mississippi. Activism by faculty against the IHL Commissioner and trustees is discussed.

Panel Presentation, WSSA: 2003

"Still Burning and Churning: Academic Jim Crow in Mississippi"

**Presenters are: Dr. Joyce Duncan, Hinds Community College
Dr. Vernon Archer, President of the Faculty Senate, Jackson State University
Dr. Stuart Zisman, President of AAUP, Jackson State.**

**Correspondence can be directed to Dr. Zisman:
email: stuart.zisman@jsums.edu
phone: 601-368-2086
fax: 601-368-2081**

Abstracts: "Still Burning and Churning: Academic Jim Crow in Mississippi"

Dr. Joyce Duncan

Presentation #1--Community College Discrimination against Students and Faculty

This presentation reports on the experience of an African American community college professor who discovered her dean ordered faculty, in writing, to vote for another candidate to become department chair even though her experience, accomplishments and evaluations by students far exceeded her opponents.

She will report on how her supporters have been subjected to acts of retaliation and how she was dismissed from a student disciplinary committee when she pointed out unequal distribution of justice to African American students.

**Presentation #2--President Serving as Plantation Foreman to Disenfranchised Faculty at HBCUs
Dr. Vernon Archer**

This presentation discusses how governance of the Board for the Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) in Mississippi creates a "plantation master" role for HBCU presidents. It documents how the Jackson State University president acted to undermine the faculty senate selection process, ignored evidence of falsified or unqualified credentials for top administrators, has tried to ramrod a controversial academic reorganization through deceptive and ethically questionable practices and falsified charges against uncooperative faculty, while the IHL Commissioner overlooked or supported these actions. It discusses the idea, floated by JSU's president, to terminate two of the three public HBCUs in Mississippi in contradiction to the needs of the African American population. Examples of his advocacy of the "good old boy" network, such as excluding faculty from a building-naming committee that decided to name a facility after Senator Trent Lott, a former member of the racist Citizen's Council, is also discussed.

**Presentation #3-Activism to Break the Master/Itinerant Professor Relationship
Dr. Stuart Zisman**

The president of Jackson State's chapter of AAUP discusses how faculty accused the Commissioner of the Institute of Learning of being "naive, indifferent or in collusion" about the widespread abuse at Jackson State. He also discusses why they accuse him and other trustees on the board of nonfeasance and malfeasance in addressing it. He discusses aspects of this abuse not covered in presentation #2 and its consequences on faculty's attempt to ameliorate the worst public health status in the United States, which is a dubious distinction held by minorities in Mississippi. Activism by faculty against the IHL Commissioner and trustees is discussed.

"Social Security and Minorities"

Panel Presentation:

Gretta L. Goodwin.

Brendan Cushing-Daniels

Alicia Puente Cackley

Jeffrey Baldwin-Bott

U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, DC

Lee Cohen

Social Security Administration

Washington, DC

In the recent debate about Social Security reform, some reformers have argued that certain racial groups benefit less than whites from the current system. To address this issue, we compare several measures of Social Security's 'moneysworth' by race, gender and ethnicity. Our analysis uses the Social Security Administration's Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT3) microsimulation model to examine distributional aspects of Social Security. Extracts of the Social Security Master Beneficiary records and Social Security Summary Earnings records matched with panels from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation are used to project earnings and calculate Social Security benefits and taxes. We are able expand our measure of Social Security benefits to include spousal benefits and disability benefits as well as retirement benefits. We demonstrate how factors such as differential mortality and disability rates affect the various moneysworth measures across racial/ethnic groups.

Gretta L. Goodwin
U.S. General Accounting Office
441 G Street, NW
room 5928
Washington, DC 20548
202-512-7952 - phone
202-512-5804 - fax
goodwing@gao.gov

Barbara Hewins-Maroney
Lecturer
University of Nebraska at Omaha
6001 Dodge Street, Annex 24
Omaha, Nebraska 68182
Work Phone: 402/554-4953
FAX: 402/554-3776
Email: hmaroney@unomaha.edu

Health Seeking Behaviors of African Americans

Abstract:

Past research has provided a link between the health-seeking behaviors of African Americans and their health status (Bailey, 1991, Jackson 1981). Access to health care, racism, quality of care, perceptions of health management, and health costs have been reported as major barriers to Blacks seeking treatment (Lillie-Blanton, et. al, 2000). In a study done at a community health clinic in the Midwest, three researchers attempted to assess the health seeking behaviors of Black clients and determined if the factors were critical dynamics affecting health care visits. The research supported the contention that perceptions of racism and ethnocentrism negatively affected patient visits and confounded the perceptions of the quality of care. Health care provided by African and Asian health care workers and concomitant language and cultural differences caused concern about the accuracy of the prescribed treatment and built barriers to health seeking behavior.

Equipment:
Overhead projector: ON
Other: ON
Other AV: screen

Michael Van Dyke
Visiting Professor, Audio Technology Specialist

Bartek Plichta

Mustafa Z. Younis
Assistant Professor
Jackson State University
Department of Healthcare
350 W, Woodrow Wilson Ave.
Suite 2301-AQ
Jackson, MS 39213
Work Phone: (601) 368-2052
FAX: (601) 358-2082
E-mail: younis68@hotmail.com

“A Comparison Analysis of Efficiency Between For-Profit and

Abstract:

David L. Rodgers
Assistant Professor
Syracuse University, Smith Hall
Syracuse, New York 13244-1180
Work Phone: 315.443.2455
FAX: 315.443.9698
Email: dlrodger@syr.edu

“Interior Design for Socially Responsive Birth Centers”

Abstract:

A core value of medical practice is the intent to do no harm during the perinatal cycle. This study explores the role of interior design in reducing harm during birth care. It is thought that combinations of mother and baby friendly service goals and universal design principles in birthing facility design and operation empower women to make better choices regarding planning birth care scenarios. This study tests the proposition that settings designed to reflect broader humanistic values and principles of sustainable design improve the capacity of birthing women to participate in care provided by midwives and medical practitioners. It is argued that designs that mimic biological and ecological systems that support life enhance birth care outcomes. This planning model incorporates indigenous social and cultural expressions of user values in birth care facility and service design via adaptable combinations of service and environment formats.

Equipment:

Digital projector suitable for presenting a PC PowerPoint slide show

Section: "Research Issues in Studying Mixed Blood Native American Populations" {Cross list with African American and American Indian Studies}

Panel Chairs: William G. Archambeault and George H. Junne, Jr.

Paper Title: "Research Boulders and Walls in Studying Borderline Personality Disorders Among

Multiple Generations of Native American and Mixed Blood Women"

Author: William G. Archambeault, Ph.D., Professor and Criminologist

**Address: School of Social Work, 318 Huey P. Long Field House,
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 47803**

Como: Office: 225-758-1374

Cell: 225-719-0917

Fax: 225-758-1357

Home: 225-629-4763

ABSTRACT

Research, begun four years ago, on the relationship between the of objectification of women as trade goods and abuse of Native Women during the Fur Trade Era shows an intuitive and logical link to contemporary multi-generational mother-daughter abuse patterns among both Native and Mixed Blood Native populations. The general characteristics of these multi-generational fit a mental illness category known as "Borderline Personality Disorders." However, continuing research efforts failed to overcome the boulders and obstacles of linking historical and contemporary personal events.

This paper discusses some of the research obstacles encountered in studying this relationship.

**Research Issues in Studying Mixed Blood Native American Populations" {Cross list
with African American and American Indian Studies}**

Name: Dr. George H. Junne, Jr.

Institution: University of Northern Colorado

**Address: Department of Africana Studies
CB 159**

**University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, CO 80639**

Phone: 973.351.2418

FAX: 973.351.2898

e-mail: ghjunne@aol.com

"Black Indians—An Historical Overview"

Abstract:

Since the 1500s, people of African descent and New World indigenous populations have interacted on many levels, including sexually. Those interactions, whether forced, coerced or voluntary, resulted in the creation of a new people who continue to challenge the myth of race classification. According to some researchers, between one-third to two-thirds of all people who designate themselves as African American also have some Native American heritage. Thomas Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, wrote that some Native American tribes were primarily Black. This presentation will highlight some of the history of Black Indians and their continuing relationships.

**"Research Issues in Studying Mixed Blood Native American Populations" {Cross list
with African American and American Indian Studies}**

Name: Dr. Paul Lockman

Title: Professor of Criminal Justice
Organization: Eastern New Mexico Univ.
Street Address: Sta. #19
Portales, NM 88130
Work Phone: 505-562-2701
FAX: 505-562-2362
Email: Paul.Lockman@enmu.edu

Title: Courageous Marginal Men

Abstract:

This study investigates the beginnings and contributions of those "Black Seminole Scouts" of US 25th Cavalry, stationed in the American Southwest during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The origins of the Black Seminole Scouts can be traced back to those runaway black slaves who sought refuge with the Seminole Indians in the years before the American Civil War. Beginning in 1866, former black slaves would form all African-American regiments such as the 25th Cavalry, which were assigned to frontier posts in the American West. The "Black Seminole Scouts," in particular, originated in 1870 when Captain Frank Perry of the African -American 25th Cavalry visited Piedras Negras, Mexico, in order to recruit Black Seminoles to scout for the US Army. This following study will focus on how these marginal men became part of the US federal government's commitment to provide security for frontier settlement from 1870 to 1914.

"Research Issues in Studying Mixed Blood Native American Populations" {Cross list with African American and American Indian Studies}

Name: Francis J. Powell
Title:
Doctoral student
Organization: Louisiana State University
Address:
School of Social Work
318 Huey P. Long Field House
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 47803

Office: 318-357-6126
E-mail: Renfran@centurytel.net <mailto:Renfran@centurytel.net>

Paper Title:

"In Search of Black Indian Heritage: The Louisiana and Mississippi Story"

ABSTRACT

This paper reports a study on Black Indians in Louisiana and western Mississippi. It involves a survey research design used to gather data from existing tribal rolls that have federal and/or state official recognition to determine whether any members are enrolled that meet the Black Indian criterion. Non-recognized Indian communities contacts are made to determine if any individuals or families meet this criterion as well. Attention is given to the cultural identity of those members who report having an African and Native American heritage. The cultural identity of these subjects, and their sense of "well-being" and social support will be the focal point of this study.

Historical and present day problems make it difficult for Black families to research their Native genealogy. Verification of blood quantum is often problematic. Also at issue is Tribal sovereignty and the right to determine who are/are not their members and the right for individual self-definition.

“Research Issues with Mixed Blood Native American Populations”

Cross-listed Panel: African American Studies and American Indian Studies

Co-chairs: Dr. William G. Archambeault and Dr. George H. Junne, Jr.

**Panelists: Dr. William G. Archambeault
 Dr. George H. Junne, Jr.
 Dr. Paul Lockman
 Francis J. Powell**

AudioVisual: Overhead Projector

WSSA Las Vegas, April 2003
ABSTRACTS: American Studies

Gretchen A. Adams, University of Missouri-Rolla
"Inventing Americans: The Cultural Work of the Antebellum School History"

Following the American Revolution the citizens of the new nation were faced with a unique and daunting challenge—the creation and definition of a new nation. Many, like Noah Webster and Benjamin Rush saw an educated citizenry as central to this nation building process. As the supply of teachers was outstripped by the demands of new public school systems and migration to remote frontier areas the common elementary schoolbook with its stark moral judgments and rote memorization techniques became central to the education of early generations of American children. While taking its starting point Ruth Miller Elson's assertion that schoolbooks of the nineteenth century were "guardians of tradition" it departs from her work by arguing that antebellum schoolbooks (and histories in particular) must be considered separately as not guardians but inventors of the traditions that later books would zealously guard.

Diana L. Ahmad, University of Missouri – Rolla
"The Campaign Against Smoking Opium: Nevada Journalists as Agents of Social Reform, 1875-1882"

Protecting Anglo-American men and women from the alleged immorality of opium became a passion for many nineteenth-century Nevada journalists. They characterized opium dens as "loathsome sinks of pollution" whose habitués experienced "a dreamy, semi-conscious state more terrible than death itself." Editors and reporters believed that such situations might lead young male smokers to find themselves "companions of harlots and leperous [sic] Chinese." Newspapers also expressed concern about the ladies of the communities and the potential problems they could encounter in an opium den. Despite efforts to abolish opium dens, reporters recognized that "even the great penalty attached to opium smoking will not deter the white habitué from satisfying his fearful appetite." What they failed to understand was the addictive nature of the substance. As a result, some journalists started a new campaign, calling for the end of Chinese immigration into the US as a way to end the use of smoking opium.

Boyes-Hyslop, Sally A., California State Polytechnic University
"A Matter of Attitude"

A Matter of Attitude will describe the results of primary research, the focus of which was a ten question survey administered to upper division university students and community college students. The objective of the research was to understand the socio-political attitudes of today's business students. The ten questions are questions that have recently been polled in our society or have been debated for years. The number of responses (or "n") for this research was 223. A powerpoint presentation will illustrate the individual classes and the aggregate of all subjects. Also, the results will be linked and compared with polls and surveys previously conducted.

Brown, Stephen A. Brown, Albany Academy for Girls
"Historicizing 'Growing Up' and 'Coming of Age': Exploring the Terminology, 1880-1920"

When did Americans begin to describe the process by which they emotionally and physically matured as "growing up"? Why did the need to distinguish "coming of age"—a more mechanical process—from "growing up"—one predicated on self-analysis over time—become important to middle-class Americans at the turn of the twentieth century? How did inherently emotion-laden issues like introspection, temporal thinking, and the use of leisure time influence and shape the idea that came to be "growing up"? And lastly, how have historians made sense of these intellectual constructs? These are some of the questions this paper attempts to answer. The paper contends that cultural and social historians need to perhaps be a bit more mindful of the language being employed by their subjects when they investigate a concept that appears as frustrating to make of sense of as "growing up."

Donnelly, Robert, Marquette University-Milwaukee

"Vice Crime and Municipal Corruption in Post-World War 11 Portland, Oregon"

During World War 11, Portland, Oregon emerged from a small port city into a bustling metropolis of industry and tourism. However, one byproduct of the city's explosive population growth and economic boom during the war was an increase in vice crime. Consequently, as the vice industry accommodated the growing demand for entertainment, the illegal operations demanded protection from prosecution. Thus, by the end of the war, police graft and official corruption had become a serious political and social problem. Using city and federal government documents, oral histories, local civic studies, and the professional files of Portland's mayors, "Vice Crime and Municipal Corruption..." effectively illustrates the relationship between civic leadership and organized crime figures. Likewise, this paper provides the basis for a broader understanding on issues of political corruption, particularly an understanding of the post-World War 11 era and the post-World War 11 city in America.

Eumann, Ingrid, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

"Sin City – Las Vegas in Literature and Film"

For decades, Las Vegas has been an increasingly popular American urban setting in literature and film. The tourist Las Vegas is promoted as anything-goes playground in a positive sense. In contrast, Las Vegas fiction provides an ambiguous picture of the city. On the one hand, Las Vegas is a battleground full of intrigue, crime, temptation, and evil. On the other, it is shown as a place of truth, opportunity, love, luck, and splendor. My paper will explore how the fictional Las Vegas is depicted in terms of myths, urban history, cityscape, ethnicity, wilderness, and human behavior. Taking literature and movies from the 1940s to the present day into account, I aim to show that Las Vegas is presented as a unique agglomeration of American desires, frontiers, dreams, and nightmares.

Frye, Bob J., Texas Christian University

"Genuine Westerns, Genuine Historical Fiction, and Genuine Cultural Criticism: Taking Seriously Elmer Kelton's Award-Winning Novels"

In *The Novel of the American West* (1980) John R. Milton called attention to the lack of serious criticism of western novels. Twenty-two years later seven-time Western Writers of America Spur Award Winner Elmer Kelton notes that "the literary establishment doesn't consider the western novel very highly." Why is that? Is jargon-riddled current cultural criticism blind to imaginative, honest revelation of serious social issues evident in western fiction? Kelton's own novels may offer some helpful answers. From Kelton's *The Time It Never Rained* (1973), called "one of the dozen or so best novels written by an American in this [twentieth] century," to *The Good Old Boys* (1978) exploring "the complexities of [the] human spirit," to his *The Way of the Wolf* (2001)--all Spur Award Winners--Kelton incisively explores fundamental questions of human nature. His distinctive characters, imaginative narratives, and honest fronting of historical facts suggest that his novels deserve serious study.

Gary, Brett, Drew University

"One Foot in the Village, One in the FBI: Morris Ernst and the Dilemmas of Anti-Censorship Liberals"

Morris Leopold Ernst was probably the most important anti-censorship legal strategist and trial lawyer in the United States in the first half of the 20th century. He was a central figure in the publishing history of literary modernism in the U.S. and was as important as anyone for expanding First Amendment protections to cultural forms. Ernst also was a key legal strategist for the birth control movement and for the legalized dissemination of print materials on human sexuality and reproduction. Ernst's legal defenses of sexual and literary modernism came in a flurry of state and federal court decisions from 1929-1933 which he brilliantly choreographed. Yet this legal hero to the cultural left became close friends with, public champion of, and

informer to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. This paper will explore these apparent contradictions, considering their implications for our understanding of Ernst's legacy and American liberalism's protean character.

Higgins, J. Brian, University of New Mexico

"A Study in Gender of W. H. McGuffey's First and Second Eclectic Readers: Feminine Roles, Values, and Expectations"

This research project explores issues of gender bias in the popular McGuffey Eclectic Readers used in American schools since the mid-nineteenth century to present. By focusing on gender issues in regard to explicit and implicit messages sent to girls and women through text and illustrations, female roles and societal expectations are analyzed. Results indicate that within the boundaries of this reading series lies an indoctrination of female roles. Upon review of the data, there is strong evidence that McGuffey's Eclectic Readers have set the stage for many of society's attitudes and assumptions concerning feminine roles and expectations. This study encourages the reader to analyze gender stereotyping in today's textbooks and media. Also provided in this article is a discussion of W. H. McGuffey's efforts in writing and designing this popular reading series, and a description of schooling in America during the time his Eclectic Readers were in use.

Huls, Glenna L., Camden County College

"Struggle for Existence: The Farmers' Union Hospital Association, Elk City, Oklahoma"

Dr. Michael Shadid, who was born in Lebanon and joined the Socialist Party during his medical school years in St. Louis, practiced in Carter, Oklahoma, and by 1928 had moved his mostly rural practice to Elk City. He believed that private practice medicine was too expensive for his patients, that doctors should study annually in order to stay current in their specializations, and that they should be able to consult freely concerning the welfare of their patients. To achieve these goals, he organized, in 1929, the first rural co-operative hospital, The Farmers' Union Hospital Association. Soon the Beckham County Medical Society sponsored efforts to boycott the hospital, revoke Shadid's medical license and legislate the hospital out of existence. Joining with the Farmers' Union, whose membership in Western Oklahoma included many former socialists and sympathizers, Shadid led the hospital's twenty year struggle to achieve full standing in the medical establishment.

Long, Emma, University of Kent

"Victory or Victimization?: School Vouchers, the Constitution, and Education"

On June 27, 2002, the United States Supreme Court handed down its eagerly anticipated opinion in *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*, the first case at the national level to raise the issue of the constitutionality of school voucher programs. By considering the precedents of the Court, the paper will show that *Zelman* is fully compatible with the direction taken by the Supreme Court in recent years, and that the opposite decision would in fact violate the notion of equality inherent in the Constitution by discriminating against religious believers and organisations. The paper posits that a consideration of the history of church-state interactions in the field of social service provision is a more effective and useful standard than the traditional history of the writing of the Constitution, and that *Zelman* more accurately reflects this history while also bringing Establishment Clause jurisprudence into line with the political sphere.

Lyons, John F., Joliet Junior College

"Internationalizing the Teaching of US History: A Practical Guide"

This paper guides those who seek to internationalize the teaching of US history. The conventional emphasis on US history as a distinct entity in a national framework assumes that the US is unique, often exceptional and sometimes superior, and encourages students to view America as somehow separate from and isolated from the rest of the world. I propose three ways to internationalize the teaching of US history. First, we need to adopt a comparative analysis which shows similarities and differences between the US experience and

events in other countries. Second, we need to integrate US history into world history and to show the overlapping of international events and US events. Third, and especially in the 20th century when the US has grown as a world power, we need to examine US foreign policy and the impact the US government and culture has had on the rest of the world.

Nicks, Robin Gray, University of Florida
"Us Against The World': The Pimp as Hero in Popular Culture"

While the pimp may seem to only perpetuate stereotypes of the violent, hypersexual black man, in reality, he represents much more. This paper will focus on American Pimp, Allen and Albert Hughes' 1999 documentary, examining the ways in which pimps work against the system to achieve status and (a problematic) masculinity. The pimp figure disrupts socially accepted male archetypes; his life is the antithesis of the traditional hero's. He has no love interest (women are his property and function as investments rather than life partners), no butler, and no enemy except the police. The pimp uses his position outside society as a means to establish the masculinity that he has been historically denied. The pimp is not the crazed, brutal man that one might think; instead he is the epitome of capitalist success. He is not doing menial labor; he has gone from being the slave to being the master.

Nicolisi, Ann Marie, The College of New Jersey
"The Most Beautiful Suffragette': Inez Milholland and the Political Currency of Beauty"

In 1913, a broadside advertising an inaugural concert featuring suffrage speakers enticed would-be listeners by informing them that Inez Milholland was one of the scheduled speakers. Milholland, a committed activist and lawyer, possessed great beauty and had led suffrage parades down New York's Fifth Avenue dressed in flowing robes astride a magnificent white steed. The broadside paid homage to Milholland's physical attributes in a parenthetical notation below her name indicating that she was "Said to be the Most Beautiful Suffragette." This paper will explore the political currency of beauty in the women's suffrage movement. Specifically, it will examine the ways in which Milholland and the movement capitalized on her beauty to advertise and further the cause of woman suffrage by projecting an image of feminine beauty and heteronormativity that belied the antisuffrage movement's accusations of masculinized womanhood.

Nielsen, Fred, University of Nebraska at Omaha
"Room for the Thousandth Generation': Americans and Population Growth, 1750-1900"

This paper examines the varied ways Americans between 1750 and 1900 justified population growth and rejected Malthusian limits. Some believed, with Jefferson, that America's political system could overcome nature's limits, thus proving the new nation's superiority over the Old World. Nineteenth century political economists argued that people tended to use the least fertile land first, making growth more likely than Malthus had realized. Romantics like Emerson argued that inexhaustible Nature would provide enough for every new generation. While some thought growth guaranteed by the superiority of the American system, Henry George objected to Malthusianism on the grounds that it was an obstacle to reform of the system. For sometimes contradictory reasons, the People of Plenty wanted plenty of people.
Environmental groups and the Republican Governance

Ruget, Vanessa, Centre d'Analyse Politique Comparee, Bordeaux; American University in Kyrgyzstan
"Environmental Groups and the Republican Governance"

I will examine how major national environmental groups have adapted to the G. W. Bush administration. I have compared the situation with previous apparently hostile contexts such as the early years of the Reagan administration or the Contract with America, and analyzed how terrorist threats as well as the economic slowdown have translated into new constraints. My research drew from a number of sources, including a review of environmental issues addressed by the 107th Congress, a survey of 25 Washington-based

environmental group conducted in June 2002, and observations at the Environmental and Energy Study Institute. This research shows that if most organizations naturally try to secure their existence, they also perform an important countervailing power in the political system. I propose to present updated results of that research (following the 2002 Congressional elections) and to formulate a theoretical framework for the study of citizen groups in "hostile context".

Schymiczek, Regina Elisabeth Genoveva, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
"A Love of Monsters: Gargoyles in the USA"

Gargoyles are an integral part of the cultural consciousness of the United States. Starting with their reappearance on edifices in the neo-gothic style in nineteenth-century Europe, gargoyles were soon imported into the US. Here, in contrast to Europe, they were publicly noticed and even loved. In the twentieth century, public design contests and the opportunity to donate a gargoyle designed to one's own wishes boosted the acceptance of these architectural sculptures, originating from medieval European churches. In the late twentieth century gargoyles also started to appear as heroes in fictional literature and cartoon-films, for instance in Disney's The Hunchback of Notre Dame and the Gargoyles series, with an ever-growing number of spectators and fans. It is my intention to analyze the reasons for this "love of monsters" and the role of gargoyles in modern American society, as well as their function in deciphering the meanings of their medieval ancestors.

Stripling, Mahala Yates
"The Art of Biography II: Richard Selzer, M.D., Yale Surgeon-Writer"

I will discuss challenges I have encountered to illuminate Selzer's genius as a storyteller. As a doctor-writer, his innate curiosity and observational skills translated into emotional resonance with his patients and with the characters in his stories. Practical, logistical techniques I have devised include methods for mining archival material and for arranging and conducting interviews. Legal issues are slippery slopes that await me at every turn, and of particular concern is a new subset of defamation law called *false light/invasion of privacy* that sets lower legal action standards. The significance of my project grows with the increased use of Selzer's work in teaching bioethics in medical school training. His stories build in the reader analogous connections that illuminate medical issues, teach moral reasoning, and engage empathy, arguably the art of medicine. In addition, forthcoming movies based on Selzer's short stories will bring him into the mainstream.

Swiger, A. Molly Swiger, Prairie View A & M University
"Consuming the "Third World": Christian Children's Fund Advertisements and the Construction of American Identity"

This paper examines how Christian Children's Fund ads, placed in the Ladies' Home Journal from 1954 to 1986, construct "Third World" countries. Particular attention is paid to how these constructions, in turn, create definitions of what it means to be American. To answer this question, I analyze ads by posing three related questions, following a framework utilized by O'Barr (1994). First, how do the ads construct idealized images? What is the idealized image of the American sponsor and the organization's American representatives? Second, how do the ads depict patterns of interaction? How do the advertisements construct the relationship between "Third World" people and Americans? Finally, how do the ads position different nations in a social hierarchy? What roles do Americans and non-Americans inhabit within Christian Children's Fund's ads

Taylor, Stephanie L. Taylor, New Mexico State University
"Missing the Point: Playboy and the Elusive Nipple in 1950s America"

America's fascination with women's breasts can be traced to the mid-20th century, when a fascination with breasts entered the cultural zeitgeist. Playboy magazine, which began publication in December of 1953, acts as a convenient record of this mammary obsession. The 1950s witnessed a shift in the erotic categorization of women. Famous "leg girls" as Betty Grable were usurped by Lana Turner, Jane Russell and Marilyn Monroe who were best known for their buxom charms. Some study this obsession with breasts in relation to Cold War hysteria, defining breasts as signifiers of "safety" and "nurturance." But what are we to make of the nipple-less breast that is often featured in the pages of Playboy magazine at the same time? I argue that this nipple elision signals a reaction to specific types of women who represented a threat to the shaky egos of the male readership of this popular magazine.

Van Dyke, Michael, and Bartek Plichta, Matrix: The Center for Humane Arts, Letters, and Social Sciences Online, Michigan State University
"Remembering the Flint Sit-Down Strike, 1936-1937: An Online Gallery of Voices"

We will present a new and innovative website at the WSSA's Annual Conference. The website (www.historicalvoices.org/flint) presents the 1936-37 Flint sit-down strike through a variety of textual, audio, and multimedia portals, allowing a user or student to learn about this important historical event in a number of different and complementary ways. The main feature of the site is its utilization of archived audio interviews that were conducted twenty years ago with participants. We digitized and down-sampled these deteriorating analog tapes; produced about 125 edited clips for use on the site; processed these files for additional audio enhancement; and constructed a site using the latest programming techniques and metadata schemes. We believe that this site shows how the Internet can be used to present neglected primary historical materials in innovative, attractive, and richly educational ways.

American Indian Studies Section:

Stephen M. Sachs, IUPUI

"Acknowledging the Circle: The Impact of American Indian Tradition Upon Western Political Thought"

With papers by John Locke in the *Second Treatise of Government* and Jean-Jacques Rousseau in *The Social Contract* and the *Discourses*. The many direct and indirect references to Indian ways in these works will be analyzed to estimate what the two writers took from native American practice, where Indian modes of action provided convenient examples for argument or strengthened already held views, and where the writers were critical of Indian ways, or thought them inappropriate for modern conditions. This will involve an exposition of what is known of the traditional ways of a number of Indian peoples about whom Locke and Rousseau would have had information. Brief references will be made to other influences of Native American tradition on Western thought, and its continuing, and indeed growing relevance today.

"What Marx Knows About American Indians and Why It Matters."

The Material Dialectic of History, as Marx explains, is characterized by a "towards" or directedness of people, Communism. Marx seems clear in many texts that this general historical directedness towards emancipation will only find its completion in a system in which "class" distinctions are absent. Many Marxist scholars have noticed the obvious similarities between Marx's own description of this Telos of history and the traditional cultural and political values of many North American Indigenous peoples of mutual respect, harmony and decentralized power structures. This paper seeks informed answers to two questions concerning these alleged similarities. First, to what extent (if at all) was Marx influenced in the construction of his ideas by North American Indigenous culture, politics and tradition? Second, do Marx's ideas have any remaining use or value for 21st Century American Indians?

Joyotpaul Chaudhuri, Arizona State University
"Rethinking Sovereignty-Tribes and Sovereignty."

The paper will begin by analytically critiquing the concept of sovereignty in Western political theory, showing approaches to the equivalent of sovereignty, particularly for the Muscogee, showing how such an approach can be more useful in the contemporary world.

Susan E. Grogan, St. Mary's College of Maryland

"Medicine Bundles and Community-based Decision Making: Lessons from the Peigan Nation" set their community on a course of rediscovery. The elders were concerned that the Peigan-and especially in the early 1990s elders of the Peigan Nation, located now on a reserve in southern Alberta. As a result of the young people of the community were adult, having lost their connection to traditional ways. As a result of the elders' call to action, the Peigan began a research project within the Old Man River Cultural Centre. This project, Keep Our Circle Strong (KOCs), sought to uncover and preserve knowledge of Peigan tradition. Past interviews of elders were approached as valuable sources of data. The KOCs researchers checked their findings and interpretations with the current elders. The result was an elaborate and thoroughly Peigan model of governing and decision making developed from traditional bundle ceremonies and an understanding of the roles those ceremonies played, and continued to play, in the life of the community. This

paper, based upon examination of the KOCS archives, discussions with Peigan elders and other community people, and participant observation at a Justice Camp, discusses the findings and conclusions of the KOCS researchers and the application of Peigan decision making models in contemporary context.

Eileen Luna-Firebaugh, University of Arizona

"Car 54, Where Are You? The impact of geographic distance on policing in Indian Country.

"What is your 10-20?" can be a chilling question when asked of a tribal police officer in Indian Country. The problems faced by tribal policing are many and varied, but the issues of calls for service, response time and availability of backup are extremely troubling. The lack of timely police service is one of the concerns expressed most frequently by both tribal communities and tribal governments. The lack of timely backup places tribal police officers in jeopardy. What are the potential solutions? How does the issue of jurisdiction factor into the problem/solution? This paper addresses these issues and the approaches that tribal police departments are taking to resolve them.

William G. Archambeault, Louisiana State University

Native America Is Still Waiting To Be Discovered, Academic Criminal Justice Research!

This paper reports the most recent results of study that began three years ago into the benign neglect of academic criminal justice and criminology in investigating and researching crime and justice issues that impact American Indian Peoples in the United States. The research involves the application of content analysis of more than three hundred studies, published between 1995 and 2003. All focused on minority populations in either federally funded research efforts or in four main stream academic journals, including: *Crime and Delinquency*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminology*, and *The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. The central research question addressed is *whether Native American populations are treated on par with other ethnic and racial minorities or do they continue to be ignored as in past decades?* Study findings continue to reveal that bias and discrimination by academic criminology and criminal justice continue.

Richard Ellis, Fort Lewis College Durango

FRITZ SCHOLDER: THE ARTIST AND THE PHOTOGRAPH

Fritz Scholder (Luiseno) has been a major figure in Indian art since the >late 1960s when he was a member of the original art faculty at the >Institute of American Indian Art in Santa Fe. Scholder is controversial >because many Indian people and artists are offended by his work, and in New Mexico some question his right to be called an Indian artist. There are approximately half a dozen books on Scholder, who also was the subject of an article in *Native Peoples* (summer 2001). My paper will focus on Scholder's use of historic photographs as inspiration for his paintings and lithographs and will use slides to relate the art to the photographs while also dealing with Scholder's status in the field of Indian art. It also will place his use of photographs in context.

Kathleen Eyrich, University of Arizona

"The Subaltern Voice: Valid Representation Through Film and Video (A Pilot Study)" Jaime

Indigenous languages and cultures are being lost at an alarming rate. Forced assimilation, hegemonic educational practices, and forced relocation have escalated this demise. This pilot study focuses on the use of alternatives to written narrative as an instrument for interview to protect the voice of an American Indian elder as she tells of her life and landscape, in all its forms, in her indigenous language. This study will also

discuss theories of language loss, maintenance and retention, and the ways video and film may help in the renewal and teaching of endangered languages and cultural practices.

Juan A. Avila Hernandez,

"Continuing the Flower Road: Yoeme Elders' Oral Histories On The Establishment of the 'Yaqui Indigenous Community' in Sonora, Mexico, and Religious Ceremony in Southern Arizona in the 1930s and 1940s"

This presentation will discuss findings from oral history interviews with Yoeme (popularly known as Yaqui) elders from Yoeme communities and the New Pascua Yaqui Indian Reservation of Southern Arizona and Yoeme communities in Sonora, Mexico, on the establishment of the boundaries of the Yaqui Indigenous Community in Sonora, Mexico, in 1938. The impact of this official recognition of Yoeme homelands by Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas had a long-lasting and empowering impact on many Yoeme people on both sides of the border. This paper will discuss both the major political and religious impacts of this presidential decree on Yoeme communities of Mexico and the United States, such as Mexico's recognition of the Yoeme Tribal Government and the first invitation by Arizona Yoeme leaders to Sonora Yoeme religious dancers and musicians to help Yoeme communities sponsor their first public religious ceremonies in Southern Arizona after decades of persecution, enslavement and forced relocation in Mexico.

Peter Suzuki, University of Nebraska at Omaha
"When Indian & Japanese Paths Crossed in WWII"

This presentation will present the impact of the Japanese internment camps (and a few differences) between the camps. For example, they range from the Department of Interior acting as the grand governing body, locations, role of the Army, role of anthropologists, language policies, relocation policies, and the resultant publications. There are many more that will be touched on. A little known fact is that, to the credit of the Colorado River Indian Reservation Council, they opposed the use of their reservation land to have a relocation camp on it. They were overruled by the Army and the BIA with the result that the Poston Relocation Camp, the largest of the 10 internment camps, was built on their reservation land.

Richard Witmer, Grinnell College
Foundations of Violence in Federal-Tribal Relationships

This paper analyzes the tribal-federal relationship in light of a revised theory of violence, where violence is defined as a unilateral disruption of a reciprocal relationship. In this context, broken sacred treaties are the base for current tribal-federal relationships. This violence is justified by a race-based ideology and sustained by Supreme Court precedent and Congressional fiat. It is embodied in foundational policies of the federal government such as plenary power and the federal trust which inform specific policies and doctrine such as citizenship, tribal institutions, gaming, land management and many others. Under these conditions, Indian agency will be significantly compromised until the original relationships and balance is restored. In other words, violence will operate as the central organizing principle of federal-Indian law and policy until the agreements are truly honored.

William Haas Moore, Chinle, Arizona
"Controlling Miscreants in the Path of Expansion: Navajo and Anglo-American Responses to Frontier Violence."

By 1879, Navajos were faced with an invasion of new settlers into what they regarded as their territory. In addition to conflicts with new farmers and ranchers over land and water rights, the Diné faced a portion of the new population who were lawless, heartless, and ruthless. These outlaws, as well as the social changes brought on by the entry of the industrial revolution into the Southwest, forced the Diné to adjust previous methods of dealing with troublesome outsiders. Likewise, many of their Anglo-American neighbors abandoned their courts in favor of vigilantism. The responses of the two groups seemed to be somewhat similar.

Roundtable discussion

God is Red: A Thirty Year Retrospective

Participants: Vine Deloria, Jr., University of Colorado

(retired)

Tom Hoffman, St. Mary's University

Steve Pavlik, Vision Charter High School

Dan Wildcat, Haskell Indian University

Thirty years have passed since the publication of *God is Red*, Vine Deloria Jr's insightful critique of Christianity and its role in American society. In *God is Red*, Deloria argued forcibly that Christianity has largely proven to be a failure. In contrast, Deloria offered Native American spiritual beliefs as a much more rational way to view the world. *God is Red* became an instant classic – a work described as the "flagship book on Native American spirituality." It is the only of Deloria's books that the author has chosen to update and release in a second edition (1994) and contributed to Deloria himself being named one of the nation's most influential religious thinkers by *Time* magazine.

This panel will explore the impact that *God is Red* has had religious thinking in America, both within and outside the realm of Native religious studies. Has Deloria's criticism of Christianity proven to be valid over the past three decades? What is the future of Christianity and Native American spiritual beliefs?

Steve Pavlik, Vision Charter High School, Tucson, Arizona

Children of the Monster Birds: The Role of Raptors in Navajo Tradition and Contemporary Spirituality.

Birds of prey - eagles, hawks, owls, and the vultures - have historically played an important role in Native American culture and tradition. The Navajos are no exception. This paper will explore the role of these birds in Navajo tradition with an emphasis on correcting several misconceptions that exist. Among the specific topics will be an overview of raptors in the Navajo stories, an examination of the use of eagle feathers and parts by the Navajos, including eagle ceremonialism, the Navajo-Hopi dispute over the Hopi collecting of baby eagles in Navajo country, the meaning of the owl as a "messenger" to the Navajos, and lastly a look into the true identity of the "Monster birds" - the ancestors of all birds of prey. Were they merely creatures of myth? Or might they be real creatures - Condors or perhaps even a prehistoric bird-like animal like a pterosaur?

Donna L. Akers, Purdue University

"The Chicken Woman and African Indians: The Complexities of Race and Culture in Indian Territory."

This article recounts the story of an incident in an African-Choctaw community in Indian Territory in the late 19th century. The people of the community were frightened by the bizarre behavior and threat posed by an old woman who lived in the woods nearby who thought she was a chicken. She terrorized the people of the

community, who invoked folk magic/superstitious beliefs from three distinct cultural traditions – African, American Indian, and European – to protect themselves from this woman/creature.

J. Diane Pearson, University of California, Berkeley,
“Economic development after the fur trade: American Indian Teamsters.”

As part of federal “civilization” programs, the Indian Department implemented a series of “labor” policies on reservations. One of these policies, formalized in 1874, awarded all freight bound to Indian Agencies and American Indian schools to Native American teamsters. By 1901, Native Americans transported over 22 million pounds of federal freight per year, delivered significant quantities of freight to trading posts, military posts, and for local businesses. Native American teamsters were recognized for their skill, timeliness, honesty, dedication, and their work ethic. Earning reputations as the finest teamsters anywhere, warrior societies became “labor clubs” and war ponies became “work horses” as Native Americans made freighting “their business.”

Rueben Naranjo, University of Arizona
“The ‘other’ story: Tohono O’odham women potters and their impact on the economy of Southeastern Arizona.”

This paper discusses Tohono O’odham women potters in southeastern Arizona and the impact they had on local economies, specifically in the areas of Tombstone and Bisbee. This research explores women’s roles and participation in the economic development of border town communities and extractive capitalistic industries, race relations in southern Arizona, and the changing gender roles of Tohono O’odham women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As mines attracted people from the U.S. and from around the world, Tohono O’odham women were drawn to the mining communities of Tombstone and Bisbee to make and sell clay water jars. In Tombstone, these potters had such an impact on the local economy that the City Council tried to impose peddlers’ licenses upon them. In Bisbee, their clay water jars served as a temporary water system from the 1890’s to ca. 1914.

Suzanne Glab, U. California Berkeley
“California Native American labor in transition: 1850-1945.”

In California, Native Americans transitioned from slave labor to indentured labor to wage labor between 1850 and 1945. The state’s history includes legislation passed to facilitate the use of this labor. Analysis of federal and state records documents California laws and their effect on California’s economic development, and the development of Native American communities. Statistical analysis of state and federal records marks the trends in culture, labor, agriculture, and cultural practices affected by slavery, indenture, and free labor.

Peter Morris, University of Arizona
“Envisioning a better urban future: Indigenous economic development in Tucson, USA and Darwin, Australia”

The struggle for the integrity of tribal community since the days of Columbus, and later Cook, has been inextricably linked to Indigenous tenure over economic resources. This paper synthesizes past research into American Indian economic development with research into Australian Aboriginal economic development. This synthesis will reside within the most fraught and ‘settled’ colonial sphere – the city. The study reveals how tribal economic development can be effectively pursued in urban communities. It focuses in detail on the current programs pursued by the Tucson Indian Center in Tucson, USA and compares it to the Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation in Darwin, Australia.

David Wilkins, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Campus
“American Indian State Lawmakers: Working the System to Their Minimum Disadvantage.”

This paper, drawing from personal interviews and survey data, examines the motives, goals, and strategies of the nearly forty (40) American Indians who are currently serving in state legislatures. We are particularly interested in how these Indian lawmakers negotiate their multiple citizenships, especially during those times when there is a clash between what would be in their tribal constituencies' best interests and what would be in their non-Indian constituencies' interests.

Diane-Michele Prindeville, New Mexico State University

"A Comparative Study of Women's Political Participation in Traditional and IRA-Style Tribal Governments."

In 1934, the U.S. Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) under which tribes were induced to organize with written constitutions and charters of incorporation. Also known as the "Wheeler-Howard Act," the IRA compelled Indian nations to adopt an organizational structure approved by the U.S. government but contrary to traditional forms of native governance, which were largely participatory in nature, generally inclusive of both sexes, and frequently based on consensus decision-making. In effect, the federally sanctioned "reforms" imposed a structural hierarchy upon tribes and actually limited the political participation of tribal members, who, in many cases, had previously enjoyed a greater role in self-governance. In particular, women from traditionally egalitarian tribes found their political influence diminished. Using data from personal interviews with officials from 21 Indian Nations, I compare and contrast the extent and nature of women's political participation among traditional and IRA style governments.

Daniel L. Boxberger

"Objectivity and relativity in the science of the American Indian: A critical analysis of the decision in *Bonnichsen, et al. v. United States*."

The ongoing controversy over the Ancient One (Kennewick Man) has pitted "scientists" against the Native peoples of the Columbia Plateau. Six years after the remains were uncovered, Federal District Court Judge John Jelderks ruled on August 30, 2002 that the remains should be released to the plaintiffs (scientists) for study. This decision has important ramifications for Native peoples across the United States as it has seriously deflated the principles legislated in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. At the last moment, on October 28, 2002, the federal government chose to appeal the Jelderks decision. The appeals process will likely drag on for another three to four years. This paper analyzes the decision in *Bonnichsen, et al. v. United States* from the perspective of scientific objectivity, indigenous knowledge, and presumed relativity in the human sciences. It offers a critique of how science, as a mode of discourse, assumes a hegemonic position over subaltern ways of knowing.

J. Diane Pearson, Native American Studies, U. C. Berkeley, CA; William Willard, Anthropology, W. S. U., Pullman, WA; Tom Holm, American Indian Studies, U. of A., Tucson
"New directions in teaching American Indian Studies: The Peoplehood"

Grounded in sacred histories, territories, languages, and ceremonies, this text provides a coherent account of the Cherokee, Osage, Numipu and Chiricahua Apaches. Creations, evolution, demographics, societies and cultures, and geographies are addressed in the context of sacred histories. Public policies relevant to land loss, retention, removal, resistance, reservation, allotment, regeneration and contemporary efforts to retain, regain or protect lands and sacred sites are examined and defined in relation to the concepts of Peoplehood. Accepted eras of public policy are replaced by a continuum of overlapping policies addressed at Native American land bases, the destruction of societies, communities, languages and Native American spiritual and

ceremonial practices. Governance, religion, education, and economic development are examined on a historical and contemporary basis, as are survival, regeneration, cultural continuity, and development of urban Indian communities.

Michael Two Horses, University of Arizona
"The Internet and the Reconstruction of 'Indian' Identity"

This paper deals with the proliferation of claims of 'Indian identity' on the Internet through the use of textual and symbolic representation, specifically with the 'cottage industry' of fraudulent representation of spiritual and ceremonial practices that has developed by way of cultural appropriation, and with the very vocal and adamant counter-movement that has arisen in opposition to these supposed 'cultural thieves'. Both groups, I will argue, tend to present their ideas and arguments in a manner that promotes the reinterpretation of three of the four interrelated concepts of "Peoplehood" - Language, Sacred History, and particularly, the

Ceremonial Cycle - as 'cultural property', using the constructive rhetoric of intellectual property with the rights that attach therein. I will argue that the Internet is a 'non-place', home to a non-People who speak different languages -- even while writing in English, they tend to talk past one another -- and share no unique Sacred History or clearly-defined Ceremonial Cycle.

Michelle Hale, University of Arizona

"The Navajo Local Governance Act and its Impact on Peoplehood"

The Navajo Local Governance Act (LGA) of 1998 has great potential to fuel future Dine community growth, economically, politically, and socially. Under the terms of the LGA, once a local chapter becomes fully certified, it has the power to form its own government, tax residents, form intergovernmental relationships, write its own contracts, etc.; these chapters no longer have to have their decisions reviewed and approved by central government. What are the implications of implementing the LGA policy from a "peoplehood" perspective, which examines the interrelatedness of ancestral homelands, language, ceremonial cycles, and sacred histories (Holm, Pearson & Chavis, 2002)? While researchers have tended to focus on the political impacts of LGA, what are some potential LGA policy impacts on community-building and Dine identity? Although only 2 of the 110 chapters are currently certified, there are half a dozen coming down the certification pipeline, and many more are working towards this goal. In this paper, I will examine how the communities of the two certified chapters have been affected from a Peoplehood perspective and suggest possible long-term impacts of LGA legislation on Dine nation-building.

Samuel R. Cook, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
"Rethinking Monacan Ethnohistory: Tribal Diasporas and Ethnic Merging"

This paper examines the manner in which various segments of the historical Monacan "Confederacy" reformed political alliances and territorial affiliations in response to colonial pressure. It begins with an examination of Monacan territory and political structures at the time of European contact (1607). Through an examination of colonial records and ethnohistorical data, this paper traces the migrations and transformations of certain Monacan-affiliated settlements during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. However, special emphasis is placed on the manner in which Indians living in Amherst County began to forge a new political identity-- separate from other Virginia Indians-- as early as the turn of the twentieth century. The paper concludes with an examination of the manner in which the contemporary Monacan community in Amherst County, Virginia actively articulates its identity as a distinct ethnic nation.

Jeff J. Corntassel, University of Victoria
"Peoplehood and Fourth World Theory: Mapping Future Directions for
Indigenous Nations Studies"

Both Peoplehood and Fourth World Theory are uniquely derived from the research of indigenous scholars and offer important directions for the future of indigenous nations studies. For example, the term "Fourth World" came into widespread use in 1974 when Shuswap Chief George Manuel referred to the Fourth World as "indigenous peoples descended from a country's aboriginal population and who today are completely or partially deprived of the right to their own territories or its riches" in a published manuscript.

While Fourth World Theory describes an ongoing colonization process that threaten indigenous homelands and cultural communities, Peoplehood, first developed by Spicer and later refined by Cherokee anthropologist Robert K. Thomas, examines four interrelated components that facilitate indigenous identity: sacred history, ceremonial cycles, language and ancestral homelands (Holm, Pearson & Chavis, 2002). Unlike most Western theories that tend to be ahistorical and linear, Peoplehood and Fourth World theory approaches are dynamic and holistic as "No single element of the model is more or less important than the others." (Holm, Pearson & Chavis, 2002).

Ms. Paula Mohan, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater

Eugenics, Blood Quantum, and The Human Genome Project: Scientific Constructions of Indigenous

In this paper, I would like to trace the scientific construction of indigenous from the 19th century to the present with particular attention paid to the reification of indigenous as "savage" and as "other" with Northern Europeans implicitly used as the norm by which to measure all other races. The impact of eugenics policies, the use of the blood quantum to measure how "Indian" a person is, the tribal struggle with anthropologists and museums to release ancestral remains, and the current conflicts with the Human Genome project demonstrate that, despite current protestations of reform by social scientists, indigenous peoples remain reified as objects of study, made more serious because of the global reach of contemporary initiatives.

Wayne J. Bendickson, University of Minnesota

"The Allotment of Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Reservation: How the Allotment Act affected the Tribal Land Base and Tribal Elders' Reactions to Allotment."

In the 19th century, Indian sympathizers wanted to prevent Indian extinction by advocating assimilation through private property and citizenship. They proposed dividing reservations into individual land allotments -- the final step in the assimilation process of Indian people. In 1867, the Dakota people signed a treaty with the United States government, which called for the allotments of 160 acres adult over 21. In 1886 only 33 allotments were surveyed due to minimal funding and Dakota rejection. Yet in 1887 the United States government passed the Allotment Act making it official policy. When the Allotment of Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux reservation was completed in 1891, 409,600 acres were left in tribal control. Presently 107,903 acres are in tribal control. How did allotment affect the tribal economy? How did tribal elders react to Allotment? What are strategies are American Indians using to reverse the damage done by allotment?

David Martinez, University of Minnesota Twin Cities.

"When the Gila River Ran Dry: Elder Brother, Jesus, and the Fate of the Pima Indians"

Insofar as American Indian sacred traditions are tied to the land, what happens to these traditions when the environment changes? Is there a point when an earth-based religion, such as that once practiced by the Pimas, can no longer sustain itself due to environmental changes? During the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, the Pima Indians of Arizona were forced to adapt to a desert environment that was bereft of the waters from the Gila River that once sustained their agrarian way of life. Aside from what happened to their culture and economy, the Pimas began a communal conversion to Presbyterianism. What I analyze in this paper is the connection between the Pimas' changing relationship with the Gila River, the impact of white settlement in the Phoenix Valley, and the extent to which the Pimas made their own choices as a people with regard to how they would handle their dire circumstances.

Susan Dawson, Perry Charley, Gary Madsen, Bryan Spykerman, Utah State University
"Navajo education programs: The search for environmental justice."

Uranium mining and milling in the Four Corners' area of the American Southwest has seriously impacted Indian and non-Indian workers and their families. In response to this technological disaster, Navajo activists have developed education programs to inform the victims about health impacts associated with radiation exposure. These programs were integrated with research and policy-making and can serve as a model for other people seeking environmental justice.

Francis J. Powell, Louisiana State University
"In Search of Black Indian Heritage: The Louisiana and Mississippi Story"

This paper reports a study on Black Indians in Louisiana and western Mississippi. It involves a survey research design used to gather data from existing tribal rolls that have federal and/or state official recognition to determine whether any member are enrolled that meet the Black Indian criterion. Non-recognized Indian communities contacts are made to determine if any individuals or families meet this criterion as well. Attention is given to the cultural identity of those members who report having an African and Native American heritage. The cultural identity of these subjects, and their sense of "well-being" and social support will be the focal point of this study. Historical, and, present day problems make it difficult for Black families to research their Native genealogy. Verification of blood quantum is often problematic. Also at issue it are Tribal sovereignty and their right to determine who are/not their members and the right for individual self-definition.

Robert Alexander Innes, University of Arizona
"First Nations-Métis Relations in Saskatchewan: Historical, Theoretical and Methodological Considerations."

This presentation will provide the backdrop for my proposed dissertation research on the changes in the relationship between the historic Métis and First Nations people, in particular the Plains Cree, Assiniboine and Saulteaux in southern Saskatchewan from 1850s to 1990s. Prior to the reserve period (up to 1874), Métis and First Nations people had maintained political, economic and social ties with each other dating back many generations. After the reserve period had commenced, Métis and First Nations peoples maintained their relations. Yet, by the late twentieth century tension between the two groups had been widely reported within the mainstream media in Saskatchewan. These tensions are indicative of the competition among these groups for political recognition and scarce economic resources from provincial and federal governments. My presentation will outline the historical social, economic and political relationships between the two groups and discuss possible theoretical and methodological approaches to my research.

Arid Lands

Bill Abruzzi,
Competitive Exclusion and Protohistoric Population Interactions in New Mexico

Pueblo farming communities emerged along the Rio Grande and its tributaries following the decline of Anasazi population centers in the Four Corners Region. Very little interaction developed between the early Pueblo communities and the indigenous mixed farming communities located in the isolated river valleys of the Southwestern plains. However, as population increased in the Southwestern plains, due in large part to a substantial Apache immigration into eastern New Mexico, an extensive system of trade evolved between the Pueblo and the Apache. At the same time, the indigenous populations were completely replaced by the Apache throughout the Southwestern plains. This paper offers an ecological explanation for the outcome of population interactions in New Mexico during the Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1300 and 1600). It suggests that the *Competitive Exclusion Principle* from general ecology accounts for both the evolving interdependence of Pueblo and Plains peoples and the replacement of the indigenous plains peoples by the Apache.

Raymond L. Anderson and John Wilkins-Wells, Colorado State University
Development of Secondary Raw Water Systems for Landscaping Use in Rural Residential Subdivisions on Formerly Irrigated Land in Colorado

Residential subdivision development onto irrigated lands is both beneficial and detrimental to irrigators. Irrigators close to urban development can benefit from increased value of their land and water rights, while those more peripherally located face disruptions to agricultural production without the benefits of these increased values. Canal companies and irrigation districts providing water to irrigators are often the target of this disruptive urban encroachment as well. In response, there is a growing trend in the Rocky Mountain Region of canal companies and irrigation districts providing pressurized water deliveries to residential lots as a means of managing growth and modernizing the canal system to improve water deliveries to those irrigators remaining in production. Recently, several canal companies in northeastern Colorado have adopted ideas from Utah and Idaho in how to develop secondary water delivery capabilities. The paper documents how these innovations have been transferred from one area to another, problems encountered in the diffusion of the concept of secondary water supply systems, and current prospects for success. Concepts are drawn from innovation-diffusion theory.

Ken Baake, Texas Tech University
The Rhetoric of Drought Reports: From Blaming People to Accepting the Climate Cycle

The author surveys samples of drought reports over the past 100 years for evidence of changing social attitudes. The author's goal is to test an emerging hypothesis that drought reports in the early 20th century were accusatory in tone, blaming humans and their agricultural technology for exacerbating the effects of drought. This was especially evident in reports such as *The Future of the Great Plains* (1936), which was critical of agricultural-economic views of the land as a resource to be exploited. In Africa, colonial reports blamed pastoralists for "irrational" practices. The implication was that drought is punishment for wanton abuse of the environment. By contrast, reports at the end of the century suggest that drought is an inevitable climatological phenomenon. Hence, the reports shift emphasis from blaming people for exacerbating the effects of drought to helping communities prepare for the inevitable cycle of drought.

Robert E. Bonner, Carleton College, Northfield, MN
Elwood Mead, Bill Cody, and the Carey Act in Wyoming

This paper will look at the first decade of Carey Act experience in Wyoming through the eyes of Elwood Mead and William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Mead was Wyoming's first State Engineer and the father of Wyoming water law. Cody, though few know much about it, was northern Wyoming's first great developer. He committed great amounts of money and energy to developing irrigation projects and colonies in Wyoming's Big Horn Basin after 1895. Their work on the Cody Canal, Buffalo Bill's first project, helped to shape the administration of the Carey Act nationally and in Wyoming. Mead was actively involved in this project and deeply implicated in its success or failure. It was not much of a success; water supply was unreliable and land settlement skimpy (only 6000 of the projected 25,000 acres sold by 1907), and the settlers sued the company for non-performance of contract. Their failures on the Cody Canal, both engineering and financial, revealed the true difficulties of Carey Act development. When Buffalo Bill undertook in 1899 an incomparably larger and more difficult Carey Act project downstream from Cody, the experience of politicians, capitalists, and settlers with the first generation of Carey Act settlements worked against him. After 1902, when the new United States Reclamation Service indicated an interest in taking over his second project, Buffalo Bill found himself, in spite of strong support from the State of Wyoming, more or less bullied into signing his rights over to the federal government.

Robert E. Bonner, Carleton College, Northfield, MN

Marshall E. Bowen, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA
Russian Colonists in the Utah Desert

The dry plains of northwestern Utah are an unlikely place for agricultural settlement. But in the second decade of the twentieth century, Russian Molokans established a traditional agricultural village south of the town of Park Valley, and tried to farm here and at several additional sites within a few miles of the village. This paper identifies the forces that brought these people from Russia to California and then to Utah, describes their lives in this out-of-the-way place, explains why their endeavors failed, and tracks their movements as they made their way back to California. It suggests that dryland settlement patterns in the Great Basin were more complex than most scholars have realized, and calls attention to a distinctive ethno-religious element in the mosaic of life and landscape that evolved in this part of the American West.

Charles R. Britton and Richard S. Smith, University of Arkansas
Location Changes of Fortune 500 Headquarters in the Arid West

The economic growth rate of the United States as a whole has been once again accelerating since the 1970's. However, this growth rate has not been uniformly distributed among the individual states. The South and the West as areas have witnessed economic growth exceeding the national average. This paper analyzes the effects of this growth on the arid states of the west by looking at changes in the headquarters locations of Fortune 500 companies. It is possible that some companies may have changed headquarters locations from slower growing humid states to arid states and it is also possible that companies already headquartered in arid states have successfully grown themselves into the 500 largest. These trends will be examined.

Richard G. Cummings and Peter J. Longo, (University of Nebraska at Kearney and University of Wisconsin-Whitewater)
Water for a Thirsty West: Marketing Northern Water

Mother nature does not recognize water problems. Yet, water problems, legal and physical, abound in the arid West. Population realities clearly indicate that despite the paucity of water in such localities as Las

Vegas, Denver and other rapidly growing urban cities in the arid West, those populations will increase. Resettlement is not an option. Water from Northern states could ease the thirsty West. But, water for the arid West depends on innovative market solutions. This paper will examine 1) the historical and legal issues regarding water markets; 2) innovative marketing techniques to market water from such states as Minnesota and Wisconsin to the arid West; and 3) legal and ecological positions that will assure a level of water justice.

Joseph Earley and Kacey Lock, Loyola Marymount University
Perspectives on Global Warming: How Informed is the College Student?

This paper reports the results of a survey poll concerning the awareness of college students to global warming and the Greenhouse effect issues. These results are compared with those from several Harris Polls concerning these issues.

The chi-square test for proportional difference was applied to the survey-derived contingency tables. Results and implications of the analysis are discussed.

Richard K. Ford, Charles R. Britton and David E. R. Gay, (University of Arkansas)
Crime in the Arid West: A Statistical Examination of the Wild, Wild West

Crime has always been associated with the arid "wild west" of the United States since the opening up of the frontier. The authors of this paper analyze national crime statistics to see if there is any statistically significant difference between the arid/semi arid states and the humid/semi humid states with respect to recent criminal activity. The authors will explore the data relations from an array of possible criminal activities. The data will be adjusted for population, aridity, weapons-related activities, density, and other factors for comparability. Re-examination of crimes against people and crimes against property will highlight this revisitation of the wild, wild west.

W. D. Grafton III; David Heer, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California; and James Pick, University of Redlands, Redlands, California
Water Supply in Mexico City and Los Angeles

This paper analyzes water supply and demand in two megacities, Mexico City and Los Angeles. The research questions are how urgent is the water supply vs. demand in the two cities; how do population growth trends affect the water demand in the two cities; how does the hydrogeology of each megacity affect its water strategies, how do government differences influence the water situation; and how have the megacities' water policy responses differed. A research framework is presented that combines population growth, water resources; and political structure. Water supply in Los Angeles depends on the Colorado River and water diversions, benefiting by carefully planned groundwater uses and water re-use, while Mexico City depends on its large aquifers and water pumping from neighboring water basins. Los Angeles is seen to have developed forward-looking water policies that have been proactive in solving its pressing problems, while Mexico City's prevailing environmental programs and policies are not working well, and point towards an imminent water crisis.

Richard Greene, Northern Illinois University

Open Land Transformations along the Nation's Latest and Most Extreme Growth Corridor: Los Angeles to Las Vegas

This study uses a geographic information system (GIS) database on land-use change for an area encompassing the Los Angeles metropolitan area east to the Las Vegas metropolitan area. Specifically, the USDA's National Resource Inventory (NRI) is used to examine the variety of open land transformations occurring in the region as a result of high rates of population growth. The NRI is mapped at a watershed level and observations are drawn from 5-year periods between 1982 and 1997. The NRI will illustrate the types of open lands that have been lost as a result of population growth. The paper concludes with a discussion of the role that transportation access has had on population growth, especially as it relates to the region's arid lands resources

Daniel Kuester and Charles Britton, University of Arkansas

A Re-examination of the Sunspot-Weather-Theory of Business Cycles

The economic activity in arid/semiarid areas of the western United States would seem to be much more influenced by weather than humid/semihumid areas since they are located marginally closer to major drought conditions at any moment in time. This paper reexamines the original "sunspot" theory of business cycles of William Stanley Jevons; the contributions of his son H. S. Jevons, and the further extensions made by H.L. Moore. These individuals sought a causal link between meteorological conditions and economic activity through agricultural production. The authors of this paper present an analysis of the development of these theories.

Conrad T. Moore, Western Kentucky University

A Comparison of Highest Drought Years in the Contiguous United States, 1895-2001

Based on Palmer Drought Severity Index data for nine-section matrix of the contiguous United States, an analysis was made of the most extensive and persistent droughts which occurred during the period 1895 through 2001. For those years in which there were more than 25 drought months in the nine sectors, an evenly balanced and precisely predictable pattern emerged. Ten of the years occurred in 1900-37 and ten in 1954-91. Each series began with a sequence of three continuous years and ended with a sequence of four continuous years with three years being distributed between each of the clusters. Although there were six percent more total drought months during the 1900-37 period than in 1954-91, there was only a one percent difference between the ten highest years in each series. The twenty highest years accounted for 55 percent of all drought months from the period 1900-91, with 43 percent occurring in the arid West, 37 percent in the semiarid to sub-humid Interior, but only 20 percent in the humid East.

Rachel D. Shaw, St. Olaf College

Feathers, Fronds and Fantasy: Creating and Deploying the Tourist Ecoscape in Palm Springs, California
Between the 1880s and the 1930s, Palm Springs, California, emerged as an important winter resort. Central to this emergency was the creation of a tourist ecoscape in which local features were combined with tourist expectations to form an attractive desert playground for wintertime visitors. In order to capitalize on the region's unique attractions, Palm Springs tourism had to strike a balance between the too strange and the too familiar. The result was that the images of Palm Springs, its peoples and its past presented to the outside world were a hybrid of specific local features and generic national fantasies of the exotic. Palm Springs thus serves as a case study not only of local tourism and the struggle between whites and

indigenous peoples for control of local environments, but also for understanding how tourism played a role in national acceptance of the distinctive desert ecoscapes of the American West.

John C. Stager, Claremont Graduate University
Land Conversions in the Central Valley of California: 1982-1997

The Central Valley of California produces twenty-five percent of the food for the United States. The area it occupies is comparable to that of Great Britain. The distance from its north most city, Redding, to its south most, Bakersfield, is the same as the distance from Chicago to Pittsburgh. This area, especially the agricultural component, is susceptible to urbanization because of its borders with California's metropolitan areas. This paper investigates the conversion of land use in this area from years 1982 to 1997. The five-year National Resource Inventory (NRI) is utilized for this research. Emphasis is placed on the conversion of pasture and farmland to urban and the source, if any, of replacement farmland. Prime farmland conversions are also quantified.

Alex Steenstra, Eastern Oregon University
Contemporary Cowboy Economics: The Prior Appropriation Doctrine and the Push to Privatize Water Resources

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

Otis W. Templer, Texas Tech University
Impact of Endangered Species on Texas High Plains Water Use

Endangered species designations have not impacted water use on the semiarid Texas High Plains with one possible exception, the Arkansas River Shiner (*Notropis girardi*). The small minnow was once abundant in the Arkansas River basin, including Texas' Canadian River. When the Shiner was first considered for listing in 1994, the USFWS contended that pumping from the Ogallala aquifer significantly diminished Canadian River stream flow and that pumping should be greatly reduced, possibly devastating the region's irrigated agriculture and communities supplied by the aquifer. Also, it claimed that Lake Meredith and other reservoirs had drastically altered the minnow's habitat, potentially curtailing water supply activities of the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority. In 1998, the issue appeared settled when the Shiner was listed as threatened, not endangered. Later, however, in 2001 the USFWS designated critical habitat for the minnow, including over 100 miles of Texas' Canadian River. This paper examines the issues in this ongoing controversy and the potential impact of critical habitat designation on water use in the region

Muhammad F. Wardeh, The Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, Damascus - Syria
The Camel: A Multi-purpose Animal for Dry Lands

Camels play vital socio-economic roles and support the survival of millions of people in marginal dry and semi-arid zones in Asia and Africa. They provide basic nourishments for poor pastoralists for most of the year.

There are about 19 million camels worldwide most of which (95%) are dromedary (one humped). They produce annually about 4813, 565, 124 and 18 thousand tones of milk, meat, hide and fiber respectively.

The camel possesses unique qualities which make it superior to other domesticated animals in hot and arid ecosystems. These attributes of the camel are reinforced by its ability to traverse considerable distances with much less effort than other species, moving from one patch of short-lived vegetation to another. Its physiology and special features are not only of scientific interest, but are the basic sustenance for people living in marginal dry areas.

Asian Studies

Sheena Choi, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
Minority Access to Higher Education: Ethnic Koreans in P.R. China

There are approximately two million ethnic Koreans residing in the northeastern part of China (Dongbei, formerly known as Manchuria). Forming 13th largest of 56 ethnic groups along the border area of China and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), the Korean minority is recognized as a model minority with the highest literacy level and the highest educational attainment in China including the Han. This paper, through surveys and interviews, explores access to higher education by a minority-female and the rural population of a Korean minority's access to higher education.

Andria Crosson, University of Texas at San Antonio
The Role of Chinese Women in Singaporean Society 1900-1940

Chinese women have played an important role in Singapore's history. Families were established in Singapore by these women who chose to marry. Other women remained largely autonomous and independent. This essay will address the migration of Chinese women from 1900-1940 by looking at the causes of migration through the use of "push" and "pull" factor analysis. In this analysis the context of the time period will be addressed specifically. The essay will seek to gain knowledge of the experiences of these women first arriving in Singapore and of women already residing there. The issues regarding these women to be addressed here include the role of religion, housing conditions, their working lives, and their social status in Singapore. Lastly, the essay will discuss the significance of the contributions these women made to Singaporean society.

Thomas Bellows, University of Texas at San Antonio
Constitutional/Legal Issues in 21st Century Taiwan

The 1990s witnessed important constitutional changes in the Republic of China on Taiwan, including direct presidential elections, streamlining the provincial government and truncating the National Assembly. Several legal and constitutional issues are yet to be resolved. Divided government since 2001 raises the issue of legislative and executive relations and how they might be clarified. The size of Legislative Yuan membership continues to be debated but remains unchanged. The proposed "Law Concerning Assets Illegally Obtained by Political Parties" could lead to fundamental systemic changes. This paper will analyze the implications of recent constitutional changes as well as systemic legal issues now under discussion that affect the Legislative Yuan.

Sushil Usman, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne
The Impact of America's Involvement in Afghanistan upon Islam and the Muslim Society in India: A Sociological Analysis

The author wishes to analyze how the September 11th attack on New York and its aftermath have impacted Islam and the Muslim Life and Culture in India. Historically, Islam in India, as compared to other parts of the world, has been relatively moderate and has not manifested extreme fundamentalism so often found in many other Asian societies. Muslims in India, who constitute the second largest population of Muslims in the world after Indonesia, have in many fundamental ways been quite secular. Many scholars, however, believe that U.S. involvement in Afghanistan will negatively impact Muslim secularism and increase Islamic fundamentalism in India. The author wishes to examine this contention.

Koichiro Otani, Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne

Comparative Analysis of the Health Outcomes and Health Care Systems in Japan and the U.S.

Japan enjoys the longest life expectancy for both males and females and one of the smallest infant mortality rates in the world. However, Japan spent \$1,796 per capita and 7.5% of GDP on health care, compared to the U.S. spending \$4,358 and 12.9% in 1999. (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: OECD) Many researchers claim that high health care spending in the U.S. is related to the use of high technology. Interestingly, Japan owns three times as many MRI units and six times as many CT Scanners per capita than the U.S. in 1999. Additional analysis of the OECD data reveals the mysterious and unique aspects of the Japanese health care system. This presentation shows the results of these analyses using the OECD data.

Chu-yuan Cheng, Ball State University
China's Economic Policies after the CCP 16th Party Congress

The CCP 16th Party Congress, which convened in early November 2002, represented a new stage of China's economic development. Both the economic institution and developmental policies had undergone substantial revamping. While the fundamental guideline of institutional reform and open-door policy remains in force, implementation of new policies will accelerate the development pace. With respect to open-door policy, the accession to WTO requires China to allow foreign investors to enter many hitherto forbidden areas such as telecommunications, banking, insurance and service sectors. In ownership structure, the private sector will allow great expansion to absorb large-scale laid-off workers. To ameliorate the rising income disparity, a new income tax system will be put into effect. Investment in the western provinces will receive higher priority to remedy the widening regional inequality. Although the total outcome of these policies remains unclear, their implementation will allow China to further immerse into the world economy and change from a semi-capitalism to a full-fledged market economy.

De-piao Tang and Chiu-Chung Huang, Feng Chia University
De-Industrialization in Taiwan: The Economic Impact of the China Connection

Taiwan and China (including Hong Kong) make up "Greater China" which is the fourth largest exporter in the world. This paper investigates the nature and trend of trade and direct investment across the Taiwan Strait and the economic impact of increasing economic integration upon Taiwan, such as "hollowing-out" effect.

Shia-ling Liu, Fayetteville State University
Political Development after the 16th CCP Congress

Usually the National Party Congress of the CCP is concerned with three basic issues: Party Infrastructure or Restructure, Policy Line or Issues, and Personnel Rearrangement or Power Succession. However, the basic controversial issue of the 16th Congress was less concerned with the first two, but mainly focused on the personnel rearrangement or succession at the highest level of the party apparatus and consequently at the central government. The "theory of the three represents" advocated by Jiang Zemin is superficial, the policy line of the party, domestically or in foreign affairs, will not be basically different in the immediate future, and the issue of power struggle after the Congress will be real and earnest.

The agreement in retirement of most of the seven members in the Politburo had been largely reached. Nevertheless, a peaceful transfer of power from the Third Generation to the Forth Generation had been made although, to what extent, the new leadership will be able to exercise complete power under the relatively young Hu Qingtao remains to be an open question. It depends on to what extent, Jiang Zemin will

be willing to yield his position as the Chairman of the Military Commission to give up his personal power or influence through their surrogates in the forthcoming central apparatus. No matter how the leadership will be aligned, it is a foregone conclusion that an intensive power struggle will ensue among the new power-holders in the Forth Generation.

James C. Hsiung, New York University
The Aftermath of China's Accession to the World Trade Organization

Much of the American mass media treated China's entry into WTO in late 2001, after a 15-year quest, as a non-event. Most commentaries by academics and U.S. government officials, on the other hand, focus their attention mainly on the economic impact of the event. This paper is to offer a comprehensive survey and analysis of the various implications of the rise of China as a major power, to which its newly minted WTO membership is but a most acute testimony.

After an overview of the impact of the development on both China and the world economy, in both the positive and negative senses, the paper proceeds to examine whether China's attendant sustained economic success has rubbed off politically on its international status and supported its expanding ties with key players on the world scene.

The paper notes that the most remarkable significance of China's entry into WTO is the fundamental change in the country's self-perception as a status quo power ("a player of equal footing"). It now poses as a champion of global free trade. The practical implications are that China's trade relations with key players like the United States that are fellow WTO members, though bilateral in nature, are now governed by multilateral regimes under the aegis of WTO. The latter, on the other hand, sees itself as becoming a truly "global" organization after the admission of China, the most populous country and, by the official WTO count, already the world's fourth largest economy by 2001, next only to the EU, the U.S., and Japan.

Kuan-Hsiu Hsiao
Taiwan's Entry to WTO and the Opportunities and Impacts on the Progress of Taiwan in the Perspectives of Scientific, Technological, Economic Development and Social Welfare

In the new era of knowledge-based economy, economic development is closely related to that of science and technology. In the beginning of this new era, Taiwan's entry to World Trade Organization creates lots of opportunities, challenges, threats, and impacts than ever before upon Taiwan's economic system as well as its social system. Hereafter, Taiwan will be easier than before to access world market under the WTO rules and practices. This will stimulate Taiwan's economy to be more open, competitive, and innovative in pursuing the development of science and technology, and as a result leading to the progress of economic development.

In the meantime, Taiwan's social welfare system will be enormously impacted by the progress of development in science and technology as well as in economy. The well-being of the people in Taiwan will be improved by the raise of its standard of living.

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

Benjamin C. Ostrov, Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics, and Strategic Research
The Uigur Perception of the Axis of Evil and its Implications

Xinjiang is a province in northwestern China. Most of those native to it are Muslims. The Uigurs are the most numerous of these people. The Chinese regime has adopted a policy for this region similar to that practiced in Tibet. Expressions of religious belief by the indigenous people are repressed. Furthermore, ethnic Han Chinese are moving into the area in great numbers and taking the best jobs. It has long been a practice by the regime to encourage Han Chinese to move into border areas as a security measure. The indigenous people are being transformed into a minority in their own homeland. Xinjiang is also of concern to the Chinese regime because it has been the prime location for nuclear weapon tests. Recently, Uigurs have resorted to some expression of violence. Beijing has labeled them terrorists and is seeking American recognition of this. The Uigurs are aware of George W. Bush's war against terrorism and take umbrage at being considered terrorists. They have also been antagonized by the US military's transfer of Uigurs captured among enemy forces to China's People's Liberation Army.

Uigurs are part of one ethnic group. According to the sense of ethnicity of Uigur exiles in Kazakhstan, these people include Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kirgiz, Kazaks, Tibetans, and Afghans. Regarding Afghans, not just Tajiks and Hazara but people inclusive of the ethnically and linguistically distinct Pashtun throughout Afghanistan. They believe people should govern themselves in their own country. Furthermore, they would fight to the death against anyone who got in their way. They regard China and the U.S. as being in their way and voice support for Osama Bin Laden. This is despite the fact that Bin Laden and Al Qaeda backed the primarily Pashtun Taliban against the Tajiks and others more closely related to the Uigurs.

I propose in this study to defend the hypothesis that the USA is creating a new enemy. I will do this through two methods. One will be by carrying out further interviews of Uigurs in Kazakhstan. The other will be by gathering data from online and print sources. I endeavor to penetrate the Uigurs' sense of self and ethnicity. Then I will be able to gain insight into their understanding of international relations, their goals, and suggest what course of action they might take to achieve them.

Russell Carr and Walter Y. Kiang,
Child Abuse and Neglect: The Case of Asian Pacific in Los Angeles County

The Asian Pacific population now accounts for about 12% of the Los Angeles population. In order to provide bilingual/bicultural services for the needs of this unique population, the Asian Pacific Project was established by the Department of Children and Families Services in March 1989 and the Asian Pacific Family Preservation Network is planned to be established by September 2003. This paper will discuss culturally-appropriate identification and intervention in child abuse and neglect in Los Angeles County.

This presentation will give participants, such as community-based policy makers, administrators, practitioners, trainers and researchers, an understanding of serving Asian Pacific families and children in Los Angeles County and its challenges.

Wei-chin Lee, Wake Forest University Box 7568
Economic Transaction across the Taiwan Strait and Taiwan's Domestic Politics

This paper attempts to examine the political impact on Taiwan of growing cross-Strait economic interaction. It begins with a look at the debate on "trade peace". It then examines the current status of the economic linkages between Taiwan and China within the framework of global markets. This is followed by an analysis of the influences of the increasing economic interactions on the political dimensions of cross-Strait relations. The emphasis throughout is on Taiwan's domestic politics. Finally, the validity of the "trade peace" claim in

the case of cross-Strait relations is evaluated.

Azar Hanna Hadadian, Ball State University
Cultural Identity, Parental Stress and Children with Disabilities

Parental stress during the early years of life is a critical factor in child development. A number of researchers have indicated that many parents of children with disabilities experience high levels of stress. For example, two comparative studies of families of children with and without disabilities reported higher child-related stress among families of children with disabilities.

The issue of parental stress and disability will become even more complex as you add other variables such as cultural/ethnic background, education, and socio-economic status to this equation. Unfortunately, there is a lack of research on how cultural identity, particularly in immigrant families, will affect their views on the disabilities of their children. This presentation will include information on Asian-American parents of children with disabilities and related stressors. Spousal relations, gender roles, cultural identity, and spirituality will be discussed as contributing factors in the perception of their disabilities.

Linda H. Chiang, Azusa Pacific University
Learning Social Behaviors in Families During Childhood: A Comparative Study of Chinese Children in Taiwan and in the United States

The main purpose of this study is to examine how Chinese children learn their social behaviors in families during early childhood. The second purpose is to examine if there were different social behaviors between Chinese children from Taiwan as opposed to Chinese children from the United States. The third is to provide strategies for parents, caretakers, and teachers, to cultivate children's pro-social behaviors. Observations of children and interviews with parents, caretakers and teachers were study methods utilized to collect data. Fourteen children ranging from three to seven years old and their parents, caretakers, and teachers participated in this study. The study found there were no different pro-social behaviors between Chinese children from Taiwan and from the United States. Parental monitoring and encouragement were key factors for developing pro-social behaviors. Strategies and suggestions to create environments that cultivate pro-social behaviors will be discussed.

Dennis V. Hickey, Southwest Missouri State University
The Issue of the "Taiwan Issue"

For decades, creative ambiguity was at the core of America's relations with China and Taiwan. Washington warned that hostile action directed against Taiwan was "a threat to peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the US." But it was not committed to Taiwan's defense. The US also pledged that it would not *support* or *advance* Taiwan's independence, but it did not promise to oppose or prevent it. This ambiguity provided the US with flexibility, and thus options remained open. It also served to deter reckless behavior—uncertainty bred restraint.

This paper examines the Bush administration's approach to the "Taiwan Issue." It shows how the promise to "do whatever it takes" to defend Taiwan, the statement that the US "is opposed to Taiwan independence" and other initiatives represent a departure from the past policy. These changes could hold important implications for the future trajectory of America's relations with China and Taiwan and cross-strait relations, and for peace and stability in the Western Pacific.

Carl Mosk, University of Victoria

Modern Japan's Path to Global Integration: The Competing Pulls of Diffusion of Innovation, International Migration and Trade

There are three vehicles through which countries can integrate in economic terms with the rest of the world: through the importing or exporting of technological and organizational innovations; through merchandise trade and the import and export of capital; and through international migration. Over the period from the 1850's to the present, Japan has mainly integrated through the diffusion of innovation, secondarily through merchandise trade, and hardly at all through international migration. This paper reviews the evidence on this point, and then offers six reasons as to why Japan has integrated with the rest of the globe in this fashion. The first reason involves path dependence, the deadweight of historical inertia going all the way back to the sakoku policy of the Tokugawa regime. The second is geographic, revolving around Japan's relative geographic isolation from Western Europe that was the main geographic locus for industrialization and from the Atlantic Ocean that was the main locus for shipping prior to World War I. The third is tied up with culture and language, and is crystallized in the *Nihonjinron* philosophy that commingles concepts of eugenics with views about cultural uniqueness. The fourth revolves around the relatively large scale of the domestic market in Japan, and therefore reflects the population size. The fifth involves income per capita. Finally the sixth is linked to international geopolitics, in particular to pre-1950 Western and Japanese imperialism, and to policies adopted by the main countries of frontier settlement - the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand - barring immigration from Asia.

Yosay Wangdi, University of Nevada, Reno

Forest Management in the Darjeeling Hills (1864-1998) With Special Emphasis on the Problem of Deforestation: An Institutional Approach

One of the most serious environmental problems facing the world today is the rapid rate of deforestation. This situation is especially acute in the Third world and the developing countries where poverty, rising population, underdevelopment and other socio-economic factors are intricately linked. This paper analyzes the problem of deforestation in the Darjeeling Hills situated in the Eastern Himalaya. The paper deals with the evolutionary process of forest management policies in the Darjeeling Hill regions with special emphasis on the problem of forest degradation, its effects on the people and remedies to minimize the consequent hazards. The goal is to apply the situation-structure-performance paradigm to the problem of deforestation and suggest institutional alternatives to alleviate the deteriorating situation.

Yu-long Ling, Franklin College

The Triangular Relations between China, Taiwan, and the United States

Each time when American foreign policy decision makers are asked what the United States' position toward the issue of unification of China is, the answer is always that unification between Taiwan and China is strictly a Chinese issue. The United States has continuously said that they will not intervene with this affair. However, in actuality, the United States is deeply involved in this relationship.

If the United States proceeds with North Korean negotiations, and the pending War on Iraq, while also fighting the War against Terrorism, then most likely, in order for the United States to be successful, they will shift their policy toward the PRC in order to gain their support. How these new factors will affect American policy will be the focus of this paper.

Phylis Lan Lin and Fang Cheng, University of Indianapolis

Paradox of Operational Flexibility: A Study of the Conceptionalizations of Age and Retirement in Mainland China

Together with the accelerating industrialization, China is witnessing a momentous demographic shift. This restructuring of population leads to a variety of urgent problems, among which age and retirement remain at the core. While ageing is a common process that all have to encounter, retirement leaves itself a very flexible matter. For one, the retirement age can extend to 70 or 80 or even to one's natural death, for the other, it can only come to 38 or 40. "To be or not to be," this is the question quite often over-determined by "the authoritative operational flexibility," which underwrites ideologies of convention and power.

The paper concludes that ageing and retirement in Mainland China are two conceptions utterly different from those of the West. And to further conceptualize these types of retirement regarding gender, class, occupation and power indicates an infinite dissemination and difference process of classifications and research to deconstruct its ideological hierarchicality.

Min Zhang, Ball State University
Chinese Students' Stress at Home, School, and in Society

Education is very emphasized and valued in China. One of the main reasons is that you can bring honor to your ancestors if you have a good education. The goal Chinese parents usually have is to send their children to the best schools from kindergarten all the way to college. Since it is very competitive for students to enter key schools (schools with better teachers and facilities) and colleges, they have to do homework several hours a day and go to accelerated after-school and/or weekend programs. Each year only 40% of high school graduates will be able to pass the national entrance examination for colleges. This study will discuss the cause of students' stress and the consequence of this problem.

John Linantud, University of Houston Downtown
Philippine Democracy in the Early 21st Century: Guns, Goons, Gold, and People Power

Democracy is the extent of the public's ability to select and influence state officials. By this criterion, the Philippines is now more democratic than its neighbors and own recent history. On the other hand, civil rights and liberties also depend on lawful conflict resolution, and Filipino politics is seldom peaceful. Indeed, sorting out legitimate and illegitimate violence is the country's greatest challenge. Though the country may never have textbook liberal government, it will always engage in passionate, Philippine-style democracy fueled by two antagonistic subcultures: Guns, Goons, and Gold and People Power. Contrary to popular belief, moreover, the overthrow of authoritarian President Ferdinand Marcos in 1986 has sparked several positive changes that bode well for the future: first, a stable election system despite presidential turmoil; second, the preservation of civilian government; third, the emergence of a viable civil society.

Association of Borderlands Studies

Donald K. Alper, Western Washington University

“Emerging Collaborative Frameworks for Environmental Governance: The Georgia Basin-Puget Sound Transboundary Ecosystem”

The shared Canada-U.S. ecosystem that encompasses the Georgia Basin-Puget Sound transboundary region has been the subject of considerable attention due to its increasing environmental vulnerability. For decades, scholars, officials and activists on both sides of the border have recognized the importance of cross-border cooperative action for managing this critical ecosystem. A vast body of research has shown that numerous formal and informal linkages have developed in the region and policy processes are increasingly influenced by complex and often overlapping networks of concerned actors both inside and outside of government. This paper, informed by the expanding literature on resource regimes and environmental governance, will examine and assess these processes and their implications for transboundary environmental governance.

Joan B. Anderson and Ilian Emmons, University of San Diego

“Trends in the Level of Education on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

This paper presents an analysis of changes in the level of education, as measured by the proportion of population graduating from high school for U.S. counties and Mexican municipios that touch the border. Using data from the U.S. and Mexican Censuses from 1950 through 2000, shows increases in the levels of education over the last half of the 20th century and how those vary from municipio/county to municipio/county.

Eduardo Fernando Barbosa, Universidad de Guadalajara, Raul de Jesús, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and Edgar Ortiz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Impacto Económico y Regulación de la Inversión Extranjera en Chile y México”

La inversión extranjera juega un papel importante en el desarrollo de las naciones en vías de desarrollo, porque en éstas sus niveles de ahorro son limitados. La finalidad de este estudio es analizar los ordenamientos legales a que está sujeta la inversión extranjera en dos países: México y Chile.

Este trabajo compara el crecimiento de las economías mexicana y chilena, tomando como base el impacto que tiene en las mismas la inversión extranjera y tratando de identificar la forma en que la legislación influye la inversión extranjera, se dando cuenta al mismo tiempo que los beneficios de la inversión no llegan a todos los estratos de la sociedad, pues a pesar de los grandes flujos de capital, una buena parte de la población carece de empleo, y por ende, de acceso a la educación y otros tantos satisfactores indispensables para que el desarrollo.

Dr. Mikhail Beznosov, University of Arizona

“Political Identities of Ukrainian Borderlands: The Case of North East of Ukraine.”

Political Identities of Ukrainian Borderlands: The Case of North East of Ukraine. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the peculiarities that define the development of political identities in Ukrainian Borderlands. Our assumption is that there are clear patterns in political culture and political participation in the Borderlands that have roots in historical political experiences, social structure, and challenges posed by the transition

process. Though there are similarities among the Borderlands and other regions of Ukraine in the effects of each of these factors, there are also considerable differences. We are going to use the method of discriminant analysis to offer a good picture of the basic outlines of the emerging political identities in the North East of Ukraine. The data in this paper are drawn from the New Democracies Barometer as well from the recent surveys conducted in Kharkov Region of Ukraine by the team of Ukrainian scholars.

Christine Brenner, Alejandro Almanzan, Janet S. Conary, and Dennis L. Soden,
University of Texas at El Paso

“Citizen Knowledge About Sister Cities on the U.S. Mexico Border: Community or Communities?”

This study builds upon the work of Pfau (2002), and Steel and Lovrich (2002) by examining the knowledge among residents of two border communities (El Paso, TX and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua) about each other. How much, or little, residents of one nation residing on an international border know about the nation across the limitrophe provides an interesting comparison that may help us better define the idea of borders. This study considers whether the idea of two border cities as a “community” can not only be measured, but can it assist us in better understanding the policy problems of the border.

Preliminary findings suggest that a large gap exists among residents on both sides of the U.S. – Mexico border about their counterparts. As a result from one level, the border community may be less well-informed within its own context and presents additional challenges for those interested in defining the border regions.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly (UVIC)

“Municipal Reshuffle and Cross-border relations – The Canadian Search for an Efficient Model of Local Government Influencing Cross-Border Relations? A Comparative Study of Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia”

With the introduction of a new municipal charter: the Community Charter, the Canadian Province of British Columbia is the site of fundamental changes in local-provincial government relations. This paper examines the significance and implications of these changes in comparative perspective with two other Canadian cross border provinces Alberta and Ontario. The political and economic motivations of these provincial reforms, with a specific focus on the relations between local and provincial governments, and how governments interact with market and political forces are at the centre of this work. Globalization and free trade seem to motivate policies promoting greater efficiency and cross-border relations but not local democratic accountability.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly (UVIC)

“NAFTA, Economic Integration, and September 11, 2001: Is there a security issue for Canadian American cross-border urban regions?”

This paper compares political and institutional mediation of economic integration of three Canadian/American metropolitan cross-border regions -- Windsor-Detroit (Ontario-Michigan), Niagara (Ontario-New York), Vancouver/Seattle (British Columbia/Washington) -- with one American/Mexican border region: San Diego/ Tijuana (California/Mexico) trying to address the following set of questions: Does free trade, and particularly does economic regional and cross border integration lead by a process of local functional interdependency to cross-border linkage, or in the contrary, does the September 11, 2001 traumatic act, lead central governments to “re-center policy” as federal governments’ executive role may

have been reaffirmed? Based on qualitative analysis of data and information and 25 interviews, this paper suggests that economic integration and security collide leading to a transformation of border functions. The functions of the Canadian-American border and the Mexican-American border are modified as central governments increase international cooperation, which affects border communities.

Edgar W. Butler, University of California

“The Underground Railway and Escape from Southern ‘Slave States’ to Northern ‘Free States’”

This paper focuses on the flow of fugitives from U.S. slave states in the south to ‘free states’ in the north prior to the Civil War and emancipation. Prominence is placed on network ‘middlemen’ and black and white conductors, gatekeepers, and safe houses. Standard escape routes along the north-south border made it a permeable boundary. Fugitive slaves fleeing north demonstrated great courage and ingenuity in escape tactics and transportation modalities. Gatekeepers in the north facilitated the underground railway and gave financial and other aid. There were age and gender consistencies of those using the underground railway. Laws required the return of escaped slaves to their masters and ‘kidnappers’ attempted to facilitate their return. Finally, some parallels between the underground railway of that era and contemporary illegal migration flows to the United States are observed.

Alejandra Cabello and Edgar Ortiz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Finanzas de los Municipios de los Estados de la Frontera Norte de Mexico”

Los municipios de la frontera norte constituyen una muestra representativa de la naturaleza y divergencias en la asignación de los recursos financieros a los municipios mexicanos, determinada por el sistema Nacional de Administración fiscal (SNAF) y regulada por las disposiciones de la Ley de Coordinación fiscal (LCF). Los recursos de estos municipios provienen principalmente de las participaciones federales y una mínima parte de su propia recaudación. Este patrón de financiamiento municipal es obsoleto porque inhibe la capacidad gubernamental municipal para administrar estratégicamente sus recursos financieros para promover el desarrollo de sus comunidades respectivas. Consiguientemente se frena el potencial del crecimiento regional, así como el desarrollo integral del país. A fin de sustentar la necesidad de políticas públicas que profundicen el federalismo fiscal y la autonomía fiscal municipal, el presente trabajo analiza la evolución de las finanzas públicas de los municipios de la frontera norte de México.

Hugo Ciceri, Alejandra Cabello, and Edgar Ortiz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Responsabilidad Social Empresarial y las Nuevas Relaciones Gobierno Iniciativa Privada”

Las políticas de la globalización han conllevado una redefinición de los espacios de acción económica del gobierno. En los países en vías de desarrollo sus cambios han sido determinados por las preferencias de los países capitalistas hegemónicos y los organismos internacionales. En América Latina estas estrategias han conllevado a un Estado en completa retirada de la economía y a un énfasis en los mecanismos del mercado para promover el desarrollo. En muchos casos la indiscriminada apertura de sus economías y el desmantelamiento estatal han profundizado los problemas sociales heredados del pasado. Ahora se debate sobre la reconstrucción de sus instituciones estatales y de su capacidad de definir y ejecutar políticas en áreas imposibles de transferir a la iniciativa privada. Este trabajo identifica la responsabilidad social de la empresa en el nuevo contexto de la globalización y define un modelo de nuevas relaciones Estado-Sector Privado.

Gilbert Cardenas, University of Texas-Pan American
"Oil and Gas Along the U.S.-Mexico Border in Texas in the 1990's"

The purpose of this paper is to examine the nature of oil and gas along the U.S.-Mexico border in Texas. Over the years, there has been more and more energy development along the Texas border and this paper will examine patterns of oil and gas in the 1990s. Special attention will be given the analysis of prices and the economic impact of oil and gas on the Texas border labor markets like Laredo, McAllen, Brownville and El Paso in terms of economic development. The paper will also analyze revenues of oil and gas in Texas and the border labor markets. Lastly, the paper will analyze the policy implications of this project.

Gilbert Cardenas, University of Texas-Pan American
"The Economic Outlook of the U.S.-Mexico Border 1990-Present"

The purpose of this paper is to examine the economics of the U.S.-Mexico Border from 1990 to the present. The paper will assess the economic progress made in the major metropolitan areas along the U.S.-Mexico border, namely, McAllen MSA, El Paso MSA, Brownville MSA, Laredo MSA and San Diego MSA. Special attention will be given to an analysis of sales, employment, income, and unemployment and poverty along these areas. The paper will also assess the economic impact of NAFTA on these labor markets and Mexico. Lastly, the paper will assess the policy implications of these developments on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Timothy Cashman, University of Texas at El Paso
"Teaching through Local History Projects: Authentic Assessment that Meets Addresses State Standards"

A burning question in social studies education is the following, "How can we simultaneously reduce our dependence on textbooks in social studies education, allow students to become part of social studies processes, and fully address state standards?" This presentation will provide the audience with one option to textbooks; explicitly, our students can develop critical thinking skills, complete learner-centered assignments, and be assessed authentically when educators facilitate local history projects in classrooms. Furthermore, examples of local history projects that were completed by students in New Mexico and Texas classrooms will serve as models. Rationale for the presentation are as follows: educators should seek to (1) engage our students in social studies processes, (2) promote a greater understanding of community traditions and home cultures, (3) use various forms of authentic assessment that follow constructivist education models, and (4) model and encourage emotional involvement in the social studies.

Manuel Chavez M., Michigan State University
"The Adjusting Roles of Border Towns under Globalization and Regionalization: When the Local Really Matters"

International policies regulating relations between nations are determined in national capitals. However, the interaction at border points when nations share borders, is given on hourly-daily basis that only are experienced by their border cities. The interaction is constant, intense, and systematic. Economic, political, and social systems are part of the processes experienced on the border cities, and these are translated into local policies that may or not include the role of the cities as transnational border towns. This is particularly

important when countries are integrated into regional economic agreements, such as the case of the NAFTA countries. This paper discusses issues of public opinion, media and newspapers as a reflection of the concept of international-border area to the City of Detroit. Particular attention is given to the role of the City on international, transnational, and regional contexts that may not be part of the agenda of local policy makers.

Alice Chornesky, Stephen Anderson, Felipe Peralta and Patricia Beckler, New Mexico State University
"Social Work Practice Along the Mexico-U.S. Border: An Empowerment Model"

In the past century industrialization, poverty in Mexico, and burgeoning U.S. labor market needs have enticed a flow of immigrants from Mexico to the "borderlands" resulting in drastic demographic changes and a reconfiguration of American politics and culture. Although exchanges of capital and culture are global the steady stream of new immigrants has experienced hostile attitudes and, at best, an ambivalent welcome in their pursuit of the American dream and integration into the American community. Immigrants and their families confront racism, discrimination, oppression, and dehumanization. They are marginalized and underserved. Issues include generational, gender and identity conflicts, inadequate housing, education and healthcare, language barriers and the provision of services to undocumented immigrants. This presentation gives "voice" to the experiences immigrants and their families face as they migrate and settle in border communities. An empowerment model of social work practice addressing the needs of this rapidly growing bicultural population is presented.

Dr. Maria Ciechocinska, University of Podlasie, Siedlce - Poland
"Towards the New EU External Borders: A Case of CEECs (Central and Eastern European Countries)"

Euroregions have been since the sixties one of the key forms of cross-border co-operation. In a greater number of EU border regions, cross-border co-operation has been based on so-called Common Development Strategies (concepts).

The first period of establishing the new EU external borders has been launched in 1989. In 1997 has started the second period with establishing the Interreg I and then Interreg II programme. Subventions and grants of the Interreg programmes have been available to the 15 EU countries and for CEECs of the Phare CBC programme. Paper discusses the impact of Phare CBC programmes and of Interreg programmes according to the selected border regions of CEECs by distinguished field of activities. The questioned-procedures are in force for seven CEECs, they will be replaced by structural and cohesion funds in 2004, i.e. after EU enlargement.

Malcolm Compitello, The University of Arizona
"Nations, Borders and Identities: The Question of Scale"

As scholars take up capitalism's assertion that the world has become a global community and subject it to scrutiny the question of borders becomes more and more important. While one would expect borders to disappear in a transnational world, national identities and the role of borders in reconfiguring them becomes more and more important. The concept of scale, crucial to the work of critical geographers provides an important theoretical horizon from which to look at the issue of borders. My goal in this paper is to apply this theoretical concept to body of work being done on borders and their cultures in the Hispanic world, taken in a widely transatlantic perspective.

Roberto Coronado, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas–El Paso Branch, and Pia M. Orrenius, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

"The Impact of Immigration and Border Enforcement on Border Crime Rates"

The 1990s saw a large decline in crime rates along the U.S.-Mexico border. At the same time, legal and illegal migration from Mexico surged and border enforcement rose to unprecedented levels. Although border enforcement was increased to deter illegal immigration, observers have claimed that an unintended benefit was a reduction in border crime. In this paper, we investigate the relationship between border county crime rates, immigration and enforcement since the mid-1980s. Preliminary findings imply a strong positive correlation between the volume of illegal immigration and crime, particularly violent crime. The evidence also suggests that tighter border enforcement has had a deterrent effect on property-related crime, particularly in the 1990s. With regard to other forms of people inflows, there are mixed findings on the effect of legal immigration from Mexico while increased numbers of Mexican non-immigrants is correlated with more crimes against property.

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Dr. Mike Crews, University of Texas-Pan American

“Perceptions of Political and Economic Concerns Along the U.S. Mexico Border”

Economic, social and political issues of bi-national concern between Mexico and the United States become codified in political and economic rhetoric. These issues often are identified by economic and political groups and become the focus of international interaction. Sometimes underlying issues of importance are ignored. This paper reviews the issues of concern by reviewing U.S. government documents, planning boards, state government plans and issues, and regional city government statements. The paper then attempts to consolidate the areas of concern and relate them to current border issues and problems. The paper then looks at one problem not usually mentioned-the digital divide including the issues of technological development along the border.

Dr. Mike Crews and Les Rydl, University of Texas-Pan American

“Absorption of Technology Labor in the Rio Grande Valley”

Increasing the higher education levels along the Texas border, especially in the lower Rio Grande Valley, is a major social issue. Equally important is the choice of majors and where the graduates seek and find employment. Student majoring in technical areas such as engineering, computer information systems, computer science, and medical technology add an element to the labor force that enables employment and development. This study examines the choices of graduates in a technical major and the factors that determine their choice of career, employment, and location after graduation. It is of interest to determine why many of our graduates remain in the Valley and what might be done to enhance their willingness and desire to leave the Valley.

Glynn Custred, California State University

"Why Borders Matter in North America"

This presentation briefly summarizes the nature of the border between the United States and Canada as a boundary between two sovereignties, and the U.S.-Mexico border as both a boundary between sovereignties and the divide between the two culture areas of the Western Hemisphere; Latin and Anglo-America. The paper also examine how borders matter in the definition of the three nation states of North America within the current context of security, criminal enterprises, mass migration and different national political agendas.

Francisco R. Dávila Aldás, UNAM

"Los Tropiezos y las Realizaciones en la Construcción de la Unión Europea"

El éxito en la construcción de la U.E. no ha sido una empresa fácil para los ahora integrantes de la misma y los nuevos pasos para ensancharla, a pesar de los retos que ello implica, ya han sido decididos. En contraste, en el panorama latinoamericano las promesas integrativas siempre han sido tentadoras pero hasta el momento, aún en el caso del TLCAN, los tropiezos y fracasos han sido mayores que las escasas realizaciones. Dos propuestas diferentes se hallan en el horizonte latinoamericano: una integración formal a la economía norteamericana mediante la aceptación del ALCA, que debería estar ya constituida para el 2005 y una integración regional latinoamericana siguiendo el patrón del Mercosur, ahora muy decaído. Un análisis objetivo de la experiencia europea a la luz de las dos anteriores alternativas podría darnos mayores elementos de juicio para juzgar en función de nuestras necesidades, ¿que partido nos convendría tomar?.

Kathleen Margaret Delahunty and Katheryn Elizabeth Morales Martin, University of San Diego

"Fractured Families: "Siento . . . una Tristeza," Voices of Those Who Stay Behind"

Migration from Oaxaca, Mexico to the U.S. often fractures families when members are left behind. Women left behind speak of this experience as a paradox of hope and devastation, which they know as a persistent sorrow. While they hope for a better future, they simultaneously live with constant uncertainty and fear because of the perceived dangers of the border, the absence of family members and economic instability. Using data and photographs from interviews with women in San Jorge Nuchita, San Martín Amusgos, and Natividad, Oaxaca during summer, 2002, we explore the meanings that women place on the migration of family to the U.S., examining the effects of migration on their economic and emotional well-being. This project shares women's voices as they challenge us to understand the multi-dimensional meanings that migration has for women who stay behind.

Maritza de la Trinidad, University of Arizona

"Mexican American Education in Tucson: Creating Intellectual Space and Ethnic Identity in the Arizona/Sonoran Borderlands."

This study examines how Mexican Americans in Tucson construct their ethnic and cultural identity as Mexican Americans and Chicanos by asserting their rights to an equal education. For Mexican American parents and teachers, educational programs such as Spanish for Spanish-speakers, bilingual education, Mexican history and culture, and Mexican American Studies were important because they symbolized ethnic and cultural identity and encouraged the educational success of Mexican origin students. Between 1958 and 1988, educators, parents, community members, and students engaged in grassroots campaigns to promote educational change in Tucson public schools. This activism spoke to their ethnic and cultural identity as well as to their historical presence in the Arizona-Sonora border region. These linguistic and cultural programs were intended to create an educational and intellectual space in which Mexican American/Chicano students could learn about, celebrate, and reaffirm their ethnic and cultural identity through a culturally appropriate curriculum.

Javier Duran, The University of Arizona
"Border Studies, Globalization and the Politics of Cultural Studies"

In this paper I explore different ways to approach the issue of cultural analysis while studying the relationship between borders and globalization. A central question in this paper is: What is the role of cultural studies in the analysis of discourses about the border? Following Garcia Canclini's notion of globalization as a "Un-identified Cultural Object" (UCO), I intend to study how the discourse of globalization takes and transforms cultural spaces to transmit a new way to propagate the ideals of consumerism and free markets. This is in particular notable in the discourse of border studies where theorizing borders has become a popular way to look at globalization. Unfortunately, the local and regional perspectives seem to disappear of any serious discussion.

Silvia Elguea, Universidade de A Coruña
"Cultural Borders. Fronteras Culturales"

Besides the geopolitical borders, it is impossible to deny the existence of other kind of borders such as the cultural borders and regions. In a globalisation era preserving the regional identities and languages becomes crucial. Although it might sound paradoxical, to the union of communities. In Our America, for example a Latin American and Caribbean Community would let people solve their internal problems and allow them to involve themselves within better conditions in a complex world, which aims globalisation. Nowadays, there are countries which are encouraging these attitudes, getting a stronger identity leading to a stronger community. So it is possible to develop an identity in an old regional border, letting know more about themselves and getting to unite themselves more deeply. In Our America this attitude is extremely important and, if it is done this way, it would lead us to a stronger and more powerful community.

Michael Ellis, New Mexico State University
"Defensive Investment in Health Care on the Other Side: A U.S.-Mexico/European Union Comparison"

After more than 30 years of deliberations, the nations of Europe have decided to merge certain portions of their economies. The freedom to migrate across systemic boundaries was included in their list of pre-requisites to establish the European Union. In order to stave off the possibility of "health care induced migration," i.e., individuals migrating due to perceptions of better health care offered on the other side of an international border, the members of the European Union decided to make substantial investments in the medical infrastructures of their weakest states. The idea was to offer a common denominator of care in all countries that would alleviate the tendency to migrate. This same form of "defensive investment" is now taking place belatedly along the U.S.-Mexican border. This paper will describe the process of "defensive investment in health care infrastructure" and then compare that process

as it takes place within the European Union and the U.S.-Mexico border area.

Christopher A. Erickson, New Mexico State University

“A Model of the Economic Sector of the Paso del Norte”

A major effort has been initiated to develop a multi-sector model of the Paso del Norte region of the U.S.-Mexico border that takes into account demographics, economics and the environment with the goal of providing a model for policy makers that can be used in regional planning. An important aspect of this modeling effort is development of an economic sector to serve as a “driver” for other sectors. The economic sector consists of four elements – the U.S. and Mexican national economies, and the El Paso and Juárez local economies. Economic growth is driven by the demographic sector of the model in that a larger population translates into a larger labor force. Economic growth is also driven by technological progress, which results in higher labor productivity. Trade, manufacturing and maquilas employment on both sides of the border are accounted for. Transborder employment as well as national-local employment interactions are modeled.

Craig Forster, University of Utah

“Environmental Consequences of Demographic and Economic Change: An Application of the B+20 Model”

Rapid population and economic growth, diminishing water supplies, increasing airshed emissions and national differences in laws, regulatory abilities, and environmental standards contribute significantly to the border region’s environmental problems. Natural ecosystems in the borderland desert environment have been severely punished by human activity. The arid climate of the Paso del Norte Region (El Paso and Ciudad Juarez), combined with the specter of future natural and anthropogenic climate variability that may impact the upper Rio Grande watershed, suggest that we should be concerned about additional stress on borderland water resources, energy supplies, natural resources and ecosystems. The B+20 system dynamics model enables us to explore the consequences of various policy alternatives on Paso del Norte environmental conditions.

César M. Fuentes, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte en Cd. Juarez

“Land Markets and its Effects on the Spatial Segregation: The Case of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua”

The city suffers of spatial segregation caused mainly for the imperfections of its land market. It is characterized largely by dramatic social inequalities, particularly in the access to urban land and services. These inequalities are expressed in urban land prices differentials that are associated with the process through which land value increments are generated, appropriated and used.

The land price differentials are caused mainly product of two factors; 1) A huge demand for urbanized land for industrial parks, residential areas and commercial districts. 2) The distortions of the land market product of the close relationship between landowners, industrial park promoters and politicians to create land monopolies.

Thomas M. Fullerton, Jr. and Ana Cecilia Nava, University of Texas at El Paso
"Short-Term Water Consumption Patterns in Chihuahua, Chihuahua"

Time series analysis of water consumption patterns has not been investigated on a widescale basis. For many municipalities, such efforts offer a means for developing potentially useful planning tools. Because data requirements are not extensive, model development is feasible in most areas of the world. The work at hand examines the applicability of such a tool in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, an important metropolitan economy in Northern Mexico. Sample data are from January 1988 through December 2000. In addition to estimating a linear transfer function equation of water consumption in this city, the model is subjected to a series of simulation benchmark tests.

Alba Gamez, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur
"Tourism in Los Cabos, Baja California Sur, Mexico: The Frontier Between Development Pole and Enclave"

In Baja California Sur (Mexico) the analysis of the external sector is crucial. This situation has been highlighted by the rapid growth of tourism and other sector related activities, especially in Los Cabos region, which resulted from a national policy aimed at building up poles of development based on tourism. However, there is growing concern that the state's development model has not promoted the necessary integration between productive activities. In fact, preliminary estimates of backward and forward linkages using a 17-order I-O matrix indicate that only three sectors (food processing, non-metallic minerals, and financial services) show significant values for both types of linkages. Together with multiplier analysis, new estimations of linkages are presented. The enclave nature of tourism is examined. Far from having signified a meaningful alternative leading to state-wide economic development, tourism remains a geographically and economically concentrated activity, which has not so far served as a development pole.

Jim Gerber, San Diego State University
"Mexico-US Border Relations in California and Texas: Contrasting Patterns of Conflict and Collaboration"

This paper compares and contrasts the relationships to Mexico of two border states, Texas and California. It is widely perceived that California's relationship is far less harmonious and entails much less collaboration between border communities than is the case in the Texas border region. California's anti-immigration legislation such as Proposition 187 was widely perceived as anti-Mexico. In addition, recent comparisons of border communities (e.g., *Caught in the Middle*) argue that little collaboration exists in the California-Mexico region, in stark contrast to the Texas border. After a discussion of the conventional wisdom, the paper looks at several factors contributing to a difference in the amount and perception of cross border collaboration. Important factors include historical settlement patterns and ethnicity, along with income levels and trends, including the increasing openness of both states during the last two decades. A final factor is the striking difference in local governance along the border.

William John Hanna, The University of Maryland
"Cooperation and Development: Possibilities for the Matamoros-Brownsville Sister Cities"

Matamoros and Brownsville, constituting an agglomeration approaching one million residents, are referred to as the "Sister Cities" because of their proximity (short bridges separate their downtowns) as well as their sociocultural, economic, and resource linkages. Globalization leading first to maquila proliferation and now to the early stages of assembly plant out-migration, heightened security triggered by fears of terrorism and perhaps anti-immigrant attitudes, and water scarcity with allocation conflicts have slowed development on both sides of the border. Making the Sister Cities a tourist destination creates a potential for new

development, but that requires overcoming challenges of inter-national and intra-national inter-institutional cooperation in the performing arts, retail trade, and other sectors. This paper describes the Sister Cities, notes some of the challenges they face, and offers several possibilities for development.

William H. Harris, University of Texas at Brownsville

“English on the Border/ Needs Assessment in One English Department in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas

This paper will be based upon an “assessment of the major” which I prepared last summer. It will provide a “snapshot” of one embattled English department struggling to meet the needs of minority students in a biliterate/bicultural region. My premise is that language instruction in English on la frontera affords unique challenges. Interestingly enough, many of the challenges facing an English department on the border rest not in the nature of the student population we serve, but rather in systemic deficiencies often directly related to our position as a border institution. Since so many of the problems and potentialities in the English department I serve in are directly rooted in systemic issues, they transcend simple questions of regional problems and even the field of English to suggest issues common to diverse departments struggling to meet the challenges of education on the border.

Antonina Ivanova, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur

“Trade Dispute Settlement Between Mexico and USA”

This paper examines the trade dispute settlement between Mexico and USA focusing on environmental aspects in the borderlands. If one country believes another country’s trade damages the environment, what can it do? At the moment, there are no definitive legal interpretations. But the combined result of the WTO’s trade agreements, NAFTA and environmental agreements outside the former suggest the following: First, the countries concerned should try to cooperate to prevent environmental damage. Second, the complaining country can act to protect its own domestic environment, but it cannot discriminate. Standards, taxes or other measures applied to imports from the other country must also apply equally to the complaining country’s own products (“national treatment”) and imports from all other countries (“most-favoured-nation”). The main conclusions are that the use of trade restrictions has engendered controversy, and that the market-based approaches to environmental challenges are important and effective policy tools but should not be misused as hidden forms of trade protectionism.

Michael E. Kjelland, Texas A&M University, William E. Grant, Texas A&M University and Craig B. Forster, University of Utah

“Simulated Effects of Future Municipal, Industrial, and Agricultural Water Use on the Salton Sea”

The Salton Sea contributes important economic, social, and biological values to the Lower Colorado River Basin. Population growth in San Diego and Mexicali has increased municipal and industrial water demands in an area (the Imperial Valley) that also has high agricultural water demands. Decreasing freshwater inflow has led to increasing salinity levels in the Salton Sea. There is serious concern regarding the impacts of (1) the proposed water transfer from the Colorado River to San Diego, which involves lining the American Canal with cement to reduce water losses, (2) the proposed fallowing of farmland in the Imperial Valley to reduce agricultural water use, and (3) the increased water use by newly constructed power plants in Mexicali when they begin operating. We have developed a systems simulation model that simulates water flows in the Salton Sea Basin that may result from each of these three water use scenarios.

Anthony Knopp, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Twin Cities on a River: A Reminiscence and Comparison”

The role of a river in the life of the twin cities on its banks may depend more on historical development than

border status. A youth spent in the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul on the Mississippi evokes memories and points of comparison and contrast for a long time resident the Brownsville and Matamoros communities on the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo.

Jørgen Kühl, Danish Institute of Border Region Studies

"Lessons for Europe? Mitigating and Resolving Ethnic Conflict: The Case of the Danish-German Borderlands"

This paper examines and discusses how national/ethnic conflict emerged, evolved, was addressed, has been mitigated and eventually resolved in the Danish-German borderlands. It outlines the roots of the conflict, how it became manifest, and how it eventually was resolved in a way, so that the present-day minority regulations in the Danish-German borderlands are often described in terms of a European model. It further extracts a number of key-elements, which together seem to constitute the distinct "Schleswig Experience" on minority issues. The paper finally discusses, whether the Danish-German experience has a European relevance and significance.

Francisco Lara, UABC, Tijuana.

"Joint Management of Border Water Resources: Institutional Reform, Networks, and Local Actors"

This paper examines the implications of institutionalization of public participation, binationalism, and sustainability for joint management of water resources along the United States-Mexico border. The main argument is that the institutional reform introduced with NAFTA to improve the border environment has triggered transboundary networking among local environmental organizations, a critical component for joint water management. Transboundary networking helps to bridge the asymmetries characteristic of the US-Mexico border, and provides opportunities to promote integrative approaches for water management. Using the San Diego-Tijuana border area as a case study, this research explores the configuration, strength, and variety of existing transboundary networks and their relation with the new border institutions.

Francisco Lara and Mario Diaz, UABC, Tijuana

"Water Scarcity and Urban Development along the US-Mexico Border: Improving the Outlook for Sustainability of the City of Tijuana"

This paper presents an analysis of the growing difficulties faced by the City of Tijuana to supply water for different urban uses. First, this paper characterizes current and future water use patterns and applies a set of indicators to determine the level of balance between water supply and demand, and the degree of vulnerability of this border city to scarcity. An intermediate conclusion is that in the near future Tijuana will confront acute scarcity if water use and availability are not put in balance under a sustainable management framework. The concept of sustainability is introduced with the objective of bringing into the discussion a set of social, economic, and ecological criteria needed for an integrated and sustainable water management in this urban area. The third part of the paper discusses these criteria, as well as a number of strategies needed to initiate the transition toward sustainable water management in Tijuana.

Yolanda Leyva, University of Texas at El Paso

"Structures of Conquest: The Texas Centennial on the Border."

This paper explores the invisibility of Mexican Americans during the 1936 Texas Centennial celebration in El Paso. Throughout the state, the celebration was cast in terms of the Texan fight for independence, the subsequent U.S.-Mexico War of 1846-47, and the settlement of Texas by Euro-American pioneers. El Paso's history presented a challenge to this dominant narrative, however. The settlements in the area (Ysleta, Socorro, San Elizario, El Paso del Norte) had not been part of the Texas saga. By exploring the prominent use of Spanish conquest themes, evident in the architecture of the Centennial Museum and the selection of historical markers in El Paso, I make a case that local civic leaders substituted images of conquering Spaniards and submissive Indians as a way to highlight conquest as part of the region's history. The Spanish conquest was a symbol and foreshadowing of the later Texan invasion and conquest of the area.

Evi Licona, Southern New Mexico Legal Services

“Social Justice for Farm Labor in Southern New Mexico: A Closer Look at the Workers' Compensation System”

I am currently working at Southern New Mexico Legal Services under a two year fellowship I was awarded through Equal Justice Works, formerly the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) in Washington, D.C. I would like to discuss/present my work with farm and ranch workers in southern New Mexico. Specifically, I help these workers who have been injured on the job and who are excluded from the benefits provided under the Workers' Compensation Act of New Mexico. My project focuses on extending the benefits that workers in other employment sectors in New Mexico enjoy to the farm laboring community as well. I am exploring ways to challenge the constitutionality of the Act's language and/or extend the current benefits to farm laborers by bringing an appropriate case in the New Mexico courts system.

Miguel M. Licona, University of Texas at El Paso

“Congruence between Espoused Beliefs and Actual Teacher Practice”

When practitioners confront the juncture between what is espoused and what actually becomes teacher practice, they can interrogate the deep seated beliefs that guide or inform pedagogy. Teachers can then move to eliminate inconsistencies and contradictions thereby modifying teaching behaviors.

Tina J. Manco, M.A., Dennis L. Soden, Ph.D. and Janet S. Conary, M.A., M.P.A.,
University of Texas at El Paso, The Institute for Policy and Economic Development
“Defining Borders: Common Themes & Policy Obstacles”

The idea of a border appears relatively straightforward. However, when scholars actually examine border regions they are faced with a set of definitions that appear malleable based on geography, economic need, social context and/or political whim. This study examines the multiple definitions. It suggests that the border may be several places based on programmatic needs, the socio-economic milieu, as well as geography. It also points out the underlying issues that render policy making in the border difficult. By examining the definition of a border across disciplines, we seek common themes that may further direct border studies. Moreover, the difficulties in defining borders can be assessed, along with how this relates to security, real-world policy, and decision-making. Lastly, it suggests a framework for assessing and directing study in an attempt to determine if, indeed, the border is definable or whether multiple definitions serve as the optimal approach.

Arnulfo Mar, University of Texas-Brownsville

“Survey and Analysis of Medicinal Plants Used in The Management of Diabetes in the Brownsville, Texas-Matamoros, Tamaulipas Region“

Medicinal Plants have been traditionally used in the US- Mexico border region for the treatment of ailments affecting large segments of the population. In the first part of this study we have conducted a survey on both sides of the border to investigate what plants are most commonly used in the treatment or to lessen the effects of diabetes. The second part of this research consisted of fieldwork to collect specimens of the most frequently used plants. The plant that we have selected to analyze in the laboratory is the one commonly known as “Chaya”. It is used on both sides of the border in the treatment of diabetes and is frequently found growing in backyards and in open fields. In the third part of the investigation, we have analyzed extracts from the plants for the presence of enzymes which may be involved in the cellular metabolism of sugars.

Glenn Martínez, The University of Arizona

“Globalization at the margins: The linguistic reflexes of transnational consumerism in a Mexican border town”

Through an identification and analysis of innovative morphology on commercial signs in a borderland environment, I hope to shed light on what Vila (2001) calls the "complex common sense" of living in, around, and in between two languages along the border. I analyze variable morphological strategies for rendering business names on commercial signs in the Mexican border city of Reynosa. I analyzed the distribution of variable morphology on commercial signs taking into account the type of sign (hand-painted or professionally finished) and its location within the city. I suggest that innovative morphology emerges in part from the daily edging of the peripheries of two nation-states. I also suggest that the 'globalizing' tendencies emanating from the center also play a role in the emergence of innovative morphology in the borderlands. The recent explosion of English named companies in border cities has made it fashionable to render business names in morphologically innovative ways.

Daniel Matul Romero, Fundacion Para la Paz y la Democracia – FUNPADEM

“Cooperacion Transfronteriza: Nuevo Paradigma Para la Intergracion y el Desarrollo en Centroamerica”

En Centroamérica la gestión del desarrollo fronterizo históricamente se ha ubicado en las regiones metropolitanas de los Estados nacionales. Desde esos centros han partido las iniciativas gubernamentales que han culminado en la suscripción de convenios y en la planificación y ejecución de proyectos binacionales, trinacionales y regionales de tipo fronterizo. En contraste, las regiones fronterizas, siempre marginales y postergadas, casi no han tenido la oportunidad de gestionar sus propuestas de desarrollo, ya sea desde una óptica nacional o en el marco más complejo de la cooperación con las áreas adyacentes del o los Estados vecinos.

Existen suficientes evidencias para asegurar que en Centroamérica, pese a las grandes deficiencias que todavía existen en esta materia, se ha iniciado a un proceso de análisis y reflexión respecto a la importancia de las fronteras en términos políticos, económicos, ambientales y sociales.

Elizabeth Méndez Mungaray, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte. Tijuana

“Un acercamiento al estudio de la relación agua y salud en una ciudad fronteriza: Tijuana, B.C.

En Tijuana, ubicado en la frontera noroeste de México, se observan procesos de un desarrollo urbano

enmarcados por problemas en el uso del agua y las formas de desalojo una vez utilizada. En el presente trabajo se realiza un análisis de la estrecha relación que existe entre los aspectos de agua y salud, evidenciando la existencia de una problemática latente, para lo cual se observan datos recientes (organismos gubernamentales en el manejo del agua e instituciones públicas del sector salud) sobre las condiciones en el uso doméstico del agua en la ciudad y las diversas formas de tratamiento y alejamiento de las aguas residuales y sus efectos en la salud de la población. Se muestra información de la "Encuesta de Agua y Drenaje a Usuarios en la cd. de Tijuana, B.C.", que se realizó entre El Colegio de la Frontera Norte y la Universidad de California en Irvine, en 1996.

Jorge Eduardo Mendoza Cota, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
"Labor Productivity in the Maquiladora Industry in the Northern Border States of Mexico: A Convergence Analysis"

The paper studies the labor productivity evolution in the export maquiladora industry of Mexico (EMI) from 1990 to 1999. The analysis explains the differences among regions and productive activities by analyzing the evolution of labor productivity by sectors and states. The research is based on a regional convergence theoretical approach to labor productivity in the northern Border States. Additionally, in order to explain the recent developments of productivity in the EMI, the study incorporates theoretical concepts of economies of agglomeration. It also considers the impact of foreign investment strategies on the growth of the skilled labor force in the host countries. The methodology is based on a panel regression model applied to a pooled database. The results showed a divergence trend in the labor productivity of the Northern Border States for the entire maquiladora sector.

Delores Middleton and Lisa Conyers, Riverside Community College
"Healthcare Teaching Sites in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region"

The Physician Assistant Program at Riverside Community College (CA) prepares its students in cultural and linguistic competency as well as in the medical arts and sciences. This presentation will discuss clinics and other healthcare sites where RCC's P.A. students accumulate required clinical hours under the supervision of bilingual medical preceptors. Along with learning fundamental medical protocols for clinical practice, students survey related transborder topics, including comparative healthcare systems, insurance programs, and cultural traditions in care-giving and health maintenance.

Barbara Miller, CSU Fullerton
"Information Border Crossing: Scholarly Communication and Information Seeking Across the U.S.-Mexico Border, Preliminary Dissertation Research Results"

This paper presents the preliminary results of my dissertation research on scholarly communication between the United States and Mexico. An international border is a barrier to the free flow of information. The border can also be a space in which information is shared. My exploratory study uses a short questionnaire and in-depth interviews to explore the factors that facilitate and impede scholarly communication along the border and to identify the roles played by geography and by intermediaries including librarians, other scholars, and information technology. Research subjects represent a non-random, purposive sample of environmental researchers at the US-Mexican border. These researchers cross the border to conduct research, to participate in conferences and workshop, to teach, to consult, to collaborate with colleagues, and to obtain information located across the border. Communication technologies such as electronic mail, fax machines, and telephones make cross-border activities possible without the need to physically cross the border.

David J. Molina, University of North Texas

“Does Economic Integration Alter the Economic Status of Women in Mexico”

The Mexican border states have had much closer economic and social integration to the US due to their proximity. The present paper analysis the economic status of women in the border states to non-border states in terms of the amount and form of Foreign Direct Investment in the regions. This paper utilizes the household income and expenditure survey (Encuesta de Ingresos y Gastos) produced by INEGI and beginning with the survey collected in 1992 (prior to the establishment of the NAFTA) to the most current survey in 2000. Due to sample size constraints, the study combines states into regional areas rather than individual states.

Diana Elena Moran, University of Texas at El Paso

“Border Image(s) and Language(s) in Teaching: A "Militarized"/ "Border Patrol" Zone and the "Re-Colonialization" of the US/Mexican "Frontera””

My paper will explore the various images and language(s) in which permeate my Mexican, Mexican American, and Chicano/a college students lives each day on the US/Mexican border. How the various layers of a "colonialized" and "militarized" zone are evident in student's ways of knowing, writing, and speaking about the US/Mexican border in a college class entitled: " Bilingual Parent & Community Advocacy". How the various paradigm shifts in education have enhanced how language(s) of oppression and silence are enacted upon the communities of the border through "outside forces". My work uses critical race and post-colonial Xicana feminist theory to interrogate and analyze the "testimonials" and "voices" of student's lived experiences in a highly politicized zone-----that they reclaim as their community. Overall, my paper will explore creative ways in which images and languages can be re-interpreted through student's pro-active community and class participation to disrupt the culture(s) of silence.

Stephen P. Mumme, Colorado State University

“Mandate Reform in Border Water Management: An Update”

This paper examines the current set of mandate challenges confronting existing bilateral and binational agencies in border water management, to include the IBWC , the BECC-NADB sister institutions, and the La Paz Agreement. The paper builds on an earlier paper on mandate reform presented in May 2001 and soon to be published in COLEF's journal Frontera Norte. This paper summarizes the mandate challenges recently confronting and what changes have been achieved in the last year 2001-2002. It then proceeds to evaluate these changes.

C. Alison Newby, New Mexico State University

“A Tale of Two Cities: Gender and Migration on the U.S.-Mexico Border“

This paper uses the changing social and economic dynamics of the U.S.-Mexico transborder region as a backdrop for an examination of the role of gender in cross-border movement. The transborder region is both a dividing line between nation-states, and a reminder of the social consequences of the process of border definition and redefinition. Migration as a gendered process is immersed in the structures of both countries and the structure of the border region itself.

Using data collected during fieldwork in El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, I focus on the way in which the transborder area and the notion of geographic proximity structure men's and women's

experiences of border movement. Over sixty life histories with both male and female migrants on both sides of the border allow a more detailed understanding of the various ways in which movement and the decision to move occurs along the border, and how gender structures this process.

Heather Nicol, State University of West Georgia

"Canada-US Border: Post September 11"

This paper explores the importance of Canadian border narratives in maintaining traditional state-centered borders in North America. It begins with an examination of historical narratives concerning Canadian nationhood in relation to the construction of national discourse. The paper then turns to consideration of more recent events such as the NAFTA and September 11th. The paper concludes by asking "Has the new "security" climate in the North America pre-empted a broader concern with facilitating globalization in other sectors such as trade, eliminating through the totalizing discourse of "the war against terrorism", all other legitimate border functions? How have institutional and representational practices concerning Canada-US borders changed as a result?"

Guillermina Gina Núñez, University of California, Riverside

"Political Ecology, Funds of Knowledge, and the Creation of Community:
A Case Study of Colonias in Southern New Mexico "

This paper examines the political ecology of communities known as colonias located on the U.S.-Mexico border. In the colonias of southern New Mexico, household members have applied their funds of knowledge to create socially meaningful and value-laden space in ecologically peripheral areas. Although colonias are far from homogeneous, these communities are often made up of migrant and non-migrant Mexican households that are socially, linguistically, and economically alienated from local systems of power. The creation of community thus involves the organized efforts of colonia residents who implement their funds of knowledge towards building material and social capital. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of the political ecology of colonias in southern New Mexico situated along the Rio Grande/Bravo, and examines their peripheral status as a center of human-environmental and social-economic interactions.

Lydia Otero, University of Texas at El Paso

"Defending Mexican Space and Memory: La Placita Committee"

To Tucsonenses, La Placita symbolized revered historical space. Infused with memories and cultural meanings, it represented the intersection of place, community, and identity to much of the Mexican American community. It served as the focal point and public square of the barrio. As a place, La Placita fostered deep feelings of not just attachment but of belonging in Tucson. This place continually reminded Mexican Americans of their long history in Tucson and it bequeathed a power that only the past could bestow. Fearing their own historical marginalization, and that of future generations, La Placita Committee forced the urban renewal area debate into the streets and rallied support for preserving the original plaza and its aging buildings, some which dated back more than one hundred years. In the politics of place, La Placita Committee's activism raised important issues regarding the city's past and future.

James Peach, New Mexico State University

"Modeling the Demography of the Border Region"

The B+20 modeling system is an effort by researchers at universities in both Mexico and the US to examine the possible future of the U.S.-Mexico border region twenty years from now. This paper describes the

development of the population sector of the B+20 modeling system as it applies to the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez area. The population sector really contains four separate modules. There are separate but related models at the national level and separate models for El Paso and Juárez. While the models are all based on standard demographic procedures, the system becomes reasonably complex by the inclusion of trans-border linkages and linkages to other sectors. The models are benchmarked to the most recent census data and track alternative projections reasonably well.

Sergio Pena, University of Texas at El Paso & EL Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“The Impact of Cross-border Trade in El Paso-Ciudad Juárez: A proposal to finance binational projects”

This paper will analyze the impact that Mexican shoppers have on retail sales in El Paso. The analysis is done through an OLS technique to evaluate the impact of crossborder trade in the retail trade sector. Then, the amount of taxes generated by the cross-border trade is calculated. Currently, the tax revenue in the state of Texas is being returned to consumers who claimed it or the unclaimed revenues go to the Texas general fund. I argue that the tax revenues could be used to finance some binational projects in the region that would improve the quality of life of both communities.

James B. Pick, University of Redlands, Nanda Viswanathan, Delaware State University, and Swarna Keshavan, University of Redlands

“Economic and Environmental Impacts of Projected Growth 2000-2010 in Energy and Water Supply in Imperial County, California, and Northern Baja California, Mexico”

This study analyzes the economic and environmental impacts of the projected growth 2000-2010 in energy and water supply for Imperial County and Northern Baja California (Pick et al., 2002). Economic impacts for energy consist of workforce gains, enhanced electrical energy supply, and enhanced energy supply in urban, coastal California. For water, economic impacts include employment drops from land fallowing, loss of agricultural jobs in Imperial County, and gains of construction jobs in Mexicali. Environmental impacts from energy include disposal of hot water from geothermal, noise, smell pollution, land incursions, consumption of cooling water, risks of spillage of super-cooled and compressed liquid natural gas, and land use impacts from expanded pipelines and distribution infrastructure. Environmental effects from water resources comprise salinity increases, loss of agricultural land, increase in air pollution, noise, transportation growth, and effects on sport fishing and water sport, and dangers from potential lowering of the Salton Sea level.

Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University, and David W. Yoskowitz, Texas A&M-Corpus Christi
“Grass, Sweat and Sun: Gardening and the American Dream in South Texas”

This paper investigates the market for gardeners' in Laredo, Texas. Survey responses from 120 gardeners and 122 employers of gardeners indicate that the border environment plays a significant role in the start-up, employment, pricing and demand for gardening work. Three distinct groups are discussed, self-employed gardeners, wage gardeners and those who employ gardeners. The reported results allow the creation of a baseline of data for gardeners and employers for further empirical investigation within the borderlands.
Enrique Priego Mendoza, UABC

“Tacos Si; Hotdog No”

México y los USA son dos vecinos unidos por la separación de la enemistad. El conflicto es la línea de conducta de la colindancia y frontera entre ambos países. La frontera jurídicamente reconocida tuvo por origen una guerra (1846- 1848) de invasión, conquista, anexión y expansión acorde a los principios del “destino manifiesto” inglés (Siglo XVI) Después del 11 de septiembre 2001, destrucción por ataque aéreo a las “Torres” de Nueva York, USA, el presidente estadounidense, por decreto personal convirtió en enemigo

“ a todo aquel que no comparte los mismos valores de nosotros.” Tal decreto incluye a México. Los valores dependen de la cultura mas no de los decretos.

Scott A. Reid, University of Texas, Brownsville

“Students in Their Own Write: Levels of Satisfaction with Faculty Academic Advising”

This paper reports on the findings of a two year study of levels of student satisfaction with faculty academic advising procedures in Liberal Arts. Data for this research were gathered using an instrument comprised primarily of ordinal-based standardized scales in Likert-format measuring the major study variables. Examined were levels of satisfaction with the academic advising process and assigned academic advisors, the timeliness and usefulness of the information provided, the perception of how much time and energy faculty advisors devote to the role, number of times students meet with their academic advisor during the course of the semester, the perception of types of problems that are associated with the academic advising process, and improvements deemed necessary to improve advising procedures. Findings are discussed and suggestions for distinct improvements to advising procedures are deliberated.

Les Rydl, University of Texas Pan American

“Economic and Demographic Features of the Imperial Valley and the Lower Rio Grande Valley: Pre and Post NAFTA”

These two areas of the United States have similar beginnings and similar develop until recent years. Economic and demographic features of the two areas are compared and contrasted with comparable US features and their respective state features. Attention is given to the changes that have occurred in the two areas since NAFTA. Particular attention is given to the changes that have taken place and how the two areas differ. Reasons for these differences will be explored.

Edward Sadalla, Subhrajit Guhathakurta, & Susan Ledlow

“Integrated Assessment of Human-Environmental Systems in the U.S. – Mexico Border Region”

This paper describes an ongoing study designed to evaluate the relationship between environmental changes and quality of life (QoL) indicators in the U.S - Mexico border region. The objectives of the study are as follows: 1) to conceptualize the “quality of life” construct, 2) to survey existing empirical literature and identify linkages between QoL indicators and elements of the environment, 3) to suggest a set of indicators that are appropriate for measuring dimensions of the quality of life of residents of US - Mexico border communities, and 4) to incorporate the indicators developed in a systems dynamic model based on Stella software. Underpinning this project is the assumption that forecasts of environmental change must take into account the impact of such change on residents of a region, both because such human impact is intrinsically important, and because changes in the QoL in a region will feedback and influence the environment.

Gerald L. Schmaedick, Northern Arizona University

“Census vs. BLS Unemployment Estimates for Border Counties: Why are They so Different”

Building on previous work using selected border counties, this paper will analyze unemployment statistics from all border counties. It will compare Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates of unemployment with estimates drawn from the both 1990 and 2000 Census. This comparison reveals a dramatic difference between these two “official” estimates. The BLS unemployment estimates for border counties, especially rural border counties, are generally substantially higher than the unemployment reported for other parts of the border states and for non-border areas. Unemployment rates range from 25 to 45 percent in these counties even while national unemployment hovers around 6 percent. Unemployment data from the 1990 and 2000 Census differs significantly from these BLS estimates. This paper suggests that the BLS methodology fails to take into account the special conditions in the labor pool of border communities.

Laura Shelton, University of Texas at El Paso

"The Role of Spatial and Ethnic Conflict in Sonoran Identity Formation, 1821-1850"

This paper explores interpretations of Sonoran identity formation that have highlighted how persisting conflicts with local indigenous groups unified Spanish and mestizo communities in Sonora, and thus mitigated strict ethnic, class, and gender hierarchies when compared with central Mexico. While military commanders and municipal leaders often drew stark boundaries between civilization and savagery in their reports and letters, their correspondence also obscured serious land, labor, and ethnic tensions within Mexican communities during the nineteenth century. Sonorans at all levels of society both reinforced and challenged gender, ethnic, and class hierarchies in contradictory ways. Continued wars between Apaches and Mexicans, for example, did encourage alliances among large landowners and peasants. In the face of labor and cash shortages, however, these same land-owning elites used traditional ideas of patriarchy to rationalize coercive labor systems and to further liberal projects of commercialization and economic expansion.

Jay Singh, Signe Cold-Ravnkilde, and Robert G. Lee, University of Washington

"Ecological Narratives and the Creation of Neoliberal Economic Space Along Border Regions: the Case of Cascadia"

This paper seeks to explore the bioregion Cascadia as a policy metaphor for the efficient movement of transnational neo-liberal elite and capital through a ground transportation corridor across the US-Canadian border. By seeking to explain the use of regional ecological narratives surrounding the transportation corridor, this paper will also address how the concurrent discourses on globalization and nationalism along with regionalism give rise to higher levels of state control especially in the North American context by making the international border an important tool in controlling the flow of people in a post September 11 world. This higher level of state control at the border is not only a control feature but also a purifying process that creates a transnational corridor or space that privileges the neo-liberal elite with little border-crossing restrictions while raising the border for the rest.

Dennis L. Soden, Mathew McElroy, Carlos Olmedo, and Janet S. Conary, University of Texas at El Paso

"The U.S. Mexico Border as a Strategic Resource"

This study examines the role of the U.S. – Mexico border economy, and more specifically, its capability to move goods to manufacturing and processing facilities throughout the U.S. and North America. The study proposes that rather than consider the border area as a peripheral economy, it should be viewed as a strategic resource. The study briefly examines the evolution of the border economy since the advent of the Border Industrial Plan leading to the present “twin plant” or maquiladora industry. This assessment is followed by an examination of the border region since September 11, 2001 testing the degree to which the

border serviced the North American industrial base without interruption while many nations were unable to move goods and services. The ability of the U.S. – Mexico border to continue to move goods and services suggest that a “free border” has economic development potential as a strategic resource critical to maintaining economic strength.

Kevin Spears, Colorado State University
“NGOs and the Colorado River Delta”

This project investigates a specific group of organizations that are working to change international environmental policy within the Colorado River delta. The lack of fresh water is allowing a former wetlands to dry up on the border of the United States and Mexico. The project reviews the history of the river delta and looks in depth at the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working to save it. Specifically, it investigates patterns of NGO interaction to determine the likelihood an NGO regime may form around this issue. If a regime is not coalescing between Delta oriented NGOs then it may be necessary to examine other types of civil society coalitions that may contain these NGOs. At the policy level, the development of an NGO regime or sub-regime improves the prospect a solution may be found to what is often seen as one of the more intractable binational water problems on the U.S.-Mexican border.

Katarzyna M. Staszynska, CASE: Consumer Attitudes & Social Enquiry
“The Impact of the “grey zone” Flourishing near the Border on the Behaviour of the Polish Consumer”

In the paper one category of products, i.e. cigarettes, will be used to exemplify the patterns of illegal goods turnover and the scale and dynamics of the impact of this phenomenon on the volume of the official market. The emphasis will be placed upon the analysis of changes of consumer choices resulting from the increasing share of cigarettes coming from illegal import and upon the qualitative analysis on consumer behaviour in frontier areas, where the share of goods coming from illegal import is the highest in the entire country.

This will serve to formulate a hypothesis concerning the drivers of consumer decisions taken by Poles.

David Stea, Southwest Texas State, Dennis Kerkman, Professor, Southwest Texas State University and Silvia Elguea Vejar, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco, Mexico
“Developmental Sequences and Social Prejudice in Cross-Border Geographical Perception”

In the 2000 Annual Meeting of the Association of Borderlands Studies, we presented the results of early work on the reciprocal geographical perception of the three NAFTA partners: the U.S.A., Mexico, and Canada. This research demonstrated severe spatial distortions in the perceptions of the locations of major cities far from the home bases of university students. One startling finding was that perceptions of urban locations in Mexico were as much or even more distorted by U.S. students living just 200 miles north of the border than by Canadian students in Alberta, more than ten times further away. The research reported here discusses the relationship of “nationcentrism”, a form of social and ethnic provincialism, to these extreme distortions in spatial perception, and explores the development of large-scale geographic cognition and regionalization in children and adolescents from age seven through university. Implications for various trinational relationships are also discussed.

Dr. Katarzyna Stoklosa, Europa-Universitat Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder
“Uzhgorod – a bridge between different cultures?”

Uzhgorod, like all the territory of Transcarpathian region, belonged across the centuries to different states. There is a very complex ethnic composition of the region and the city. The majority of the territory's population consists of Ukrainians. After the largest Hungarians minority follow Russian, Roma, Romanians, Gypsies, Slovaks, Czechs, Germans and Jews.

In my paper, I will try to answer the question whether culture and education that is represented at present in Uzhgorod act as a bridge between different cultures in this town. Can cultural initiatives that have been developed in this region help to overcome mental, national and ethnic borders, and to lead to formation of a regional identity?

Lidia Alejandra Suarez Sanchez, UABC
"Experiencias Educativas en Comun entre Mexicali y Calexico"

Se propone una visión de la historia en común entre las ciudades de Mexicali y Calexico, a través de las experiencias educativas de maestros en el área de nuevas tecnologías de la comunicación e información para conocer los métodos de trabajo y las necesidades educativas en el área de ciencias sociales, a través de una guía de entrevista aplicada a los docentes.

Lawrence D. Taylor, COLEF-Tijuana
"The Role of the California Mexican Consuls in the Federal Campaign against the Magonista Revolt of 1911 in Lower California"

The paper examines the role played by the Mexican consuls in southern California in support of the Mexican federal government's efforts to defeat the revolt headed by Ricardo Flores Magón and the Mexican Liberal Party in Baja California's Distrito Norte (Northern District) during the early part of 1911. The paper will analyze, in particular, the case of the patriotic organization known as the "Defensores de la Integridad Nacional" (Defenders of National Integrity), directed by Dr. Horacio E. López of San Diego, which not only raised hefty sums of money from contributors in the area, but also recruited a substantial body of civilian volunteers. This group was sent to Ensenada at the end of May 1911 to help defend the regional cabecera from enemy attack and also to participate in offensive operations against the Magonistas.

Lisa Philips Valentine and Allan K McDougall, University of Western Ontario
"Imposing the Border: The Detroit River From 1786 to 1806"

After the Treaty of Paris of 1783, British control of the old northwest differed from the negotiated reality. Detroit was a central place for trade and remained under British control. The First Nations were ignored. This paper will trace trade and community patterns in the borderlands while the state was in flux between 1786 and 1796. It will then focus on the impact of the border as it was implemented by the US and British imperial authorities. The examination of the impact of the border on First Nations and on the spatial assumptions of the state authorities will illustrate the functions of borders as they emerge. By looking at the emergence of a border, the paper will offer a different vantage point from many contemporary studies of established borders and their impact on ongoing practices.

D. Rick van Schoik, San Diego State University
"The Border+20 Modeling System: An Overview"

The B+20 modeling system is a inter-disciplinary, systems dynamics model of the border region designed to examine future scenarios of the border region twenty years into the future. The model is designed to inform the decision-making process without advocating for or against a particular position. The model consists of

several parts including population, economic, air quality, water, and quality of life sectors. Linkages between the sectors are as important as the sector details. The model has been designed in a user-friendly fashion. The B+20 Model is funded by the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy (SCERP), a consortium of five U.S. and five Mexican universities located in all ten border states. SCERP assists U.S.-Mexico border peoples and their environments by applying research information, insights, and innovations.

María Ruth Vargas Leyva, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana
"Industria Maquiladora de Exportación ¿Hacia dónde va el empleo?"

El Programa Nacional Fronterizo fue establecido en 1960, a partir del cual la industria maquiladora se convierte en el sector más dinámico de la economía mexicana. En los últimos dos años hay una contracción significativa del empleo en el sector.

El documento hace una revisión de los factores analizados por otros autores y analiza la contracción del empleo en la industria maquiladora en el periodo 2001-2002, encontrando evidencia de que las características de la región norte de México continúan siendo importantes en su localización. Una conclusión es el menor dinamismo de la industria maquiladora en la creación del empleo, debido al cambio en el perfil maquilador que da cuenta de maquiladoras de segunda y tercera generación, otra conclusión de la disminución del empleo es el cambio en las características del trabajo de ingeniería, que da cuenta de momentos puntuales de "empobrecimiento" y "enriquecimiento" del trabajo.

Cuauhtemoc Calderon Villarreal, Universidad Autonoma de Coahuila, and Hector Rodriguez Ramirez, Universidad Autonoma de Coahuila.

"The NAFTA's Impact on Wages, Incomes, Productivity and Migration of the Mexicans Towards the United States"

In 1993 the Canada - US Free Trade Agreement (FTA) evolved into the North American FTA (NAFTA), with the addition of Mexico. This agreement provides free trade for most industrial goods, albeit with long phase out periods for certain "sensitive" sectors and also liberalizes restrictions on direct investment. NAFTA does not rule out contingent protection and the special Canada-US contingent protections were not extended to US-Mexico trade disputes. Modern regional integration theory indicates that the removal of tariffs or other trade barriers might positively influence productivity, long-run growth and might stop the migration. In this paper we will analyze the NAFTA's impact on wages, income, productivity and migration of Mexican's population towards United States. Our hypothesis is that the NAFTA has negatively influence regional productivity of the Mexican economy and had increase the social inequality and growth inequality between Mexican's regions. Therefore NAFTA had increase the migration towards the United States.

Randy William Widdis, University of Regina
"Moving North, Moving South: Cross-Border Migration Within the Canadian-American Borderlands at the Turn of the Twentieth Century"

Migration stands out as one of the most significant forces in the integration of communities and regions on opposite sides of borders. This paper has two purposes: firstly, to outline briefly my current research on the evolution of the Canadian-American Borderlands between 1784 and 1989; and secondly, to examine the

role that migration played in this development. In particular, I will present some preliminary findings on cross-border migration at the turn of the twentieth century based on an analysis of Canadian and American Border Crossing records. These records reveal that many moved in stages before crossing the border and that his movement was channelized, with kinship and kith networks strengthening existing connections between origins and destinations. In addition, the records illustrate both considerable similarity and diversity in migration patterns taking place within the various borderland regions straddling the Canadian-American boundary.

Tamar Diana Wilson, University of Missouri, St. Louis
"Reasons for Migrating to the Border and to Mexicali: Opinions from a Colonia Popular"

A 21 percent sub-sample of 174 people interviewed in a squatter settlement in Mexicali were asked the following questions: "Why did you come to Mexicali?," "Why did you come to Mexicali rather than going elsewhere in Mexico?" and "Why do the majority of people come to the border? Push factors such as poverty, lack of work and lower salaries, as well as pull factors such a more work and higher salaries on the border generally and in Mexicali in particular comprised the majority of responses. As concerns why Mexicali rather than elsewhere, the majority replied that they had friends and relatives in that city, showing the importance of network-mediation in internal as well as international migration.

David W. Yoskowitz, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi, and Michael J. Pisani, Central Michigan University
"Risk and Reward: Use and Acceptance of the Mexican Peso by Firms in the United States Border Region"

For those individuals that live along the border in Texas the use of the Mexican peso for purchasing goods and services in U.S. businesses is known to exist. This poses an interesting dilemma as the international business literature is replete with discussions of exchange rate maintenance and hard currency regimes (e.g. dollarization), but the literature is relatively silent on the phenomena of reverse dollarization or soft currency adoption by firms. Our sample found that one-quarter of firms located along the Texas side of the Mexican-United States border do indeed accept Mexican pesos in daily business transactions. Of those firms accepting pesos, most thought this "service" enhanced sales and the firms received a premium (either by a surcharge or skewed exchange rate) for conducting sales in pesos. This paper also addresses the risk - reward tradeoff that firms face when deciding whether or not to accept pesos.

Mirosław Zdulski, University of Zielona Góra – Poland
"The Role of Small Project Funds - PHARE Cross-border Co-operation (CBC) as an Instrument Supporting Transborder Co-operation"

Cross-border cooperation based on the CBC foundations has emerged in Poland in the 90s. Its effectiveness after ten years of implementation has varied from region to region. Nevertheless, it is easy to notice the CBC accomplishments almost along border regions. The paper analyzes achievements of the CBC projects which consisted of financial projects in 1996-2001 coordinated by the Phare Cross-border Co-operation Implementation Authority. The paper presents the financial analysis of each project according to its internal components, implementation bodies and geographical allocation to show its strength and weak sides. The particular attention is attached to those who benefit from the CBC projects. The emerging of the social networks and of the new actors in the border regions is considered as an most important impact of the implementation of the CBC projects.

Richard Ganzel, University of Nevada, Reno
"Tourism, Gaming and Globalization: A North American Overview"

Tourism has a fabled history, not least in North America. Its linkage to gaming (gambling to the uninitiated) through the Monaco and Nevada models has become increasingly explicit and attractive as a policy tool for regional and local development and now for indigenous self-development. These policy goals are served indirectly by a myriad of global enterprises ranging from Lonely Planet to international airline alliances, hotel chains, and cruise lines. This paper provides a descriptive overview of selected developmental strategies utilized in Canada, Mexico, and the United States and a macro view of their success in delivering jobs, income, and foreign currencies.

C. E. S. Franks, Queen's University

"Risk Runners of the Frontier: The Coureurs de Bois and the Pays d'en Haut of the West"

Writing in the early eighteenth century, Louis-Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de Lahontan, observed that the coureurs de bois who explored the North American West and traded for furs with the Indians ought to be called coureurs de risque because of the dangers they faced and overcame. Unlike Lahontan, most missionaries and authorities in Nouvelle France regarded the coureurs de bois as threats to the spiritual and material well-being of the colony. Nor have later French-Canadian historians been much kinder to them. Yet the coureurs de bois opened the western frontier of North America. The majority of the mountain men of the American West until well into the nineteenth century were coureurs de bois or their descendants. The adventurous, rapsallion, coureurs de bois created a link between the French settlements of the St. Lawrence valley and the pays d'en haut of the West that now are all but forgotten."

Charlotte Coté, University of Washington"

Chrome Buffalos." The impact of Native Gaming on Contemporary Indian communities

Many Native Americans see gaming as the "new buffalo" – a contemporary method for providing them with food, clothing and survival, as did the bison of the past. As more and more Native tribes get into the gaming business the stakes also become larger. Today, over 175 tribes in the United States have gaming operations. The growth of gaming enterprises and the establishment of high stakes gaming machines have resulted in a huge growth in tribal revenues. The estimated total gross revenues for all Native gaming operations in the United States is around 3.9 billion dollars with about 800 million dollars in net profits going directly to the tribes.

Are these "chrome buffalos" the answer to Native American poverty and a catalyst for cultural growth and survival? Or, is Indian gaming bringing corruption, embezzlement and greed to tribal communities, thus, eroding tribal traditions and values? My paper will concentrate on these questions by exploring the history of Indian gaming in the United States and examine how the rise of Native casinos has impacted contemporary tribal communities.

Michael Tsosie, University of Victoria

Avi Mi You'A: Indian Gaming and the Struggle for Power and Control in Two Mohave Communities

Indian gaming, as an economic phenomenon without parallel in the history of Native Americans has received widespread attention in recent years. Gaming has attracted the attention of members of the academic community because of its potential to provide insight into a wide variety of contemporary issues affecting tribes in the United States. However, recent published studies on the phenomenon of Indian

gaming focus on a limited number of topics, primarily the legal and political implications of gaming as well as the intra and inter-ethnic conflict. No studies specifically discuss the internal dynamics of the activities of a tribe prior to and after the development of a casino facility in a reservation based community.

My presentation will focus on the Mohave in Arizona and California who have established casinos in their communities. Drawing on my academic fieldwork with the Mohave, I will examine how, even though each Mohave community utilized different economic development strategies for implementing gaming operations in 1995, the internal reactions to gaming by people within both communities centered completely around issues of power and control.

Claudine G. Fisher, Portland State University

A new Canadian Voice: Madeleine Thien

Published in 2001, *Simple Recipes* won the same year the Canadian Author Association Air Canada Award. This work takes the form of a collection of short stories penned by a young woman from British Columbia, Madeleine Thien. The seven stories comprising this first work echo each other thanks to a soft stylistic tone accompanied by a strong narrative voice.

The art of the short story falls into a specific category, as it demands a polished narrative mode and a highly crafted approach where nothing can be extraneous to the main aim of the tale. Since a complete world must be presented, the writing uses tight and rapid strokes. Each story must evoke its own sense of place in which everything answers itself. At the same time, the reader expects a certain structure to the story: a question or problem is to be raised; a forward movement has to occur; a peak or epiphany happens; often a resolution is thus brought about. This circular shape of the tale becomes the result of this need for a complete universe within a single vision.

This paper will examine the relationship of children and parents and the longing experienced by the characters as they look back to a few happy but mostly painful memories of their pasts. The accent will be put on the way the protagonists try to resolve their ambivalent feelings and how they succeed in reaching a desired compromise in order to reach a sense of connectedness.

Carol Beran, Saint Mary's College of California

YOU BET YOUR LIFE: THE PROBLEM OF LITERARY ARCHIVES

Writers are gamblers. They spend years writing books, gambling that a publisher will publish them and the reading public will adore them. They gamble in a different way when they donate or sell their unpublished papers to a library. Some, like Mavis Gallant, play it safe, placing mostly final typescripts with a few editorial markings in the University of Toronto's Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. Others gamble a cool hundred and quit: Margaret Atwood's papers at the University of Toronto, Ethel Wilson's at the University of British Columbia, or Robert Kroetsch's, Aritha van Herk's, and Alice Munro's at the University of Calgary allow scholars access to drafts of novels and stories, research notes, plus some business-related correspondence. Other literary figures (or their heirs) seemingly have gambling fever. Margaret Laurence's archives at York and McMaster Universities, Marian Engel's at McMaster University, and Lucy Maud Montgomery's at the University of Guelph contain revealing personal materials along with professional ones. This paper looks at some of the ways these gamblers pay off--or bankrupt--these literary gamblers.

Howard Cody, University of Maine

THE NEW DEMOCRATS AND THEIR SEARCH FOR RELEVANCE

The left-wing New Democrats operated successfully as a nudge party influencing Liberal governments in Canada's Third Party System from the 1960s to the early 1990s. However, the current Fourth Party System, featuring Liberal party domination and the Liberals' shift rightwards on spending restraint and corporate globalization, has marginalized New Democrats in irrelevance. The NDP presently comprises three groups with sharply different proposals for addressing its predicament. The left and right both desire a major change to their party's image. The left wants the party to embrace civil society protest organizations, including globalization opponents. It denounces capitalism and a global market society. The party's right accepts globalization in a market economy and suggests that a relevance-seeking NDP ignore these settled matters. Instead, it stresses issues important to most Canadians, like preservation of medicare, while proposing various institutional reforms. The NDP's center seeks to repeat its Third Party System's successes as a nudge party. The January 2003 selection of a new leader signaled the direction the party has chosen to take. The paper assesses this decision and speculates on the left's prospects for reestablishing relevance in Canadian politics.

Neil Earle, Citrus College

GLITZ AND GLAMOR FOR EXPORT: HOW JACK KENT COOKE AND WAYNE GRETZKY PLANTED THE MAPLE LEAF IN LOS ANGELES

On Thursday, October 10, 2002, The Los Angeles Daily News featured a front-page color photo of Wayne Gretzky and his family under the title "Fit for a King." Gretzky's Los Angeles King hockey sweater with the distinctive Number 99 was being retired at Staples Center in the heart of downtown Los Angeles. Gretzky, who, along with Celine Dion and Pamela Anderson, is one of the most famous Canadians on the planet, was furthering the dreams of a man he had never met—the sports promoter Jack Kent Cooke of Hamilton, Ontario. Cooke, father of the LA Kings and one-time colleague of Lord Thompson of Fleet, was the wily builder and promoter of the Great Western Forum, already home to the Los Angeles Lakers when, in 1967 he became the star attraction at the NHL annual meeting in Toronto.

How so? In a most un-Canadian way, Cooke called a press conference before the meetings began that June 5 to announce: "The Los Angeles Kings have just made a deal that will insure them the West Division championship." Cooke had just purchased Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League. Thus, in a swirl of Hollywood hype the erratic Los Angeles Kings franchise was launched. Perhaps the most exciting moment in Kings' history came in 1988 when Edmonton Oiler superstar Wayne Gretzky announced his trade to the LA Kings. This stop-press announcement stopped a nation dead in its tracks, was worthy of a Jack Kent Cooke and a measure of how much hockey had penetrated the consciousness of knowing Americans. It also testified how much the NHL was part of international capitalist culture.

Cooke and Gretzky—two dynamic figures who helped cement hockey forever in the Palm Latitudes. Along the way they reminded Americans that LA possessed no monopoly on hype, charm and show-biz charisma. Their story illustrates the little-remarked fact of how sometimes Canada has exported glitz to the United States rather than the other way around.

Jessi Maus, University of Alaska Anchorage

Murder & Mayhem in the Land of Peace, Order & Good Government

Margaret Atwood's novel *Alias Grace* presents the true story of convicted murderess Grace Marks in fictionalized form. The novel, incorporating historical documents, (re)presents the grisly and shocking

murders of Nancy Montgomery and Thomas Kinnear from Grace's viewpoint. The murders, occurring at a time of political and social uncertainty, drew a significant amount of press coverage, and Grace's case remains infamous in Canadian history with other tellings of the story including Susana Moodie's representation of the murders and her interview with Grace Marks. The continued interest in this grisly story shown by Canadian artists reveals at the very least an interest in, if not a fascination with, the criminal element of a society that proposes to value peace and order. Atwood continues this tradition from a slightly different viewpoint, namely that of Grace herself and her doctor Simon Blank.

Laura Cunningham, University of Alaska

The Paradox of Deprivation: The Disruption of Peace and Order in Aritha van Herk's *The Tent Peg*

The image of rough and rugged men heading out to the wilderness to claim their stake of mineral or metal and make a fortune is an enduring one in Canadian lore. It is the challenge of the northern environment and grueling labor of mining that tries men's strengths, but perhaps the most arduous test undertaken by men isolated from civilization is the trial of deprivation. Historically, deprivation has enjoyed its status as a havoc-wrecker upon men's toil-wearied bodies and minds in the arctic. Cold, hunger, solitude, and lack of female companionship are potent elements of deprivation and its power wielded over men. Yet, what happens when a decent crew of uranium miners interned in the Yukon mountains for a summer find themselves undeprived when their cook reveals herself to be female? Aritha van Herk's *The Tent Peg* (1981) is an intriguing exploration of the potential for social disruption and instability when a woman enters into the traditionally male environment of mining camp. It is possible to disseminate the ways in which van Herk upsets the relationship of deprivation between man and nature in her text.

Donald K. Alper, Western Washington University

Emerging Collaborative Frameworks for Environmental Governance: The Georgia Basin-Puget Sound Transboundary Ecosystem

The shared Canada-U.S. ecosystem that encompasses the Georgia Basin-Puget Sound transboundary region has been the subject of considerable attention due to its increasing environmental vulnerability. For decades, scholars, officials and activists on both sides of the border have recognized the importance of cross-border cooperative action for managing this critical ecosystem. A vast body of research has shown that numerous formal and informal linkages have developed in the region and policy processes are increasingly influenced by complex and often overlapping networks of concerned actors both inside and outside of government. This paper, informed by the expanding literature on resource regimes and environmental governance, will examine and assess these processes and their implications for transboundary environmental governance. What appears to be developing in the region is a complex set of overlapping, and multi-layered frameworks for collaboration. These frameworks are based in, and formed from the expanding network of governmental and NGO activities, the growing influence of epistemic communities and the powerful defining ('constituting') role of norms, ideas and world views (for example, ecosystem management; sustainability). The paper seeks to understand the emergence of regional environmental governance within this broader context of social, ecological and political forces operating in the region.

Russell Brown, University of Toronto

The Man from the Creeks; Or, Why Robert Kroetsch Went Back to the North and What He Brought with Him

To create *The Man from the Creeks* (1998), his ninth, and most recent novel, Robert Kroetsch constructs a postmodern tale of the Klondike Gold Rush by drawing on a variety of sources and texts—most notably Robert Service’s “The Shooting of Dan McGrew” and Eric Hegg’s photograph of men climbing the Golden Staircase. This novel marked a return for Kroetsch to the milieu he once drew upon as an unpublished but hopeful writer who travelled through and laboured in the North in search of the material that provided him with his very first novel. Having already ventured back in a 1989 memoir (“Why I Went Up North and What I Found When I Got There”), he returns in fiction a seasoned veteran. An accomplished poet and award-winning novelist as well as a Professor of English and an influential theorist, he has learned from John Barth that the real secret to the writer’s search for gold is this: “The key to the treasure is the treasure.”

Christopher P. Hosgood, University of Lethbridge

“Policing Gambling in Alberta to 1939”

This paper is based on a larger study of gambling in Alberta funded by the Alberta Gaming Research Institute. The paper examines the social role of gambling during the pioneer years and discusses the attempts by the R.N.W.M.P., the Alberta Provincial Police Force, city police and the R.C.M.P. to control gambling. Of particular interest is the conflict between federal and provincial interests in that gambling was governed by federal legislation but enforced by the province. Evidence suggests that gambling had developed as an important element of settler culture and proved extremely resilient. Attempts by local and provincial authorities to eradicate gambling proved uneven, and policing gambling were fraught. Gambling linked politicians, moral reformers, police and citizens in dramatic cultural struggle.

Robert T. Wood, University of Lethbridge

“The Proportion of Government Gambling Revenue Derived from Problem Gambling versus Non-Problem Gamblers”

As legal gambling opportunities expand rapidly in most Western societies, observers are expressing concerns about the extent to which governments can legitimately sponsor gambling opportunities as well as derive revenue from citizens’ gambling activity. The legitimacy of government-sponsored gambling partially depends on the extent to which gambling revenue is derived from gambling-addicted individuals. Unfortunately, the actual proportion of revenue that problem gamblers account for is unclear. Although several studies have investigated this issue, findings have been inconsistent between studies as well as inconsistent with actual government gaming revenues. These inconsistencies stem from biasing research instruments, problems of memory erosion/salience, and difficulties in sampling a representative range of gamblers. This paper outlines how these problems are being addressed and overcome in two ongoing Canadian provincial studies of problem gambling expenditures (conducted by the present author). Results are used to formulate a valid estimate of the proportion of government gambling revenue derived from problem gamblers.

Stephen Brooks, University of Windsor and University of Michigan
Politics and Policy in the Land of Peace, Order and Good Government”

“Risk,

This paper examines how risk has been viewed in Canadian political life. It surveys several dimensions of the nexus between risk and politics, including the following:

*what is the dominant cultural portrayal of risk in Canada?
*how does risk figure in the Canadian concept of freedom? In the Canadian concept of equality?
*what are considered to be acceptable and unacceptable types of levels of risk in Canadian politics and public policy?
*how have Canadian courts viewed risk in cases involving the Charter?
*to what extent and in what cases is risk avoidance or prohibition rooted in culture or imposed and encouraged by the

state?

*how do Canada and the United States differ when it comes to the conceptual and practical treatment of risk in their politics?

Aritha van Herk, University of Calgary

“Performance: The Girls who Gambled and Gangstered

I propose to do a performance using the voices of various western Canadian women who are known as bad girls or gangster-girls. There are multiple candidates for the exploration. For example, Pearl Miller, Madam extraordinaire, ran a bawdy house in Calgary, Alberta for some years; but once she had made a fortune, she bought a house in upscale Mount royal and changed her ways. She then set out to convert the women who were arrested for prostitution, trying to convince them to give up their occupation. Florence Lassandro, accomplice of rum runner Emilio Picariello, was found guilty and hanged for the murder of Alberta Provincial Policeman Stephen Lawson in a rum-running incident. One of the last women to be hanged in Alberta, she is now the subject of an opera, and has become iconic for her role as side-kick to one of the most notorious bootleggers in the Crows-Next Pass. I propose to write a creative/historical or ficto/critical piece that integrates various of these women’s stories and entertains some outrageous suggestions about their unexamined pleasures in the land that claimed “peace, order and good government.”

Lawrence D. Taylor, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Canada Where Everybody Will Live Together in Harmony: A comparison of Diefenbaker and Trudeau’s Policies for Promoting Canadian Unity”

“One

The paper examines, by way of comparison, the attempts by former Canadian prime ministers Diefenbaker and Trudeau to strengthen the Canadian federation and promote a feeling of national unity among its people. It begins by tracing the evolution of Diefenbaker’s “One Canada” policy and the particular role the Western provinces had in its development. It also examines the case of Quebec in relation to the implementation of this policy. It likewise explores the development of Trudeau’s own particular brand of the “One Canada” policy and of its growth in reaction to the rise of Quebec nationalism. It also considers the various problems encountered by Trudeau in his attempts to reach out and include the West in his efforts to rework Canadian federalism, particularly with regards to the policy of bilingualism.

Jana Grekul, University of Alberta

“Constructing the Sexual Sterilization Act in Alberta”

In the early 1900s, eugenics doctrine was sweeping the western world. Alberta, Canada was no exception. In 1928 the *Sexual Sterilization Act* was passed and by 1972, the year of its repeal, over 2000 people had been sterilized, many without their consent. The Act was the culmination of years of claimsmaking activities that targeted the provinces’s “feeble-minded” population as a growing threat to the social, moral, and economic fabric of society. This study analyzes the activities of individual claimsmakers, the Eugenics Board, which was a four-member, government appointed body, and the provincial mental hospitals involved in the social construction of the “threat of the feeble-minded”. Did the people who eventually were sterilized match the image of the threat created in the public domain? The findings indicate that the social construction process emerged out of class, gender, and ethnic stereotypes, and often had little to do with genetic diagnosis.

Thomas G. Barnes, University of California, Berkeley

(Without Slots) in ‘Stirling County’ Nova Scotia since 1948”

“Sin

In 1948, an American psychiatrist, Alexander Hamilton Leighton, secured massive funding (by contemporary standards) to research the etiology of societally-induced psychosis by comparative study of an urban society and a rural society. The rural society chosen was Digby County in Nova Scotia, which for the investigative protocol was renamed “Stirling County”. Teams of graduate students at Cornell sojourned in the county’s two municipalities, one anglophone and the other francophone–Acadian–during successive summers in the

1950s, in order to undertake the basic field research. Two substantial works issued from the research, *My Name is Legion: Foundations for a Theory of Man in Relation to Culture* (1959) and *People of Cove and Woodlot: Communities from the Viewpoint of Social Psychiatry* (1960). Follow-up field research has continued since. Disciples have carried on the work, including the notable Quebecois anthropologist, Marc-Adelard Tremblay. This paper will in an anecdotal way, cast an historian's eye—sharpened by long, thorough, and searching familiarity with “Stirling County”—at the more indelicate behavior of the anglophone denizens of cove and woodlot.

Rennie Warburton, University of Victoria
Realism and Canadian Multiculturalism

“Critical

Critical realism, a perspective developed by British sociologists Andrew Sayer, Margaret Archer, Ray Pawson, Diego Gambetta, and others, emphasizes mechanistic processes which prevent or produce change by implementing the causal powers of structures, cultural elements or reasoning agents situated in time, space and other contingent conditions. Using historical scholarship, opinion surveys and other empirical evidence, critical realism is used in this paper to explain the adoption of an official multicultural policy by the Government of Canada and the subsequent effects of that policy, together with other mechanistic processes like the Japanese-Canadian redress movement, on the ongoing processes of anti-racist politics and nation-building in Canada.

Michael Reese, University of Washington
the Creation of Welfare in the Pacific Northwest”

“Race and

Some historians have argued that race played little role in shaping welfare policies before the 1960s. I disagree. In this paper, I argue that race, and ideas about race, played a critical role in shaping welfare on both sides of the 49th parallel, even in the 1910s and 1920s. Indeed, I content that one of the main reasons why British Columbia's welfare policies were more financially generous than Washington's was because they were more racially exclusive: B.C. enacted a generous system of welfare benefits largely because it limited those benefits to whites only. Welfare administrators in Washington State treated racial minorities in the same fashion as they treated white immigrants. The financial generosity of B.C.'s welfare system was predicated on its racial exclusivity.

Scott E. Lemieux, University of Washington
A Divergent Course: Canadian Feminist Litigation and Comparative Constitutionalism”

“Chartering

Political scientists and legal scholars have constructed strongly differing theories about the political impact of the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Some have argued that it will do little to change the status quo; others see it as a progressive or destabilizing force (depending on one's perspective.) After assessing the literature on the subject, I use research about feminist litigation to address this debate. I show that the Charter, while not producing radical change, has changed the institutional structure of Canadian politics in genuinely significant and important ways.

George MacDonald, Burke Museum, University of Washington
of the Haida in the Queen Charlotte Islands Gold rush of the 1850s”

“The Role

The paper examines the traditional cultural motivations of head chief Albert Edward Edenshaw, in reporting gold finds on the Queen Charlotte Islands to the Hudson Bay Company at Port Simpson in 1851, and his subsequent efforts to stem the rush as its implications became apparent to the Haida. A new perspective is offered on Edensaw's role in the seizure and destruction of the Susan Sturgis, a ship carrying miners from California in 1852 in which he was celebrated as the Haida hero who saved the miners and ship's crew from slavery. His friendship with Governor Sir James Douglas led to the extension of British hegemony on the north coast to include the Queen Charlotte Islands and laid the basis for the establishment of the province of British Columbia as far north as the Alaska border.

C. Lloyd Brown-John, University of Windsor
of National Parks and Historic Sites in Canada: The Role of Voluntarism”

“The politics

the image of Canada as a land where wild-life abounds and nature prevails is widely held, promoted, and insofar as concerns the national park system, fulfilled. Canada’s national Parks Agency continues to be the oldest national park service in the world. This paper will examine the manner in which national parks and historic sites have become part of the politics of inter-governmental relations in Canada. It will be argued that often decisions about designation of an historic site or a national park are as much a reflection of regional aspirations as they are about the inherent value of a site. Many of Canada’s national parks increasingly have come to rely on their “friends” associations. The paper will explore the subject within the context of a national public policy structure and a federal political system.

Jean Melious, Western Washington University
Together: Developing a Response to Transboundary Air Pollution in the Western United States and Canada”

“Breathing

An American civil rights activist once commented, “The air has finally gotten to the place that we can breathe it together.” Along the border between British Columbia and Washington State, at the western edge of the continent, the air has gotten to the place that Americans and Canadians have to breathe it together. Washington State’s approval of a natural gas-fired power plant just south of the border from British Columbia’s polluted Fraser Valley has highlighted the absence of a transboundary forum to address air pollutants that cross the international boundary. Many Canadians have perceived their neighbor to the south as arrogant and uncaring, despite a public process that allowed substantial Canadian participation. This paper examines the transboundary mechanisms available to address air quality problems and ongoing efforts to improve transboundary responses, and evaluates the extent to which the Washington State process represented success or failure in transboundary management.

Chicano Studies & Landgrants

Aileen F. Lucero, Metropolitan State College of Denver
"Latinos: Tracking A Demographic Giant in Colorado"

The recent 2000 Census indicated a 58% Latino population increase since 1990 compared to a 13% general population increase in the U.S. While the general population in Colorado increased by 30%, the Latino population in the state increased 73%, which was the second highest growth rate of the five southwestern states. The population growth rate of Latinos contributed significantly to the growth of Colorado's total population, which has been the third fastest growing state in the country throughout the 1990s. Utilizing 2000 Census summary files, this paper examines the rapid growth rate of Latinos in Colorado, notably the growth rate in metropolitan areas and their central cities.

Deborah Martinez Martinez, University of Southern Colorado
"Toward a Theoretical Model of Chicana/o Leadership: Characteristics and Background Factors"

In this paper, a theoretical model of Chicana/o leadership is presented. Cultural awareness and religious upbringing are visualized as twin filters which act as headlights to illuminate and interpret the world of the Chicana/o leader. The conceptual framework of Chicana/o leadership describes the seven background factors and their relationship to the construct of leadership. The model provides a description of the cultural context of ethnic minority leadership in general, and Chicana/o leadership in particular. Across a lifespan, each person is exposed to religion, school and community environment, ethnic identity, parental characteristics, home environment. Crisis is a key factor in the emergence of leadership actions. Throughout one's lifespan, the twin filters, cultural awareness and religious upbringing influence the way the person chooses to enact leadership. Leadership is an evolving scholarly discipline strongly supported by work in sociology and anthropology.

Bonnie Glass-Coffin, Utah State University Old Main Hill # 0730
"You Should Be Doing More for (Y)Our Children: Culture-change and cognitive dissonance between expectations of minority parents and school officials in a Utah high school."

Rapid demographic change and alarming drop-out rates among Hispanic students in a predominantly white high school in northern Utah led investigators to begin collaboration with high school officials to try and increase parent involvement in the educational process. As part of this effort, a Hispanic parent organization was formed to give parents the chance to interact with school officials on a regular basis and to voice their concerns about their children. Additionally, ethnographic interviews were conducted with the parents. These data suggest that divergent expectations of parents, students, and school officials contribute to the problems students are facing and that narrowing this cognitive gap will increase the likelihood of true partnership formation between parents and schools for the good of these children.

Yoly Zentella, Walden University

“Psychological Implications of Land Loss Among the Hispanos of Northern New Mexico”

The research question of this study is: “How does the Hispanos of Northern New Mexico experience land loss in their everyday lives?” Findings revealed that land loss among the Hispanos has been a consistent concern that continues to be seen as an injustice. Three major areas of contention emerged: (a) Anglo cultural encroachment, (b) Federal Government encroachment, and (c) class issues within the Hispano community. Although the psychology literature has acknowledged the minority experience of unjust treatment in America, there has been little exploration on the impact of past and present negative historical experiences based on attachment to land or place, and the ways in which Hispanos cope with the experiences of land loss. This study hopes to shed light on this type of American experience.

Pete Dimas, Phoenix College;
Santos C. Vega, Arizona State University
“Eminent Domain and People’s Stories: Oral History on Residence Relocation “

This study is based on the experience of people in conjunction with the law of Eminent Domain forcing residence relocation. The study is based on oral history interviews of numerous persons that experienced “home forced out.” The study sought to find out the trials, sufferings, and thoughts of residents forced out from their homes of many years. The findings are expressed through stories of the people who faced the challenges and consequences of loss of home and neighborhood.

Emilia Martinez-Brawley, Arizona State University West,
John F. Roatch, Arizona State University West,
Paz M-B Zorita, Arizona State University West

“The Tightening of the Border When Two Presidents Are Talking”

Before September 11, 2001, the Presidents of Mexico and the USA were talking on issues affecting Mexican nationals on this side of the border, particularly on the possibility of regularizing the status of undocumented Mexican workers. Even the option of amnesty was part of the public conversation. Since the attacks to the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the Bush Administration’s concerns for the legalization of undocumented workers have been mostly shelved. If anything, we have witnessed a hardening of attitudes against immigrants, documented or not, and a greater acceptance of vigilantism and militarization of the border with Mexico. On the other hand, there are voices that are asking to bring the issues of legalization back to the discussion table. There is also a plethora of proposals leading to a regularization of status for undocumented workers. This workshop intends to examine the merits of some of those proposals.

Santos C. Vega, Ph.D. , Arizona State University
“ Eminent Domain Subject Barrios: Cultural Stories Based on Interviews of Forced Outs.”

This study was based on interviews of a large number of persons, who after many years of residence, were forced to move out from their neighborhoods. The Law of Eminent Domain has been the Nemesis of many Mexican American barrios weak in political voice, poor in economic power, and marginalized from the mainstream society in social aspects. The result has been “forced outs” from their cultural comfort zones, family networks, access to friendly stores, recreation, and churches. Tossed out into the storms of uncharted seas, many too old to begin again, given monetary recompense too limited to purchase a home free and clear like their prior home, they disappeared. New intercity highways, airport extensions, large state of the art ballparks, and industrial developments took over. How did the forced out victims feel? What did they think? Where did they go?

Deborah Martinez Martinez, University of Southern Colorado
"State of the Research on Chicana/o Leadership"

The Stages of Research on Ethnic Minority Leadership provide a framework to better understand the current state of research on Mexican American leadership. Originally developed as a guide for research in women's studies, the framework was meant to be inclusive of research on people of color. Rather than using a chronological organization for literature on Mexican American leadership, each of 100 references demonstrates its contributions to knowledge as a stage of research. The research represents 50 years of investigation on Chicanas/os from 1951 through the current year. The stages move from simple quantitative research at stage one, primarily utilizing questionnaires, to qualitative studies at stage four, utilizing interviewing and grounded theory construction. In this paper, the six stages of the framework and the list of 100 references on Chicana/o leadership are discussed.

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

Pamela D. Ark and Baqar A. Husaini, Tennessee State University
“The Effect of Religious Coping Styles on Health Service Utilization Among Elderly Females”

This study investigated the racial differences in the effects of religious coping styles on health service utilization among elderly females. Religious coping was defined using Pargament's (1997) three styles of religious coping scales: collaborative, deferring, and self-directing. This study was a secondary analysis of a panel data set from Husaini's Elderly Depression Study. The sample included high-rise dwelling females (N=328), mean age: 73.5 years, Caucasians (n=195), and African Americans (n=133). Findings on religious coping styles and health service utilization (utilization defined as visits to doctors/emergency room visits/inpatient hospital days) included: African American females were more religious, attended church more frequently, and tended to use both self-directing and deferring styles when compared to Caucasian females. However, the deferring style was inversely related to physician visits for both African American and Caucasian females. The deferring coping style alone was unrelated to both emergency room visits and hospital days. Support acknowledged: AHRQ Grant.

Rus Cooper-Dowda, Starr King School of the Ministry
“Reporting on the Terri Schiavo ‘Right to Die’ Case in Florida and the Implications for Women with Disabilities Like Myself,”

I have reported from close range the particulars of the “Right-To-Die” trials of Terri Schiavo. I have learned that women who are traditionally believed to be caretakers are at special risk of having their life terminated due to the onset of disability. “Better Dead Than Disabled” thinking is a real threat when female caretakers come to need their own caretakers. I believe women falling out of that role is at the root of so many murder-suicides, “mercy killings,” and “Right-To-Die” cases involving females like Terri Schiavo.

Zipporah Davis, Tennessee State University
“Women with HIV: Social Support and Stigma”

Women in the USA are infected with HIV at a rate four times greater than men according to Ms. Foundation, 1999. Historically, there has been a lack of research on HIV in women. From 1990 to 1995, women accounted for 7.5 percent of HIV/AIDS literature (deBruyn, 1998). Only 4.1 percent of literature from 1985 to 1995 referred to women with HIV/AIDS (deBruyn, 1998). The purpose of this study is twofold: (a) to examine the importance of social support for reducing stigma, (b) and to explore dimensionality of stigma in women who are HIV positive. First identified in the 1980s, HIV/AIDS appeared to be a disease affiliated with gay men. According to the Feminist Women's Health Center (1998), women are the fastest growing population of newly reported AIDS cases. This quantitative study used the correlational research design to examine the relationship between support and stigma in HIV positive women.

Doris Fleischer and Freida Zames, Clinical Practice, Brooklyn, New York
“Chronic Disease, Disability, and the Supreme Court”

US Supreme Court decisions regarding the employment of people with disabilities and chronic diseases have chipped away at the Americans with Disabilities Act. Instead of bringing this population into the workforce as the framers of the Act intended, the Court has kept these potential employees out. The decisions of the Court have rested on two arguments: one narrowing the definition of “disability,” the other focusing on the primacy of the Sovereign Immunity Clause of the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution over the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The result is a Catch-22 situation in which

people may be held disabled enough to be discriminated against, but not disabled enough to be protected by the law. To ensure accessibility for all individuals with disabilities, this paper will be available in large as well as regular print and in an audio version.

Jerome J. Holzbauer, Wisconsin Department of Social Services
“Disability Harassment in the Workplace and Schools”

The harassment of people with disabilities has not been widely recognized or understood by scholars and practitioners in disability-related fields. Even though disability harassment in the workplace and schools has been officially recognized as a form of discrimination under federal legislation, the nature, prevalence, and circumstances of the problem have not been examined. Findings from a research study contribute to a better understanding of work-related disability harassment. The results of the study include the prevalence of specific types and the overall frequency of disability harassment of the participants along with vivid narrative descriptive accounts of their most offensive experiences of disability harassment in the workplace. Recently, formal complaints of disability harassment in school settings, as well as the workplace, filed with federal agencies indicate an increasing concern by these agencies and a willingness by federal courts to prosecute cases of disability harassment. Implications and recommendations regarding this problem are provided.

Baqar A. Husaini, Robert Levine, Pamela Hull, Darren E. Sherkat, and Janice S. Emerson, Tennessee State University and Meharry Medical College
“Effect of Depression Among Diabetics in a Low-Income Primary Care Setting”

Research Objective: Identify the level of depressive symptoms and the effect of depressive symptoms on health care utilization outcomes among older adult patients with and without diabetes in a low-income primary care setting. Study Design: Clinical and structured interview data were collected as part of a randomized controlled trial to evaluate models of preventive health care delivery. The sample consists of 373 adult patients (age 40 and over) in family medicine and internal medicine clinics within a single practice plan serving the low-income population in Nashville, Tennessee. Measures were based on self-reports and regression analysis adjusted for age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, and comorbid chronic conditions. Principle Findings: Older adult patients with diabetes had a reported greater number of inpatient hospital days in the last twelve months than non-diabetics. The co-occurrence of depressive symptoms with diabetes was associated with higher incidence of emergency room visits and slightly higher inpatient days.

Sandra J. Levi and Supriya Raman, University of Illinois at Chicago
“Scholarship Within Disability Studies and Physical Therapy: Is There Any Common Ground”

It is understood that a concept like disability is a complex phenomenon. As fields of epistemology that deal with the philosophical underpinnings in their respective areas of interest, both Disability Studies and Physical Therapy attempt to understand disability. Differences in the concept of disability and how scholars endeavor to know about it separate Disability Studies and Physical Therapy research. Both disciplines strive to place disability with social and cultural contexts, but they emphasize different paradigms of scholarship. We will contrast the explanatory models, methodologies, ‘truths,’ and conclusions within Disability Studies and Physical Therapy research. We will discuss how scholarship in both fields inform each other when research focuses on issues like Quality of Life, Value of Access, Client Satisfaction, Participation in the Design of Research, and Person-Environment Interaction.

J. Gary Linn, Tennessee State and VA, Carole A. Bach, Vanderbilt University and VA, James L. Harris, Tennessee Valley Health Care System, and Van Cain, Tennessee Valley Health Care System
“Nurse Staffing Levels, Professional Burnout and Patient Outcomes”

Research Objectives: The project will document the range of nurse job satisfaction, morale, staffing levels,

and skill combinations in seven VA hospitals in a southeastern Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN). Further, it will identify the patterns of nurse staffing and skill deployment which are predictive of optimal provider and patient outcomes. Several specific questions will also be addressed: (a) What are the relationships among nurse staffing levels and incidence of patient falls, medication errors, restraint usage, and assaults? (b) What are the relationships among nurse staffing levels and unplanned sick time requested and provider injuries? (c) What is the association of nurse staffing levels with job satisfaction and burnout?

Gary E. May, University of Southern Indiana
“The Disability Discrimination Model in Social Work Policy Practice”

This paper will describe the Disability Discrimination Model as a way to conceptualize disability issues and to shape Social Work intervention in disability policy. It is predicated on the premise that disability-related impairment is a socially constructed phenomenon. The Disability Discrimination Model will be defined and its application in Social Work policy practice will be explained. The transformative role that the Disability Discrimination Model plays in Social Work with persons with disabilities is empowering both for Social Work practitioners as well as persons with disabilities. The paper will address significant barriers to implementing this transformative model in contemporary Social Work practice. The paper will include case examples that explicate the application of the Disability Discrimination Model in the policy practice arena. Additionally, a framework for assessing intervention options will be provided.

Sangho Moon, Tennessee State University, Jim Harrison, State of Tennessee, and Kusak Chung,
Governors State University*
“Chronic Disease and Health Care Expenses Among Afro-American and White Dual Eligibles”

This paper compares health care expenditures, health statuses, and service utilization patterns of dual eligibles (e.g. persons having both Medicare and Medicaid) and Medicare Only beneficiaries who are either Afro-American or white recipients. Total health expenditure information is from the 1998 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) public use files. The source data presented information relative to total health care expenditures of Afro-Americans and white who were either dual eligibles or Medicare Only beneficiaries. Service utilization, both in terms of health status and service site (e.g., inpatient, outpatient, emergency settings) also was examined. A test of the health care expenditure sample means of Afro-American and white dual eligibles, who are mostly disabled, showed that Afro-American expenditures were significantly higher than their white beneficiaries, e.g., \$11,139.33 versus \$9,052.58;
 $\alpha = .05$ and Z calculated = 149.80.

Merope Pavlides, University of Maryland
“Holy Fools: Representations of Cognitive Disability in *Forrest Gump* and *Being There*”

The mythology of the “holy fool” – someone seemingly less intelligent than ordinary, yet endowed with unearthly wisdom – can be found in many cultural traditions, including Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. How then, have “holy fools” been imagined in post-modernity? The focus of this paper is the depiction of individuals with cognitive disability as “holy fools” in two contemporary films, *Forrest Gump* and *Being There*, arguing the hypothesis that these characters function as saviors to those whose lives they touch. Discussion will include analysis of the mythologizing of disability in contemporary American film and its implications for the cultural construct of disability.

Keri L. Rodriguez, University of Pittsburgh
“Primary Care Provider and Elderly Patient Understanding of Veterans Affairs Advance Directive Concepts”

This is a cross-sectional study involving qualitative, semi-structured interviews of a convenience sample of 30 elderly veterans and a random sample of each veteran’s PCP at the VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System. I

examine how they interpret four concepts in the VA form of the advance directive: life-sustaining treatment, terminal condition, loss of decision-making capacity, and state of permanent unconsciousness. I assess understanding along four subconceptual dimensions: agency, external health locus of control, beneficence, and medical futility. Upon quantification of the data, one sample t-test was used for matched data analysis and multiple regression was used for unmatched data analysis. Analysis shows differences in matched and unmatched cases in conceptual understandings along the subconceptual dimensions. These findings indicate that advance directive should be regarded as a tool to be utilized as a vehicle for discussion, with the intent of achieving shared conceptual understanding among patients, health care providers, and their families.

Emily Schlenker, Mennonite College of Nursing at Illinois State University
"Use of Touch Therapy in the Care of Dementia Clients"

This study investigates the efficacy of Touch Therapy in the care of clients suffering from Alzheimer's and other dementias. Professional staff members employed at a Midwest teaching nursing home are learning to use Reiki therapy, a form of healing touch. These caregivers then utilize this therapy as they care of cognitively impaired clients on a daily basis. In this ongoing project, caregivers are gaining additional tools for use in their practice as well as increased knowledge of this and other complementary therapies. Clients are projected to experience a decrease in anxiety-related behaviors. On a broader level, the community at large will become more familiar and accepting of complementary therapies as adjunctive treatment in chronic disease.

Richard K. Scotch, University of Texas at Dallas and Kay Schriener, University of Arkansas
"From Civil Rights to Good Will? Disability Policy in the Twenty-First Century"

While the enactment of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990 (ADA) appeared to be a watershed event that would lead to dramatic changes in the social position of Americans with disabilities and their participation in mainstream economic and political institutions, the progress made during the twelve years since its passage have been disappointing to many disability advocates. This paper will provide an analysis of the past decade in disability policy, including key Supreme Court rulings on the ADA; the impact of the ADA on access for people with disabilities in employment, public accommodation, telecommunications, and voting; and state policies and funding for community and home-based services. Current policy trends and future prospects for change will be assessed in the contexts of the preceding forty years of disability policy and disability politics and of overall changes in American society and its political economy.

Rosemary Theriot and J. Gary Linn, Tennessee State University
"Predictors of HIV Risk Behavior in a Sample of Homeless African American Males"

The increasing incidence of Americans infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and subsequent development of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most critical and devastating epidemics in recent history (Miller, Colson, Roche, & Conover, 2001). While 40,000 to 80,000 Americans are infected with HIV each year, minority homeless males are at the greatest risk for infection and transmission. The incidence of HIV/AIDS occurrences can be reduced through preventable behaviors (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1997). The data in this study were collected by Dr. J. Gary Linn and supported by the National Institute of Health, MBRS Program Grant No. SR 65943. The preliminary findings indicate a 19% incidence of HIV-positive status among homeless minority males, and additional interviews were collected from a sample of thirty-five HIV-positive females.

Debra R. Wilson, Tennessee State University
"Therapeutic Touch: The Lived Experience of Energy Healing for Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual

Abuse”

The purpose of this phenomenological qualitative study was to examine the lived experience of Therapeutic Touch for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Five adult women survivors of childhood sexual abuse volunteered to experience Therapeutic Touch. Informed consent was obtained, the study was IRB approved, and pseudonyms were assigned to protect confidentiality. Participants received thirty minutes of Therapeutic Touch and were interviewed and audio-recorded after, with permission. Interviews were transcribed verbatim, systematically coded, and categories were identified using Grounded Theory. Three themes were identified. Standing Alone is the theme that describes a complex boundary system and is influenced by feelings of distrust, need for control, and determination. Healing Moments describes the movement along the path to wholeness and includes feelings of relaxation, opening to trust, recovered memories, awareness, and finding meaning. The theme Vulnerability is characterized by feelings of helplessness and apprehension.

Clenton Winford, University of Texas at Dallas*

“How are Visually Impaired Public School Students Doing on the TAAS?”

The study to be described in the proposed paper examines the academic outcomes of students who are visually impaired (VI). Specifically, the research examines the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) test scores for both VI and non-disabled Texas public school students, for the years 1994-2000. The reading and math TAAS test scores for grades 3-8 along with the data on several other variables of interest, allow for an inter-population analysis of VI students and their non-disabled peers, and an intra-population analysis of VI students as compared to their VI peers. These comparisons hope to give insight into the success of VI programs generally, by discovering the variables that are associated with greater levels of academic success.

Criminal Justice

Alvarez, Alex, Northern Arizona University
"Living in the Gray Zone"

This paper comprises an exploration of those individuals who inhabited what Primo Levi termed, "The Gray Zone." He argued that the greatest crime of the Nazis was to create the conditions under which victims were made to victimize others. The Jewish Councils, the Jewish police in the ghettos, the Kapos who were in charge of other inmates, and the Sonderkommandos who disposed of the corpses in the death camps, were all composed of members of victimized groups who collaborated with the Nazis in accomplishing the Holocaust. While many cooperated with the Nazis, they also sought to ameliorate the worst of the Nazi excesses. Others were placed in situations in which their lack of cooperation would have meant their deaths. How do we view the actions of these individuals? Can we judge them, and if so how? This paper explores these issues from a variety of sociological and ethical positions.

Anderson, John, Malaspina University-College
"Going Straight: Transcending the Residual Self"

Ex-offenders face challenges in going straight from one or more sources: stigmatizing body signs and information traces pointing to a former life in crime, stigmatizing social interactions, and a subjective struggle with the temptations of addiction and a propensity for violence. Ex-offenders vary to the degree which their residual self is problematic. Some embraced a criminal identity for a momentary or transient phase ("softcore"), while others were deeply immersed and committed to a criminal identity ("hardcore"). Qualitative interview data from 30 ex-offenders shows that going straight means dealing with a residual self, which requires help. The grounded theory method identified the most significant aspect of help within "imported conversations" which make sense of past evils, stigma and temptation through twelve-step groups and discourses about spirituality. To the extent that society provides "identity materials" through imported conversations and group support, ex-offenders will find the personal and social resources to go straight.

Archambeault, William G., Louisiana State University
"Native America is Still Waiting to be Discovered, Academic Criminal Justice Research"

This paper reports the most recent results of study that began three years ago into the benign neglect of academic criminal justice and criminology in investigating and researching crime and justice issues that impact American Indian Peoples in the United States. The research involves the application of content analysis of more than three hundred studies, published between 1995 and 2003. All focused on minority populations in either federally funded research efforts or in four mainstream academic journals, including: *Crime and Delinquency*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminology*, and *The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. The central research question addressed is *whether Native American populations are treated on par with other ethnic and racial minorities or do they continue to be ignored as in past decades?* Study findings continue to reveal that bias and discrimination by academic criminology and criminal justice continue.

Astone, Mary, Troy State University
"UCITA: An Analysis of the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act"

Our forefathers could not imagine computers and electronic commerce when they drafted the U.S. Constitution. Laws and courts have been unable to keep pace with changes initiated by the computer revolution. Judges are forced to choose between the inconsistent and diametrically opposed laws of intellectual property, contract, consumer protection, licensing, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code Article 2. As a remedy, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) and the American Law Institute began work on legislation to unify and clarify laws affecting the software industry. In July 1999, NCCUSL approved the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA) as a proposed

uniform state law. The act was then sent to the states, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia for possible enactment. This paper examines the history of UCITA, details the proposed legislation, and analyzes the legal, business and societal implications of enacting this proposed legislation.

Astone, Nick, Alabama State University

“Correlates of Sexual Deviance: A Study of Incarcerated Youth Convicted of Sexual Deviance”

This preliminary study examines offender characteristics and their association to sexual deviance. The goal of this research is to isolate factors that may distinguish sex offenders from non sex offenders. The research methodology combines the use of unobtrusive measures and interviews. a random sample of youthful offenders will be drawn from the institution's population and compared to a random sample of non sex offenders to act as a control group. This research has implication for the prevention and control of sex offender and may provide directions for future research.

Bavon, Al, University of North Texas

“Predicting the Likelihood of Graduation from a Drug Court Program”

This study examined predictors of graduation from a drug court treatment program for low-level drug abusers in Tarrant County, Texas. Data were collected from agency files on the treatment program participants. Logistic regression was employed to examine the influence of demographic and behavioral factors such as prior criminal record to predict the likelihood of successful project graduation. The study found that men are less likely than women to graduate from the DIRECT project. Also, younger offenders and those with prior arrest records are less likely to graduate than older offenders or those with no previous arrest records, respectively. Finally, Hispanics and Asians are less likely to graduate, compared to either White or African-American offenders in the program. The results suggest areas where program administrators could concentrate resources to increase retention and completion of the program in order to attain maximum program goals of reducing criminal recidivism and drug abuse among treatment completers.

Berg, David Thomas, Northern Arizona University

“Behind the Gunsight: A Semiotic Analysis of “Ultra-Violent” Videogame Characters”

Controversy over violence in electronic media products has largely been confined to the relationship between videogames and aggression. Despite frequent criticism about the graphic nature of the “ultra-violent” gaming genre, scholars rarely question the broad symbolic representations virtual characters often convey to game players. Content analysis using a pre-determined systematic observation sheet was conducted on several Playstation2™ game titles known for their ultra-violent content. Selection criteria for these games were based on the portrayal of a violent exchange between human characters and the realistic modeling of weaponry in the game’s arsenal. Only games with an ESRB rating of “Mature” were selected for this study. Character analysis revealed consistent messages about gender, race, class and human agency in these games.

Berg, David Thomas, Northern Arizona University

Genocide 101: Einsatzgruppen Training Practices and the Creation of Killers

Scholars and popular culture frequently overlook the role of individual perpetrators in committing genocide. Explanations of these crimes usually focus on macro-politics or large bureaucratic systems that orchestrated the killings. This paper gives a cursory analysis of the micro-level genocidal learning process through a case study of Hitler’s infamous murder commandos. The Einsatzgruppen were special task forces organized by Nazi Germany to kill Jews, Communists functionaries, and other groups in the eastern occupied territories during the early phases of World War II. These units maintained extensive records that survived the conflict, giving scholars a unique opportunity to study genocide from the perpetrator's viewpoint. Historical information reveals that considerable effort was required to screen and prepare Einsatzgruppen

personnel for their roles as genocidal murderers. Much of this training was haphazard and occurred after the killing began. Policy suggestions for detecting and preventing future instances of genocide are provided in the conclusion.

Bowers, Tiffany, University of Alaska Anchorage
"An Examination of Decreased Suicide Rates in Jails: Institutionalization Factors"

Suicide rates in jails have decreased over time in the United States. This paper will attempt to explore possible reasons for this decrease. The initial data set that will be considered is the National Jail Census, 1999. Two reasons will be measured; an increased awareness among staff and suicide prevention procedures within the institution. The outcome of the findings should show that there is more consideration given to suicide risks than in recent years.

Carlie, Mike, Southwest Missouri State University
"Street Gangs and Gang Legislation"

Gang behavior in cities both large and small has been increasing at an alarming rate over the past ten years. The best government estimates suggest that there are approximately 26,000 to 28,000 gangs in the United States with a total, known membership of 840,000. This timely paper reviews legislation, both old and new, which has been created in hopes of reducing street gang behavior. The discussion of existing laws includes an overview of the use of conspiracy, inchoate offenses, and solicitation provisions, as well as enhancements made to existing laws. The review of new laws includes a discussion of RICO (Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations laws), STEP (Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention), and the Safe Streets Act. The paper concludes with a brief review of difficulties related to the use of law in reducing gang behavior.

Catlin, Dennis W., Northern Arizona University and Maupin, James R., New Mexico State University
"Ethical Orientations of State Police Officers: A Three Year Cohort Study"

This study examines the change in ethical orientations of state police officer from the time they enter recruit school through their third year of service. The Ethical Position Questionnaire was administered to the cohort at the beginning and end of recruit school, and then again after their first, second, and third year of service. The results indicate a continuing shift in ethical orientation through the three years of the study.

Coyle, Michael, Arizona State University
"The Social Cost of America's Race to Incarcerate"

This paper probes into the incarceration race of the last twenty years by examining social policy and the resulting social costs of mass incarceration. In a comparative social problems approach, an analogy is drawn between federal and state responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the Crack Cocaine epidemic. It is argued that while response to the first focused on education, prevention and the rapid development of new drug therapies, response to the second has been punishment and incarceration. It is also argued that the American fixation on incarceration is having a broad set of consequences for the health of the wider society. Finally, it is assessed that prevailing crime policy lacks a pragmatic approach to this complex social problem, and instead of a mindful and prudent consideration resulting in a studied public policy, solutions to crime, such as mass incarceration, have worsened or transposed on to other social problems.

Downs, William, Leaf, Kim Amelia, Rundles, Barb, University of Northern Iowa

“Integrative Services for Chemically Abusing Battered Women”

We conducted in-depth interviews with 225 women in substance abuse treatment and 222 women in shelters for battered women. Results were that over 90% had experienced partner violence in their adult lifetimes (Downs, 2001). Approximately 53% of women in shelters for battered women had alcohol or drug problems or both (Downs, 2001). However, the same study found very little overlap in service provision between substance abuse treatment agencies and shelters for battered women. Based on this data, we developed domestic violence training and education programs substance abuse treatment staff, and substance abuse education and training programs for staff in shelters for battered women. Twelve hours of training have been delivered. Based on this training we are in the process of working with the collaborating agencies to develop integrative services for battered chemically abusing women. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the education programs and the integrative services.

Geiger, Brenda, Fischer, Michael, Pittsburg State University
“Female Offenders: Negotiating Identity as Mothers”

This study examines the process of identity negotiation of Israeli female repeat offenders who have been incarcerated for extensive periods of time and as a result were separated from, and usually lost custody of, their children. Content analysis of the ex-offenders in-depth semi-structured interviews reveals that these offenders were able to reconstruct their biography and retrospectively account for their crimes in terms of the sexual, physical, and economic abuses they had endured, and by appeal to higher loyalties— their children. However, when looking at themselves through their children’s eyes, all biography reconstruction, external blame, and accusations collapsed. They were simply unable to renegotiate the imputed identity of incompetent mother. Neither were they able to confront their children and their expected anger and resentment. Filled with self-blame, guilt and remorse, the female ex-convicts only hope was to obtain their children’s pardon. Permanently alienated from their center—motherhood—these women were doomed to existential chaos.

Gorton, Joe, University of Northern Iowa; Van Hightower, Nikkie R., Texas A & M University
“A Case Study of Community Based Responses to Rural Domestic Violence”

This case study addresses intimate victimization in a rural Texas county. Employing qualitative data analysis, we examined rural domestic violence from the perspectives of survivors, criminal justice officials and other community service providers. The findings reveal that survivors of intimate victimization and providers of community- based interventions had conflicting perspectives about the delivery of domestic violence services. Regarding criminal justice services, survivors expressed concerns about inadequate protection, discourteous treatment and insufficient information about their legal opinions. In contrast, criminal justice providers were reluctant to make arrests, tended to impose lenient sanctions on abusers, questioned victim credibility, and expressed victim blaming attitudes. The article concludes by discussing political implications of the study for domestic violence interventions and research in rural settings. We suggest that the disjuncture between survivors’ needs and community interventions is the product of an ideology of rural patriarchy that is largely unchallenged by grassroots advocacy.

Harvey, Angela, Arizona State University
“Evaluating Juvenile Drug Courts: How Do We Know if They Are Working?”

This article focuses on the problem facing evaluators when clients determine the objectives of the evaluation. One of the main assumptions made by the clients is that the main reason juveniles become drug offenders is poor parenting. Although the findings may support this hypothesis, it is possible that poor parenting itself is a function of the socio-economic and cultural conditions in which the families live. However, due to limitations of the evaluation protocol, it is not possible to test this alternative hypothesis. Therefore, trying to improve parenting skills through Juvenile Drug Court may not prove effective, since they

do not address the basic factors that contribute to poor parenting.

Hoene, Paula M., University of Idaho
"Jurisdictional Issues between Tribal and State Courts"

The problems of jurisdiction in law enforcement and administration of justice between state and tribal courts will be explored using a murder case. Problems of recognition and respect between the two systems are examined.

James, Deborah, West Texas A & M University
"Police Officer Stress in the Texas Panhandle"

The rural areas, especially the Texas Panhandle, have unique challenges facing them. Study examines whether officers in smaller departments have different perceptions of stress than officers from larger, more urban police departments, as well as looking at what types of stress are more prevalent in policing in the Texas Panhandle. A modified version of the Police Stress Survey is used to determine how police officers perceive stressful events. Participants are police officers from all municipal police departments in the Texas Panhandle.

Luna-Firebaugh, Eileen M., University of Arizona
"Car 54, where Are You? The impact of geographic distance on policing in Indian Country?"

"What is your 10-20?" can be a chilling question when asked of a tribal police officer in Indian Country. The problems faced by tribal policing are many and varied, but the issues of calls for service, response time and availability of backup are extremely troubling. The lack of timely police service is one of the concerns expressed most frequently by both tribal communities and tribal governments. The lack of timely backup places tribal police officers in jeopardy. What are the potential solutions? How does the issue of jurisdiction factor into the problem/solution? This paper addresses these issues and the approaches that tribal police departments are taking to resolve them.

Mays, G. Larry, New Mexico State University; Ruddell, Rick, California State University at Chico
"Child Access Prevention Legislation and Firearms Mortality in the United States and Canada."

This study compares firearm fatality trends from 1970 to 1999 between the United States and Canada. This study generally finds that accidental deaths have decreased substantially over time in both nations, but that rates of firearms suicides and homicides are more stable. In addition to comparing national trends, this study also evaluates whether safe storage legislation -- also known as child-access prevention laws -- had a significant impact on firearms mortality between the states that adopted such legislation and their counterparts. Lastly, rates of firearms mortality are compared before and after the enactment of the Canadian legislation. Implications for national safe storage legislation in the United States are addressed using Canada's legislation as a model.

McCartan, Lisa, Le Moyne College; Gunnison, Elaine, University of Nevada,
Las Vegas
"A Systematic Investigation into the Roots of an Underlying Criminogenic Trait"

Within criminological theory, both Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime and Moffitt's Interactional Theory posit that low self-control is related to delinquent behavior. These two theories, however, take diametrically opposed paths when it comes to explaining the development of low self-control or perhaps more accurately, the failure of an individual to develop an ability to control their behavior. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth-Children version, we will examine these competing causal explanations. Specifically, we will examine the role of both parenting and biosocial factors in the

development of self-control.

Meyer, Jon'a, Rutgers University, Camden
"Doing Research in Native American Communities"

As more and more researchers are turning to Native American reservations and off-reservation communities as research fora, it is important to discuss the unwritten and written rules for access. This presentation will cover some basic issues with conducting research among Native Americans, ranging from gaining access to conducting analysis and doing the write-up. Some basic ethical issues will also be discussed.

Monster, Miranda, Micucci, Anthony, Memorial University of Newfoundland;
Gomme, Ian M., University of Southern Colorado
"Rehabilitation of Female Offenders in a Canadian Correctional Facility"

This project examines the major criminogenic needs (education, vocational development, substance abuse education, financial planning, and sex offense re- mediation) and non-criminogenic needs (health care, family connections, and safety) of women incarcerated at a Canadian medium security women's correctional institution. Data are derived from official documents and interviews with four groups of respondents (inmates, correctional officers, treatment providers, and administrators). Gaps are identified between inmates' treatment needs and the degree to which programs and services are delivered. Also examined are existing problems and the potential for improving initiatives aimed at effective rehabilitation for female offenders.

Nielsen, Marianne O., Northern Arizona University
"Indigenous-Run Legal Services in Australia and Canada: Comparative Developmental Issues"

Indigenous peoples are over-represented in the courts of both Australia and Canada. They face a number of special disadvantages in dealing with the courts that historically have led to the development of special legal services operated by Indigenous people. The kind of legal organizations is not the same in these two countries because of important differences in their organizational environments. The most significant environmental factors include: law, politics, economics, and culture (Indigenous, non-Indigenous and criminal justice). These factors provided both constraints and opportunities for the new organizations. Examples from two case studies will be used: Native Counseling Services of Alberta, which provides Native court workers and legal information services, and the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, Inc. of South Australia which provides legal representation and legal information. The case studies indicate that colonial processes continue to have an influence over the development of legal services for Indigenous peoples.

Osofsky, Michael, Stanford University
"The Psychological Experience of Security Officers Who Work With Executions"

The Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama "Execution Teams" were interviewed in order to understand the roles, experiences, and effects of carrying out the death penalty. Two hundred twenty-four out of a possible two hundred twenty-eight correctional officers were interviewed and asked to complete mental health inventories. The security officers emphasize an overriding commitment to doing a good job in their positions as employees of the state, often displaying a stereotypical tough guy facade. Simultaneously, many officers discuss the importance of carrying out their duties with compassion and dignity, and reflect on the need to treat the inmates as humans and to respect the conflicting emotions of the victims' and inmates' families. In the process, nearly all have been dramatically affected by their work with the death penalty. While their job is their prima facie duty, they experience stress and emotional reactions, frequently having a hard time carrying out society's "ultimate punishment."

Patrick, Steven, Marsh, Robert, Mimura, Susan, Perkins, Tina, Haynes, Matthew, Boise State University

“Juvenile Diversion: Results of a Three Year Experiment”

The results of the final year of a three year longitudinal experiment in juvenile diversion are presented. All 293 first time juvenile offenders for tobacco and alcohol use in a medium sized inter-mountain city were randomly assigned to one of four groups; a new diversion program, a long standing youth court, a traditional magistrate court, and an educational control group. The first two of these are diversion programs, the third traditional system and the fourth a control group. These juvenile offenders were tracked for at least two years after their first citation. Detailed analysis of recidivism and types of offenses will be presented. Theoretical rationale for the findings will be discussed and policy implications will be explored. The analysis shows that overall recidivism rates for these four groups are not significantly different from one another.

Paul, Richard, Northern Arizona University

"We're More Than Livestock: The Story of the Navajo Tribal Rangers"

"We're more than livestock." This statement came from interviews I have done with Navajo Tribal Rangers. The Navajo people look to the Rangers for livestock issues that they inherited from Range Riders of the 1930's who established the current livestock system used on the reservation. But, the Rangers are also responsible for the protection of natural resources of the Navajo Nation and a wide range of other duties from policing parks on the reservation to enforcing environmental laws. The Navajo Rangers were established in 1957, but can trace their job function to the first Navajo Police Force in 1872 under the command of Chief Manuelito to recover stolen livestock. This paper will discuss the Rangers' history and what they contribute as a unique Native American law enforcement agency.

Perry, Barbara, Northern Arizona University

"Ethnoviolence in the 'Deep North': Native American Hate Crime Victimization in Minnesota and Wisconsin"

This paper presents preliminary findings from a series of interviews with Native Americans living in and near reservations in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. The interviews probed the dynamics and context of violent and non-violent victimization: hate crime (e.g., verbal insults, harassment, physical violence, effects on victims); perceived context for victimization; police response to reported victimizations; local dynamics of non-violent discrimination; and recommendations for confronting hate crime.

Resendiz, Rosalva, Ethridge, Philip, The University of Texas-Pan American

"Criminality in the Border: An Examination of the Drug Trafficking Culture in South Texas"

The purpose of this research is to examine the images and representations of criminality as depicted in the popular culture from the U.S./Mexico border. The regional focus will be limited to the criminal history of the Texas/Tamaulipas, Mexico border, specifically, the Rio Grande Valley. This research will study the culture of drug trafficking as a "social fact." According to Durkheim, if crime exists, it is a fact and therefore a normal aspect of our society. Paredes (1976) characterizes this acceptance of criminality as "cultural resistance," while Lupsha (1985) calls it a "culture of permissiveness."

Roots, Roger, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"Reconstructing Nineteenth-Century American Homicide Rates"

Precise assessments of the incidence of homicide in the United States are available for most of the twentieth century. However, the lack of centralized record keeping prior to the twentieth century makes estimating homicide rates quite difficult for previous centuries. In this ongoing study, the author attempts to reconstruct nineteenth-century homicide rates using known data from specific regions and applying the data to various population models.

Ruddell, Rick, California State University, Chico

“Inmate Voting and Pardons in Canada: Should American Criminal Justice Policy-Makers Look North?”

This study contrasts the different approaches to disenfranchisement and pardons within the United States and Canada. Canadian policies promote the view that inmates are citizens who are temporarily removed from society, but still have the right to vote in elections. Only three states, by contrast, allow prison inmates to vote, and at least eight states prohibit offenders from voting after their sentences are completed. In addition, Canada’s policies towards pardons for criminal acts are contrasted with those within the United States. Unlike their American counterparts, ex-offenders in Canada may apply for a pardon after the completion of their sentence. These pardons are granted through an apolitical bureaucratic process that is intended to remove the stigma of a criminal conviction from ex-offenders who ‘have paid their debt to society.’ Such practices reflect a view of justice that promotes reintegration – which might benefit many of the 600,000 American prisoners released each year.

Sabbath, Mike, San Diego State University “Factors Affecting Cross-Border Cooperation Among Police on the United States-Mexico Border” Research that estimates the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on the partner countries of Canada, Mexico and the United States accentuates the economic and cultural consequences of NAFTA. Little attention is given to NAFTA’s potentially darker sides, particularly its effects on crime and police in border jurisdictions. European studies suggest police under such circumstances desire greater cross-border collaboration with their counterparts, but that such collaboration does not develop easily. Using data gathered from 143 federal and local police officers working along the United States-Mexico border, this study investigates the influence of police office and agency characteristics on cross-border collaboration to learn more about factors that facilitate or inhibit cooperation between American and Mexican police. Previous research suggests variables such as common ancestry, bilingualism, and frequency of social interaction may promote cooperation, while bureaucratic distance, mistrust of officers, and poor perceptions of police force competency may undermine cross-border cooperation. Sharp, Barbara A., University of Maryland at College Park

“Illuminating the Barriers to Implementing a Residential Drug Abuse Treatment”

As part of our evaluation of the Maryland RSAT program, we constructed a database containing information about both RSAT participants and offenders who were assessed as ineligible for participation in order to perform a quantitative analysis of outcome. The database includes information about eligibility assessments, RSAT intake counselor interviews, RSAT cycle and discharge information, Division of Corrections criminal history, correctional experience, classification information, and parole supervision information. The purpose of constructing such a database was to examine the offender’s entire corrections and parole supervision experience. In this manner, we were able to track the offender from prison to RSAT to supervision within the community. By creating this database, we were able to facilitate the comparison between RSAT and non-RSAT offenders. Also, by adding this information to our qualitative study, we were able to assess the structural and organizational barriers that hindered the program’s effectiveness.

Taggart, William A., Mays, G. Larry, New Mexico State University

“Intergovernmental Relations and Native American Gaming: A Case Study on the Emergence of a New IGR Partnership”

Models of intergovernmental relations (IGR) are consistently built around the triumvirate of national, state, and local governments. Lacking in various conceptualizations is due consideration for the hundreds of Native American governments found scattered geographically throughout the United States. Although the status of Indians in the U.S. federal system has always been an enigma, the emergence of Indian gaming and its associated high stakes suggests it is time to incorporate tribal governments into the IGR framework. This paper takes a step in this theoretical direction by examining how Indian gaming reflects the many distinctive features that define the meaning of IGR (Wright 1988). Specifically, this paper looks at the Indian gaming experience of one state--New Mexico--as a case study to illustrate the legal, human and policy elements of what might be viewed as representing the emergence of a new partnership in IGR.

Trostle, Lawrence C., University of Alaska Anchorage
"Indigenous Policing in the Territory of Alaska Circa 1867-1900"

A preliminary look at the contribution that Alaska Natives made to law enforcement during the early territorial period. Enforcement activities appear to center around the control of alcohol among the indigenous population. This paper focuses primarily on the administration of Commander Lester A. Beardslee, United States Navy.

Wiersma, Beth, University of Nebraska at Kearney
"The McCook Work Ethic Camp"

The Work Ethic Camp located in McCook, Nebraska is an innovative program designed for first-time non-violent male and female offenders who would otherwise be prison bound. Offenders must be convicted as an adult of a felony offense and are sentenced to successfully complete the Work Ethic Camp as a condition of intensive supervised probation. The philosophy of the Work Ethic Camp is that behaviors and attitudes that reflect positive work ethics can be learned and transferred to all areas of an offender's life. This paper will provide an overview of the Work Ethic Camp program and the first year of operation. Evaluation and assessment of the Work Ethic Camp will begin in January 2003 and an overview of this process will be included.

Wood, Darryl, University of Alaska Anchorage
"Criterion Validity of Self-Reported Drug-Use Among a Sample of Alaska Native and Non-Native Arrestees in Anchorage, Alaska"

A common explanation of Alaska Natives' overrepresentation in state prisons is their culturally based propensity toward telling the truth. Some argue that Alaska Natives are more likely than non-natives to receive conviction and subsequent imprisonment because they are more likely than non-natives to make truthful confessions under police interrogation. Using data previously gathered in Anchorage, Alaska for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, this paper considers the soundness of the assertion that Alaska Natives are more truthful than their non-native counterparts. To do this, the criterion validity of measures of self-reported drug use among recent arrestees is examined using information gathered through voluntarily obtained urinalyses for Alaska Native and non-native subgroups. If Alaska Natives are indeed more likely to tell the truth, then it is expected that differences between drug use reported when interviewed and drug use measured by urinalysis would be smaller for Alaska Natives than for non-natives.

Yates, Donald L., Albany State University; Egbo, Ken Amacchi, Iowa Wesleyan College
"A Preliminary Analysis to the Fourth Year Assessment of Neighborhood Policing in Ponca City, Oklahoma"

A preliminary analysis is brought to a review of a four year period monitoring of the implementation of a neighborhood community policing initiative in Ponca City, Oklahoma. Several neighborhoods in this community of 30,000 population located in north central Oklahoma has been the setting for four separate neighborhood surveys in connection with the Ponca City Police Department's launching of the "Westside Neighborhood Project." The project involves the efforts of that city's police department in introducing Problem-Oriented Policing into this group of neighborhoods. The current initiative involving the present adoption of a proactive neighborhood-based crime control and prevention strategy incorporate as well an evaluative component in monitoring the project's effectiveness and success. This paper presents an exploratory review of the early findings in association with the evaluative role and other aspects of the Ponca City Westside Neighborhood Project initiative.

Economics: Business & Finance

Diane Calloway-Graham and Stephen M. Beckstead
"Reconceptualizing Internships in Management Education"

Traditional management education has adequately prepared students for functional specialties, but according to the literature has had difficulty developing a student's interpersonal and practical skills in the workforce. Employers see graduates who bring both functional knowledge with experience and well-developed interpersonal and practical skills. Many management undergraduates finish their education with little real-world experience. Even though many business management programs have cooperative educational programs in place, they fail to address these issues adequately. Two possible reasons that cooperative education programs have not satisfactorily addressed these issues are a lack of adequate infrastructure in the curriculum and lack of student participation in elective internships. The purpose of this article is to use social work's educational model as a benchmark and to suggest an infrastructure that integrates an internship with classroom education in a way that addresses the concerns mentioned above.

Paula Phillips Carson, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Clinical Practice: Using Professional Schools as Models for Changing Business Education"

Professional schools use field placements and clinical practice as a way to help students learn their craft. Similar to the professions, managing businesses is both science and art. But, presently, business instructors express dissatisfaction with the quality of the educational process. Some believe that undergraduate students acquire business jargon while learning little about the practice of management. Business educators also complain that some MBA students become more analytical and more arrogant from their course work. While the classroom does offer an opportunity for business students to learn theory and to dissect cases, it does not provide opportunities for dealing with complex situational and interpersonal issues. To improve the learning outcomes of its students, business schools could begin using professional schools as models. The paper will examine how professional schools such as law, nursing, and social work use student field placements and how they can be adapted to business education.

Kerry David Carson, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Professional Standards: Overcoming the Leadership Crisis in Business"

Business executives have been taken off in police handcuffs in front of TV viewers, and many employees have lost their company-invested retirement savings. This leadership crisis in business, a dramatic awakening for the United States, has been attributed by some to a lack of ethical standards among the best and brightest graduates of MBA programs. As one solution to this problem, business schools should consider the MBA a professional degree - with a code of ethics and a national certification exam. This paper will examine the nature of a professional occupation. Using professional schools (e.g., social work, psychology, and nursing) as models, a code of ethics will be developed for MBA graduates. This code will cover such issues as ethical conflicts, discrimination issues, honest dealings, deception in advertising, disclosures, etc. Finally, the benefits of a national certification exam, similar to the Academy of Certified Social Workers, will be explored.

Barbara J. Davis, Centenary College, Shreveport
Optimal Capital Structure: The Case of Deregulation in the Electric Utility Industry

Optimal capital structure is the mix of debt, preferred stock, and common equity that minimizes the weighted cost to the firm of its employed capital. At the capital structure where the weighted cost of capital is minimized, the total value of the firm's securities (and, therefore, the value of the firm) is maximized. Stability in electrical power has traditionally depended on a system highly regulated by federal and state government.

In recent years, however, many leaders in government and industry alike have pushed for deregulating the system to make it more responsive to changes in business and technology, and more open to the forces of free-market competition. This study will investigate the impact of the deregulation on the capital structure of the electric utility companies. The hypothesis is that there should be some noticeable change after deregulation. The nature and direction of that change will be determined by this analysis.

Lewis R Gale, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Experiments in Student Learning and Perceptions of "Made in" Labeling,"

This paper examines the issues and symmetries of "Made in" labeling. A survey of entering freshman and graduating seniors was used to identify the perceptions of students about "Made in" labeling in terms of country labor and material content. Students were asked to respond to claims of "Made in USA" and "Made in China." The entering freshman group will be identified as the control group and the experiment will be repeated during their course of study to determine if educational curriculum influences behavior.

Balasundram Maniam, and Michael Ball, Sam Houston State University,
Is Nafta Keeping Its Promise?

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was implemented with the purpose of removing trade barriers within the next fifteen years. The opponents of NAFTA primarily argued that increased competition created by removal of trade barriers would result in reduced wages and benefits. Opponents further argued that complete job displacement would occur in the U.S. as employers sought the less expensive Mexican labor market. Proponents of NAFTA indicated that the economies of the three countries would all benefit from the agreement because of lower business costs due to increased competition. Measurement of the effectiveness of NAFTA is somewhat clouded due to the fact that many factors other than trade barriers or tariffs affect the ability of business entities to trade within the marketplaces of the NAFTA countries. Factors such as fluctuation in currency valuations, cultural differences, customs delays, transportation safety regulations and environmental regulations have a direct impact on foreign trade.

Kashi Nath Tiwari,, KNT's Academic Financial Research, BUP-Bloomsburg
"Corporate Structure and Governance,"

During 2001-2002, the overall stock market experienced an unprecedented slump. The technological sector delivered the worst news to its stock-devotees. The investor confidence thus far has not been eroded by the impact of market adjustments (losses, of course, are painful); however, the corporate scandals involving systematic misconducts (insider, outsider, theft, and cover-ups) by some of the most admired business- icons have definitely shaken the investor confidence. Are the misbehaving executives so powerful to conscript their subordinates by creating a cult-like following either through intimidation or through financial enticements? Are regulators controlled and/or systematically regulated by the entities they are supposed to be regulating? Will the stock instruments still be considered perfect inflation-hedges? The irony is that these scandals have surfaced in the past, albeit at a smaller level. Neither the private sector's self-regulatory entities, nor the public sector's external regulatory entities were able to discipline the misbehaving executives. It would take billions of dollars of legal-costs before even the alleged-misconducts could be legally established.

Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research, BUP-Bloomsburg
"Stock Pricing: News, Reaction, and Counter-reaction"

Within a partial equilibrium framework, most financial experts attempt to study the impact of news and the

associated investors' actions, reactions, and counter-reactions. However, the partial equilibrium analysis by definition is bound to provide erroneous and misleading results. Stock prices are a function of profitability. Profits depend on revenues and costs, which in turn are functions of a host of variables and parameters. The effects and the associated trajectories of these parameters have company-specific dimensions. The varying levels of market news could be exactly offsetting to stabilize the events. The news of differing dimensions could engender positive effects. The ex-post results are known with certainty albeit "after the facts." The investors are eager to know the ex-ante predictions of the future course of the stock prices. The even numbers of the two subsets (longs and shorts) in the universal "speculation" set attest to the fact that any ex-ante prediction could only be fifty percent correct.

Annhenrie Campbell, David Lindsay, and Kim B. Tan, California State University-Stanislaus
"Merit Pay and Accounting Program Outcomes,"

Don Garner, California State University-Stanislaus
"Household Accounting and Global Standards,"

Barbara J. Davis, Helen B. Sikes, R. Wade McCutcheon; Centenary College
of Louisiana
"Does it Pay to Be at the Top? Compensation Differences Between CEOs and Other Senior Managers in
the Casino Gaming Industry"

The business literature emphasizes that the structure of executive compensation directly influences the behavior and decisions of firm managers and that this influence is stronger than the influence of simple cash remuneration. This study analyzes differences in compensation for the top five executives from 72 publicly traded firms in the casino gaming industry. Differences between pay at the executive levels may be influenced from a variety of factors not limited to: percentage of officer and institutional stock ownership, market to book ratios of the firm, firm size, and leverage. The study contributes to the literature by examining an industry not yet addressed in prior literature

Helen B. Sikes, O.A. "Duke" Griffey, Jay Jamison, Centenary College of Louisiana
"Managing Interest Rate Risk: The Use of Derivative Financial Instruments by Financial Institutions"

Derivatives have proven to be a powerful tool for hedging interest rate exposure. This research is a descriptive narrative of how financial institutions use the tool for managing interest rate exposure in a low-rate, yet volatile interest rate market. The paper describes how hedging alternatives are evaluated to minimize inherent risk in both the asset and liability sides of financial institution balance sheets. Extensive use of graphs and charts will illustrate the quantitative factors necessary for hedge selection. The qualitative issues of credit risk, liquidity, flexibility, administration, and understandability may be of particular interest for public finance professionals and academics who are not frequent users of derivative products.

AFIT

Zdravka Todorova, University of Missouri
"Make-Believe versus Livelihood:"
Veblenian Analysis of Production in a Monetary Economy

Veblen calls the intangible assets "valid claim to get something for nothing". By virtue of being a claim on "free income", intangible assets become a marketable commodity, which may be employed as collateral and to secure a further extension of credit. The present paper delineates the role of treating the intangible assets as a marketable commodity for setting the standards of "sound business management." Increasingly, the community of financiers follows a standardized routine of investment and allocation of credits based on pecuniary valuation. Since industry is carried on as a business enterprise, any question of industrial employment becomes a question of enlarging the volume of outstanding credit, through creation of intangible assets. Any decision and initiative about creation of employment and provisioning of livelihood needs to pass the test of the "sound business" of making money, where goods and jobs are intermediary events. The paper attempts to relate Veblen's Analysis to some of the contemporary Post Keynesians and Institutionalists works on monetary theory of production.

John Watkins, Westminster College
"Doctrine of Self Adjusting Institutions"

The accumulation of capital is central to generate goods and services, provide jobs, create tax revenue, and so on. But the accumulation is prone to breakdowns, rising unemployment and economic decline that threatens the institutions necessary to the accumulation process. Maintaining the accumulation of capital requires an adjustment of non market institutions such as the "gift economy" or the redistributive efforts of government. The gift economy arises spontaneously depending on the communal support to protect people. Redistributive efforts are largely directed at fostering the accumulation of capital and avoiding social dislocation when accumulation declines. These non market institutions involve separating the production from distribution, which contradicts the mythology that claims to output are contingent on contributing to that output. Efforts to follow the mythology of the market proved too restrictive. Maintaining accumulation and protecting society require new institutions having the power to provide claims independent of production.

James Webb, University of Missouri
"Star Wars and Mid-East Peace"

The policy of proceeding with development and deployment of a National Missile Defense (NMD) has been rationalized on the basis of protection from possible missile attacks from "rogue states" such as Iraq and Iran. This policy is highly dubious on the basis of technological feasibility, effectiveness in defending against perceived threats and the de-stabilizing implications of abrogating the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty which the NMD would require. In short, the NMD probably will not work, attempting to build it will be very expensive and take much longer to achieve than is currently projected. Even if it works technologically, it will not work because of the ease of counter measures and because it is not intended to address cruise missiles and the low-tech but ingenious delivery systems used by terrorists. It is probably not needed as attack from the rogue states via intercontinental nuclear missiles is extremely unlikely and such missiles, which do not now exist, do not provide effective vehicles to deliver chemical and biological weapons. But pursuit of NMD by the US would almost certainly lead to an escalated arms race with China and others increasing their capabilities and tending to isolate the US diplomatically.

Bill Williams, University of Missouri
"The Place of Warfare in The Wealth of Nations"

Among the commonly neglected elements in Smith's consideration of economic affairs has been his description of the role of warfare explained as an allocative institution. As Smith explained it, the role of warfare in human experience has shifted as a result of changing technological circumstance. In an earlier era, Smith argued that the more primitive societies were in a position to extract income and wealth from the more opulent societies. However, with the progress of technology the more advanced societies have developed the capacity not only to effectively defend themselves, but in addition have become capable of preying upon less developed societies.

Daniel A. Underwood, Peninsula College
"ENERGY SECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY?"

Historical changes in the distribution of reserves by geographic region, cumulative production, and petroleum demand combined with extant and possible (probable?) institutional responses are the primary variables that define energy security for the United States (USA) in the 21st century. This paper explores intertemporal trends in those variables with careful examination of potential changes in energy supply by both geographic source and/or energy type in response to price and institutional changes. It will be seen that energy security is constrained by scale effects. That is, total energy use in the USA is of such a scale that a reorientation of both supply (resource substitution) and demand (resource augmentation) are unlikely to reduce potential energy insecurity in the short term (less than a decade). Accordingly, the geopolitics of oil is likely to play an increasingly decisive role in shaping USA foreign policy.

Stephanie A. Bell, UMKC
John F. Henry, California State University—Sacramento
"TRADE DOES NOT EQUAL EXCHANGE"

Over the last several years, numerous debates have taken place over the role of large financial and commodity-producing organizations in today's world. The IMF, World Bank, and WTO have all suffered attacks on their organizational structure and objectives, and all have responded to these attacks by invoking the supposed benefits of "free trade." The counter-response has generally fallen into one of two categories. Either technical arguments have been raised focusing on the restrictive assumptions necessary to demonstrate that free trade generates benefits for all trading partners, or the mantra of free trade has been countered by the mantra of "fair trade." Thus, far, the counter-response has fallen woefully short in attempting to demonstrate that free trade may prove deleterious to the majority of the world's population, in particular the poorest segment of that population.

In this paper, we argue that a persuasive counter-response must make a distinction between trade and exchange. That distinction involves the recognition that while all exchange is trade, not all trade is exchange. To demonstrate this, we delineate two general economic models of the operation of a modern exchange economy, that of a goods-producing world (C-M-C'), and that of a money-producing world (M-C-M'). The former is the world inhabited by neoclassical economists, while the latter is the nether world of James Steuart, half of Adam Smith, Marx, Veblen, and Keynes. We argue that it is impossible to undermine the theoretical argument of IMF economists if one is confined to a goods-producing model, but that the money-producing model does show clearly why "free trade" results in destructive results for most of the population. In this way, we hope to assist those who are currently battling against the fairly obvious negative

consequences of modern “globalization.”

Daniel T. Ostas and Nim M. Razook, University of Oklahoma
“Why People Obey Law:
Implications for Reforming Corporate Governance”

The recent spate of corporate scandals has prompted a legislative response, most notably in the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This article offers a critique. It begins by outlining the major provisions of the new law, delineating both the letter of the Act and its social spirit. In part two, we defend the normative proposition that a responsible executive must both live to the letter of the law and cooperate with its spirit. In part three we assess the likelihood that executives will do so. In particular, we review the literature addressing why people obey law. Drawing on this discussion, we offer predictions regarding the likely effect of the Act. While we largely applaud the intent behind the Act, we note that its effects will be mooted absent a change in corporate culture. The article concludes with reflections on how best to affect that cultural change.

Gretta L. Goodwin, Brendan Cushing-Daniels, Jeffrey Baldwin-Bott, Lee Cohen and Alicia Puente Cackley,
US General Accounting Office
“Social Security and Minorities”

In the recent debate about Social Security reform, some reformers have argued that certain racial groups benefit less than whites from the current system. To address this issue, we compare several measures of Social Security’s ‘moneysworth’ by race, gender and ethnicity. Our analysis uses the Social Security Administration’s Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT3) microsimulation model to examine distributional aspects of Social Security. Extracts of the Social Security Master Beneficiary records and Social Security Summary Earnings records matched with panels from the Census Bureau’s Survey of Income and Program Participation are used to project earnings and calculate Social Security benefits and taxes. We are able to expand our measure of Social Security benefits to include spousal benefits and disability benefits as well as retirement benefits. We demonstrate how factors such as differential mortality and disability rates affect the various moneysworth measures across racial/ethnic groups.

Michael J. Collins, Charles Ford and Kimberly M. Granger, US General Accounting Office
“Analysis of Reform Models Developed by the Commission to Strengthen Social Security”

Given the fiscal insolvency of the Social Security OASDI program, Social Security reform has been a major topic of policy debate. In May of 2001 President Bush appointed a commission to explore possibilities for reforming the Social Security system. In December of 2001 this commission released a report detailing possibilities for reform. This paper utilizes a dynamic microsimulation model to analyze the proposals put forth by this commission. This analysis examines the 1955, 1970, and 1985 birth cohorts in terms of benefit levels by cohort, benefit levels by earnings quintiles, and the effects on the distribution of benefits within each cohort. In each of these analyses we compare universal participation (100%) and no participation (0%) in the voluntary individual accounts option to our benefit reduction and tax increase benchmarks. These benchmarks achieve 75-year solvency by only reducing benefits or only increasing payroll taxes, and represent the bounds of possible reforms.

Barbara A. Smith, Michael J. Collins and Kimberly M. Granger, US General Accounting Office
“Effects of Social Security Reform on Disabled Beneficiaries”

Disabled beneficiaries and their families account for more than 17 % of all Social Security beneficiaries. Yet policymakers and analysts have overlooked this group of individuals when considering the effects of reform

on the benefits of Social Security beneficiaries. We use the SSASIM policy simulation model to estimate the impacts of Social Security reform on the benefits of disabled beneficiaries. This model is designed to simulate the effects on benefits of a variety of policy reforms to Social Security ranging from incremental changes in the retirement and disability programs to broader structural reforms that introduce individual accounts to the system. We find that Social Security reform results in reduced benefit income for most of the disabled beneficiaries we simulated when compared with the current-law benefits they are paid. We discuss the implications of the resulting decline in benefits in light of the changing economic and demographic characteristics of disabled beneficiaries.

Barbara Smith, Michael Collins, Janice Peterson, Brendan Cushing-Daniels, Gordon Mermin, Alicia Puente Cackley and Grant Mallie, US General Accounting Office
"What Can Current Workers Expect to Receive in Retirement"

Possible reductions in future Social Security benefits, the lack of widespread pension coverage, and low levels of personal saving all have implications for the retirement income of current workers. In this paper, we estimate the amount of retirement income that current workers can expect to receive and how it will vary across workers by gender, education level, earnings and marital status. First, we discuss the major legal, economic and demographic changes that have occurred over the past 40 years that might affect pensions and personal savings. Next, we use the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances to describe the income and wealth of current workers. Finally, we use policy simulation models to simulate the components of retirement income (Social Security, private pensions, and personal savings) for hypothetical workers. Our results will be of interest to policymakers concerned about the possibility of inadequate retirement income for current workers.

Vange Mariet Ocasio, Colorado State University
"THE FINANCING OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT IN MERGING ECONOMIES: A Case Study of PEMEX"

The operations of a state-owned-enterprise (SOE) are different from those of a private firm because of the social objectives of SOEs. A neoclassical framework of profit-maximization or Pareto-optimality is not an appropriate measure of efficiency in the evaluation of an SOE's performance. Given the economic, cultural, and political complexities of developing countries, it is difficult to develop a financial and political regime that would be appropriate and effective in maximizing the financial efficiency of SOEs. The objective of this paper is to examine the financial problems facing state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in developing countries with a focus on PEMEX as a case study. A major source of financial and economic instability in SOEs is their excessive reliance on external debt and their inability to self-finance investments through retained earnings. This in turn has resulted in high debt-capital ratios leaving SOEs prone to debt default and financial difficulties. This paper concludes by stating that a normative organic-statist institutional structure would work best for SOEs in developing countries. Issues concerning the privatization of SOEs are also discussed. This paper postulates that full privatization of SOEs would not be the appropriate institutional structure, especially for Pemex.

Edward Royce, Eric Schutz, Rollins College
"Class and Non-Class Theories of Increasing Economic Inequality"

A proliferation of studies have appeared recently addressing the phenomenon of increasing economic inequality in the United States. Mainstream research in economics typically attributes increasing inequality to globalization and/or technological change. That research, however, has tended to ignore the fundamental role of class, class structure, and class relations in shaping the trajectory of economic development and the distribution of income and wealth. A class-based analysis focuses on the conflicts of interest and the relationships of power constituted in people's relative positions in the system of production—their locations in the capitalist, middle and working classes. Mainstream views of inequality neglect the role played by

changing class relations in recent patterns of increasing inequality. We consider the shortcomings of current mainstream theories and propose an eclectic analysis incorporating their strengths in a broader framework in which changing class relations constitute the primary cause of changes in the pattern of economic inequality.

Clare Hushbeck, Ph.D., State Affairs Department, AARP

“Swooning State Budgets and Social Advocacy: Threats to Vulnerable Populations from the Current Policy Environment”

As with the federal budget, states’ budgets have swung from surplus to deficit with alarming speed over the past 18 months. Also like the federal government, state governments are largely eschewing tax hikes in favor of deep spending cuts, despite having deprived themselves of revenues to the tune of almost \$40 billion in aggregate tax cuts in the last half of the 1990s. Because states may not deficit-spend, funding reductions are having an immediate consequence for people’s well-being. Most of the more significant cuts are targeted at discretionary programs serving the poor and near-poor, especially Medicaid and children’s health programs.

Meantime, a Center for Budget and Policy Priorities estimate suggests that war with Iraq would cost between \$6-9 billion dollars *per day*. These costs are scarcely mentioned amid the rhetoric of anti-terrorism and homeland security, whereas Medicaid costs are a focus of most state legislatures, even those whose sessions ended early this year. This paper examines the options available to state policymakers as they deal with the economic doldrums, their reliance on cuts to low-income programs, and what state officials are saying about the prospects that an improved economic climate will help restore program cuts.

Thomas Kemp, University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

“Commons, Economic Policy, and the Bargaining School”

John Commons made the distinction between Bargaining and Managerial of economic thought. The later, according to Commons, seeks to make corrections in business cycles through planning and direct government action. The former, of which Commons’ considered himself a member, seeks to solve the problem through control of economic power by the state and the restoration of competitive bargaining. This paper explores how much of the institutional school of thought has focused on policy initiatives that are based in the managerial school while Commons’ bargaining school has been relatively neglected. This work suggests that a return to the bargaining school offers significant possibilities to remedy the current economic malaise.

Kevin Mayo, Ph.D., and Robert Kemp Ph.D., Pharmacia Corporation

“Health Economics and the Economics of Health Care Delivery”

Health economics as a sub-field of neoclassical microeconomics is limited in scope and utility. These limitations are well-documented, beginning with Arrow’s “Uncertainty and the Welfare Economics of Medical Care” [1963, AER]. Despite the lack of applicability of high theory (or perhaps because of it), a growing amount of empirical and evaluative work on the delivery of health care services has been completed. The sub fields of medical technology assessment and pharmacoeconomics have arisen to evaluate the socioeconomic consequences of clinical decisions. These fields use decision analysis, psychometrics, and epidemiology. Health care finance and health care policy have addressed institutional malfunction and suggested progressive change. Institutionalists should get involved in the study of the economics of health care delivery. Institutional economics (good Old Institutional Economics) provides an excellent platform for this study and this paper demonstrates a number of examples.

Robert Kemp, Ph.D., Pharmacia Corporation
“Institutional Aspects of Medical Technology Assessment”

Evidence from clinical trials and databases are used in structured decision-analytical frameworks for the evaluation of treatment decisions for medical devices, pharmaceuticals, and medical procedures. Outcomes of treatment are measured in a clinically meaningful manner. The normative decision that these outcomes are worth having is agreed to a priori. However, even if there is agreement on the appropriate use of medical technology by medical professionals, the cost and effectiveness across geographical areas and institutions can vary. These factors are known as institutional factors. The use of the term ‘institutions’ is correct- it is the subject of institutional economics. The causes of variation include government policy (single payer institutional arrangements versus multiple payers), power relationships (medical dominance), market functionality (factor prices for hospitals, doctors, drugs), and the perspective of the evaluation (timing and scope). The methods employed in the evaluation of medical technologies standardize the comparison of technologies, thus illuminating the institutional difference. Examples from chemotherapy and the treatment of dementia are used.

Brian Seal, Ph.D. and Robert Kemp, Ph.D., Pharmacia Corporation
“Transaction analysis of prescriptions for drugs: Differentiating single party payer schemes from the status quo”

Commons has shown us that a even a simple transaction can be evaluated to unclothe the legal and institutional arrangements that facilitate it. In the USA, our model of the decision to prescribe a drug has eleven relationships between payer, doctor prescriber, benefit manager, and patient. Each institutional arrangement is described and the relative impact of each on the decision to prescribe is noted along with a metric of estimation. Secondly a model of the Australian prescriber, payer, and patient transaction is demonstrated. In comparison, the vested interests governing the transactions are demonstrated. Moving to a single payer system will have a critical impact on many involved in this industry. The vested interests of the players in this market explain the pace of change in the pharmaceutical sector.

Steven R. Bolduc, Minnesota State University Moorhead
“By Whose Authority? A Normative Analysis of Rule-Making Authority in US Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy”

The architects of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 believed the Atomic Energy Commission, modeled on the Tennessee Valley Authority, would serve as an industrial development program with civilian control of conversion of military resources to a peacetime economy. However, reform-minded advocates had to contend with “defense-first, economy-second” advocates. The later successfully captured the rule-making process and steered the commission away from research into actual social, political and economic impacts of the emerging atomic energy industry. The subsequent development of low-level radioactive waste policy reflects this shift with the emphasis on neo-federalist and free-market ideologies.

This paper draws on the Institutionalist literature of normative systems to explicate the prohibitions, obligations and permissions embedded in the policy formation process and the conflicts between ecological, technological and socioeconomic norms. Moreover, the conflicts between institutional authorities are examined to chart the evolution of policy antithetical to system sustainability.

Jim Swaney and Raj Soin, Wright State University

“Sustainable forestry: An ecological-institutional perspective”

Conventional resource economics relies on biology to determine the sustainable yield of renewable resources, but in practice does little more for forest health than discourage forest mining. Sustainable forestry requires far more reliance on science, particularly ecology, to utilize forest resources in ways that do not reduce the productivity, resiliency, or diversity of forest ecosystems. Sustainable forestry also requires that management pay attention to multi-generational consequences for human and other life systems. One implication is that forest management should be involved in educational activities that develop and nurture human values consistent with ecology. The importance of human immersion in those life systems on which humans ultimately depend is explored. Implications of this sustainable forestry approach for globalization, consumer culture and other areas are examined.

Jon D. Wisman, American University
“FOREIGN THREATS, POLITICAL LEGITIMACY,
AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS”

The fact that war and its threat were ever-present in human evolution resulted in two social propensities that render society vulnerable to political manipulation. External threats dramatically heighten social cohesion as well as loyalty to leaders. In pre-state social groupings, all members could clearly witness and judge the nature of an external threat. And because leaders would have to spear-head any response, they were most vulnerable to injury or death. In modern highly complex societies, by contrast, the nature of threats is less transparent, and leaders can command far from immediate danger. Consequently, in modern times, leaders may be tempted, especially in times of economic dysfunction, to generate fear of an external threat to rally support and detract from otherwise inadequate leadership. This paper explores these dynamics and the manner in which certain social institutions might lessen the potential for political leaders to exploit their advantages by trumping up external threats.

Maggie Discont, West Hills College/ North District Center, Alex Steenstra, Eastern Oregon University
“The Language of Economics: Scarcity, Rationality, and Maximizing Behavior”

The development of economic writings from the classical economists to the present has relied heavily on the particular worldview of the western European white male. Framing of economic problems, choice of words and language, and possible solutions have been dominated by this perspective. Its influence dictates what is currently perceived by the mainstream as serious economic research. It is the premise of this paper that economic theory discriminates against native approaches to economic problems. In particular, we will argue that American Indian knowledge has been mostly ignored in economics, partly because it is an oral tradition and partly because it emphasizes the interconnectedness of all things. There is also the stereotyping and discounting of everything that is non-mainstream thinking. The concepts of scarcity, rationality, and maximizing behavior as defined in mainstream economics will serve as our focus points.

Jairo J. Parada, Eastern Oregon University
“The pragmatic institutionalist theory of economic development:
a critical assessment”

Economic development in this paper is approached from the perspective of Political Economy. This

means that one envisions the economic process as a relation man to-man as well as man-to-nature. In other words, the production process is embedded in a complex matrix of political, social, cultural, technological and psychological factors.

Pragmatic Institutional Economics is in essence a strand of economic thought concerned with the problem of economic development. The main objective of this paper is to assess critically the main components of the pragmatic institutionalist (Veblen-Commons-Ayres) theory of economic development that was elaborated during the 70s and 80s of the last century, in order to explore the basic theoretical framework, the consistency of their arguments and the policy implications. In doing this, it is necessary also to examine their commonalities and differences with the structuralist theory and the dependency theorists from Latin America. Also, I examine the response of institutionalist economists to the new developments of orthodox neoclassical theory regarding economic development such as the new neoclassical economics, some new approaches stemming from the mainstream economics that include elements from the New Keynesians, and the New Institutional Economics.

One of my findings is that the response of PIE response to the last developments of mainstream economics seems to have been weak, in the sense that during the 90s- economic development as a subject matter appeared to have lost interest in the pragmatic institutionalist literature. This phenomenon could weaken more the original institutionalist approach in the sense that the vacuum has been filled by the more neoclassical approach on institutions known as New Institutional Economics (Williamson-North). At the end some conclusions are presented and areas of research for improving the approach of PIE in the field of economic development are suggested.

Frederic S. Lee, UMKC

“HETERODOX PRODUCTION MODELS: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION”

There is a heated methodological debate occurring just below the surface of heterodox economics which threatens to determine its future direction; and the protagonists in the debate do not even realize they are engaged in one. Heterodox economists have the choice of utilizing three different schemas of production in their work: classical, Burchardt, and circular production schemas. While it is clear that the three production models have particular theoretical implications for neoclassical economics, most heterodox economists do not take the same position with regard to their own body of theory. In fact, the most common view is that the choice of model does not really matter--they all give the same qualitative results. Consequently, the factor determining which model is used is simplicity of mathematical manipulation. This paper challenges this view and finds that the circular production model provides the best production foundation for heterodox economics.

Dell Champlin, Eastern Illinois University

Eric Hake, Eastern Illinois University

“Meatpacking: A New Generation of Company Towns”

Over the past 30 years, mergers and acquisitions in the meatpacking industry has resulted in a concentration of ownership not seen since the Beef Trust of a century ago. Three firms now dominate the processing of beef, poultry, and pork in the United States. This restructuring has led to a shift from an urban unionized labor force to a rural, non-union and primarily immigrant labor force. The employment of a primarily foreign born work force is especially striking since many plants are located in areas with very low or nonexistent foreign born populations. Examining the widespread presence of immigrant labor in this industry, we argue the use of immigrant labor is part of a conscious strategy to lower costs by controlling the labor supply. The ability of the meatpacking firms to pursue this strategy is the result of the concentration of ownership and the emphasis on enforcement in U.S. immigration policy.

Hussain Al-Obaid

“Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) and the Pre-Classic Theory of Labor”

The labor theory of value of Smith, Ricardo and Marx has been written about extensively. However, there is an important figure who wrote about this theory before the classical economists. Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) had the most developed pre-Smithian labor theory of value. According to Ibn Khaldun, the labor theory of value means all profits are the earnings of the workers, and when these earnings are kept from the workers by capitalists, workers are simply being robbed. Moreover, he considers labor as a value source because earnings are a value realized from human labor. Therefore, this significant contribution should place him in the history of economic thought as a major forerunner. The purpose of this paper is to give Ibn Khaldun his place in the history of economic thought.

Amy Campbell, Greg Dewey, Scott Fullwiler, Wartburg College
"Further Simulations of an Employer of Last Resort Policy"

Since the late 1990s, several economists (e.g., Forstater, Mitchell, Mosler, Nell, Wray) have argued in favor of an employer of last resort policy. In these proposals, a government program that provides a job to all persons willing and able to work guarantees full employment. Wray (1998) provides a theoretical foundation for the proposal, arguing that the policy would lead to true full employment and not threaten price stability. Nell and Majewski (1999) simulated the policy proposal using the Fairmodel and found support for Wray's arguments while also finding that the policy nearly paid for itself. This paper provides further simulations of the ELR proposal using the Fairmodel in the context of both the recent economic slowdown and the possibilities for international military conflict. We offer suggestions for future research integrating the Fairmodel with ELR in order to make the former more consistent with the theoretical foundations of the latter.

Scott Fullwiler, Wartburg College
"Financial Innovations, Monetary Policy, and the Horizontal-Vertical Approach to Money"

Recent financial innovations have reduced required reserve holdings by banks to the extent that they are now essentially voluntary. Future developments in electronic payments settlement may further reduce the quantity of reserve balances. In this environment, some have argued that the Fed may not be able to control short-term interest rates and thereby carry out monetary policy effectively. This paper argues that such concerns are exaggerated and suggests that the proper way to analyze the relationship of financial innovations to monetary policy operations is through the horizontal-vertical (H-V) approach to money. The paper uses the H-V approach to illustrate how macroeconomic stabilization policies are necessarily linked to laws and regulations associated with the setup of the payments system. Ultimately, managing future innovations in the use of electronic settlement necessitates explicit recognition of these links.

Winston H. Griffith, Bucknell University
"Education and Development in Barbados"

When Barbados was mainly a plantation economy and the planting and harvesting of sugarcane was the principal source of employment, there was little need for the government to provide education for the majority of the population because one did not need to have an education to plant and harvest sugarcane. As the economy began to be structurally transformed and as employment in agriculture began to decline quickly relative to other sectors such as easy import substitution industrialization, easy export industrialization and export tourism that required a higher level of education, the government increased educational opportunities so that the population will have the educational skills to suit the changing economic structure. But the economy has lost its competitive advantage in easy import industrialization and easy export industrialization and governments are trying to attract skill-intensive industries. Is education in Barbados equipping students with the skills that will attract such industries? Does Barbados have the cultural environment that will foster the growth of such skills? This paper argues that the educational system

creates a culture that is not conducive to the acquisitions of such skills and thus it may be difficult for Barbados to attract skill-intensive industries.

Janice Peterson, U.S. General Accounting Office
"RETIREMENT: EVOLVING CONCEPTS AND INSTITUTIONS"

People in industrialized countries are living longer, having fewer children and retiring sooner. These trends are raising concerns about future labor supply and pension financing as contributor/beneficiary ratios decrease. A widely advocated policy response is to seek to extend the working lives of older people by raising eligibility ages for pension benefits and restricting early retirement options. In this context, the concept of "retirement" is moving away from the view of all work before, and no work after, a particular age. As the concept of retirement changes to include work, changes in the nature of work and in workplace institutions are necessary. Increases in the flexibility in work time and in the opportunities for retraining and second careers, as well as an expansion of what society considers "work," are examples of the institutional and attitudinal changes that must accompany efforts to extend the working lives of older people.

Janet Knoedler, Bucknell University
Dell P. Champlin, Eastern Illinois University
"CONFLICT AND REFORM: COMMONS AND THE EARLY LABOR INSTITUTIONALISTS"

In his autobiography, John R. Commons states that he "made...Conflict of Interests, not the Harmony of Interests of the classical and hedonistic economists, the starting point of Institutional Economics." This basic vision sets Commons and other institutionalists apart from what has become the dominant economic paradigm. According to Commons, conflict cannot be eliminated, but it can be managed through institutional reform, especially reform of the legal system. In this paper, we explore the focus on conflict and reform in the early institutionalists' approach to "the labor problem." This institutionalist view is at odds both with hedonic economics as Commons called it and with orthodox Marxism. Commons is, thus, simultaneously "too radical" and "not radical enough." We argue that the focus on conflict in Commons' and later institutionalists' approach to "the labor problem" provided then, and provides today, pragmatic solutions to ongoing labor issues and many other issues as well.

Glen Atkinson, University of Nevada - Reno
"LABOR AND THE COMPETITIVE MENACE"

In his classic study of the American Shoemakers, John R. Commons used court records to explain how employers and workers became separate classes due to the widening of the market. When shoes were made to order by custom work, the split was between producers (master and journeymen) against the consumers. Master and journeymen had the same interest, and that was to protect themselves from bad ware through guild organizations. As custom work was replaced by shop work for retail and wholesale markets, custom work declined. The master lost his role as merchant and became only an employer. This is the point at which labor became a commodity rather than a partner in the production process. The merchant, as a separate actor, had to move an inventory of shoes. He faced competitive pressures in the wider market and he pushed that pressure back to the employer to cut prices so that shoes could be sold. The employer cut wages, replaced skilled with unskilled workers, and used inferior materials in order to meet the demands of the merchant. These are all measures of the menace of competition.

This evolution explains why guilds could no longer represent the interests of master and journeymen. Instead, separate employer associations and labor unions were created, and labor markets, in the modern sense of that term, were created. Following this industrial evolution further, we can understand why labor

took a position against free trade and owners fought for trade mark protection. This connection will be developed in the paper.

Though this paper is historical, it will shed some light on the consequences of current global production.

Barbara Wiens-Tuers, Penn State University-Altoona
"NONSTANDARD LABOR THROUGH AN INSTITUTIONALIST LENS:
THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME"

What is often referred to as the "older" institutionalist approach offers some particularly unique insights for examining labor market issues. Researchers in this tradition often start from stylized facts and attempt to uncover underlying structural features that help to explain the observed outcomes. In taking this approach to examining nonstandard labor in the United States, this paper first looks at trends in the use of nonstandard labor and why looking at nonstandard labor matters. In addition, this paper not only looks at changes in the economy associated with the increased use of nonstandard labor, but also the evolution of the 'norms' or 'values' associated with the growth of nonstandard labor.

Samuel R. Pavel and Martin H. Wolfson, Purdue University North Central
"The Living Wage: A Case Study of South Bend, Indiana"

This paper explores the Institutional forces that have resulted in the lowering of wages of working people and how some organizations have responded to the attack on wages with living wage legislation. It provides background on why living wage ordinances have been introduced in cities and towns all across the country and the possible effects of the legislation.

The rationale behind a living wage ordinance is a belief that working people should earn enough so as not to live in poverty. Moreover, public funds should not be used to subsidize or fund employers that pay poverty-level wages. South Bend is used as an example to show typical costs and benefits a local economy could face if similar ordinances are enacted. The arguments for and against the living wage are examined and the paper concludes that the benefits of a living wage ordinance out-weigh the costs to a local economy.

Robert M. LaJeunesse, SUNY-New Paltz
"Bad Religion- The Federal Reserve's foray into public education"

The twelve district banks of the Federal Reserve System (Fed) have been making an ambitious entry into the domain of public education. Each district bank has devoted significant resources, in terms of personnel and funding, to the endeavor of increasing economic literacy in matters of monetary policy and general economic principles. The bulk of the resource allocation in 2001 was targeted to the education of high-school teachers and their students, but the Fed is also increasingly influencing college curriculums. This article investigates the Fed's new and expanding role as public educator and the implications of these activities for the formulation of egalitarian economic policy. After providing a descriptive overview of the education programs throughout the Fed, an analysis of the ideological bent and biases of the program will suggest why the Fed's foray into the arena of public education should be troubling to the vast majority of Americans.

Nina Banks, Bucknell University
"Talking At Each Other: Beyond Whiteness, Multiculturalism, and Coded Language"

This paper discusses approaches to incorporating multicultural perspectives and experiences into

undergraduate economics courses at predominately white liberal arts colleges. Students enter into economics courses with a “common sense” understanding of race, gender, and class as well as a limited historical knowledge of how these processes have structured identities and institutions. The paper discusses ways to promote inclusive thinking that moves beyond dominant group perceptions and to engage students in a process of self-reflection and transformation. Incorporating inclusive thinking within economics promotes activism and social change since students learn the importance of developing coalitions with other groups.

Daniel A. Underwood, Peninsula College

“Multipliers, Deficits, and Political Economy in Principles of Macroeconomics: An Exercise in Critical Thinking”

This paper presents an exercise where students use Keynesian multipliers to first explore the non-neutrality of fiscal stimulus options with respect to the budget deficit. The non-neutrality effect is then used to hypothesize probable policy options to be presented by the current “unified” federal government (Republican majority in Congress and a Republican President) including stimulus targets by income quintile. Introduction of a non-constant marginal propensity to save by quintile illustrates bias in the non-neutrality effect and how that bias in turn shapes the total budgetary cost of the stimulus. The exercise concludes with an examination of feedback effects driven by stimulus choice and guided by the non-neutrality effect on income distribution by quintile.

“Experiential Learning and Heterodox Economics: A Heady Mix”

This paper discusses how to combine experiential learning, including service learning and hands-on research, with heterodox-based undergraduate economics courses to promote critical thinking and to develop students’ ideas on social justice and progressive change. First, the paper outlines how to set up research and service learning projects to complement heterodox economics course material, without alienating those in the class with opposing opinions. Subsequently, the paper discusses how to use the service learning experiences and research projects to jump-start local activist campaigns on related issues. The combination of experiential learning, activism and heterodox economics enriches the educational experience for students significantly, leaving a much more lasting impression on students than a standard class.

Geoff Schneider, Bucknell University

“Institutional Arrangement, Technological Change, and “Meso-economics””

Technological change can cause virtuous prosperity, reducing poverty and unemployment. But the likelihood of these events is strongly conditioned by the local institutional arrangement, in terms of distribution and participation. This point has been reasonably established by outstanding institutionalist scholars. However, translating this model to specific differentiated regions, and therefore to more specific institutional arrangements, has not been thoroughly accomplished. This study analyzes two distinct regions in the United States, highlighting the local institutional arrangements, to draw some conclusions about technological change in “mesoeconomic” environments. A model is developed to establish the conditions and requirements for successful regional economic growth.

Aric Kraus, Westminster College

“Fostering High-Technology Development”

In recent years, tech led development agencies have been created to promote high-technology business attraction and formation. Dreams of high-disposable income and “pollution free” industry occupy the thoughts of economic development professionals from coast to coast. Many community leaders believe their regions have the “right stuff” to create the next Silicon Valley.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the practicality of promoting high-technology industries as an economic development tool. It provides a useful definition (SIC and NAICS identifiers) of high-tech industry. The paper then moves to dispel two common myths of high-tech development programs. First, it shows that most of the high-tech industries in the US have experienced, and are expected to experience, employment declines. Second it shows that the multipliers for high-tech firms are not significantly larger than other industries. The paper then identifies the primary location characteristics that high-tech industries seek. It discusses which characteristics are under any reasonable control of the development agency and which are simple amenities. The paper concludes with a spatial analysis (using a 3-D fluid dynamics model) of the high-tech industry in Ohio. The spatial analysis shows the apparent clustering and the steep distance decay of the high-tech firms in the region.

Michael C. Carroll, Bowling Green State University

“Veblen’s and Schumpeter’s Differing Explanations about the Sources of Profit and the Implications With Respect to the Current Economic Downturn”

The explanations offered by Veblen and Schumpeter upon the sources of profit within the economy differ in that Veblen emphasizes the role of exclusion in the creation of profit whereas Schumpeter emphasizes innovation. There is a common misperception that these two explanations of the origins of profit are at odds with each other and this false dichotomy must be put aside if, as economists, we are going to be able to offer insight about parts of the current economic downturn. The information revolution, which dominated the economy of the 1990’s, was an era of expanded productive potential where innovation played a major part in the optimism of the era. As Schumpeter emphasized the innovative role of the entrepreneur expanded the profitability of firms greatly but as the 21st century begins we are faced with an issue that Veblen described much better. Veblen’s concept of excludability as the foundation for sabotage, and hence profit, has shown itself as not being absent in the current economy. The inability to exclude individuals from the use of items, in particular intellectual property, has led to a crisis in the business community and has been partially responsible for the current economic downturn. This paper will look specifically at the implications of this crisis and ask what are the unique factors of the modern economy that threaten the profitability of the business environment and recovery of the economy.

Tim Wunder, University of Denver

“Technology, Learning, Strategic Transactions, and Institutional Change”

This work attempts to bring Commons’s theory of routine and strategic transactions up to date. This theory attempted to explain how individuals take actions to correct perceived problems in their day-to-day actions. It is suggested here that Commons’s work anticipated the evolutionary and learning theories becoming more common in the economics literature. Toward this end a survey is made of current theories of cognition and learning in the psychology and philosophy literature. It is suggested that this body of literature offers great potential to advance theories of institutional change and development.

Thomas Kemp, University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

“Deregulation, Telecommunications and Local Government”

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 promised to impose market discipline and promote innovation; instead, six years later the telecommunications industry is in disarray. Falling revenue and profits, SEC investigations, and bankruptcies have led some to question the wisdom of the ideological underpinning of

the federal legislation. In addition to these industry-wide problems, the move to deregulate the industry has also lead to a desperate search for ways to cut costs. One such cost cutting attempt has gone largely unnoticed on the national stage but has lead to a great deal of concern at the local level. Local governments in the Pacific Northwest are immersed in legal battles with telecommunication providers over the ability of local governments to charge franchise fees for use of the public rights-of-way. The tension between the public and private sectors is obvious in this setting: the government's concern with the public welfare is pitted against profit-maximizing behavior.

Colleen F. Johnson, Eastern Oregon University
"John Dewey on Economics and Economic Policy"

John Dewey's work is well known in philosophy, education and to some extent in psychology. Not much has been written about his ideas on economics and economic policy. One reason for this is that these ideas are scattered in his work and he did not address economics specifically in any particular work. In this paper I will organize the body of these ideas and attempt to put them together into a coherent statement. I also will attempt to show the influences on his thought and where evident, his anticipations of the ideas of others.

James I. Sturgeon, University of Missouri-Kansas City
"Equity or Extortion? The Evolutionary Potential of NAFTA's Chapter 11"

The creation of NAFTA has cultivated a new economic frontier with huge potential to transform capitalist institutions within the Americas. As economic integration evolves, understanding the evolutionary propensity that NAFTA contains to revolutionize institutional development in the Americas is imperative to create equitable growth or positive systemic capital. The purpose of this paper is to address the imminent necessity to evaluate the current enforcement mechanism within the investment chapter of NAFTA: chapter eleven.

Due to the nature of Chapter 11, NAFTA has been essentially recognized not as an agreement on trade, but about securing investment. The enticing aspects dedicated to enhance investment security to private firms within NAFTA may, in fact, harm the economic integration process by preventing the ability of domestic government to protect public interest. This paper seeks to analyze the evolutionary potential of Chapter 11 and evaluate the motives that created it.

Carmen Durney, University of Nevada - Reno
"The Nature of Production, Consumption, and Distribution in a Laissez-faire System"

In this paper, I will critically discuss the characteristics of the laissez-faire system. I will put an emphasis on the link between (and the nature of) production, consumption and distribution mechanisms that are necessary to the working of laissez-faire. I will use the theoretical contributions of Thorstein Veblen and Karl Polanyi in order to show the institutional mechanisms that led to the mergence and perpetuation of laissez-faire, as we know it today. The US steel industry is used as an example to illustrate the evolution of production, consumption, and distribution of steel resources in a system dominated by Big Steel lobbying groups seeking government protection to further their pecuniary vested interests and hamper the community's livelihood.

Fadhel Kaboub, University of Missouri – Kansas City
"THE UNDERLYING IDEOLOGY OF THE LAISSEZ FAIRE ECONOMIC PROGRAM"

Laissez faire is usually stated as the policy consequence of a scientifically-based theoretical investigation of a capitalist market economy: laissez faire follows from a value-neutral objective examination of such an economic organization. Here, I argue that the principle of laissez faire is motivated by underlying ideological

considerations that set the terms within which the theoretical investigation is conducted: the theory follows the value system justifying laissez faire.

Evidence will be drawn from early (17th and 18th century) proponents of laissez faire, including Locke, Hobbes (in part), Cumberland, among others, as well as from the history of early capitalist economic relationships and the contest between emerging capitalism and the remnants of the feudal order and its prevailing ideology. Comparison with modern proponents of the laissez faire doctrine, including representative organizations such as the WTO and IMF will be addressed.

John F. Henry, California State University, Sacramento
"The Political Economy of Laissez-faire"

In this paper I will discuss both the ideological and substantive content of the meaning of laissez-faire. Following the lead of Keynes in his chapter entitled "Notes on Mercantilism" in *The General Theory*; I will consider the appropriateness of laissez-faire in the modern state. The framework for state policy that will be employed will be that developed in my recent paper "The Pragmatic State." The goal will be to assess the boundaries and limitations that support, mediate, or negate the reasonableness of substantive laissez-faire policies in global capitalism. The paper will also discuss the symbolic and ideological power that Laissez-faire has on contemporary public consciousness and policy.

William Waller, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

"Primal affections, modernist interests: peace, pacification and the human prospect"

The European Enlightenment sanctified the domain of the material interests, supplanting the hoary paradigm of primal affections that ruled the world for millennia. Far from the expectations of the naive, this unbounded rationality of material interests did not haringer an era of pacification of human existence, but indeed savagely disbanded societal forms, debunked harmonies and destroyed ecological felicities, making this the most unstable and dangerous of all eras. The human prospect is bleak therefore and will not brighten until we re-embrace those simple convivialities, unmediated by corporatist logics. Women, tribals and minorities outside the sway of modernist formations constitute the still standing ontology of cultural revolt within whose matrix of nurturance we may yet discover the means with which to save this world from materialist depredations.

Rajani K. Kanth, Economists Allied for Arms Reduction (ECAAR)

"Is There a Road Back to Shared Prosperity?"

The ongoing inequality in the distribution of wealth and income, plus the consequent decline in living standards in the US since the 1970s, is well documented (Economic Policy Institute). Despite the economic expansion that began in the 1990s, by 1997 wages and incomes for most workers had not returned to the levels reached in the early 1970s. The fundamental reasons for declining real wages are declining manufacturing employment, greater international competition, and the failure of the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation. Their combined effects have brought about declining job security coupled with reduced worker participation in work place governance through their unions. These changes have been further complicated by ongoing national and international political events that compound the uncertainties surrounding consumption and investment decisions. The potential for stimulus from interest rate reductions has been substantially exhausted. Recent tax cuts (which primarily benefited higher rather than middle and low income receivers) represent the likely shape of near-term fiscal policy. Given these likely non-negotiable political constraints on future economic policies, can one envision any prospectively positive possibilities that might contribute toward a return not only toward prosperity, but also one that is more widely shared than the

present facts of the distribution of income and wealth portend? This presentation proposes to examine several policy alternatives whose outlines are becoming apparent.

Ingrid H. Rima, Temple University

"The Impact of Minimum Wages on Job Training: An Empirical Exploration with Establishment Data"

Human capital theory suggests that workers may finance on-the-job training by accepting lower wages during the training period. Minimum wage laws could reduce job training, then, to the extent they prevent low-wage workers from offering sufficient wage cuts to finance training. Empirical findings on the relationship between minimum wages and job training have failed to reach a consensus. Previous research has relied primarily on survey data from individual workers, which typically lack both detailed measures of job training and important information about the characteristics of firms. This study addresses the issue of minimum wages and on-the-job training with a unique employer survey. We find evidence to suggest that minimum wages reduce the percentage of workers receiving training in some occupations, but no evidence indicating that minimum wages reduce the average hours of training of trained employees.

David Fairris, University of California

Roberto Pedace, University of Redlands

"An Examination of Targeted Welfare Programs in the U.S.: Household Structure and the Composition of Expenditures"

The results of this examination suggest that household structure, independent of the size and income level of the household, influences the level of expenditures on particular goods, especially basic goods such as housing, utilities, and food. In fact, female headed households spend more on average on these goods. Not surprisingly, this is due to the differential level of public assistance provided to this household type. By increasing the household's total resources, expenditures on basic consumption are increased.

Amber Casolari, Glendale Community College

"East Asian SMEs, Economic Development, and Social Progress"

Since the 1990s, there has been a resurgence of interest on the role of small and medium enterprises (SMEs, hereafter) in international economic and social development. This is consistent with the overall shift of development strategies toward a more decentralized, even localized, approach. As such, many scholars, practitioners, and institutions involved in economic development have begun to recognize the important roles that smaller-scale entities play in the economy and society. More and more people are becoming convinced that these entities can be a very effective means of bridging the gap between economic development and social progress (e.g., more equal income distribution, more sustainable economic growth, and greater empowerment of women and minority population). All of these suggest a greater need to increase our understanding of the nature and capabilities of SMEs and the kinds of economic and political environments that would be necessary, appropriate, and effective in encouraging and strengthening them. This research compares the experiences of SMEs in 8 East Asian Countries (Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand) and attempts to identify factors that explain differences in SME success.

Maria Claret Mapalad, Alfred University

“THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND RECESSIONS”

Much has been written and spoken about the effect of federal budget deficits and surpluses on the economy and therefore on recessions. Seldom is it mentioned, however, that the pattern or structure of taxes (progressive or regressive?) and of expenditures (welfare for the rich or welfare for the poor?) might also affect the economy. This paper explores these patterns in recent federal budgets in an effort to discover if budget structure might have a significant impact. In this effort I hope to determine how President Clinton presided over eight years of deficit-reduction accompanied by a rising GDP, in contrast to a history of Republican recessions following deficit-reduction programs. Is it just timing?

Gladys Foster

“The Perfect Fiscal Storm: An Update”

This is a story about a fiscal storm that has been brewing since 1973 on three different levels—state, federal, and international. Since the Nixon era, Keynesian economic policy has fallen out of favor. Not only were "welfare" programs cut, but federal government also reduced its support for state governments through devolution, it slowed growth of spending—especially on defense, and it increased payroll taxes—all of which reduced the role of government while gradually tightening the fiscal stance. Turning to the state level, states were faced with more responsibility, especially for social programs. However, all but one state is restricted by constitution or statute to running balanced budgets. What States typically do is to cut taxes and increase spending in a boom—which fuels the boom—and then they raise taxes and cut spending in a recession—adding to the depressionary forces. States have also come to rely more heavily on regressive taxes—especially taxes on consumption, while like the federal government they give tax credits and inducements to encourage saving. Again, this depresses spending, especially in recession when the regressive taxes are increased at exactly the time that households are trying to cut back spending. In the international sphere, the US pushed privatization, globalization, and free trade as the Washington Consensus reduced protection for workers, consumers, and the environment. But more importantly, the notion that sound fiscal policy means balancing government budgets was spread around the world. International institutions like the IMF and World Bank encouraged fiscal austerity as the solution to any financial crises. Euroland adopted the Maastricht criteria, cutting spending and increasing taxes to reduce government deficits. What all this means is that government budgets became very much tighter at every level—state, national, and international—making them much less able to deal with recessions when they occur.

L. Randall Wray, UMKC

Economics General

John E. Anderson, and Örn B. Bodvarsson, University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
"Tax Evasion on Gratuities: A Model and Test"

Tax evasion on gratuities creates large losses in tax revenues for the government and requires the government and employers to expend resources on enforcement of tax law compliance. What factors drive evasion and, given the dearth of publically available data on worker evasion, how can a model of evasion be tested? We develop a model of equilibrium evasion based on joint worker and employer optimization. Evasion is driven by conventional factors such as audit risk, penalties and tax rates, but also by the minimum wage laws. Federal and most state minimum wage laws allow employers to credit tips against the minimum wage, which encourages evasion and links evasion to minimum wages and tips credits. The model is tested on state level data on bartender and waitperson compensation. The empirical work focuses on ascertaining whether interstate differences in evasion are attributable to interstate differences in minimum wage laws.

King Banaian, and William A. Luksetich, St. Cloud State University
"The Rationality of Sports Betting: At the Half"

Empirical tests of market rationality have taken many routes in efforts to find unexploited profit opportunities. Most studies examine financial markets; recently, however, attention has been turned to betting markets. For over twenty years, sports betting has been allowed on the second half scores of a football game. This affords an excellent opportunity to see whether markets rationally update expectations as new information develops. A sports book operator in Las Vegas (Jack Granowski) argues that there are exploitable profit opportunities in half-time betting. We study gambling on second-half scores of football games to see whether market expectations are rationally updated by first-half events.

David J. Berri, California State University, Bakersfield and Martin B. SchmidtPortland State University

"On the Road with the National Basketball Association's Superstar Externality"

Walter Neale noted in 1964 that professional sports leagues are best characterized as a natural monopoly. However, given that gate revenues are not shared in the National Basketball Association, it would appear that individual teams believe that competition on the field extends to the marketplace. In which case, the road revenue generated by superstars is uncompensated by the team's receiving these funds. In essence, a superstar externality exists in the NBA. The purpose of this essay is not only to verify this externality, but also provide to attempt to measure its relative importance.

Örn B. Bodvarsson, University of Nebraska-Lincoln and Hendrick Van den Berg University of Nebraska-Lincoln
"Does Immigration Raise or Lower Wages? Model and Test"

Traditional immigration models predict that immigration lowers wages and raises unemployment rates in the receiving area. However, much of the evidence suggests that immigration actually has relatively benign effects on wages and employment. We argue that the reason immigration models are incompatible with stylized facts is that these are partial equilibrium models; they focus on the supply-augmenting effects of immigration and overlook the likely effects on labor demand. We develop and test a general equilibrium model of immigration, which establishes the specific conditions under which wages will rise, fall or be invariant to an immigrant influx. The model is tested on data from Dawson County, Nebraska, a county that

experienced a nearly ten-fold increase in Hispanic population during the 1990s. We control for regional and national trends by comparing Dawson County to a cross-section of 8 comparable counties on the Great Plains that have not experienced immigration.

Thomas Carroll, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"Business Cycles and Earning Capacity: the Use of Large Samples from the Current Population Survey in Forensic Economics"

The Unicon Research Corporation, makers of CPS Utilities, makes the Current Population Survey accessible to economists. This user-friendly software makes it easy to produce large, consistent data sets. This paper employs a forty-one year sample (from 1962 through 2002) from the March CPS to estimate long-term trends in worker compensation. The paper presents regressions predicting personal income and wage income based on individual characteristics (age, education, ethnicity, gender, occupation and industry), and incorporates past values of the consumer price index and the civilian unemployment rate to estimate wage changes over business cycles. The paper also presents mean-reverting regressions for those business-cycle variables, allowing forensic economists to predict rather than guess at wage changes over individual life cycles and through time.

Scott A. Carson, University of Texas, Permian Basin

"Nineteenth Century Occupation Mobility in a Western Economy: the Role of Institutions, Markets and Land"

Occupation mobility has been a cornerstone in attracting workers from around the world to America. International and domestic workers have found that by altering a strategic set of characteristics they could enhance their current and future employment opportunities. Occupation mobility is influenced by factors that workers can control versus those that workers cannot control. This paper considers the degree to which nineteenth century Great Basin workers could control their occupation mobility and demonstrates that their occupation mobility was typically influenced by factors that workers could control. However, the lack of education systems and apprenticeship systems, constrained output markets and abundant land made immigrants more likely to take up Great Basin agriculture, which limited their upward occupation mobility.

Scott A. Carson, University of Texas, Permian Basin

"Demographic, Occupational and Environmental Foundations of 19th Century American Mortality"

Nineteenth century American workers made strategic choices over where they lived, their occupations and the physical environments in which they worked and lived. However, those choices simultaneously influenced their health and ultimately what led to the deaths. Mortality was the result of either choice factors or non-choice factors. Non-choice factors included gender and age. However, workers chose their occupations and their residence. Hence, this paper considers how choices over demographics, occupation and residence influenced 19th century worker mortality.

Scott A. Carson, University of Texas, Permian Basin

"And They Came to Trade: a History of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange"

Throughout the 19th century, numerous regional stock exchanges across America emerged to provide financial markets where ownership over ownership could be readily exchanged. Limited technologies in transportation and communication made these regional markets efficient, if not indispensable. It is against this backdrop that this paper considers the establishment, evolution and 19th and 20th century history of the intermountain West's regional stock exchange, the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange.

Anoshua Chaudhuri, University of Washington

"Intra-Household Spillover Effects of a Public Health Program: Evidence from Rural Bangladesh"

This paper investigates the intra-household spillovers generated by a Maternal and Child Health program in rural Bangladesh. I examine the impact of this program on the health of non-targeted individuals living in targeted households. A theoretical model is developed to describe the mechanisms through which this spillover can occur; i.e. through an income effect, a household public good effect and a contagion effect. This program was administered in a treatment area with an equally impoverished area retained as a control area, allowing us to estimate treatment effects without the standard problems of endogenous program placement and selection.

I use a reduced-form demand approach and data from the 1996 Survey. I find a significant spillover on the health of the non-targeted elderly women. Results show that this health program generates positive externalities, which if not accounted for, can lead standard cost-benefit analyses to understate their distributional benefits.

Todd L Cherry, Appalachian State University

"Laboratory Testbeds and Nonmarket Valuation: The Case of Bidding Behavior in a Second Price Auction with an Outside Option"

We design an induced valuation experiment to explore bidding behavior in a second-price auction with an outside option that is a perfect substitute for the auction commodity. Theory predicts that rational bidders will consider the prices of outside options when formulating bidding strategies, and will reduce their bids whenever their resale value exceeds the price of the outside option. Our results suggest that bidders account for outside options, but not to the extent dictated by rational choice theory. In addition, we provide initial evidence concerning hypothetical versus actual behavior with induced values; the data suggest that behavior is similar across real and hypothetical settings.

Erik Chang, New Mexico State University and Djeto Assane University of Nevada, Las Vegas
"Copyright Piracy, Risk Attitudes towards Copyright Law, and Willingness-to-Pay in U.S. Universities"

Copyrights play a vital role in the protection of knowledge-based goods. This is especially true on the university campus, where knowledge and information is a commodity that students seek for both their education as well as entertainment. Although much information is freely exchanged, many knowledge-based goods rely on copyright protection for their capacity to earn revenues. Of significance to university students include software, literary writings and journals, and more recently music and entertainment products. A concern facing universities is the extent to which students obtain copyrighted goods through unauthorized means, including copying, file-sharing, or acquiring through unlicensed sources. This paper analyzes a large survey sample of university students to study the extent of copyright piracy, focusing on the characteristics and reasoning behind it. The paper then studies two specific issues: risk-attitudes towards copyright enforcement and willingness-to-pay for copyrighted goods.

Heidi Crumpler, and Philip J. Grossman St. Cloud State University

"Creating and Maintaining Public Goods"

This study tests the hypothesis that subjects will be more inclined to act in ways that maintain an existing public good if the public good were of their own creation than if they had no hand in the public good's creation. The experiments integrate aspects of both a positively and negatively-framed public good game. In the first, subjects initially create a public good, and then, much act, at some cost to themselves, to maintain the public good or watch it degrade. In the second, subjects participate in independent positively and negatively-framed public good games. In the negatively-framed experiment the public good is

experimenter-provided. Maintenance of the public good again requires subjects to forgo contributing, at a cost to themselves. Comparing subjects' behavior during the latter public good maintenance periods across the subject-created and experimenter-provided treatments will permit a test of the stated hypothesis.

Tim D. Darden, Mark E. Eisworth, and Thomas R. Harris U. of Nevada, Reno
"Estimating the Regional Economic Impacts of an Interbasin Water Transfer"

In the arid West, there is an increasing discussion regarding potential transfers of water between different geographic areas and water users. In one such area, the Walker River Basin of Nevada and California, the federal government has developed a set of eight potential water transfer actions that would divert water from agricultural to Tribal and recreational uses. In this paper, we present the results of a computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling project to estimate the regional economic impacts of those alternatives. For each of the three study areas in the assessment, we estimate models using a variety of scenarios regarding the proportion of total government payments to agricultural producers (for foregone water) that would remain for reinvestment in the local economies. Our work indicates that the predicted regional impacts are quite sensitive to assumptions regarding how the compensation payments for water losses are expended.

Deme, Middle Tennessee State University
"Monetary Policy Reaction Functions"

Among the central banks of major industrialized countries, there is some informal effort to coordinate policies. An informal look at the data indicates that the policy instruments of the major industrial countries, United States, Germany, and Japan move together. . In this paper we assume that policies are coordinated in the sense of a Nash equilibrium: each optimizes its policy given the policy of the other country. In the proposed study we test for policy interactions among these three countries by econometrically estimating the policy reaction functions for each country.

Smile Dube, California State University, Sacramento
"Corruption in Political-Economic Processes and the Principal-agency Relationships"

Corruption renders governments unable to deliver benefits from economic growth to their citizens. This issue can fruitfully analyzed by recognizing that corruption distorts the agent's decisions and limited options available to agents (the ruling elite) at the expense of the principal (citizens). The existence of information asymmetries tends to facilitate both the continuation and depth of corruption. The paper uses examples from Sub-Saharan Africa to illustrate the problem.

Wayne Edwards, University of Alaska, Anchorage
"Is Unionization Affected by Fringe Benefits?"

It is well known that unionization in the U.S. has been declining and empirical studies have sought to identify determinants of that decline. At the same time, the structure of compensation has changed dramatically. In 1948 non-wage benefits accounted for less than five percent of total compensation; by 1994 that proportion had more than quadrupled.

This study extends research on the decline of organized labor by expanding the basic econometric specification used by Ashenfelter and Pencavel (1969) to estimate the impact of benefits on union density. Using time-series observations for 1948-1997, we examine unionization nationwide. With cross-sectional data for 1983-1996, we also analyze the consequences for organized labor across the states.

Noemi Gal-Or, Kwantlen University College

"Private vs. Public International Justice: The Role of ADR in Global and Regional Economic Treaties"

My earlier studies addressed the theoretical frameworks and practical solutions to improve access to justice both in the American Pacific Northwest as well as in other free trade transborder regions. This paper will study and evaluate the role of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) largely, but not exclusively, in commercial matters) in the context of local transborder (the Canadian province of British Columbia), regional (North American NAFTA, EU), and global (GATT/WTO) market integration. The questions to be addressed are:

- (a) To what extent does international treaty-based ADR constitute an international private justice system?
- (b) If it is an international private justice system, what is the relationship between the international private justice and the international public justice systems?
- (c) Should international ADR be expanded to serve also social, environmental, labour, and other areas that contiguous to the economic issues?
- (d) If yes, how?

Craig Gallet, California State University, Sacramento

" Health Information and Cigarette Consumption: Supply and Spatial Considerations"

Assessments of the impact of health information on smoking incidence have largely been based upon estimates of the national demand for cigarettes. Yet various arguments can be made of health information also affecting the supply of cigarettes. Moreover, the effect of policy may vary spatially. Indeed, by estimating the relationship between U.S. health information, demand, and supply, at the state-level, this is found to be the case in this paper. In particular, while state-level demand has decreased in the wake of health information, supply has also weakened via increases in market power within the industry. This suggests a potential concern for policies that promote public health yet also raise the attention of antitrust officials.

Dennis Halcoussis, California State University, Northridge

"Violent Crime and the Decision to Smoke"

One may be more likely to smoke if the risk of ill health from smoking seems small compared to other types of risk with serious consequences. Using international data, a measure of violent crime serves as one of the independent variables in a model explaining per capita cigarette consumption. The results show that, controlling for other factors, per capita cigarette consumption is higher in countries that have a higher violent crime rate.

Jack W. Hou, California State University, Long Beach

"Evolution of China's U.S. Policy, 1965-1972"

This study traces China's early reform (the agricultural production) to her realization and abandonment of the "self-reliant agriculture" approach in the early 1970s. This self-reliance had been China's central ideology and main objective since the 1950s. We study China's attitude towards the U.S. via the line-struggle between different fractions within the Chinese Communist Party during this period (1965-72). We further quantify the evolution of China's U.S. policy by examining the anti-U.S. propaganda in Chinese publications. In addition, we examine China's association with Latin America as supporting evidence collaborating our belief in what was the

driving force behind the China-U.S relationship game.

Renee A. Irvin, University of Oregon
"Rural Wealth Transfer and Philanthropic Capacity Mapping"

Income and wealth disparities between rural areas and urban or suburban areas are already stark, but are about to widen dramatically with the passage of the WWII generation. Many rural communities in America -- particularly those isolated from urban areas and from environmental amenities -- are more heavily populated by elders and relatively few residents in their prime earning years. Members of this generation will pass their (predominately land-based) assets on to heirs, who live elsewhere; more often, in urban and suburban communities. Thus, the coming wealth transfer of the WWII generation is about to exacerbate an already pressing urban-rural income disparity. This paper will detail strategies for measuring rural income and wealth on a sub-county census tract level, describe a typology of regional differences in income and wealth patterns, and suggest community-level strategies for tapping rural wealth for philanthropic initiatives prior its outflow.

William H. Kaempfer, University of Colorado, Anton D. Lowenberg, California State University, Northridge, and William Mertens, University of Colorado
"The Political Economy of Immigration Policy: Some Simple Interest Group Analytics"

Immigration policy is viewed as endogenously determined by competing interest group pressures. The political effectiveness of each interest group depends on its ability to overcome free ridership incentives among its members. Support maximizing regulators supply policies in response to the pressures exerted by interest groups of differing political efficiencies. Such differences in political effectiveness across interest groups are the main factor accounting for the adoption of socially inefficient policies. The model demonstrates that immigration policy outcomes are explained by the skill levels of immigrant workers, lengths of stay in the destination country, ethnic and family ties, and the costs of enforcing immigration laws, together with possible voter prejudices toward immigrants.

Eungmin Kang, St. Cloud State University)
"Recession and the Slowdown in Bank Lending"

The slowdown in the growth of bank lending has been considered an important factor that contributed to the downswing of the economic activity during the past two recessions (1990 and 2001). Whether the slowdown in bank lending was the result of a cut back in loan supply or a decline in loan demand is still in dispute. The paper examines the relative effect of various supply and demand factors on the growth of bank lending by using simultaneous equation models. The empirical results identify a change in bank asset composition as an important factor that contributed to the slowdown in bank lending during the recession periods.

Carsten Lange, California State University, Pomona
"Seigniorage Losses Due to Dollarization in 15 Latin American Countries"

This paper examines the expected seigniorage costs of official dollarization in fifteen Latin American countries. First, we show that the estimated total seigniorage costs can be decomposed into two components: seigniorage transferred to the U.S. (redistribution effect) and seigniorage losses due to greater financial stability in the dollarized country (financial stability effect). Results indicate that dollarization would impose significant seigniorage costs on most countries that differ, however, both in terms of the total effect as well as its two components. Based on a cluster analysis, we form five homogenous subgroups that exhibit increasing seigniorage burdens ranging from low to very severe. The two larger subgroups that emerge at a later stage of the clustering process have policy implications. A bilateral seigniorage revenue-

sharing agreement with the U.S. would not significantly reduce the seigniorage costs for one group while it would help members of the other group considerably to carry the short-term burdens of dollarization.

Carsten Lange, California State University, Pomona
"Computer Assisted Teaching and Learning in Game Theory"

A majority of economic instructors believe that economic topics have to be taught in a sequential way with traditional instruments like chalk or transparencies, since economic subjects and models are usually very structured. The presentation will demonstrate a constructivist educational approach -- using an example from game theory -- to demonstrate how economic topics can be taught more conceptionally using computer technology. ATMUS (Axelrod Tournament Multi User Simulator) is a computer based teaching approach. Students can use the ATMUS software to create game theory strategies without any prerequisite programming skills and submit these strategies for a classroom tournament. ATMUS also provides software for the instructor to set up the tournament in a manner that is exciting for students. The presentation not only describes the ATMUS approach, but also provides an example for an instructional strategy using ATMUS.

Ming C. Lo, St. Cloud State University
"Nominal Exchange Rates Forecast: An Application of the Threshold Vector Error Correction Model"

Many research have been devoted to derive theory- and non-theory-based models to outperform the random walk model in forecasting. Successes in these attempts, however, can only been seen in longer horizon forecast. There are two reasons we extend such exercise using a bivariate threshold vector error correction model based on Lo and Zivot (2001). First, the specification of the model is consistent with a growing literature that finds evidence of nonlinear real exchange rate adjustment. This empirical literature on real exchange rate is motivated by the transaction cost view of PPP, a notion that has recently received attention in the exchange rate forecasting literature. Second, information from price differentials in a nonlinear and bivariate framework has never been used to help forecasting exchange rates. Our preliminary results show that there is a great improvement from the previous literature and the results are statistically significant.

Zhigang, Lu, and Shunfeng Song University Of Nevada, Reno
"China's Regional Disparities in 1978-2000"

China's post-1978 economic reform has led the rapid growth and development in all Chinese regions and provinces. However, there is a widespread fear in China that market-oriented economic reforms may increase inter-provincial inequalities and cause political disintegration. This study examines regional disparities in China to find (1) the trend of inter-provincial inequality in the post-1978 reform era in China, and (2) the factors behind the dynamics of inter-provincial inequality. To promote economic integration within China and to avoid political disintegration, it is very important for Chinese leaders to develop policies to strengthen development in cooperation not confrontation among regions and provinces, and to maintain political and social stability.

Timothy Mathews, California State University, Northridge
"Sustaining Non-Simultaneous Exchange through Repeated Interaction"

The issue of whether or not trade can successfully occur when exchange is non-simultaneous is addressed. An environment in which a buyer is exposed to the possibility that a seller will not deliver an item which has been paid for is considered. Situations of this nature often arise when consumer-to-consumer trade is negotiated over the Internet. Such transactions between a single seller and a single buyer are modeled.

Exchange will not be successful when the seller has complete information about the type of the buyer. Exchange will be successful when the seller has incomplete information about the type of the buyer, so long as the probability of future interaction is sufficiently high. Finally, it is possible that a buyer can be better off with less relative bargaining power. As a result, if agents can freely dispose of their own relative bargaining power, a buyer may choose to do so.

Marshall Medoff , California State University, Long Beach
"Editorial Favoritism in Economics?"

Do research papers by authors with personal or institutional connections to a journal's editorial board receive preferential treatment after their articles have been accepted for publication? Examination of articles published in eight core economics journals in 1990 found that authors who are members of the editorial board of the publishing journal are significantly more likely to have their papers selected to be lead articles or placed in the front of the journal. Articles written by authors who (i) were former graduate students of an editorial board member; (ii) affiliated at an editorial board member's PhD granting university; (iii) received assistance on the paper from the publishing journal's editors/ co-editors; (iv) served on the publishing journal's editorial board are statistically and numerically of higher quality than articles by those without such connections. This quality differential does not decrease over time. The empirical results suggest that the perception of favoritism in the publication process is a consequence of journal editors using their personal or institutional connections to secure the right of first refusal on high-quality papers.

Carl Mosk, University of Victoria
"Bound for Distant Lands: Trade and Migration in the Modern World"

Bound for Distant Lands is a study of the relationship between international trade and international migration between the 1850s and the 1990s. The focus is on six countries, the four countries of settlement – the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand – and the two great island archipelagos lying off the Eurasian mainland that emerged as industrial core nations, the United Kingdom in the West, and Japan in the East.

Leila J. Pratt, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
" Publication Rates for Male and Female Economists"

This research reports and compares journal publication of the individuals who were awarded PhDs. by U.S. and Canadian economics departments in 1985. Approximately 84 percent of the 755 PhDs. awarded were awarded to males. Statistics are provided concerning the percentage of males and females who published at least one article (in any of over 250 economics and related journals) or who never published from 1982 to 2000. Publication statistics are also generated for the 94 schools represented in the data with a focus on those departments, which awarded eight or more PhDs. Economists study and are concerned with the efficient use of resources; this is normally measured by research productivity. The present research provides both individuals and departments with a way to measure their efficient and comparable (to other economics departments) use of resources.

Aleksander Radisich, California State University, Long Beach
"Will the Real Beta Please Stand Up?"

There is great logic in the notion of market risk as the solid indicator of expected return. Since non-market risks can be diversified, an efficient market should reward only the market risk of a stock. While this

theoretical stance should not be ignored, it fails to address the question of how best to measure the market risk of an asset. This paper looks at several different approaches to measuring market risk. I generate market betas for a pool of assets in a variety of ways - some common in the literature, some new to this paper. Then, using the subsequent after-the-fact market returns and the standard capital asset pricing model equations, I determine which measurements of beta most closely capture the idea behind market risk. The tests are performed for a variety of different time horizons. Academics and practitioners when trying to make stock market forecasts at various horizons can use the results.

Michael Schlauderaff, St. Cloud State University
"Bagging Your Limit: Duck Hunting in Minnesota"

Using data from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), as well of selected meteorological and economic data, I estimate the demand for waterfowl hunting licenses in Minnesota. Variables included in the analysis are alternative measures of the expected benefit, season length, bag limits, estimated duck population, precipitation, gasoline prices, and unemployment. Data are for the years 1960 through 2002. Initial estimates indicate that season length and the expected "take," as measured by the average harvest (harvest per hunters times the possession limit) are important explanatory measures.

The final results will be of much interest to Minnesota's DNR. Minnesota leads the nation in selling waterfowl licenses generating substantial revenue. The fact that the demand for licenses is large and their price can best described as nominal, the estimates derived from the results presented in this paper have implications for revenue forecasting and pricing of licenses.

Kenneth G. Stewart, University of Victoria
"Capital taxation, globalization, and international tax competition"

Several measures of capital tax rates in the OECD nations are constructed. Analysis of these series indicates no evidence of a systematic decline in rates internationally, belying popular assertions of a competitive "race to the bottom" in capital taxation. Indeed, the data reveal little tendency for even a convergence of capital tax rates.

William N Thompson, and R. Keith Schwer University of Nevada, Las Vegas
"The Social Costs of Gambling: Old Questions and New Answers from a Las Vegas Survey"

While the gambling phenomenon spreads, vexing questions about costs and benefits of remain unanswered. This project seeks answers. Over 100 members of Gamblers Anonymous groups in Las Vegas were surveyed. They were asked about behaviors that may have related to their gambling (work histories, borrowing activity, thefts and other crimes, public health and welfare services needs, and family problems). We develop a model of social costs of gambling similar to one developed from surveys in other venues. The social costs found in Las Vegas are considerably higher than elsewhere. Explanations are offered for differences. The presenters review the literature and consider whether their cost model can suggest gross social costs of gambling for an entire society, and also the extent to which the social costs are the same of different from) economic cost impacts on society.

Jeff Waddoups, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
"Employer-Based health Insurance and Uncompensated Health Care"

This study documents differences in health insurance coverage between workers in construction and other industries and between non-Hispanic and Hispanic workers. The lack of health insurance care by workers in the industry, which must be subsidized from other sources. Evidence is shown that collective bargaining

may be a particularly effective mechanism for workers in the construction sector to increase access to health insurance and decrease their consumption of uncompensated health care.

John R. Walker, University of Wisconsin-River Falls

"Does Incorporated Status Have an Impact on Self Employed Women?"

The paper presents a preliminary examination of the impact of incorporated status on women owned businesses. Two questions are addressed. First, why do self-employed women select incorporated status? Second, does incorporated status significantly increase the earnings of self employed women? The study uses the Current Population Survey (March Supplement) to examine these questions.

Benjamin Widner, Colorado State University

"Brownfield Redevelopment: Evaluating Private Profitability Perceptions, Neighborhood Spillovers, and Social Concerns"

While being ubiquitous parts of the modern urban landscape, brownfields and their effects have undergone relatively little formal economic analysis. Yet such real estate sites those former uses entail some form of environmental stigma are likely to have persisting implications not only for the site itself but for the surrounding neighborhood as well. This paper considers both the residential and commercial impacts of such sites through spatial econometric. While the findings are still preliminary, initial evidence indicates that property valuation and development potential are indeed shaped by brownfield site proximity, thus affecting both private asset values and local public finances

Younis, Mustafa Z. (Jackson State University)

"A Comparison Analysis of Efficiency Between For-Profit and Non-Profit Hospitals in United States"

For-Profit (F-P) hospitals have been ignored by economic and financial theories until very recently. It was easy to overlook such hospitals in the past because of their small market share and relative unimportance. However, the growth of F-P hospitals and in the number of hospitals that changed its ownership from non-profit to for profit, and their effect on the hospital industry raises several controversial issues that focus on whether there are notable differences in hospital performance, and efficiency, across ownership types.

The importance of the study stems from the debate over the effect of ownership on health care services. If the type of ownership has no effect on the performance and the services provided by the hospitals, then society might be better off by eliminating charitable donations and the tax-exempt status of N-P hospitals.

Section on Environmental Policy and Natural Resources

Dwight C. Kiel, University of Central Florida

"The University as Polluter: Environmental Management Systems in Academia"

The EPA and state environmental agencies have focused attention in the last five years on higher education facilities as serious polluters. This paper examines the history of Environmental Management Systems in EPA, the literature on cleaning up universities (e.g., Susan Hammond Creighton's Greening the Ivory Tower), and the EMS experience at the University of Central Florida.

Suna Bayrakal

"The U.S. Pollution Prevention Act: A Policy Implementation Analysis"

Over a decade after enactment, this paper proposed to examine the implementation of the U.S. Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) to identify those factors related to implementation that contributed to, or detracted from, the achievement of policy success. Implementation of the PPA will be analyzed in the context of a conceptual framework, "The 5 C Protocol," proposed by Adil Najam. This model builds on existing policy implementation literature by merging top-down and bottom-up considerations and connecting

Miles L. Burnett, California Environmental Protection Agency

"Relaxing the Regulatory Scheme: Finding the Appropriate Balance for Regulating Lower-Risk Hazardous Wastes in California"

California's hazardous waste laws were first developed in the 1970s to protect public health and the environment from the hazards posed by the highest risk hazardous wastes and hazardous waste management activities. Based largely on a one-size-fits-all approach, California's hazardous waste requirements were imposed across virtually all hazardous waste activities before many of today's hazardous wastes and management activities were in use. Although this standardized approach has served the state well in regulating most hazardous wastes and management activities, in recent years there have been several examples of waste streams that are not well suited to some mainstream requirements of the state's standardized regulatory approach. This paper explores the growing number of hazardous wastes and hazardous waste management activities that would be more effectively managed under an alternative regulatory scheme and the state's efforts to adopt alternative management standards as the primary tool for regulating certain lower-risk hazardous wastes.

Helen R. Neill, University of Nevada Las Vegas

David Hassenzahl, University of Nevada Las Vegas

"Communicating Environmental Health Risks to the General Public: An Examination of an Information Intervention for Ultraviolet Radiation"

Environmental education programs such as Sunwise, sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, are designed to educate school children, teachers and parents about risks of ultraviolet radiation. This paper examines the extent to which alternative informational interventions change risk reduction behaviors both for individuals and their children. Using two versions of a survey questionnaire, one with and one without graphic pictures of adverse impacts of excessive exposure to the sun, we obtained over 350 responses from members of nonprofit groups with diverse demographic backgrounds in Las Vegas, Nevada. Our survey asks respondents to report anticipated changes in behavior, economic values and other socioeconomic information. Respondents had the opportunity to complete a follow up survey two weeks later. Using univariate and multivariate statistical analyses, we find that pictures appear to make a significant difference in responses at the time of intervention, and that these differences remain several

weeks later.

Doreen Barrie, University of Calgary
"Water in Alberta: Energy v. Agriculture"

Drought is one of the predicted consequences of climate change and will undoubtedly intensify competition for scarce water in the future. In the province of Alberta, competition is already emerging between two pillars of the economy: the oil and gas industry and agriculture.

In dry areas, farmers have to irrigate their crops and due to successive droughts in the last few years there is some concern about future availability of supplies. In addition to water usage to extract oil from the tar sands, oil companies pump over 200 billion liters of water into oil wells annually to enhance oil recovery. This water is not returned to the water cycle and is heavily polluted as a result of substances utilized in the drilling process.

The paper will look at competing calls for water in the province and examine the way in which the Alberta government has responded to stakeholders.

Karen B. Wiley, Colorado School of Mines
Hussein Amery, Colorado School of Mines
"Resolution of Water Conflicts: From the American Southwest to the Euphrates River Basin"

Environmental security models predict that natural resource scarcities, in particular freshwater, can increase the probability of conflict within and between countries. This is an especially critical problem on internationally shared rivers in the arid Middle East. Riparians in the arid American West have long relied on interstate water compacts to manage their shared waters effectively and to resolve their conflicts peacefully. Even though these are within-nation "treaties," some of their elements may suggest useful approaches to resolve conflicts between nations. This paper lays out a rationale for systematically analyzing interstate water allocation compacts in order to derive policy lessons for reducing conflicts and managing international waters in the Middle East, particularly the Euphrates River Basin.

Valerie Assetto, Colorado State University
Sandra Davis, Colorado State University
"A Tale of Two Rivers: The Tisza and Alamosa Rivers Toxic Spills"

In January 2000, toxic sludge from a Romanian gold mining joint venture traveled the entire length of the Tisza River, literally killing all living organisms in its path. In May 1994, a similar disaster emanating from the Summitville gold mine in the mountains of Colorado overtook a portion of the Alamosa River. This paper analyzes the geographical, economic, regulatory, and policy conditions which coalesced various actors and levels of government directly responsible for the regions in which the disasters occurred. We also examine why restoration of the river has proceeded more quickly in the Tisza River than the Alamosa. Concepts regarding shared governance over natural resources are used to frame the discussion and suggestions are offered regarding the lessons to be learned from both cases and ways in which such governance can be improved.

Rob Breeding, Northern Arizona University
"The impact of cattle grazing on Anderson Mesa's declining pronghorn herd and an alternative management strategy"

Anderson Mesa, southeast of Flagstaff, once supported Arizona's largest herd of pronghorn antelope. In the 1930s and 1940s as many as 4,000 pronghorn roamed Anderson Mesa and the surrounding

rangelands. But the herd declined precipitously in the 1990s and just 180 pronghorn were surveyed on Anderson Mesa in 2002. It is the second lowest total Arizona Game and Fish has counted since the department began annual surveys in 1946.

Pronghorn are a management indicator species for this high-elevation grassland on the Coconino National Forest. Livestock permittees run about 4,000 cattle on the mesa during the summer months. The Arizona Wildlife Federation filed a potentially precedent-setting lawsuit this spring contending the Coconino's management of cattle grazing has caused the decline.

This paper examines research on Anderson Mesa and whether it supports AWF's claims. A management program for Anderson Mesa that would allow grazing in an ecologically sustainable manner is being developed.

Kristine A. Kelly, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
"Raising Revenues to Support Environmental Programs: A First Look"

Growing budget constraints make revenue-raising programs a popular way to support government agencies. Using data from 1999-2001 from New York's air quality regulatory fee program, I investigate the efficiency by calculating a ratio of administrative costs to revenue raised, and examine the percent of permit fee challenges that are considered valid or invalid. Findings indicate that administrative costs as a percentage of revenue raised increased over the three years studied. Preliminary findings also suggest that the validity of challenges may differ by facility type. There may also be enforcement implications. Fee programs, for example, may force industry owners to ensure that ownership data are accurate. This, in turn, provides environmental agencies with precise information about what facilities may now need new permits. Thus, the process of administering revenue producing fee programs may provide government agencies with a "backdoor" approach to enforcement.

Valentina Fomenko, Oregon State University

"Breaching Dams to Save the Salmon: Some Determinants of Public Support By Oregonians"

In face of the decline in populations of Pacific salmon, breaching some of the least efficient hydroelectric dams in the Columbia River system is proposed as a part of the solution. This measure remains one of the most controversial on the public agenda. Data from the recent Oregon Ocean and Coastal Policy Survey indicate low support for dam breaching, notwithstanding high levels of perceived risk to salmon. The only factors that appeared to be significant in explaining public support for dam breaching were ideology, level of perceived risk to salmon posed by dams, and level of respondents' trust in the National Marine Fisheries Service, which is the major advocate for dam removal. Higher levels of trust in NMFS led to lower support for this action, suggesting that members of the public do not have a clear idea about the actors involved.

Patrick Wilson, University of Idaho

Lisa Carlson, University of Idaho

"Beyond Zero-Sum: Game Theory and National Forest Management"

Following two decades of bitter struggle, the current debate over management of the U.S. national forests is dominated by, animosity, controversy, and seemingly intractable gridlock. Given this, the competing efforts of various actors to influence current management policy is often characterized as a zero-sum game. Zero-sum games involve situations where the actors are in pure conflict, i.e., one side's gain is another side's loss. This paper examines national forest management as an example of a zero-game by identifying the key actors, their strategies, payoffs, and the (perceived) outcome of contemporary management policy. The second part of the analysis considers various ways that the game of pure conflict can be transformed into a positive-sum game that involves elements of both conflict and cooperation, and admits the possibility of the realization of mutual gains.

Jean Melious, Western Washington University

“Can’t We All just Get Along? Contracts in Endangered Species Habitat Conservation”

The most ambitious large-scale regional planning efforts undertaken in the United States have been implemented through habitat conservation planning under the Endangered Species Act. In addition to the traditional planning and permit process, habitat conservation plans frequently are implemented through contracts involving public and private sector parties. Although contracts have been used in some European countries to improve environmental management, their use in the United States is recent and controversial. This paper evaluates the use of contracts to assist regional planning. The criteria used include promotion of leadership, representation, adaptive planning, sustainable financing, beneficial outcomes, enforceability, and alternative dispute resolution. The paper concludes that two elements are essential to the use of contracts for regional ecosystem management. Private parties will need to be willing to provide genuine benefits in return for contractual assurances, and legislative authorization of contracts will be needed to convince private parties that the deals are enforceable.

Jean C. Mangun, Southern Illinois University

“Federal-State Policy Implementation of Fire Management Activities on Western Public Lands: A State Agency Assessment”

The catastrophic 2002 western wildfire season propelled issues of forest health and fire suppression on public lands into the spotlight of media and public awareness. Arizona, Colorado, and Oregon recorded their largest wildfire events of the past hundred years. Implementation of federal fire policy historically has been reserved to federal land management agencies (e.g. USDA Forest Service). Open lands in the western states, however, now exhibit a mixed pattern of multiple ownerships. Incursion of residential development into buffer areas, referred to as the wildland-urban interface, requires intergovernmental collaborative strategies in the face of large wildfire events. State foresters and public lands commissioners from twelve western states were interviewed to determine how state officials assessed the effectiveness of federal fire preparedness, fire suppression, and federal-state coordination of the decision-making process. A typology of federal-state working relationships was developed and related to the fire, federal lands, and political culture of each state.

Michael Dwyer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Steven Parker, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Public Lands Policy: Varieties of Environmental Federalism”

This paper examines numerous theories of environmental federalism by analyzing implementation of The Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act. This statute, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1998, was designed to allow proceeds from the sale of public lands in the state of Nevada to be used for numerous local purposes including the acquisition of other environmentally sensitive areas. This paper analyzes the five different patterns of environmental federalism that have emerged during the law’s implementation: devolution, collaboration, consultation, coordination and political intervention. While it is a somewhat unique statute, it illustrates the main theories of environmental federalism examined in the literature.

Gurmit S. Sandhu, University of Victoria

“Estimating the Production Structure of the BC Forest Industry: a Multi-Product Approach”

This paper analyzes the multi-product technology of the forest industry of the Province of British Columbia and estimates product supply, input demand and factor- substitution elasticities. The multi-product technology is estimated through a system of supply and factor demand equations corresponding to a flexible functional form of a multi-product and multi-input profit function. The multi-product specification

allows for the testing of the hypothesis of non-joint production and thus enables the estimation of a coherent system of supply and demand equations. The analysis divides the forest sector into coast and interior regions. Estimates of the elasticities will be used to construct an applied general equilibrium model for both the Province and a coastal sub-region of the Province. Annual data for the period 1970 to 1999 are utilized to estimate the production technology. Model estimation is based on recent advances in diagnostic tests for statistical goodness of fit of the estimating equations.

Charles Davis, Colorado State University
"Organizational Autonomy and the Forest Service"

The Forest Service depicted with Kaufman's classic study, "The Forest Ranger," is often described as an agency with considerable professionalism and a high degree of autonomy. But events of the past forty years raise questions about agency independence. My research goal is to examine the critical tasks of the Forest Service to determine whether it has successfully retained its organizational independence or whether it has adopted more of a reactive management style.

Nina Burkardt, Fort Collins Science Center
"Matching Models To Decision Needs: A Review Of Watershed Management Councils"

Watershed management councils are often hailed as mechanisms for citizen-based planning. Councils vary in terms of their geographic scope and size, type of management problem addressed, and approach taken to resolve watershed problems. Despite these variations, one common theme in watershed management efforts is the use of models to provide data to support or direct management actions. However, little is known about how members of watershed management councils assess the utility of various models for providing information to assist the decisionmaking process. Current research addresses questions about the use of models and scientific information for watershed management problems: First, what factors do watershed management council members use to evaluate the utility of scientific models? Second, do the factors vary by organizational affiliation or by geographic region? Third, are these findings consistent with the literature on technology transfer and the use of scientific models in decision making?

Brad T. Clark, Colorado State University
"Real versus Ideal--A Typology of Watershed Management Councils and Preliminary Hypotheses"

While particular watershed-based organizations have existed for decades, the vast majority have emerged during the previous decade-long period (1989-2002) and therefore, research is limited regarding their distinctive features and future prospects. While existing literature has investigated large, well-established watershed-based management councils, there exist thousands of such groups that have received little attention. Our research is an attempt to broaden this focus by including a broad survey of watershed management councils from across the US. We hypothesize that a great many watershed management councils do not fit into the 'ideal type' laid out by many scholars who praise the overall structure and success of local watershed management councils. By including small-scale watershed initiatives and their nascent organizations, we propose to derive a more comprehensive understanding of these contemporary organizations and speculate on both the evolution of watershed management councils and the maturation of the place-and collaboration-based movement.

M. Dawn King, Colorado State University
"Diffusion of Innovation within Watershed Management Councils: An analysis of local, collaborative institutions"

Recent literature suggests that the emergence of local collaborative institutions has become a powerful force in natural resource management. This paper identifies one of the growing trends in collaborative institutions (watershed management councils), and applies these councils to diffusion literature. Diffusion literature has concentrated on policy diffusion as it relates to state and regional adoption of policy while the diffusion of innovation literature concentrates on individual or private adoption of innovations, but with little attention paid to the local, collaborative decision-making organizations. This paper argues that policy diffusion must be expanded to fit local, collaborative decision-making organizations, and this is accomplished through merging both the policy diffusion literature (policy aspect) with the diffusion of technology literature (private, technological aspect). We tested these variables by conducting a survey of watershed management councils throughout the United States.

Rosemary Mazaika, Bureau of Land Management
"Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program: Building from Social Contract"

The Grande Ronde Basin in northeastern Oregon has a long history of local political practice that lends well to an analysis of the principles that guide local governance. The common welfare, which motivates the community in governance, is demonstrated by a tradition of inviting outside interests to the local governance process. Not so apparent in the Basin's recent history however, is the motivation to encourage outside involvement in activities of the Grande Ronde Model Watershed. The designation of the Grande Ronde Basin as the State of Oregon's "model watershed" led to an expansion of the community of interest, motivating a high degree of ingress and egress in the Basin's governance process. Some have concluded that as a consequence the community evolved "from a clique of irrigators to something representing a broad base of community occupations and beliefs. Whether this is true has not been reconciled.

T. Timothy Casey, Mesa State College
"Mt. Graham International Observatory: The Politics of Science and Space, Progress and Place"

Politics and conflict are often located in particular places. We must consider the place the conflict is located in to understand how place shapes conflict and the politics of its resolution. This paper considers one such place, Mt. Graham or *dzil nchaa si an* (as it is known to the San Carlos Apache), a mountain in Southeast Arizona which recently became the site of a struggle over place and identity. A consortium of universities proposed to build a state of the art multi-telescope facility on Mt. Graham. This project met with opposition including the San Carlos Apache who claimed the mountain as their most sacred site and environmentalists who claimed the project threatened an endangered red squirrel. This became a battle between scientific progress and scientific conservation, a struggle between traditional spirituality and western religion. This paper develops a place-based analysis of politics examining environmentalism, indigenous identities and political practices.

Sarah Fleisher Trainor, The University of Chicago
"Accounting for Religious, Moral and Cultural Values in Conflicts over the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument"

Conflicting values are at the heart of controversy over federal land management in the West. Scientific, aesthetic and natural heritage values of wild land preservation are difficult to express in monetary terms, complicating and obscuring their consideration in cost-benefit analyses. However, conflicts over natural resource management are not always best framed as preservation values vs. rural economic development. In the case of designation and management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National

Monument in southern Utah the conflict engages moral, cultural and religious values of local communities and wilderness advocates. Thus, we need a mechanism for acknowledging and resolving value conflicts beyond economic accounting and compensation. Building on the work of (Weston 1997) and (Forester 1999), I suggest that explicit attention to cultural, religious and moral values and their development over time has the potential to foster mutual respect and facilitate open and honest communication, both essential elements in constructive conflict resolution.

Peter Jacques, Northern Arizona University
"A Green Peace? The Pacifying Effects of Sustainability"

Green political theory has long believed that violent human relations and environmental destruction are molded from the same social project. At least since the 1970s, environmental security scholars have warned of "resource wars." This paper explores a possible convergence of these two streams of literature by statistically testing for potential pacifying effects of sustainability. The hypothesis is that more sustainable countries will be more peaceful. This implies that less sustainable countries are less pacific, but it also implies that conservation measures are a potential solution to the resource wars problem. If this is true, then the United States has placed environmental security, now within the realm of the Department of Defense, in the wrong policy community. This study also has implications for thinking about peace more broadly, which often neglects ecological considerations.

Henry B. Sirgo, McNeese State University
"Mark, Mo, Stewart and Tom Udall: Environmental Policy Entrepreneurship as a Family Business"

Two intellectually elegant concepts developed by social scientists in the last quarter of the twentieth century were Edward Carmines and James Stimson's concept of "issue evolution" and Donn Kurtz II's concept of the "political family." Both concepts will be melded together in this study of a prominent western political family which has for a half century, usually with its members serving in the national government, worked to influence the development and functioning of environmental policy in the United States. The work features an interview with former Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and archival research conducted in the Morris K. Udall Archives, the John F. Kennedy Library, the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and the Edmund S. Muskie Archives.

Section: Geography

Richard S. Hyslop, California State Polytechnic University
Managing Disaster: Geography's Increasing Role in Mitigating Hazards

A major trend in local, state, and national government is coherent and organized response to disasters. This replaces the previous tendency to be reactive to disasters after they have occurred, rather than planning for such events before they happened. A substantial element of such pre-planning now involves a better understanding of natural, geographic processes and how they condition necessary emergency planning. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has undertaken a concerted effort directed toward encouraging and creating "disaster aware" communities throughout the country. This paper discusses some of the interfaces between geography and emergency planning as they are currently being implemented by emergency planning agencies. It further suggests some additional improvements that could be achieved through even greater geographic literacy.

F. Andrew Schoolmaster, University of North Texas
A GIS Approach to Information Management and Decision-making in Higher Education

Universities use large amounts of information when making a variety of decisions ranging from student recruitment, admissions, and yield to scheduling and registration, transportation and facilities planning, and alumni relations. In many cases, a critical attribute of that information, and one that has generally not been fully appreciated, is location. Many of the decisions made in higher education could benefit from spatial analyses facilitated by geographical information systems (GIS). For example, where universities expend recruitment funds, how many students live in the political jurisdiction of key state-level legislators, and where should alumni chapters be located are all locational questions that could be answered using a GIS approach. Research presented here demonstrates how a GIS-based, student information atlas is being developed at the University of North Texas to answer such questions.

William B. Kory, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Administrative Divisions of the Russian Federation

The presentation will deal with the administrative divisions of the Russian Federation as outlined in Article 65 of the Russian Constitution. The primary focus will be on the 21 ethnic Republics, which contain many of the non-Russian people of the country. Even after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the creation of the Russian Federation, nearly 20% of the total population in the country identifies itself other than Russian. The 21 Republics make up close to 30% of the Federation's land area and some contain valuable natural resources. Could these Republics follow the path of the former Republics of the Soviet Union? Will they revert to violence, like the Chechens, to leave the Federation? Will the Russian ethnic population, living in the Republics, decide to leave? These are some of the questions which will be presented and discussed.

Dawn C. Martindale, Utah State University
Glen Ruby: The Man and His Geyser

Throughout the 1930s various groups searched the wasted desert lands searching for natural resources, particularly oil. Many individuals, often referred to as wildcats, went out on their own to find their fortunes. Glen Ruby, like other independent, ambitious oil hunters, explored the Emery and Grand counties of Utah. Instead of finding petroleum, Ruby stumbled on to carbonated water, and inadvertently created one of the few cold water geysers in the world. Although Ruby has long left the area, the hole punched into the soil has created a long lasting affect on the community and scientific world alike. Questions to be explored included: who was this man, how was the geyser created, and what does it all mean today?

History

Paul Lockman, Eastern New Mexico University
"Courageous Marginal Men"

This study investigates the beginnings and contributions of those >Black Seminole Scouts' of US 25th Cavalry, stationed in the American Southwest during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The origins of the Black Seminole Scouts can be traced back to those runaway black slaves who sought refuge with the Seminole Indians in the years before the American Civil War. Beginning in 1866, former black slaves would form all African-American regiments such as the 25th Cavalry, which were assigned to frontier posts in the American West. The Black Seminole Scouts, in particular, originated in 1870 when Captain Frank Perry of the African-American 25th Cavalry visited Piedras Negras, Mexico, in order to recruit Black Seminoles to scout for the US Army. This following study will focus on how these marginal men became part of the US federal government's commitment to provide security for frontier settlement from 1870-

Gerald A. Gies, Eastern New Mexico University
"Marriage Arrangements on the Periphery of the Spanish Colonial Empire"

The manner in which cultures organize marriage provides scholars an opportunity to explore how social arrangements are viewed at different times in history. This study will focus on the mode of marriage arrangements of both Spanish military officers stationed at El Presidio de Santa Barbara as well as the marriage customs of elite Native American Chumash of Mission Santa Barbara 1790-1821, a colonial environment in which marriage was culturally articulated through status and gender. While Spanish military officers at El Presidio de Santa Barbara followed established European marriage patterns, the Chumash elite of Spanish colonial Mission Santa Barbara often practiced pre-contact marriage customs. Significantly, an analysis of the choice of marriage partners among the Chumash population of Mission Santa Barbara provides insights into the nature of Native American adaptation of the Spanish colonial experience during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Linda Gies, Eastern New Mexico University
"Eminent Chumash Women: Portraits"

Matrilineal and matrilocal, the Chumash were the primary group of people living at the Santa Barbara Mission in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Constricted by Spanish colonial limitations on women, Chumash women attempted to find new means to maintain their status at the mission village. Spanish records, both sacramental Church documents and presidial military records reveal incidents involving elite Chumash women as they maneuvered to retain their authority; these include the murder trials of two women, one a chief for the murder of her husband, and the other a non-elite who killed her female friend who, she said, reminded her of her dead daughter. These glimpses of Chumash women's lives suggest the intense social pressure under which they live

K.L. Brown and T.H. Baughman, University of Central Oklahoma
The Course from Hell: Transforming a History Department through the use of a Gateway Seminar"

Prepared students are a common topic in colleges and universities around the nation, but solutions are less forthcoming. This paper suggests one solution to this perennial problem. The department is the natural unit in the university to effect real raising of academic standards and in our department we are attempting to accomplish this goal by means of an extremely demanding history seminar taken at the end of the sophomore or beginning of the junior year. The goal of the course is for the student to write a fifteen-page paper, based almost entirely on primary sources, that is as nearly as perfect as possible. We are attempting to apply professional standards of work ethic and results in this course.

Despite high attrition rates as the course concept is being phased in, the approach has already

demonstrated its potential in raising standards, not only for this course but in subsequent ones.

The paper is based on the experiences of the authors over the past ten years and will include numerous examples that demonstrate how this approach can be used to satisfy university requirements regarding assessment.

Melissa R. Jordine, California State University, Fresno
"Perception and Reality: Teaching Popular History"

The Second World War has been the subject of thousands of books and a number of documentaries as well as popular films. Students, therefore, often come to class thinking they already know some things about the war. Although much of this information is unreliable, students are very reluctant to acknowledge that what they have learned does not agree with the accepted historical record. It is very much a case of a student believing that what they learned from reading a magazine or watching a documentary must be true even after their professor initially tells them it is not true. In my paper, I will discuss how I have successfully used examples to illustrate the differences between what they initially thought and what the historical record reflects. This provides an opportunity to discuss how we decide what history is and possible differences between academic history and popular history. It also provides an opportunity to discuss collective memory and the differences between an event and how it is remembered.

Robyn Davis McMillin, University of Oklahoma
"Enlightened Thought in Eighteenth-Century New York: Fitting for a Gentleman or a Storekeeper"

This paper closely examines newspapers and other printed ephemera appearing in New York circa 1750, locating their content within the rapidly expanding print culture of the enlightened eighteenth century. It brings into focus the connections that existed between a widespread interest in the egalitarian Enlightenment sciences and Reason more generally and an unmistakably popular pursuit of gentility and refinement. The evidence suggests that genteel aspirations among the middling orders began well before the Revolution, and that science proved a gateway into a more generally refined life. As Enlightenment rhetoric circulated and made its way into the vernacular, its dispersion permitted the up-and-coming in New York to think in new ways about themselves. Representing an entrance into the polite world, the pursuit of eighteenth-century science was itself deeply implicated in the cultures of gentility. Science not only facilitated and, at times, established gentility: science was a constituent element of such refinement.

Tim R. Miller, University of Illinois at Springfield, Kathryn Mast, Richland Community College
"The Importance of Active Recreation for American Presidents: Case Analysis of George Washington"

In 1985 Professor Robert E. Gilbert drew our attention to the fact that the American presidency is, in his words, a killing job. Three years ago, Miller and Mast began an extensive study of the benefits of active recreation for reducing the killing tendencies of the job. An extensive literature review was conducted across the research on leisure studies, executives in general, and the presidency in particular. From this review, an original model of the benefits of active recreation for American presidents has been developed. The model examines benefits of three primary categories: health and longevity, personal growth and development, and political symbolism.

Sarah E. Harjo, University of Central Oklahoma
"The Prague Spring 1968: The Warsaw Pact Invasion of Czechoslovakia"

This paper discusses one crucial aspect of the 1968 Prague Spring: Alexander Dubcek's attempt to remove censorship from Czechoslovakia as the basis for further reforms to create Socialism with a Human Face. @

My paper is based on primary source documents related to Dubcek's decision and to the responses of the other eastern bloc countries and the Soviet Union and takes the story to the August 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion. My source documents consist of published archival documents and contemporary periodicals.

Andrew L. Spivak, University of Central Oklahoma

"Joseph Stalin's Daughter and the Politics of the Cold War: India, the United States, and the Delicate Handling of Svetlana Alliluyeva's 1967 Defection"

On 6 March 1967, at the height of the Cold War, Joseph Stalin's middle-aged daughter Svetlana unexpectedly appeared at the front desk of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, India, with a suitcase, Soviet passport, and an urgent request for asylum in the United States. She had come to Delhi in December 1966 to scatter the ashes of her late husband, an Indian citizen, and while her original visa required her to return to Moscow after a month's visit, Svetlana bitterly fought her consulate for extensions. By March, Moscow's patience had run out, and the Indian Government, while sympathetic, simply would not sour its strong relationship with the Soviet Union to act on her behalf. The U.S. ambassador, while reluctant to assist her openly for fear of antagonizing U.S./Soviet relations, initiated a discreet plan to help Svetlana avoid Soviet authorities while the State Department frantically assessed what to do with her. In the end, Svetlana escaped from her father's empire and won a new life in the West. After brief stays in Rome and Switzerland, Svetlana came to the United States with great public fanfare on 22 April 1967. In her wake lay a trail of blundering Indian and Soviet bureaucrats who had brought the weight of two nations to bear in trying to keep her from living in freedom.

Paul Voisey, University of Alberta

"High River and the Times: a Rural Community and its Weekly Newspaper, 1905-1966"

This study examines the relationship between a ranching community in Alberta, Canada, and its weekly newspaper. The High River Times was not a typical country press, but a model of the genre widely admired by its peers across Canada. Through its pages the purpose of a rural weekly is revealed. Unlike the daily, it did not attempt to present news, nor did it educate or entertain its readers. Instead, it helped the community shape an image and identity for itself. Through six decades of traumatic change, the Times fashioned three very different visions of the community. Through each of them, it recorded local attitudes, activities, and aspirations; articulated them in print; and defended, justified, and even validated them. It performed this service for the community as a whole, for its various institutions, and for individuals. The paper thereby delivered social and psychological satisfactions that the metropolitan daily could not provide.

Wallace G. Lewis, Western State College

"North against South: Regional Resentment and the Historical Development of Idaho's U.S. Highway 95"

As is the case of several western states, Idaho is divided by mountainous barriers that tend to define regions of identity and political perceptions. Idaho's North-South land transportation route, now U.S. Highway 95, has tended historically to deepen a sense of alienation in the sparsely populated north rather than foster a sense of cohesion with southern Idaho. This has largely been because this only in-state link between southern and northern Idaho took so long to evolve and because, over time, much of the highway has been of such poor quality. No railroad ever connected northern and southern Idaho. This paper will examine the historical factors related to development of the North-South route in Idaho, its role in the divisiveness that resulted in two serious attempts by the northern part of the state to break away, and the condition of the highway, which has long remained a political issue.

Catherine Ellis, University of Lethbridge

"AA Hammock for the Idle: Young Conservatives and the Welfare State in Britain in the 1960s"

This paper will use the Young Conservatives organization as a prism through which to explore debates over the nature and future of the welfare state within the British Conservative Party in the 1960s.

Historians of the postwar Conservative Party have often observed the party's ambiguity and uncertainty on questions of state intervention in both social and economic domains. However, little attention has been paid to the role of the Young Conservatives in policy formation, particularly during debates over the welfare state that occurred when the Conservatives were in opposition between 1964 and 1970. Young Conservatives exemplified the confusion and ambiguity over the provision of welfare that has been noted elsewhere, specifically through a rhetoric that placed considerable emphasis on individual freedom in theory, yet recommended wide-ranging state intervention in practice.

This paper will explore the ways in which Young Conservative ideas both reflected and deviated from those in the broader Conservative Party, and will offer some explanations for young people's often contradictory views of the welfare state in postwar Britain.

Lawrence Black, Westminster College

"O Mother is it worth it? Cultural Turns on the Left in Post-War Britain"

The cultural politics of the British left have traditionally been framed in terms of the New Left, Raymond Williams and Richard Hoggart. Instead this paper explores the 1962 Festival of Labour and Arnold Wesker's Centre 42. Both initiatives engaged with the questions of culture/leisure posed by post-war affluence and were premised on the need to address the quality of life besides standard of living. Short-lived, they nevertheless confound the norm that the mainstream left Labour and TUC were uninterested in a presence in civil society. In considering the difficulties both faced, attention is paid to specific ideas of culture on the left, but also to wider barriers to a participatory political culture. In short, when Wesker wondered O Mother is it worth it?, was he bemoaning Britons as much as the left's attitude? The paper is sourced from the Labour History Museum, UK and Wesker's papers in Austin, Texas.

Lance Janda and Sarah Eppler Janda, Cameron University

"Integrating Lawton: Grassroots Activism and Military Persuasion"

When President Harry S. Truman desegregated the armed forces in 1948, the conservative institution of the United States military suddenly found itself catapulted into the dubious task of cutting edge social reform. And it was only a matter of time until the integration of the military also affected civilian society. This paper examines the integration of Lawton, Oklahoma, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and the way in which grassroots activists and leaders at nearby Fort Sill played a crucial role in breaking down the color barrier in local businesses. By combining their efforts and utilizing the economic leverage of base personnel, the army and advocates of civil rights were able to achieve meaningful social change in a manner unavailable to many non-military communities.

Kathleen A. Nehls, University of Central Oklahoma

"Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and . . . Tulsa: The Anatomy of a Contested Election"

After being defeated in a close senate race in 1974, Ed Edmondson filed a petition to overturn the results of the vote in Tulsa County, Oklahoma citing irregularities in Tulsa's general election process. The paper focuses on the actions of local election officials based on testimony given before a senate investigative team. The inquiry revealed capricious treatment of the election law by Oklahoma officials, and demonstrated a careless disregard of past election problems by key county officials. The paper, drawn from archival materials, court and government documents, provides a historical perspective on a theme of contemporary import.

Spencer Davis, Peru State College
"Warrior Ethic: Robert Kaplan and Adam Ferguson"

This paper begins with a brief look at Robert Kaplan's recent work *The Warrior's Ethic*; using its over-heated rhetoric and contemporary relevance as a device to introduce the work of Adam Ferguson, the Scottish moral philosopher of the eighteenth century. Fergusons enthusiasm for the martial virtues turns out to be over-heated rhetoric.

Larry Gragg, University of Missouri - Rolla
"The Creation of a Quaker Counterculture on Barbados, 1655-1700"

The late seventeenth-century Quakers on Barbados were religious enthusiasts who eagerly challenged the dominant planter class. With 1200 adherents among a population of about 20,000 settlers, the Quakers created a counterculture that threatened the interests of the wealthy slave-owning sugar planters who controlled the government and church as well as the economy. Quakers sought, however imperfectly, to live out their beliefs in a culture antithetical to their hope for a life of peace, simplicity, and equality founded upon their notion of an inward Christ, the Light Within. To implement this counterculture, Quakers on Barbados refused to fund the Anglican Church, take oaths, participate in the militia, or pay taxes to build and maintain forts. They also condemned the "hireling" ministry, disrupted Anglican services, and published numerous papers critical of the established church. Beyond showing little or no deference to the Anglican clergy and their planter patrons, Quakers rapidly created a separate religious establishment. By the 1680s, they were maintaining six meetinghouses and several cemeteries, paying for their own poor relief, and keeping their own birth, marriage, and death records. They had their own physicians, midwives, and teachers. The ultimate threat they posed derived from their effort to reform the institution of slavery. Besides their reluctance to participate in the slave trade, Barbados Quakers sought to ameliorate the working and living conditions for their own and other slaves. They proselytized in the slave quarters and, despite numerous arrests for doing so, welcomed slaves to their worship. Finally, they demonstrated a slowly growing willingness to manumit slaves in their wills.

Adriana G. Schroeder, University of Central Oklahoma
"Outpost Eerie: A Forgotten Outpost in a Forgotten War"

This paper reveals the torment and anxiety of war as a platoon and a half was overrun on a tiny outpost nearly two miles away from the front lines of security on March 21-22 of 1952 in Korea. Out of twenty-six men, eight dies and two were taken POW. The outpost was abandoned for six months. Then for two weeks in June 1952, the 45th National Guard Unit again sought to reclaim the hill. This paper reveals the mistakes made in March that changed the fighting strategy around to complete victory in June of 1952. This study is an intense look at two battles that were fought on Outpost Eerie and the circumstances of the men who fought in them. My source documents include personal interviews with veterans, unpublished military documents, and regimental histories.

Linda English, University of Oklahoma
"Women and the General Store in Early Texas and Oklahoma, 1850-1890"

Does the Victorian image of a tastefully attired woman, entertaining in the family parlor, while surrounded by the beautiful knickknacks of her day hold up to the lived experiences of women in early Texas and Oklahoma? How similar were the experiences of women who lived in western outposts to their eastern counterparts? This paper focuses on women's lives as reflected in the pages of general store ledgers in mid- to late-nineteenth century Texas and Oklahoma. Both the subject and the methodology of this paper are part of a larger dissertation which uses ledger entries to gain provocative insights into broader cultural issues regarding gender, race, class and consumption in the nineteenth century West. By tapping into the rich historical resource of store ledgers, my research addresses such issues as Victorian refinement, women's roles as consumers, and many other cultural questions.

LATIN AMERICAN SECTION

José Negrete Mata Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México
Participación y abstención desde la teoría cultural

Entre las distintas teorías de la cultura política, la teoría cultural es la menos conocida, pero tiene un conjunto de postulados generales que la hacen útil para el análisis de la participación y el abstencionismo. El objetivo de la ponencia es poner a prueba esta teoría mediante el uso de bases de datos proporcionados por encuestas de opinión realizadas en Tijuana, en 2001. En la ponencia se utilizan el análisis de componentes principales y el análisis de correspondencia para observar el distinto comportamiento de los modos culturales que propone esta teoría: individualista, igualitario, jerárquico y fatalista, en relación con la participación y el abstencionismo.

Mirta M. Villegas Montes
Los gastos de campaña electoral y la democracia en México.

Es alarmante que en las últimas elecciones del 2000 en México el aumento en los gastos de campaña haya sido de una manera verdaderamente exorbitante, considerando que México es un país con mucha pobreza y carencias económicas. La cantidad de dinero que se ha gastado en propaganda y publicidad ha sido muy grande en todos los medios posibles; los partidos políticos han tenido poco respeto a los topes impuestos a los gastos en las campañas electorales; hay que considerar además el poco o nulo beneficio que de ello obtiene el proceso democrático del país. Por ello, sería deseable establecer topes de campaña más acordes con nuestra economía, con controles y castigos más rigurosos en el marco de nuevas leyes electorales.

Luz Lomelí. ITESO: Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara, México
Competitividad electoral en México

El estudio del sufragio jalisciense durante el período 1994 – 2000 permite conocer las preferencias electorales, las identidades partidarias expresadas en el voto consistente y los niveles de competitividad que estarán presentes en los comicios del 2003. Muestra que las contiendas electorales no se libran en un espacio vacío ni anárquico, ni la posición de los partidos es la misma al iniciar la competencia porque éstos compiten por el voto de electores que tienen una determinada posición político electoral, a partir de la cual definen sus preferencias y el sentido de su voto.

Ignacio Medina. ITESO: Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara, México
Los partidos políticos en México en las elecciones del 2003

En la década de los 80s en México se pudo observar el auge del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) como partido de oposición frente al partido en el poder, el PRI. Se podía pensar que México iba hacia un modelo bipartidista. En la década de los 90s, creció electoralmente el Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD), con tendencia ideológica de izquierda, y se pensó que en México podía perfilarse un tripartidismo. Las elecciones de julio del 2000, aunque le dieron el triunfo al PAN en la presidencia de la república, produjeron un congreso de legisladores dividido fundamentalmente entre el PAN y el PRI (pero ninguno con mayoría absoluta) y un PRD como lejana tercera fuerza. Estos tres partidos políticos son los que se disputarán mayoritariamente al electorado mexicano durante las elecciones intermedias de julio del 2003 para seguir formando un acuerdo inestable en la gobernabilidad del sistema político mexicano.

Angel Florido. DEILA Universidad de Guadalajara
Los impactos de la Alianza del Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA) en las regiones de México

El Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA) no sólo es un proceso de integración económica del continente Americano, implica bajo sus procesos, una configuración en todos los ordenes: político, social, económico, cultural y en el territorial. El territorio como el espacio en donde se asientan las relaciones de los actores sociales, es un espacio diferenciado al interior de cada país. Hay regiones que se pueden ser ganadoras a partir de la puesta en marcha del ALCA, pero hay regiones que están destinadas a ser perdedoras y quedar así excluidas de estos proceso de integración. El trabajo es una aproximación, a los posibles impactos que sobre las regiones de México, pueden tener los procesos de integración económica que llegan a concretizarse vía acuerdos comerciales como el TLC de América del Norte o como el Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas en proceso, de ahí que la pregunta a la que se busca dar respuesta tiene que ver con los procesos de integración en marcha y cómo estos pueden impactar en los espacios nacionales de los países latinoamericanos y concretamente en las regiones de México.

Dra. Leonor Maldonado Meza, Mtro. Fernando González Reynoso y Mtro. Leopoldo Martínez Herrera.
Las elecciones en Baja California: 1953-2001

A nivel mundial los procesos político electorales se convierten en grandes temas de interés no sólo político, sino también académico.

En México, particularmente Baja California, es una de las entidades federativas, que a partir de 1953 se constituye como estado. Los cuatro grandes períodos históricos de la misma son conocidos como: El del partido norte de Baja California, el distrito norte de Baja California, el territorio norte de la Baja California y el del Estado libre y soberano de Baja California y que marcan a grandes rasgos su comportamiento histórico. Bajo esta perspectiva en este trabajo se presentan datos de cómo ha sido el comportamiento histórico político de la entidad, a partir de las diversas elecciones que se han llevado a cabo. Esta información se recaba a partir de las publicaciones oficiales, mismas que registran los datos más relevantes en materia, político electoral de nuestra entidad.

Felix Barrios Medina. DEILA, Univ. de Guadalajara, Mexico
Transición política en el estado de Jalisco, México: 1995-2001

En el Estado de Jalisco, México, ocurrió un proceso de transición política cuando el Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) perdió las elecciones en 1995 y comenzó a gobernar el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN). Ello ocurrió a través de un proceso electoral fundamentado en los compromisos y acuerdos establecidos por la élite política en los mecanismos electorales para dar lugar a una nueva administración pública. La llegada del PAN al gobierno de Jalisco implicó en la administración de 1995-2001 nuevos esquemas de relación entre gobierno y gobernados, y se generó una estructura política más democrática con el establecimiento de relaciones de fuerzas que generaron nuevos patrones de negociación entre los diversos actores y sectores sociales.

Juan Poom, Colegio de Sonora, México
Elecciones y gobernabilidad municipal en Sonora (México) 1997-2000: tres estudios de caso.

En el trabajo se presenta una parte de los resultados de un proyecto amplio relacionado a la alternancia y gobernabilidad municipal en Sonora. Se hace énfasis en tres puntos centrales: primero, la condiciones en que se presenta la alternancia electoral en 1997 que dio origen a una transformación inédita en la geografía electoral local; segundo, el arribo y discusiones de los nuevos actores políticos a las administraciones municipales de tres municipios que tuvieron alternancia y, tercero, los problemas, ajustes y estrategias implementadas en la función de gobierno, de estos nuevos actores para mantener la gobernabilidad en los municipios.

NEWS AND THE RURAL COMMUNITY MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Paul Voisey, University of Alberta

"High River and the Times: a Rural Community and its Weekly Newspaper, 1905-1966"

This study examines the relationship between a ranching community in Alberta, Canada, and its weekly newspaper. The High River Times was not a typical country press, but a model of the genre widely admired by its peers across Canada. Through its pages the purpose of a rural weekly is revealed. Unlike the daily, it did not attempt to present news, nor did it educate or entertain its readers. Instead, it helped the community shape an image and identity for itself. Through six decades of traumatic change, the Times fashioned three very different visions of the community. Through each of them, it recorded local attitudes, activities, and aspirations; articulated them in print; and defended, justified, and even validated them. It performed this service for the community as a whole, for its various institutions, and for individuals. The paper thereby delivered social and psychological satisfactions that the metropolitan daily could not provide.

Steve Schild, Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

"Parallel Universes: Different Vibes, Different Voices On Similar Channels"

This paper analyzes, compares and discusses six months of content in the editorial pages of two newspapers and a Web-based public affairs listserve, all in the same small Midwestern city. Many of the same issues were discussed in the three forums, but the major similarities end there. There wasn't much crossover among writers to the different forums: About one in four writers wrote to more than one forum; most of those who did wrote to both newspapers but not to the online forum. Only four percent wrote to both a print and online forum. Also discussed are how the Sept. 11 attacks were portrayed in the three forums and how the listserve members talked about--and sometimes fought about--what the rules of conduct should be for online discussions.

Dr. R. Ivan Pinnell, and students Davin White and Stephanie Moore, West Virginia University

"Newspaper Coverage Of An Issue That Just Won't Go Away: The West Virginia

During the 2002 West Virginia legislative session the seemingly non-controversial issue of enforcing the legal weight limit on coal truck became one of the most divisive issues in the state's recent political history. While two attempts at corrective legislation bogged down in the legislature coal truck accidents continued, insuring the issue will again be raised during the January 2003 legislative session. This study focuses initially on newspaper coverage of the issue during the first six months of 2002 then will shift to coverage during the issue's debate in early 2003. New and editorial coverage in six newspapers -- the state's two leading dailies which cover the coal dependent southern part of the state, three dailies in the north central part of the state where the economy is moving from coal to technology and one daily in the non-coal Ohio valley -- were analyzed in the study.

Roya Akhavan-Majid, Ph.D.,

"Mass Media Commercialization In China: The Interplay Of Profit Motive And Political"

The revolutionary economic reforms in China during the last two decades and the corresponding commercialization of the Chinese mass media system have created a common core of interest in pursuit of media profits at all levels of Chinese society; the media managers and professionals who benefit from bonuses commensurate with their performance in generating profits, the local party bureaucrats who receive shares of the profits as “owners” and regulators of the media under their jurisdiction, and the Chinese State itself, for which media taxes are the second highest source of revenue. Based on a qualitative methodology comprised of a two-year period of participant observation (1999-2001), interviews with strategically located Chinese sources, and library research, this paper presents an analysis of the nature of public and private interaction in extracting profits from the mass media system and the effects of this system-wide pursuit of profits on prospects for political reform in China.

Kingsley O. Harbor, Ph.D., Jacksonville State University “Development Vs. Utilitarian Journalism: Revisiting The Issue Of Freedom Of Press In Africa ”

Development journalism is a brand of journalism practiced by most of the nations in Developing World as an alternative to the western-oriented journalism rooted in western democratic philosophy. While Western journalism has had little appeal to leaders of the Developing World, Development Journalism is seen by them as a tool for advancing national development. This paper traces the history of Development Journalism; develops its research-based components, and analyzes its functions in Africa delineating its strengths and weaknesses vis-à-vis national development. It compares the components of Development Journalism against those of Utilitarian journalism--a derivative of the theory of Utilitarianism by Bentham and Mill--demonstrating the potential efficacy of the latter over the former in advancing the causes of national development. Conclusively this paper proposes “Utilitarian Journalism” as a viable alternative to Development Journalism.

Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University “Look Who’s Talking: An Examination Of Cell Phone Users In Kuwait City, Kuwait ”

Throughout the world, the technological revolution in telephone has gained momentum with the rapid diffusion of cellular phones worldwide. This technology has changed the ways we live and the ways we do business. This study sought to examine how cell phones are used in Kuwait and the relative gratifications users receive from this technology. More specifically, the study sought to determine (1) who cell phone users were and how they use the technology, (2) their particular user behaviors, (3) their motivations, uses, and satisfactions gained from the technology, (4) phone purchasing habits, (5) the concerns people have with this technology, and (5) their concerns regarding regulation of the technology. A sample of 231 students at Kuwait University completed a 6-page survey. Factor analysis identified 11 dimensions of „helpfulness% and 5 dimensions of phone use „irritation.” Cell phone etiquette and possible solutions were also addressed.

Mary Lynne Hill, St. Mary’s University

“War On Terror’: Linguistic Dissimulation And Its Implications For The Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process ”

In this paper, I explore some strategic linguistic functions and implications of the phrase ‘war on terrorism’ by drawing upon various methods of critical discourse analysis. The metaphorical roots of the phrase are examined in order to probe how it has functioned politically since September 11, 2001. Based upon this analysis, these functions, particularly the dissimulating function of metaphor, are examined for implications of President George W. Bush’s usage of this phrase for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States has been an active participant in this conflict’s corresponding peace process. In coverage of this peace process and its conflict, the Palestinians are consistently represented by elite American media sources, such as the New York Times, as terrorists. Potential implications, of American usage of the phrase concurrently with elite American media casting of the Palestinians as terrorists, are explored.

Dr. Janet E. Roehl, Eastern New Mexico University Page One – Sept. 11

Literally hundreds of newspaper from around the world ran the same story on Sept. 11-12, 2001. The images and words used were repeated not only in newspapers across this country, but also around the world. One-word headlines, planes smashing into buildings, and other elements were commonly used. A content analysis of 100 front pages was conducted. The analysis focused primarily on US newspapers, but also included some international papers. The major coding categories were: headline treatment, use of graphics, focus of front-page coverage, other elements on Page One, and text. Photos of selected newspapers will accompany a discussion of the results of the content analysis.

Dr. Janet Roehl, Dr. Anthony Schroeder, Dr. Chris Stasheff, Dr. John Campbell, Dr. Sue Strickler, Ms. Robin Heaton, and Ms. Patricia Dobson, Eastern New Mexico University “The Rhetoric of War: Perspectives of the Media, Public Relations and Politicians ”

Axis of Evil. The Red Menace. The Evil Empire.

For generations politicians have used the media as an avenue to reach the general public in an attempt to convince them on the rightness of a national policy regarding waging war. Through spin, imagery and rhetoric, political leaders attempt to control this all-important public dialogue. This panel will discuss the current rhetoric being used by government officials to justify a national call to arms within a historical framework. Techniques of persuasion, media uses and manipulation, the rhetorical strategies used, and role of national news outlets will be considered. Examples from speeches, news articles, and sound bytes will be used to illustrate major principles and support opinions voiced by the panel comprised of faculty in the areas of journalism, broadcasting, communication studies, public relations, and political science.

Brook Pruitt, Arkansas State University

“Student Perceptions Of The First Amendment And The Internet: Viewing Pornography Websites In A College Environment ”

Pornographic materials exists, to some extent, because of help afforded by the First Amendment to the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution. Although it is still a touchy issue that holds different interpretations, pornographic materials are more readily available today to people of all ages because of the proliferation of the Internet. Surveys indicate that as many as 40 percent of Internet users surf adult sites. The purpose of this study was to find out how college students perceive the First Amendment and the issue of adult materials on the Internet. Appx. 200 students at a regional American college were surveyed to determine as to their viewing of adult materials on the Internet and their perceptions of adult materials on the Internet and their effect on society through a series of Likert statements.

Marlin Shipman, Arkansas State University "Inmates, The Web, and Freedom of Speech" " \ 2 This paper is a study of an Arizona law that allows punishment of inmates who have personal information on websites. The law has been challenged as unconstitutional by the ACLU, Stop Prisoner Rape, Citizens United for Alternatives to the Death Penalty, and the Canadian Coalition Against the Death Penalty. The paper examines the constitutional issues raised by the law, which targets only the web among the many types of mass media.

" \ 3 Anthony L. "Tony" Fargo

"Racism, The Press, And The First Amendment: An Incident In Las Vegas "

In May 2002 the Las Vegas Review-Journal, the Nevada city's dominant daily newspaper, carried a column from a weekly contributor who suggested that low test scores among public school students were largely the fault of a large influx of Hispanics into the area. Some language in the column suggested that the writer believed that Hispanics generally were uninterested in education and had no aptitude for learning. After Hispanics protested outside the newspaper office, the editor of the paper wrote a column defending the writer, largely on First Amendment grounds. The editor said that the column's intent was to start a debate. Using First Amendment theory and court-case analysis, this paper will discuss why it is fallacious to use the First Amendment as a shield for controversial editorial decisions in this and other cases in which the news media have offended minority communities.

Megan Myers

"Violence In The News And Parental Interaction: An Analysis Of The Cultivated Impact Of Televised Violence And The News "

Children are exposed to nonstop televised violence. Televised news has become increasingly violent, continuously streaming live footage from tragic events, including the Columbine High School shootings and the September 11, 2002, terrorist attacks. Researchers, parents, and media critics have become increasingly concerned about a child's ability to cope with televised violence. This research uses cultivation theory to examine the interaction of parental mediation, television news consumption, and cultivated fears of the real world. Using a correlational survey, more than 300 young adults (18-24) were asked to provide information on personal and parental demographics, television and news viewing habits, news consumption, and to retrospectively assess parental mediation techniques. Because cultivation theory concerns long-term effects young adults were the ideal subjects. The data answers the following questions: Does parental mediation deter real world fears? Which type of mediation is most effective? What independent variables are most correlated with real world fears?

Megan Myers

"Depictions Of Civil War On Film: History Written In Lightning "

A key premise of this study was that motion pictures are historical documents that scholars can study using traditional forms of inquiry and that while film cannot recreate history itself, the medium can achieve historical authenticity to some degree of historical recognition. The study content analyzed more than 100 Civil War films and focused on how well Hollywood has represented history in this genre and whether these depictions of history have changed over the past hundred years. The study asks (1) how accurately have motion pictures depicted the actual historic events of the Civil War? (2) has Hollywood depicted the historic fact of slavery as a major cause of the Civil War? and (3) has the way the Civil War is depicted in film changed over that last 100 years.

Megan Myers

“The Influence Of Television Characters On Upper-Level Students In Blytheville, Arkansas ”

A group of 123 Blytheville (Ark) Intermediate School students (age 9-12) were surveyed about their television viewing habits and their perceptions of and identifications with their favorite TV characters. In particular, a comparison is made between students, favorite TV characters and the TV characters they perceive to be most like themselves. Comparisons are also made between the reasons students say they like their favorite TV characters and the reasons they like the characters that are most like themselves. The study also investigates the differences between students who want to be like their favorite TV characters and those who do not. The study sample was fairly evenly split on the variable of gender while two-thirds of the sample was black.

Shearlean Duke, Western Washington University

“True Or False: Teaching Students To Evaluate The Credibility Of Internet Information ”

Mass communication students increasingly rely on the Internet for information despite the fact that much of that information is biased, inaccurate or false. Anyone can put anything up on the Internet so it is often difficult for students to tell what is reliable and what is not. Counterfeit and fictitious World Wide Web sites, hoaxes, parodies and spoofs are available at the click of a mouse. For example, student journalists at Washington State University had to run a front-page apology and retraction after publishing false and embarrassing information obtained from a parody Web site. With polls showing the credibility of journalists falling, it becomes increasingly important to teach journalism students how to assess the accuracy of Internet information. This paper, based upon the latest literature and the author's interviews with journalists, presents suggestions about how educators can help students learn to critically evaluate information obtained from the Internet.

Brandi Baird and Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University “Crisis Preparedness And Administrative Perceptions Of Media Coverage: A Current Assessment Of The Arkansas Public School System ”

USA Weekend's 13th Annual Teen Survey in 1999 found that of 129,593 students grade 6-12 who participated, 6 in 10 believed it was possible for an event on the scale of Columbine could occur at their school. Even more recently, a 2001 report by the National School Safety Council found that one in three students don't feel safe in school while a 2002 report by the National Association of School Resource Officers suggests that schools aren't equipped for serious crises and that most schools have weak emergency plans. This study sought to learn how Arkansas public school,s (1) cope with crises (2) perceive their crises plans effectiveness and (3) how they handle and perceive resulting media coverage/inquiries. Over 300 Arkansas school superintendents were surveyed about their crises preparedness plans, their perceived effectiveness of those plans, who made up their crisis intervention team, and their media relations plans/activities.

Ralph E. Hanson, West Virginia University "Assessing The Effectiveness Of Web Page Support In A Large Lecture Course: A Five Year Study "

Many instructors have started integrating web pages into their classroom instruction. Web sites vary from a simple posting of the class syllabus to lecture notes, homework assignments, links to other sites, the posting of grades, and class outlines. Having a course-based web site can have multiple advantages and disadvantages for the student and faculty. A dynamic, up-to-date web site is a large amount of work for the professor, and students can find themselves searching endlessly for material they need but can't find. This paper will address how web pages have been used in support of traditional classes, and then look at how accessible and effective one has been in support of a large lecture class at mid-sized state university over a five-year period.

Mary Astone, Troy State University "UCITA: An Analysis Of The Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act "

Laws and courts have been unable to keep pace with the rapid changes initiated by the computer revolution. The lack of continuity between the federal and state systems forces judges to choose between the sometimes inconsistent and often diametrically opposed laws of intellectual property, contract, consumer protection, licensing, and the Uniform Commercial Code Article 2. As a remedy for these conflicts, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) began work on legislation to unify and clarify laws affecting the software industry. In July 1999, NCCUSL approved the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA) as a proposed uniform state law. The act was then sent to all fifty states, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia for possible enactment. This paper examines the history of UCITA, details the proposed legislation, and analyzes the legal, business and societal implications of enacting this proposed legislation.

Twange Kasoma and Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University "Condom Advertising And STIs: A Content Analysis Of Ads In Playboy And On The Internet "

Although generations of Americans have been taught that "safe sex" is possible through consistent condom usage, increased rates of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), infertility, and adolescent pregnancy, show otherwise. A recent report by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicates that almost every STI in America is rising and one in six Americans contract a STI in their lifetime. This study sought to examine what information was being passed on to the American public by examining condom advertising in Playboy magazine and the Internet. Over 100 condom ads gathered from these two sources were content analyzed. Information was gathered as to STIs addressed, condom brand name, visual image provided, and approach taken.

Richard M. Lei, Professor, Northern Arizona University “Semiotic Deconstruction Of Popular Advertising ” Advertising continues to be one of the most mysterious marketing variables for consumer products companies to employ. Over 100 years ago, one executive commented "I know I waste half of my advertising dollars....I just wish I knew which half." Not much has changed in the last 100 years, as scholars and practitioners seek to identify how and why advertising works. One means to evaluate advertising is to deconstruct the ads themselves using a variety of theoretical approaches. This paper discusses Barthes' theory of semiotics and its relevance to advertising. Five print ads are evaluated using Barthes' elements of sign, signifier and signified. By utilizing this theoretical framework, some of the mystery regarding effective advertising may be revealed.

Zhizhong Li & Jennifer Greer, University of Nevada-Reno

Technology On Leading Newspaper, Television, And Commercial Web Sites

This content analysis examines the technologies present on 150 leading newspaper, television, and commercial Web sites and how those technologies are integrated with main site function. Overall, virtually all sites (94% or higher) were using static graphics, basic communication (e-mail), and basic and later generations of mark-up languages. Fewer sites used server-side programming technologies (60.0%) and multi-level search functions (54.7%), while virtually none used Flash (14.0%), Adobe PDF (11.3%), or chat functions (5.3%). While newspaper sites used a larger number of the different technologies than television or commercial sites, newspaper sites were least likely to integrate technology with their sites' main function – providing information. Commercial sites were the most likely to integrate technology with their main function (selling products or services). Comparing media sites and commercial sites gives Webmasters for traditional news organizations a non-media industry perspective on using and integrating technologies, which might spark innovative uses to emerge.

Jennifer Greer, Jennifer Greer

“Women As News Sources Across Media ”

Many studies have documented that women are used as news sources much less often than men. For example, following Sept. 11, one study found that women accounted for only 9% of the sources on TV's Sunday morning political talk shows. Like that analysis, previous research has typically examined gender of sources on one type of genre on one medium. This study examines source use across mediums, looking at sources quoted in all local and national newspapers, online news outlets, radio broadcasts, and television newscast available to the general public of a mid-sized city during a two-week period in 2002. Analyzing lead stories of 132 newscasts, the study found that women accounted for 17.2% of the official sources, but 43.6% of the “man-on-the-street” sources. On 75 newspaper front pages, 19.5% of the identifiable people in photographs were women, as were 14.5% of the official sources and 33.5% of the unofficial sources.

Jennifer Greer, University of Nevada-Reno "Women Journalists: A Growing, But Still Hidden, Minority "

While the number of women in U.S. newsrooms has increased steadily, females still account for only 37% of journalists in print newsrooms (ASNE, 2002) and 38% in broadcast newsrooms (Stone, 2000). This study examines how visible those journalists are to the public through a gender analysis of journalists published on the front page of newspapers or reporting lead stories on television and radio newscasts. Analyzing all local and national print, broadcast and online news available in one western city for two weeks, researchers examined 132 newscasts and 75 newspaper front pages. Women wrote 27.6% of the front page newspaper stories and took 24.7% of the front page photos. Women fared slightly better on air, accounting for 34.1% of the anchors and 35.7% of the reporters. However, their assignments were largely confined to soft news. Women reported 69.8% of soft news newspaper stories and 54.8% of the soft broadcast stories.

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Ethnie Groves

"Press Secretaries And The Press "

Congressional press secretaries play an increasingly important role in U.S. government. They are key players on congressional staffs and serve as the link between congressional members and the media. This study investigates: 1) the demographics of today's congressional press secretaries, 2) the relationship between congressional press secretaries and the press, 3) congressional press secretaries views, on media coverage of Congress, and 4) congressional press secretaries views, on coverage of politicians, private lives. During summer 2002, a survey of 539 (House, Senate, and 4 delegates) press secretaries was conducted. The survey yielded 172 responses. The study found that the average congressional press secretary is male, 32 years old, Caucasian, and has a bachelor's degree with a major in political science. Today's congressional press secretaries are mostly positive about their relationship with the press and overall media coverage of Congress. Also, they think media coverage of congressional members, private lives has increased.

Daejin Jeon, Arkansas State University "News Viewers, Perception Of Political News And Political Reality "

Even though people acquire much information about society from the mass media, media have not always been found to be true, fair or reliable. One explanation of this media effect, cultivation theory suggests that television viewing affects the viewers, perception of the real world, and the time exposed to television is related to the extent of effects. This study is to examine cultivation theory regarding political news coverage and one's perception of the real world. It was hypothesized that heavy news viewers would think that American politicians were worse than light news viewers and that political news coverage was more credible than would light viewers, A sample of 200 college students in the departments of journalism and political science were surveyed as to their media use habits, perceptions of political news and perceptions of political news on television.

Daejin Jeon, Arkansas State University and Delynn Davidson, Austin College “With Talent On Loan From God’: Rush Limbaugh And The Decline Of Deliberative Democracy ”

Deliberation is key to a successful democracy not only as a tool for refining opinion, but also as a means to bring legitimacy to rules by which the general population is expected to comply. The media, as both a facilitator of political education and communication, becomes the means by which such deliberation survives. Based on these premises, I examine how the media, as a self-interested corporation, forgoes its potential as such a facilitator. Through the content analysis of the Rush Limbaugh talk radio show, commonly known as the most successful show of its kind, I investigate the failure of one example of a modern public forum to provide a healthy environment for political education and communication, therefore preventing meaningful deliberation and thereby the vital legitimacy needed in a republic.

John Dittmann, AARP-Alaska and Kay Lynn Broadhead, Idaho State University

“The “NIMBY” Factor: Public Debate in the Anchorage Daily News Over the Extension of the Tony Knowles Coastal. ”

The Knowles Trail wanders from downtown Anchorage, Alaska along the coastal plain, through salt marshes, in front of tony subdivisions, all the way to Kincaid Park. There is a proposal to spend \$30 million in federal funds to extend the trail another 12 miles to Potter Marsh. There is virtually no opposition to this extension, itself, but the choice of routes is another matter. For over a year now a heated debate has taken place in the pages of the Anchorage Daily News about which of three routes would be the best, or more accurately, the worst. Residents whose neighborhoods and privacy might be affected by the trail have proffered arguments against one route or another. This paper examines these point-counterpoint exchanges as they have appeared in the editorial pages and ads of Anchorage’s only daily newspaper and how such discourse is reconstructing the NIMBY factor in environmental policy-making.

Dayle C. Hardy-Short and C. Brant Short, Northern Arizona University “Visual History and Wildland Fires: A Rhetorical Study of the Documentary Fire on the Mountain ”

Two important events that have become touchstones for understanding western wildfires are the 1949 Mann Gulch Fire in Montana in which 13 firefighters died and the 1994 Storm King Fire in Colorado in which 14 firefighters. Noted author Norman Maclean wrote a history of the Mann Gulch fire (Young Men and Fire). After the 1994 Storm King Fire, Maclean’s son, John, wrote a book about that fire (Fire on the Mountain). The book became the basis of a History Channel documentary, which retraced the fire and its causes, its impact, and implications for American environmental policy. In this essay we will use several theories of visual rhetoric to examine the documentary and its narrative presentation of how humans and fire should co-exist. We will compare Maclean’s book with the documentary and discuss the role of documentary as a means of shaping public perceptions of fire, environmental values, and human behavior.

Marci Mickelsen, Weber State University and Kay Lynn Broadhead, Idaho State University “Saving the Forest by Logging: Public Advocacy and President Bush’s ‘Healthy Forest Initiative’ Policy ”

After the record-setting wildfires during the summer of 2002, the Bush Administration announced a new initiative that promoted forest thinning and relaxation of logging standards as a long-term solution to reduce future fires. It is our belief that when public policy is written, competing interests attempt to use the media to further their agenda. Specifically, economic concerns (allocation of the resources), political concerns (party philosophy), competitive concerns (who benefits), and social concerns (the general public interest in the issue) all become elements that find expression and meaning in media reports. In this essay, we will review and analyze the media coverage of the Bush “Healthy Forest Initiative” and examine news articles, opinion pieces, newspaper editorials, and letters to the editor from selected newspapers. We will identify themes used by competing stakeholders in the debate and assess the media’s role in both reporting and shaping environmental policy in the American West.

Rob Breeding, Northern Arizona University

“Media on Fire: Did the Response of Arizona Newspapers to the Rodeo-Chediski Fire Fan the Flames of Controversy? ”

The Rodeo-Chediski fire consumed 469,000-forested acres in Arizona’s White Mountains this summer. The largest wildfire in Arizona history also destroyed more than 400 structures. Soon after the blaze ignited, controversy erupted that was almost as intense as the fire. Elected officials, including Arizona Governor Jane Hull, blamed environmentalists for causing the fires. The governor claimed lawsuits that blocked forest-thinning projects were to blame. Did the media fully test the accuracy of these claims, or simply repeat politically motivated charges? Do reporters have the knowledge to effectively report ecologically complex issues like forest restoration, or are they at the mercy of their sources? These claims will be examined in an analysis of Arizona newspaper coverage of the fires.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA STUDIES

Sharon Broughton, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia
"Women Politicians and Parliamentary Procedure: The Possibilities of Change."

In Australia there is a growing realization that the political system is losing its legitimacy, politicians are losing their credibility and the trust of the people, and change is needed in how politics is done. At the same time there is an argument that when a 'critical mass' of women is elected, a qualitative change will occur in how parliamentary politics is done. To date, there is little evidence of this change occurring in the Australian context. From a gender perspective, the paper will examine the state of reform in both older and newer parliamentary democracies in other countries (e.g. Britain, South Africa, Scotland) where increased numbers of women politicians have won parliamentary seats in recent years. The paper argues that perceptions that women politicians will effect procedural reform without change in the masculinised nature of parliamentary politics is, at best, ambiguous and at worst, patronizing.

Srikanta Chatterjee, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
"The Political Economy of Tax Reform in New Zealand: An Insider's View"

In 2001 the New Zealand tax system was subjected to a thorough review by five specialist members of the review committee and other experts from outside, including Professor Alan Auerbach of the University of California, Berkeley who acted as the external reviewer. The New Zealand economy has undergone extensive reforms since 1984, and its tax system has also been reformed in a number of major ways over the last two decades. Yet, The Tax Review 2001 was given a wide mandate to examine all aspects of New Zealand's tax regime, and make recommendations for its improvement. This article summarizes the major findings of the reform against the background of economic theory relating to taxation and its related issues. The author as a member of the Review had the opportunity to observe how, in a modern democracy, tax policies are framed and implemented. The pressures from various lobby groups and the reactions of political decision-makers in the area of taxation are examined in the article from a political economic viewpoint. The struggle between the objective judgments of specialists and the constraints of the 'real world' in tax-policy formulation and implementation is highlighted in the article.

Howard Cody, University of Maine
"Third Time a Charm? MMP in the 2002 New Zealand Election."

In 2002 New Zealand conducted its third election under a German-style mixed member proportional electoral system. MMP replaced plurality voting in 1993 in part to alleviate the adversarial partisanship and one-party domination of policy making that had long characterized New Zealand's politics. The first MMP government elected in 1996 and headed by the National party produced the expected coalition. However, its instability dismayed many New Zealanders and discredited MMP, whose poor image endured well into the Labour-led second coalition government elected in 1999. The subsequent popularity of Prime Minister Helen Clark, and her ability to govern effectively, have helped MMP to build much-needed respect. The 2002 election that returned the Clark-led coalition appears to have legitimized MMP's position in New Zealand's political life, at least for now. Meanwhile, New Zealanders are exploiting MMP's opportunities for tactical voting more than anyone expected by splitting their votes at twice the German rate. We assess the MMP phenomenon in New Zealand and speculate on how MMP may influence New Zealand's parties and politics in the future.

Thomas D. Isern, North Dakota State University
"Leonard Cockayne and the Origins of Grassland Ecology in New Zealand"

There are two intellectual streams in the history of grasslands in New Zealand. The two streams meet, but the waters do not mix well. One stream is that of intensive grassland farming, as represented by Bruce Levy. The other stream is that of grassland ecology, as founded by Leonard Cockayne. Like grassland ecologists in other countries, Cockayne took inspiration from the plant geographers of Germany and came to think in terms of plant communities and ecological formations. On the other hand, he was at heart an old-time botanist with honest affection for plants and an affinity for fieldwork. From his initial studies on the Waimakariri, through his landmark studies on the montane tussock, and on into next generation, when his son A.H. and others took a more applied direction, Cockayne set the course of study. This essay has two new things to say about Cockayne. The first is experiential: it is instructive to go up Campbell's Gulley, on the Upper Clutha, and walk the hillsides where Cockayne did his work. The second is interpretive: it is provocative to rethink Cockayne in postcolonial terms, to consider whether grassland ecology constituted a colonial defiance of imperial botany.

Peter Morris, University of Arizona

"Radioactive History: Media Representations of the Jabiluka Dispute"

In 1972, the Northern Territory government issued mining company Pancontinental two exploration licenses to search for uranium in the East Alligator River region of the territory. The subsequent discovery of the deposit and its development from exploration to mine construction was an extended process that coincided with significant events in Australian socio-political, environmental and Aboriginal history. This paper surveys mass media representations of the events surrounding the protest about and construction of the mine in 1998. It shows that simplistic representations of Aboriginal people and history are caused by the nature of the mass media in Australia. The paper highlights the importance of academic activism in overturning media stereotypes for the benefit of Indigenous people.

William C.Schaniel, State University of West Georgia

"The Maori and the Early New Zealand Colonial Economy"

There has been little study of the changes in Maori livelihood during the 1840's and 1850's. This paper is the first of a series that will investigate the changing livelihood patterns of the Maori and in response to the new economic opportunities that came with colonization. The first New Zealand settlers were dependent upon the Maori for much of their food and labor. The Maori responded to the arrival of the colonists in a tribal context, creating new institutions to adapt to the new opportunities. This paper will focus on the evolution of Maori livelihood in response to colonists from 1840 to 1850.

Doug Stevens, Auckland University of Technology

"The Myth of the Second Shift"

In her 1989 book "The Second Shift", Hochschild states she "discovered that women worked roughly fifteen hours longer each week than men". This concept of the second shift has since become firmly embedded in both the popular and academic literature. This paper will explore the concept of the second shift and then will use the data from the 1998 /99 Time Use Survey carried out by Statistics New Zealand to test its validity. From time use diaries kept by over 8000 people, we are able to build a picture of time spent in all activities including both paid and unpaid work. The paper explores the work patterns for men and women in New Zealand and finds there is a remarkable equality in time use between the genders and the idea that women spend significantly longer hours working than men is a myth.

Robert S.Welsh, Central Michigan University

"Changes in the New Zealand Dairy Board and its Implications"

The New Zealand Dairy Board for decades was one of the most successful dairy product exporters and marketing organization in the world and effectively competed globally with large multinational dairy products firms. The organization, for forty years, was the only exporting organization for the dairy farmers and the cooperatively owned dairy products manufacturing companies. Since the Board's establishment by government statute in 1961, until 2001, the organization operated as a successful single desk monopoly seller. In September 2001, the New Zealand Government enacted the Dairy Industry Restructuring Act, which removed the New Zealand Dairy Board's statutory exporting monopoly. The Fonterra Cooperative Group Was formed in October, 2001, through the merger of New Zealand Dairy Group, Kiwi Cooperative Dairies and the New Zealand Dairy Board. The creation Of Fonterra ushers in a new era of deregulation in the dairy industry. This research considers the factors that brought about the demise of the very successful New Zealand Dairy Board, the performance of the newly created Fonterra Cooperative in their first year of operation, and the implications for the future.

Gabor Zovanyi, Eastern Washington University

"Urban Sustainability Indicators in New Zealand: The Relative Role of Environmental and Ecological Indicators"

The pursuit of sustainable development in New Zealand's urban settings has utilized indicators to measure movement toward or away from sustainability. Urban sustainability indicators utilized in five cities in New Zealand are reviewed to determine the relative role of environmental and ecological indicators in each of these cities. Since the distinction between environmental and ecological indicators has been portrayed as representing respective commitments to "weak sustainability" and "strong sustainability," a review of the relative use of these two classes of indicators in each of the surveyed cities is presented in terms of varying degrees of commitment to sustainability. With respect to findings, the investigation is intended to offer insight into actual progress on pursuing sustainability in selected New Zealand cities.

Philosophy

Mark Wojciechowski, California State University, Long Beach
"Mental Illness, Metaphor and Philosophical Counseling"

Philosotherapy provides some advantages over psychotherapy, both conceptually and practically. Both advantages resist viewing some deeply existential questions as indicative of mental illness. The approach I am adopting recasts the medical model of mental illness in favor of a holistic analysis of one's beliefs and the testing of these beliefs both theoretically and pragmatically.

David A. Freeman, Washburn University
"The Dark Side of Machiavelli: The Two Faces"

The two faces of Machiavelli, what I am referring to as the 'private' and 'public' persons, are scattered throughout his methodology. These faces are given particular expression in his worldview and they are especially evidenced throughout his view of history. With this in mind, I will briefly examine the intellectual communities' perception of Machiavelli's writings. Then I will inquire into his worldview and his understanding of history, and from that vantage point I will discuss the nature of his private and public persons. The expectation here is to acquire a better understanding of Machiavelli's view of humankind and to identify some of the questions and concerns that are generated from his humankind perspective.

Elias Zuniga, California State University, Long Beach
"The Underdetermination of theories of Action"

I argue that the major theories in the philosophy of action, including hard determinism, soft determinism, libertarianism, and fatalism, are underdetermined as a whole. The theories are underdetermined because they contain non-observable theoretical components such as "freedom, free will, choice, and power to do otherwise," that are beyond empirical measurement. Hence, rendered with appropriate non-empirical content, any free will theory's implied observations can be explained by any other free will theory, properly amended. On this view, adopting a particular theory of action and a corresponding ethical theory should be considered evidence of ontological commitment rather than metaphysical privilege.

Eric Fielding Balmer, California State University, Long Beach
"Colin McGinn's Cognitive Closure & Underdetermination"

In his essay, "Can We Solve the Mind-Body Problem" Colin McGinn attempts to dissolve the mind-body problem by suggesting that human beings lack the cognitive capacities to apprehend that feature of the brain responsible for the 'psychophysical nexus' between the brain and its conscious states. In the same way that a man born blind lacks the representational capacities to form concepts of color, human beings lack the cognitive powers necessary to apprehend that property of the brain responsible for the mind-brain link. In my paper, I attempt to bolster McGinn's argument that we could never solve the mind-body problem. Any philosophical theory of the mind (various forms of dualism or materialism) are underdetermined by the evidence and could equally explain what we do in our everyday actions (e.g. pain, thought, choice, etc.).

Jack Bowen, California State University, Long Beach
"Duty and Ethics in Games: What Competitors Owe Each Other"

The concepts of duty, respect, and ethics have presented a great difficulty for philosophers throughout history. While there seems to be some sort of consensus (in that there are popular ethical theories), anything universal presently seems out of reach. This issue becomes even more confused when applied to sports and games. The anomalous realm of games presents a closed arena in which individuals strive for

the singularly attainable goal of winning. As competitors enter into this venue voluntarily, concepts such as consent, intent, rule following, and duty play a major philosophical role. Namely, what do competitors owe each other?

Mathew S. McCabe, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
“In Defense of Ethically Caring Physicians”

Over the last decade the suggestion that physicians care for their patients has met with sharp opposition. Critical arguments against ethical caring in medicine have ranged from assertions that caring physicians will be overly paternalistic to care being incompatible with current health care practices. I endeavor to provide a systematic defense of ethical caring as the central virtue for physicians and other health care professionals. This is accomplished by appealing to notions of ethical caring from Nel Noddings and Michael Slote. Such notions depict ethical caring as an admirable motive involving sympathetic understanding, sensitivity to context and the balancing care for others, near and distant, and oneself. Positive arguments for the presence of ethical caring in medical practice will be brought to light through the course of the defense.

Paul C. L. Tang, California State University, Long Beach
“A Defense of the Deductive-Nomological Model of Scientific Explanation”

I defend the Deductive-Nomological Model (D-N Model) from criticism raised by Sylvain Bromberger, Baruch Brody, and Nancy Cartwright. I argue that the generality of the model accommodates their criticisms and that rational reconstruction, such as the D-N Model, are like ethical theories. We should not expect that very specific counterexamples should overturn the usefulness of the various ethical theories. So, too, with the D-N Model of scientific explanation

Sarah Fleisher Trainor, The University of Chicago
“Accounting Religious, Moral & Cultural Values in Conflicts over the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument”

Conflicting values are at the heart of controversy over federal land management in the West. Scientific, aesthetic and natural heritage values of wild land preservation are difficult to express in monetary terms, complicating and obscuring their consideration in cost-benefit analyses. However, conflicts over natural resource management are not always best framed as preservation values vs. rural economic development. In the case of controversy over designation and management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah the conflict deeply engages moral, cultural, and religious values of local communities and wilderness advocates. Thus, we need a mechanism for acknowledging and resolving value conflicts beyond economic accounting and compensation.

Satish Sharma, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
“Gandhian Welfare Philosophy and Nonviolent Culture: A Summary Overview”

This paper attempts to present Gandhian philosophy of welfare and nonviolent culture in a nutshell and points to the applications at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. In these growing violent times, Gandhian philosophy assumes even greater importance, and though simple and practical, not too many people around the world adequately understand and apply this philosophy. Some components of the Gandhian philosophy are: disciplined living, altruistic functioning, good ethical standards, creation of a sound moral order, inclusive goals, honest means, sense of community, and resolution of problems in peaceful manners. These aspects of philosophy are to be applied at the personal, organizational, and national levels, diligently and honestly.

Todd Edwin Jones, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
"Explaining the Social Using Only the Individual"

Many social scientists believe that explaining social facts in terms of non-social facts is impossible. I argue that the three best arguments purporting to show that social facts are irreducible do not show this. Nevertheless, there remain good reasons to try to account for social phenomena in both reductive and non-reductive ways.

Victoria Rogers, University of Southern California
"How to Think About Negative Causation"

Over the past decade, a new position in the field of causation has emerged, due largely to a scientific-empirical focus on the subject. Theories exemplifying this position are reductionist; non-regularity theories based on the persistence of property-instances. While these theories appear to have overcome difficulties with preemption and transitivity that have troubled regularity and counterfactual accounts, they exhibit a significant shortcoming: they cannot account for cases of negative causation, e.g. preventions, omissions, and disconnections. Persistence theories require a physical link between causes and their effects; this can be generalized to the requirement of an intrinsic connection. But this requirement is not met in cases of disconnections and yet such cases are ubiquitous in causal processes. I will discuss the kind of analysis that is needed in such cases and comment on how the analysis allows us to offer a more robust characterization of the negative causation relation.

Alan A. Casselman, California State University, Long Beach
"The Mind/Body Problem and Clinical Depression: Compelling Evidence for an Anti-Realistic Treatment of the Mind/Brain"

The philosophical problem of whether or not there exists an entity known as "the mind" has been pondered for centuries. And it does not appear that there is any generally received answer on the horizon. I propose to look at the mind/body problem in a slightly different, yet pragmatic way. I will argue that the traditional approaches to the treatment of patients diagnosed with clinical depression by practicing clinical psychologists and psychiatrists are founded upon two conflicting, conceptually incompatible, philosophical theories (usually labeled "dualist" and "materialist" theories of mind/brain). After looking at empirical evidence of patients treated for clinical depression (which involve the use of anti-depressant medication, psychotherapy, and placebos), and after conceptual analysis, I argue that we should treat philosophical theories on par with scientific theories, and that, modeling quantum mechanics, we are compelled to adopt an anti-realistic, pragmatic view of mind/brain.

Ellen Maccarone, University of Florida
"The Moral Case for Scientists as Advocates for Environmental Policy"

A current issue in the area of environmental ethics concerns the role of scientists as advocates for environmental policy. This raises two distinct ethical issues. The first is the effect that scientists and their expertise can have on policy issues in environmental ethics. The second is the evaluation of the scientists themselves. In this paper I will give some background of the first issue as it relates to conservation biology. I will argue that scientists can have either a positive or negative effect on environmental policies. This is for three reasons. First, since scientists are also citizens it is improper to deny them the opportunity to advocate for things they think are important. Second, scientists, who do possess some expertise in these areas should be sought out to advocate for these positions precisely because they are the ones with the knowledge, understanding and access to objective studies relating to policy issues. Third, I will argue that while objectivity is required for research, advocacy for policy issues does not entail the failure of this objectivity.

Updated 3/5/03
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Mary Lynne Hill, *St. Mary's University*

“War on Terror’: Linguistic Dissimulation and Its Implications for the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process”

In this paper, I explore some strategic linguistic functions and implications of the phrase ‘war on terrorism’ by drawing upon various methods of critical discourse analysis. The metaphorical roots of the phrase are examined in order to probe how it has functioned politically since September 11, 2001. Based upon this analysis, these functions, particularly the dissimulating function of metaphor, are examined for implications of President George W. Bush’s usage of this phrase for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States has been an active participant in this conflict’s corresponding peace process. In coverage of this peace process and its conflict, the Palestinians are consistently represented by elite American media sources, such as the *New York Times*, as terrorists. Potential implications, of American usage of the phrase concurrently with elite American media casting of the Palestinians as terrorists, are explored.

Youngtae Shin, University of Central Oklahoma

“Politics of Nationalism and Internationalism of Two Koreas: Clash between Realism and Idealism”

The two Koreas send conflicting messages to the world community. On the one hand they are eager to join the international community. However, in the past few months, their sense of internationalism is gradually superseded by Korean nationalism, not only by North Korea but also by South Korea, as well. When the North declared its intent to defect from NPT and develop its own nuclear reactor, presumably for energy, the South, instead of its usual bombardments of harsh criticisms, rendered an attitude of persuasion, if not a downright sympathy, to its northern kin. What prompted this sudden change to the people who have ridden separate wagons for the past fifty years, one as the most loyal friend of the US, the other as the most unforgiven enemy of the world’s supreme power? And what does this forebode for the world community? I try to address these questions by exploring Korean history since the early 20th century against current politics with the main focus on the grassroots activities of South Korea.

Jeff Sachse, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“It’s Like Shooting at Lame Ducks in Pork Barrels: Appropriation Tendencies in Post-Election Congressional Sessions”

In this paper, I intend to examine the extent to which appropriations bills or riders granting funding for projects in Congressional districts, or “Pork Barrel” bills are sponsored by defeated incumbents in post-election sessions of Congress, or “Lame Duck” sessions. Specifically, I intend to examine whether there is an increase in sponsorship of these bills by Congressional representatives who have been defeated in an attempt to provide a final round of benefits to their constituents, or if defeated, or “Lame Duck” Congressional representatives sponsor less of these bills in response to the election results. To measure this effect, I propose to examine appropriation bill histories from both regular and post-election sessions of Congress between 1970 and 1998. Additionally, I propose to specifically examine whether there is a significant difference in this behavior between presidential and midterm elections and when shifts in party occur.

Stuart Zisman, Jackson State University

“Rebuilding a Progressive Agenda”

The recent election has put Republicans in charge of the Presidency, both houses and judiciary for the first time, giving unprecedented power to plutocrats. Proposed is a political strategy to counteract the demonization of political “liberals” and publicize the threats of neoliberal economic and political policies. New rhetoric defines “progressives” who wish to get behind a “right to live” campaign. Progressives are

liberals, moderates and conservatives who wish to see better policies on health care, the environment, and education, individual issues on which polls show voters more liberal than their leaders or their own political identification. A “right to life” campaign is concerned with preventing life-threatening or damaging policies, and enhance the quality of life. It would highlight the inherent dangers in neoliberal economic policies like Chapter 11 of NAFTA, which makes it possible for corporations to punish governments who dare to enact public health laws to protect their citizens.

Eben J. Christensen, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“Political Manipulation by Bureaucratic Advisors: Bargaining Over Influence in Crisis Situations”

Proponents of the bureaucratic decision model argue that foreign policy decisions are a resultant of bargaining between individuals as representatives of organizational preferences. This implies that actors have multiple incentives and preferences towards outcomes. This assumes that both the decision-maker, and advisors, will have information on the position of others and manipulate this to maximize their position. In the American context presidents, as political actors, have the final decision authority and responsibility in crisis situations. What assurance does the President have that these advisors are giving the best advice? This paper reverses the often-held perspective on bureaucratic advisors arguing that bureaucratic advisors behave in a way to “pre-empt” the Presidents position in an attempt to both minimize the lack of consensus between their positions and maximize their organizational influence. This particular question drives this research and is important to both how we conceptualize the bureaucratic politics model and the dynamics of advisors.

Scott A. Sager, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“Conflict and Consensus on Town Boards: Is the Democratic Spirit Still Alive?”

It is often posited that town governments, akin to those developed in New England, are more democratic in how they handle the affairs of the municipality. This assumption suggests that town board officials play a delegate role in the community. However, little empirical study has been done on town government officials. Is the New England conception of the democratic town outdated? Using data from surveys sent to over 4,000 town board members in the State of Wisconsin, we examine the delegate and trustee roles displayed by town board members and the interests, persons, and groups they listen to during the decision-making process. Given the population and development growth in many small towns, we argue that the increased trustee roles of town board members and conflicts due to non-constituency interests undermine the democratic thesis of town governments.

Theo E. Maloy, West Texas A&M University

“Perception and Reality: How Residents’ Description of Their Hometown – Urban, Rural or Suburban – Influences Their Demands on Government”

This paper shows how residents categorize their hometown – as rural, urban or suburban – influences their perceptions of the hometown’s needs, and their demands on government officials. The paper is a report of survey research conducted in Canyon, Texas. Residents were asked to categorize their hometown as urban, rural or suburban, and to list the three most important municipal needs. They also were asked to rate the importance of several listed government issues. This paper reports that residents of the same community have different concerns and demands, and that these concerns and demands are statistically significantly related to the description of their hometown. The paper interprets these results, and offers guidance to public administrators in communities that can be variously categorized by residents.

Cherise Moore, Arizona State University, Nicholas Alozie, Arizona State University

“Racial/Ethnic Minorities and Governance in Local Government: The Role of Blacks in City Management”

According to the International City/County Management Association (ICMA), the Council Manager Form of

Government is very widely used across communities in the United States. How this form of governance impacts the abilities of racial/ethnic minorities to participate in governance at the local level is important. Currently there are less than 30 black city managers in the United States, less than 1% of all city managers in the country. With the national population of Blacks at nearly 13% and growing, it is clear that while blacks have made considerable progress in achieving representation on city councils and local governing boards, this office of city manager is one that concludes to elude them. This research will develop and test hypotheses on factors associated with black achievement of the city manager position and provide arguments for how to increase the role of blacks in this very crucial office.

Martin J. Adamian, Colorado State University

“What Can Critical Legal Studies (CLS) Tell Us About International Environmental Justice?”

Issues of justice as they relate to environmental degradation have historically been approached domestically. In that regard, the concept of environmental justice has emerged from the growing recognition that people of color and people with low incomes, more often than other segments of the population, live and work in areas where environmental risks are high. Similarly, global environmental problems affect the global poor more than the rich. Increasingly, international law is being utilized to address global environmental problems. Despite this fact, the international legal system has been criticized on numerous grounds. I intend to use CLS to look at the extent to which international law addresses issues of international environmental justice. Power asymmetries, marginalization, and subordination permeate the structure and process of the international system. I will show how CLS is a particularly appropriate method for examining these issues within the context of international environmental justice.

Dina Titus with Jessica Adler, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Governmental Responsibility for Nuclear Defense Victims: A Chronicle of Compensation Politics”

For over two decades, a protracted battle for compensation has been fought in the courts and in the halls of Congress as “atomic victims” sought to hold the U.S. government accountable for its negligent acts committed in the aggressive pursuit of nuclear superiority. Now, after the expenditure of considerable resources, time, and lives, the issue has purportedly been resolved with the passage of the Energy Employees Occupation Illness Compensation Act of 2000. We propose to trace the evolution of this landmark policy, identifying the political forces that delineated the conflict, analyzing the post-Cold War conditions which make enactment finally possible, and discussing the administrative problems that remain.

William L. Eubank, University of Nevada, Reno, Stacy B. Gordon, University of Nevada, Reno

“The Voter That Didn’t Vote”

Empirically, citizens between the ages of 18-28 vote less than any other age cohort. Is this due to merely age or is it related to some other variable or variables attached to age, such as income education? This paper presents a set of hypothesized correlations gradients between age, registration and voting, which if confirmed would constitute evidence that, in the United States, voting is age driven. Alternatively, if the hypothesized gradient is not confirmed then an age dependent explanation for registration and voting can be rejected, and the explanation for low turnout among the must be due to variables other than age. The cohort analysis will be carried out using American National Election Studies data from the University of Michigan.

Martina Klicperova-Baker, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic and San Diego State University

“Profiles in Democracy: Measuring Ideology of Young Adults in Post-Communist Europe”

Samples from Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Slovakia were assessed by a questionnaire consisting of civic culture questionnaire, test of civic competence, civility and nationalism surveys. Q-factor analysis of civic culture data identified five main factors/ideologies: Maturing Democrats, Apolitical Parochials, Noncompliant Alienated Indolents, Disenchanted Law-Abiding Citizens, and Ignorant - Law Disrespecting Rebels. These profiles were compared with each other and with profiles of older population samples. The

strongest factor, Maturing Democrats, representing alone 29.3% of respondents, has a character of pro-democratic civic culture. It was dominant in three out of four national samples (Slovakia being the exception). Although this result confirms the hypothesis of international prevalence of democratic ideals, the findings also proved less desirable ideologies: non-civic political culture (two factors accounting for 30.5% of the sample) and anti-civic culture (two more factors representing 27.7% of respondents). Prosperity, law-enforcement and civic education in nations undergoing transition may be able to change this ratio of civic, non-civic and anti-civic profiles.

Thomas C. Davis, Cameron University
"Irishness: An Analysis of National Identity in Ireland"

This paper examines the contemporary nature of national identity in Ireland with data drawn from a cross-national survey conducted by the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The 1995 ISSP survey, devoted exclusively to the topic of national identity, indicates that Ireland has some of the highest levels of national affiliation and pride among any of the twenty-three countries surveyed. This paper explores whether the traditional symbols of the Irish nation, such as the language, land, religion, and culture, figure prominently in contemporary conceptions of Irishness. Moreover, this study assesses the impact that demographic factors, including the ability to speak Irish, have on the salience of the national bond and the nature of being Irish. This type of survey analysis, unique to the literature on Irish national identity, provides further insight into the composition and scope of national belonging in Ireland.

Steve Patten, University of Alberta
"Exclusionary Populism?: Contrasting the Populist Politics of Canada's Reform-Alliance Party and the New Populist Right of Western Europe"

The Reform Party of Canada and its successor, the Canadian Alliance, have been characterized as xenophobic, nativist and racist. Like Austria's Freedom Party, France's National Front and the Danish Progress Party, Canada's Reform-Alliance party is said to practice the politics of 'exclusionary populism'. The party rejects such labels, and more cautious observers contend the party has never been as xenophobic and incapable of coming to terms with multiculturalism as the new populist right in Western Europe. The purpose of this paper is to critically assess the applicability of the exclusionary populist label in the case of the Reform-Alliance party. Drawing on extensive primary research into the party's policies and discourse, the paper argues the exclusionary populist label is, indeed, applicable. But, for reasons associated with the particularities of Canada's political cultural and party system, the exclusionary nature of the party's populism has been somewhat more moderate, and considerably more covert.

Charlie Gleek, Florida Atlantic University
"Examining President Bush's Security Strategy: Comparative Historical Analysis with Wilson's Fourteen Points"

President George W. Bush's release of "The National Security Strategy of the United States" document continues the presidential tradition of providing the American public a rhetorical context, and providing the administration a focus, for American foreign policy. This paper will examine President Bush's Security Strategy as it relates to Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. This paper will identify the main points and principles of Bush's Security Strategy and then compare and contrast these principles against Wilson's Fourteen Points. Although the time periods and external environment of the two "doctrines" are considerably different, it benefits us to place Bush's policy in historical and comparative context.

Michael Grillo, Florida Atlantic University
"The Truman Doctrine in Historical Context"

This paper offers a comparative examination of the Truman Doctrine and George W. Bush's National

Security Strategy. The paper details the similarities and differences between the two doctrines, placing the Bush strategy in the historical context of traditional U.S. foreign policy and national security principles of the 20th century.

Richard Yon, Florida Atlantic University

"The Nixon Doctrine: A New Approach to America's Increasing Involvement in International Affairs"

With the advent of the Cold War, U.S. presidents led the cause to contain communism. President Richard Nixon, when faced with the communist challenge to U.S. international influence sought a new approach to international relations. In 1969, Nixon developed three criteria that provided the framework of U.S. intervention. Subsequent presidents have been influenced by Nixon's "doctrine" and have had to address international threats. Nixon's approach is examined and compared and contrasted to President George W. Bush's Security Strategy in an effort to place Bush's policy in historic context.

Mark Warner, Florida Atlantic University

"The Legacy of the Reagan Doctrine"

Ronald Reagan's presidency, like other 20th century presidencies, contained a rather definable focus in foreign policy and national security. This Reagan "Doctrine" is identified and assessed, with consideration of its legacy in terms of the end of the Cold War and impact on the subsequent presidential policies. In particular, this paper explores the similarities and differences between the Reagan "Doctrine" and Security Strategy of George W. Bush. Although the time periods and external environment of the two "doctrines" are considerably different, it benefits us to place Bush's policy in historical and comparative context.

David Nathan Cantor, Florida Atlantic University

"Spin Control in the Clinton and Bush Administrations: A Comparison"

Scholars and commentators have noted the different styles of governing and leadership displayed by George W. Bush and Bill Clinton. This is apparent in some of the major events and crises of both presidencies and is also apparent in their use of spin control. While noting the differences in the events facing both administrations, this paper examines different approaches to and, accordingly, different degrees of success with spin control in the Bush and Clinton White Houses.

Robert P. Watson, Florida Atlantic University

"The First Ladyship of Laura Bush: A Preliminary Assessment"

Scholarship on the first ladies is in its infancy, but a field of study is developing. One challenge for scholars is to place contemporary first ladies in historical context and attempt to develop criteria and approaches by which to assess and compare first ladies. Building on the author's previous work to develop such tools for rating and comparing first ladies, this paper offers a preliminary assessment of First Lady Laura Bush, with consideration of her roles and duties, pre- and post-9/11 performance, and standing among her predecessors.

William E. Cassie, Appalachian State University

"PAC and Party Funding in State Legislative Elections"

In 1998 a group of authors (myself included) produced a book on state legislative campaign finance. The data used for that research is now 10-12 years old. Many developments have occurred since this research was completed. The expansion of soft money, the addition of new restrictions and limitations, term limits are starting to take affect, and the continued growth in election costs as well as the expanding role of TV in state legislative campaigns. Because of these changes we need to see what if anything has changed in the area of campaign finance. Specifically I will compare the role of political parties and political action committees to identify the strategies used by these organizations and their relative importance in legislative campaigns.

The states that will be used for this research will account for differences in campaign costs, professionalism, and campaign restrictions/limitations. The data will also account for individual level variables, i.e., political party, incumbency, and leadership positions.

Rob Breeding, Northern Arizona University

“News Reporting and Its Role in Negative Campaigns: Arizona’s 1st Congressional District”

Arizona’s 1st Congressional District sprawls across rural northern Arizona, from the Grand Canyon to the desert communities near Tucson. The newly created congressional district is one of a handful nationwide considered competitive, with Democrats holding a seven-point edge in voter registration. The general election pitted Republican Rick Renzi versus Democrat George Cordova. After a tame primary campaign season, the general election took an ugly turn and became one of the nastiest in the region’s history. Renzi outspent Cordova four to one, and used that advantage to accuse Cordova of a history of questionable business deals. Newspapers played a role in this campaign by reporting the charges of the Renzi campaigns. Those news stories were then selectively quoted to provide material for Renzi’s advertising campaign. In effect, newspapers may have served to launder the charges of the Renzi campaign.

Reed L. Welch, John David Rausch, Jr., James V. Calvi, West Texas A&M University

“The Dream Team, Texas Democrats, and Turnout: A County-level Analysis of the 2002 Elections in Texas”

Texas Democrats assembled what has been called a “Dream Team” at the top of the ticket in the 2002 elections. Tony Sanchez was the first Hispanic candidate for governor, Ron Kirk the first African-American candidate for U.S. Senator, and John Sharp an experienced white Anglo candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The Dream Team was not successful as the Democrats were shut out of statewide races for the second consecutive gubernatorial election. This paper analyzes the election from the county-level to determine the role of voter turnout in the Democrats’ defeat.

David L. Schecter, California State University-Fresno

“Legislating Morality Outside of the Legislature: Direct Democracy and Morality Politics, 1972-2002”

Twenty-four states currently use some form of the initiative and referendum in an effort to give Americans the opportunity to make laws directly and vote on proposals given to them by their state legislatures. In one area in particular, morality policy, voters have historically used the ballot box to craft important and often controversial legislation. These have included items concerning gambling, alcohol, narcotics, obscenity and religion. This research examines morality policy ballot questions that have appeared on a number of state ballots over the last three decades. Theoretically, while advocates of direct democracy contend the process increases voter participation, I argue here that the participation is skewed only toward certain morality issues and not toward issues as a whole. The data support this contention and raise the normative question of whether or not voters should be in the position to ‘legislate morality.’ The answer to this question is unclear and the paper ends with a theoretical discussion of this final point touching on political culture, American values and citizen attitudes about the political system.

Mark Henkels, Western Oregon University

“Legislative Referenda on the West Coast: Strategies and Outcomes”

Analyses of direct democracy generally focus on the initiative process despite the fact that legislative referenda/referrals are more frequently on the ballot. This research explores how legislative referenda fit into the state political systems, with specific attention to the nature and use of the legislative referendum in Oregon. The use of referenda in California and Washington is also considered directly. The core question here is how do state legislatures use referenda? Is this process used to accomplish material policy goals, as a means to symbolic action, or as a way to serve specific constituencies? The results show that certain structural aspects of state political systems encourage the use of referenda, such as the legislature desire to circumvent the governor when political power is split. The referendum process also allows the legislature to

satisfy the demands of core minority constituencies, such as the rural Republicans, without necessarily creating substantive policies.

Jeffrey S. Ashley, Eastern Illinois University, Jamie Bolander, Eastern Illinois University
"The Forgotten Nixon"

There is no denying that Richard Nixon and the Watergate scandal did much to undermine the office of the president and to erode public confidence in government overall. Nixon, as a result, is consistently ranked as one of the worst presidents our nation has ever had -- perhaps undeservedly. Without making excuses for Nixon, this paper hopes to highlight some of the accomplishments of the Nixon presidency that are lost in the broad shadow of Watergate. While we will touch on NEPA, OSHA, and other domestic policy successes, our primary focus will be on Nixon's role in ushering in a new era in tribal-federal relations. While Watergate was clearly one of our nation's darkest hours, many feel that the push for Indian self-determination was one of the brightest. Despite Nixon's flaws, it is time to examine at least one of his successes.

Louise Carbert, Dalhousie University
"Discussions with Rural Women Leaders in Western Canada on Public Life and Running for Elected Office"

This paper reports preliminary results from a new and ongoing research project on rural women's leadership in Western Canada, funded (2002-05) by Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. This project is the second stage of a larger program (the first stage was conducted in Atlantic Canada) that takes a new approach to understanding why relatively few rural women hold public office, by going directly to the source: qualified rural women who are active in community affairs but who, for the most part, are not running. In field work carried out July - September 2002, I interviewed 94 rural women leaders throughout British Columbia and Alberta about their experiences and perceptions of leadership, public life, and running for elected office. Strong political and economic contrasts between Western and Atlantic regions allow comparative analysis. Do common rural characteristics transcend regional distinctions, or do different characteristics deter women's election in different rural areas? Among the topics addressed are the role of political parties, regional development initiatives, and the nature of political life in resource-dependent economies.

Chin Hu, and Lee Trepanier, Southern Utah University
"Social Capital, Trust, and Democratic Value"

We will examine how social capital and the sense of trust in fellow citizens and institutions in small town America affect political participation (voting turnout), satisfaction toward institutional performance and values toward democracy. Past literature cited declining social capital, indicated by a decreased level of civil participation and trust, which have a negative effect on American democracy. In small town America, social capital can be generated based on the same membership in churches, social and political associations, and extensive friendship and kinship in town. The accumulation of social capital at the personal level can benefit the public good in that it promotes a sense of belonging to the community, enhances shared values and interests, generates collective political influences and ideas toward the government and other institutions. We hypothesize that small town Americans will demonstrate different levels of social capital and trust and orientations toward fellow citizens and the government.

Alan Kramer, Brooklyn Children's Center
"Pluralism, World History & the Social Sciences"

Pluralism has always existed in all complex societies. However, social scientists and historians tend to emphasize the commonalities of societies and civilizations and the seemingly intractable conflicts that afflict mankind. My paper will explore the divergent forces of separation and cohesion through the federal paradigm of multilevel and interconnected governance. Examples will be taken from pluralist or multicultural societies, empires and international systems in world history. I will conclude with the implications of viewing

world history through an interdisciplinary pluralist lens by exploring the processes of negotiation which have created periods of stability and peace.

Patrick J. Haney, and Walt Vanderbush, Miami University
"Cuba Policy: The Electoral Connection"

The purpose of this paper is to explore the extent to which electoral politics can be seen to drive U.S. policy toward Cuba. While there are many factors involved in pushing Cuba policy, here we isolate electoral factors as they have driven candidates, presidents, and members of congress to take positions on the embargo of Cuba over time. We do not argue that electoral interests are the only issue involved here, but it is one of the key issues that have in recent years become more complicated than it used to be.

Jonathan R. Strand, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
"Congress and the 1998 IMF Quota Increase: Domestic Demands and Institutional Constraints"

It is often taken as axiomatic that Congress defers to the president on matters of foreign policy-making. This traditional view places foreign policy-making, especially national security, within executive prerogative. Others point out that Congress significantly impacts foreign policy, albeit sometimes in an oblique manner. This paper explores Congressional efforts to alter the operations of an international organization. Domestic and international criticisms of the International Monetary Fund have created a situation ripe for the United States Congress to pressure the Fund for reforms. But Congress is limited in its ability to directly reform the IMF in large part because the United States is not omnipotent within the Fund. The paper begins with a review of Congressional criticisms of the Fund in the late 1990s. Following this the institutional context of Fund's decision-making is described and American influence within the Fund is quantified. Finally, the paper assesses the IMF's reactions to Congressional calls for change.

Roberto Bran, U.S. Army
Mercedes Stephenson, University of Calgary
"The Peace Restored"

When the leaders of Europe convened in 1815 for the Congress of Vienna, the prospects for peace seemed bleak. After all, they had just endured three decades of warfare and the forces of nationalism, unleashed by the French Revolution, had crossed borders and threatened to topple the very foundations of their respective political societies. But the Concert of Europe that arose from the ashes of Napoleonic War ushered in a century of peace and stability on the European continent. Today, the prospects for international peace seem similarly depressing. Yet if we examine the structure that emerged from the Congress of Vienna, the principles upon which the Concert of Europe was built, we may be able to discern why Europe was able to restore peace. This paper will apply the lessons of 19th century peace to the present-day and advocate a system that could restore peace to the world scene.

Alan Kramer, Brooklyn Children's Center
"Pluralism, World History & the Social Sciences"

Pluralism has always existed in all complex societies. However, social scientists and historians tend to emphasize the commonalities of societies and civilizations and the seemingly intractable conflicts that afflict mankind. My paper will explore the divergent forces of separation and cohesion through the federal paradigm of multilevel and interconnected governance. Examples will be taken from pluralist or multicultural societies, empires and international systems in world history. I will conclude with the implications of viewing world history through an interdisciplinary pluralist lens by exploring the processes of negotiation which have created periods of stability and peace.

Public Finance and Budgeting Section

Jun Peng, University of Arizona

"Public Pension Fund Management and Government Operating Budget: Evidence from Three States."

This paper identifies financial management principles for public pension fund management based on normative theories. It then identifies the practices of pension fund management in three specific states and looks for evidence about the degree to which prudent approaches are being followed. Finally, the relationship between pension fund management and its implications for operating fund management are discussed.

William Albrecht, and Nicholas Giannatasio, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

"A Value at Risk Analysis of State and Local Government Pension Funds"

This paper will report preliminary results of estimating the value at risk (VAR) from an analysis of state and local government pension systems using historical market index information and data from the Public Pension Coordinating Council's *2001 Survey of State and Local Government Employee Retirement Systems*. VAR estimates are provided using different criteria including jurisdiction (state vs. local systems), system size (as measured by assets), pension expenses, and equity allocation of the system portfolio. Results and financial management implications include identifying the VAR of the median system and interpreting how much the asset side could drop in value given a one in twenty worst market year.

Paul Trogan, East Tennessee State University

"Incentives and Capital Budgeting Techniques: Public and Private"

Capital budgeting takes greater advantage of sophisticated techniques in the private sector than in the public sector. Lack of training does not explain the differences, as a majority of public sector finance officers have business degrees. Ironically, the preference for simple rules of thumb is also prevalent among small firms, even though good capital budgeting decisions may be a matter of life and death for those firms. A review of existing survey research suggests that incentives, including the fear that sophisticated analysis will not be appreciated or used, lead both small firms and governments to use sub-optimal techniques to rank potential capital budget projects.

Margaret Lamb, University of Warwick

"Modernizing a British Central Government Department – Changes in Inland Revenue Business Tax Administration and Policy"

In 1999 the British Government published a manifesto to modernize government (Cmnd 4310). Prime Minister Blair wrote that modernization 'must engage with how government itself works.' The aims were more joined up and strategic policymaking; making users the focus of public service; and enhancing the quality and efficiency of service delivery. Britain's direct tax collector, the Inland Revenue (IR), was placed in the vanguard of change.

This paper reviews recent IR organizational change. Business income taxation is chosen as a focus because of its economic and international significance. The paper describes new IR responsibilities; the reorganization of functions and administrative processes to serve business 'customers'; the rhetoric and practices associated with re-engineered relationships with taxpayers; the associated technological innovations; and the changing features of tax policy making. An evaluation of changes introduced to date

permits identification of some tensions and unintended consequences of UK public sector modernization in central government.

Willow Jacobson, University of Connecticut

"The Effects of the Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 on Employee Perceptions of Collection and Enforcement Effectiveness"

This paper will examine the effects of the Restructuring and Reform Act (RRA) on managers perception of the Internal Revenue Service's ability to collect taxes. The IRS received a great deal of public attention and scrutiny surrounding the 1997 senate and finance committee hearings and subsequently RRA 1998. There was legal and political reasons that required employees to assume the burden of proof and new procedures for collection and enforcement procedures. The 1998 law greatly expanded taxpayers' rights and established a Taxpayer Advocate Service to act as an independent voice inside the agency on behalf of the taxpayer. There is a perception amongst revenue agents and managers that the organization has decreased its ability to achieve its mission and collect taxes. Though there is a bifurcation of opinion regarding this perspective as others believe that the new preventative and educational aspects of the agency will make them more able to collect taxes. The data for the research was collected through in-depth interviews with upper level managers at the Internal Revenue Service during the spring and summer of 2002.

Anna Lukemeyer and Richard McCorkle, University of Nevada at Las Vegas

"Privatization of Prisons: Impact on Prison Conditions"

Local property tax "revolts" in California(1978) and in Oregon(1990,1997) altered to design of the state and local finance systems. Washington has also faced anti-tax pressures, dramatic tax cuts, though they have been limited by the courts. This paper considers the long term consequences of these changes for four specific budget areas: K-12 education; higher education, transportation; and fish and game over the period of 1978-1990 and 1990-2002. Specifically the paper examines how pressure to shift state general funds to K-12 funding alters the revenue structures of these programs. Three focal topics are: 1) the extent of cost-shifting to alternate revenue sources(such as tuition or other fees) that occurs following major tax cuts, 2) whether programs relying primarily on dedicated revenue sources (such as transportation/fuel taxes and fees) are affected by general fund pressures, and 3) whether smaller programs are protected when across the board cuts threatened them with extinction.

Daniel R. Mullins, American University

"The Effects of Tax & Expenditure Limitations on the Fiscal Structure and Capacity of Local Government"

This paper's focus is the unintended effects of Tax and Expenditure Limitations on reorienting the structure of local finance, shifts in the distribution of service responsibilities and capacities, and the imposition of asymmetric fiscal constraints across units of government.

This research uses time series data on all units of government in more than 700 metropolitan counties in the United States to assess these effects. The time frame extends from 1972 through 1997 and includes over 30,000 counties, cities, towns, school districts, and special districts in the 48 contiguous states.

Results show a shift in the usage of non-tax revenue and debt, a greater role of special districts in public service delivery, accentuated effects on less prosperous populations and governments, and correspondingly greater disparities in education and general public service spending. Serious implications exist for local autonomy and the ability of communities to meet service needs/preferences of their residents, particularly in localities with the most dependent populations.

Robert W. Wassmer, California State University at Sacramento
"The Influence of Local Fiscal Structure and Growth Control Choices on
Big-Box Urban Sprawl in the American West"

Is the amount of total retail sales and two forms of big-box retail (auto and home improvement) sales that occur outside of a western United States metropolitan area's central place(s) influenced by the ways that local governments raise own-source revenue and/or growth controls? This paper offers an answer to this timely policy question through a regression analysis that accounts for other economic factors that naturally cause retail activity to locate in non-central places. Results indicate that statewide reliance by local governments on some forms of own-source revenue exert significant positive influences on overall retail sales, and even greater positive influences on two forms of big-box retail sales occurring in non-central places. Certain forms of urban growth boundaries are also found to reduce aggregate retail decentralization in the American West and exert an even greater negative influence on the decentralization of auto sales.

Robert J. Eger III, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
"Housing Bonds: Measuring the Impact of Government Defaults"

Although government support at all levels has become the predominant financing mechanism in public housing bonds; little attention has been paid to the impact of housing bond defaults. In fact, the effect and occurrence of local government default has been argued to have little macro-economic effect on the locality. Subsequently, minimal attention is focused on the question: what are the affects when governments default on housing bonds? I address this question by looking at approximately 500 defaults in housing revenue bonds for multifamily housing since 1980. This research looks at the changes after the default to the housing stock and incorporates the impact of two groups whom are theoretically affected, the poor and the elderly. A comparative analysis of socio-economic conditions within the government and an assessment of the impact upon housing for the two focal groups are provided.

Renee Irvin, University of Oregon
John Stansbury, University of Nebraska at Lincoln
"Citizen Participation in Decision-Making: Is it Worth the Hassle?"

It is widely argued that increased community participation in government decision-making produces numerous important benefits. Dissent is rare; it is difficult to envision anything but positive outcomes from citizens joining the policy process, collaborating with others and reaching consensus to bring about positive social and environmental change. This article, motivated by contextual problems encountered in a participatory watershed management initiative, reviews participation literature and analyzes key considerations in determining whether or not community participation is an effective policy making tool. We list conditions under which community participation may be costly and ineffective and, fortuitously, when it can thrive and produce the greatest gains in effective citizen governance. Thus, from the detritus of an unsuccessful citizen participation effort, we arrive at a more informed approach to guide policy makers in choosing a decision-making process that is appropriate for a community's particular needs.

Mohamad G. Alkadry, West Virginia University
"A Role for Citizens in Making Effective Policy"

Amid an epistemological revolution, the field of public policy is in need of serious overhaul. Traditional forms of public policy making result in policies that are disconnected from reality. This paper argues that citizen

participation is the best tool for making effective public policy. Citizen participation promises to provide policy makers with information that is essential to make effective policies. The paper presents a policy dilemma created by epistemological challenges to the ways policy decisions are traditionally made. Then, it presents the promise of citizen participation in providing standpoint knowledge that no administrator of policy maker is privy to otherwise. Citizen participation reconciles the need to make responsive policies with democratic principles of governance.

Mark D. Robbins and Bill Simonsen, University of Connecticut
"Citizens and the Prioritization of Government Services"

Resource allocation in public budgeting is fundamentally an exercise in service prioritization. Many essential government services are consumed and paid for collectively. Consequently, citizen demand for services is not articulated clearly through market forces. In recent years there has been a renewed effort to systematically elicit the public will through mechanisms such as citizen surveys. The typical survey, however, does not present the citizen with the difficult trade-offs the government faces. In this paper we present a methodology that forces the respondent to reveal their budget priorities and preferences.

William Voorhees, Arizona State University
"Consistent Under Estimation Bias and Homogeneous Sources"

This paper will discuss the problem of consistent under-estimation bias. It is hypothesized that this problem is being exacerbated because states typically base their revenue forecast on purchased economic forecasts. If bias exists in the economic forecasts provided by the third party firm, then the state revenue forecast will also contain bias. This is partially confirmed by an analysis of state level forecast errors.

Justin Marlowe, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
"Municipal Revenue Structure and Working Capital Strategy"

Public financial management scholars have recently begun to examine the and effects of government working capital management strategies. Proceeding from the assumption that fund balances are the governmental equivalent of working capital, researchers in this vein have begun to develop and test a number of new assertions about how and why public financial management strategy diverges from traditional corporate strategy.

This paper builds upon that assumption by examining the claim that working capital strategy is largely a function of revenue structure. In particular, it examines the effects of diversification, stability, property tax dependence, and other revenue characteristics on fund balance behavior for a variety of municipalities in several states. The paper then concludes with a discussion of the success of these and other potential explanatory variables in predicting working capital management decisions.

Mark Henkels, Western Oregon University
"State Budget Structures and Tax Revolts in West Coast States"

Local property tax "revolts" in California(1978) and in Oregon(1990,1997) altered to design of the state and local finance systems. Washington has also faced anti-tax pressures, dramatic tax cuts, though they have been limited by the courts. This paper considers the long term consequences of these changes for four specific budget areas: K-12 education; higher education, transportation; and fish and game over the period of 1978-1990 and 1990-2002. Specifically the paper examines how pressure to shift state general funds to K-12 funding alters the revenue structures of these programs. Three focal topics are: 1) the extent of cost-

shifting to alternate revenue sources (such as tuition or other fees) that occurs following major tax cuts, 2) whether programs relying primarily on dedicated revenue sources (such as transportation/fuel taxes and fees) are affected by general fund pressures, and 3) whether smaller programs are protected when across the board cuts threatened them with extinction.

Bill Simonsen and Mark D. Robbins, University of Connecticut
"Pricing Municipal Bonds"

The majority of municipal bonds are sold through negotiation and consequently without the benefit of competition to help establish the price. This paper explores the pricing issues when governments sell bonds through negotiation. The authors offer a regression-based mechanism to aid in the pricing of these bonds.

Christine R. Martell, University of Colorado at Denver, George Guess, Development Alternatives, Inc (DAI)
"Sequencing Transition to Municipal Bond Markets"

This paper explores the sequencing of fiscal and institutional rules that enhance municipal transitions out of grant and loan funding to market funding. The paper will propose a sequencing framework and apply it to various developing country case studies, such as Indonesia, South Africa, and Peru. This work directly builds on my long-standing research agenda of developing country finance.

This research addresses the central issues of the evolution and sustainability of local autonomy. Without a system that (1) pushes localities into creditworthiness via clear incentives for revenue mobilization, and (2) distinguishes them on the basis of objective performance measures for grant/loan purposes, they will remain appendages of the central government. Research shows that there are positive economic and political benefits to local autonomy.

Robert J. Eger, III, Deborah A. Knudson, Justin Marlowe, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
"The Impact of Management Practices on Municipal Credit: An Empirical Assessment"

This paper examines municipal bond ratings from a managerial perspective. Using a series of rating criteria suggested by actual credit analysts, we derive a model of municipal bond rating outcomes that incorporates fund balance policies, working capital strategies, financial forecasting and monitoring schemes, depreciation and capital funding policies, and a variety of other managerial/organizational practices as explanatory variables. The model is then tested in several large U.S. cities using both a survey instrument completed by chief financial officers, as well as individual municipalities' consolidated annual financial reports. This analysis represents an initial attempt to broaden our current understanding of the municipal credit rating process by incorporating variables that are intuitively sound, but as of yet untested.

William P. Kittredge, University of Georgia
"Financial Advisor's Impact on Issuer Interest Cost: Does Independence Matter?"

The scholars and practitioners have advocated the adoption of formal debt issuance and management guidelines by local governments since at least 1926. The common claims made for what the Government Finance Officers Association describes as "a comprehensive debt policy" include lower interest costs and improved credit ratings. However, very little empirical work testing these claims exists. This paper is part of a larger exploration of these claims.

A financial advisor's role in the debt planning, issuance and management process is that of debt market expert. Issuers retain financial advisors to guide them through this complex process with the expectation that, all else equal, their expertise will lower interest costs. However, some financial advisors are also underwriters. Independent financial advisors are not engaged in underwriting or any other function that might create a conflict of interests. In this paper, the value of this independence is tested with respect to issuer interest costs.

Salwa Ammar and Ronald Wright, Le Moyne College

“Using Fuzzy Rule-Based Systems as a Diagnostic Tool for Evaluating the Performance of Governments”

Fuzzy rule-based systems (FRBS) provide an analytical methodology for evaluating the performance of organizations utilizing expert judgment. In the past four years, FRBS have been used to evaluate the performance of government organizations utilizing data gathered from management surveys collected as part the Government Performance Project. Multi-level FRBS were implemented in the evaluation of financial management of the 50 US states, the human resource management of the states, capital management of the largest US cities, and financial management of the same cities. One of the more recent and ambitious project involves the use of FRBS to evaluate financial health and credit worthiness of large American cities. While FRBS produce a ranking of the performance of the organizations, they can also be used as a diagnostic tool to identify the factors most effecting the overall evaluation. This paper focuses on the diagnostic techniques being developed for FRBS.

Carolyn Bourdeaux, Syracuse University

“Public Authorities v. General Government Public Agencies: An Assessment of Local Institutional Choice “

The first question that any study of public authorities must ask is: why do localities create these governments in lieu of continuing to finance public infrastructure through general purpose government agencies? Most research in this area has either used single case studies or large aggregate datasets to answer this question. While many have concluded that debt limitations prompt the use of public authorities, there is still significant variation within states in the use of public authorities – indicating that there may be more to the story than debt limitations. This paper takes a series of comparative case studies of county infrastructure investments in New York State and examines local choices to use a public authority – or not.

Specifically, in the mid-1980s to early 1990s, the State completed an aggressive landfill closure program, leaving counties with costly choices about how to dispose of solid waste. Counties responded by investing in incinerators and landfills. One-third chose to make these investments through revenue debt-public authority arrangement; the other two-thirds chose to finance their solid waste projects through general obligation debt backed by user fees. Why these choices varied is not readily apparent. This paper identifies counties in seemingly similar situations and drawing on an archival analysis and interviews with key informants, assesses why similar counties might have chosen different methods of financing solid waste infrastructure and in particular, why they opted to use public authorities.

Yilin Hou, Rutgers University

“Budget Stabilization Fund: Structural Features and Balance Level--Exploring the Institutional Links”

Recent literature has provided evidence that budget stabilization fund (BSF) is an effective counter-cyclical fiscal tool to mitigate the negative revenue shocks to government expenditure in downturn years, but research into the contributors of the balance level of this fund has not been seen. This paper attempts to fill in this niche, with a panel data of fund balances of 39 states that had such a fund from 1979 to 1999. The focus of the paper is to analyze empirically what structural features of the enabling legislation (funding source, balance caps, procedure for use approval, and purpose of use) tend to build up or diminish the

balances. Balanced budget requirements and state party politics are also examined for their effects on BSF balance. The paper also provides policy recommendations for consideration by state governments.

Paul Trogan, East Tennessee State University
"Taxes, Wages and Interstate Competition"

Tiebout (1956) hypothesized taxpayers vote with their feet. Thompson and Matilla (1959) applied this mobile taxpayer hypothesis to interstate competition for firms. Neo-classical economic theory suggests alternative explanations for the migration of individuals (labor) and firms (capital). Labor moves where it is scarce in relation to capital, seeking higher wages. Capital moves where labor is plentiful in relation to capital, seeking lower wages. The mobility of capital and labor brings a convergence of wages and capital. Empirical results suggest capital acts as predicted, avoiding high taxes, property taxes, and high wages. Individual taxpayers are attracted by low taxes, investment expenditures like education, and are repelled by redistributive expenditures like welfare. If capital and labor are both attracted by competitive fiscal regimes and wages, competitive states can attract both capital and labor, growing at the expense of less competitive states.

A.J. Haley, Arizona State University
"Central City and Suburban Municipal Recreation Expenditures in the United States: The 1995 Comparative Situation"

Although it enjoys a formal, 98 year history the municipal park and recreation profession has had few national level studies of its varied constituencies. Some reasons for this situation include unreliable recreation baseline data, inadequate research scholarship, fragmented and isolated research efforts and the dominance of parks and recreation by outdoor recreation interests and researchers. In attempting to redress this situation this replicative effort extends a five year follow-up to research on municipal recreation expenditures presented before the 43rd Annual Conference of the Western Social Science Association.

Amy Donahue, University of Connecticut and NASA
"Budget Implications of Homeland Security"

The recently enacted Homeland Security Act of 2002 creates a new Department of Homeland Security that represents a major reorganization of federal government personnel, resources, and institutional relationships. This legislation, and homeland security-related policy being promulgated by the Office of Homeland Security and many federal agencies, have profound implications for the federal budget, and for state and local governments.

Enamul Choudhury, University of Cincinnati, Jim Cundiff, Hamilton County, Ohio
"Trust: A Tacit Process in Budgetary Practice"

A variety of ex-ante and ex-post controls for compliance dominates the budget process. Yet, the emphasis of contemporary reforms and budget theory is to create more flexibility in the budget process. Besides analytical techniques, increasing flexibility also requires a reliance on trust in budgetary role relationships. The paper will look into trust as a salient, yet tacit variable in the budget process. Trust is implicated in the institutional processes that underlie the budget process and the interdependency of role relationships that sustain these processes. Using the existing evidence in the literature as well as interview responses and survey data from the Greater Cincinnati Area municipal budget processes, I will address the indirect effects of trust on the functions of the budget execution process. I expect to find that trust plays a mitigating role in

managing the uncertainty and instability both of the fiscal process as well as the different role orientations of the budget actors.

Gary C. Cornia, Rex L. Facer II, and Robert J. Parsons, Brigham Young University
"Educating Students for Careers in Public Finance"

This manuscript reviews the findings of a national survey of members of the Government Finance Officers Association that examines the career paths of finance officers. This manuscript specifically focuses on the training and education of local government finance officers. Respondents were asked to indicate the adequacy of their skills in fifty different areas and whether they needed additional development in those areas. The manuscript will discuss the implications of these findings for public administration programs in the United States.

The quality and appropriateness of public administration education has been a significant issue in the field. This manuscript seeks to add to that discussion by focusing on a substantive area of training within public administration, namely public budgeting and finance education. Two fundamental questions arise, of practicing finance officers, how many have been trained in public administration programs. Secondly, of those trained in public administration programs do they perceive that their education was sufficient to start a successful career.

James Conant, George Mason University
"State Budget Deficits: The Case of Virginia"

Lawmakers also imposed a cut in base year funding for FY 2003, which was supposed to eliminate the projected deficit for that year. Unfortunately, the base year cuts for FY 2003 were not sufficient, and substantial additional cuts have been imposed on all state agencies, including universities. To make matters worse, a large deficit is forecast for FY 2004, and Governor Warner is warning of large additional spending cutbacks. Among the reasons Virginia's budget problems are so severe is that they are a function of both structural and cyclical causes. In this paper, the structural and cyclical dimensions of the state's budget deficit problems will be examined, and the size of Virginia's financial problems will be put in comparative perspective. The remedies state lawmakers chose to address the deficit will also be considered, as will the consequences the cutbacks are having on Virginia's programs, state agencies, local governments, and citizens.

David B. Juppe, State of Maryland
"Cost containment in Maryland: An analysis of the budgetary actions by the executive and legislative branches of government during the 2002 legislative session"

Beginning in March 2001 the United States economy began to contract following an extended period of growth. Many states experienced a shortfall in revenues in the latter half of 2001. The revenue outlook for 2002 and 2003 was dampened, causing many states to adopt actions to balance their current and projected budgets.

My paper examines the period during the fall of 2001 and the ensuing legislative session. This includes a review of strategies proposed by the Governor of Maryland to address the revenue shortfall, and the final actions taken by the Maryland legislature. The cost containment actions taken by the two branches of government demonstrate their disparate policy outlooks. I analyze the goals of each branch, and examine how well they were able to attain their objectives. Finally, budget balancing actions adopted by other states are compared with Maryland to determine the extent to which similar strategies were pursued.

Deborah A. Knudson, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

"Are State Governments Prepared For Fiscal Crises? A Look At Revenue Diversification During the 1990's"

The financial condition of state and local governments has long been held as a prominent topic of discussion among government administrators and political scholars. In response to past fiscal crises, there has been a growing sentiment that sound financial management practice exhibits a diverse revenue structure. With the economy yet to make a resounding recovery, the question being asked is whether states were prepared for the current fiscal crisis. This paper addresses that question by offering an empirical model of state revenue diversification during the 1990's. The paper employs a cross-sectional time-series empirical analysis to determine the primary characteristics of state revenue diversification and the impact of such characteristics on levels of diversification. In doing so, this paper will not only address the question of whether the states were prepared for the current fiscal crisis, but also will offer some guidance for states in preparing for future fiscal crises.

Thomas Lauth (tentative), University of Georgia

"State Budget Deficits: The Case of Georgia"

Abstract TBA

Steve Koven, University of Louisville

"Kentucky's Response to Scarcity: A Political Cultural Interpretation to Budget Making"

Kentucky's Response to Scarcity: A Political Cultural Interpretation to Budget Making"

Faced with a serious shortfall, the Kentucky legislature acted as always, irrationally by responding to its deep political cultural roots. This is an interpretation and analysis of state legislative budgetary behavior by border state.

John Wong, Wichita State University

"Revenue Rollercoaster in the Land Of Oz."

Facing a 700 million dollar shortfall and a Governor's Race, Kansas Legislators Acted Politically rather than Rationally in its State Budgetary Process. This is an case study of how urban and rural legislators respond to times that are no longer plenty.

Gary Mattson, Iowa State University

"Budget Shenanigans in a Growth Management State: Party Discipline, Term Limits and Traditional-Individualism in Paradise"

Facing a 2.3 billion dollar deficit, the Republican Legislature looks to the past and remembers nothing. Ideology, Irrationality and Political Culture scuttles party discipline during an election year. Lessons to be forgotten in state budget-making or Newcomers beware.

Erik Herzik, University of Nevada at Reno

"Raising the Bet: Changing Tax Policy in Nevada"

Faced with population growth and public service gaps, Nevada Individualistic taxing policy is at the breaking point. Due to gambling competition from other state, no longer can Nevada shift the cost of services onto the tourist. This is a preliminary case study analysis of the Governor's Tax Policy Task Force and its implications to Nevada's Citizen-Taxpayers.

Mark D. Robbins and Bill Simonsen, University of Connecticut
"Civics and Taxes"

Do citizens consider themselves customers or feel they have some other relationship with their government? This paper uses a survey to explore how people view themselves vis- a-vis their local government by presenting the respondents with a series of possible analogies.

Maja Husar Holmes, Syracuse University
"Examining the Contextual And Institutional Parameters in Implementing Public Participation Processes: A Study Of Transportation Projects and NEPA Requirements"

Abstract TBA

Aman Khan, Texas Tech University
"An Econometric Analysis of Municipal Finance and Planning"

Abstract: Planning and forecasting are two essential tools of decision making in government. Although not required, it is expected that public finance managers would prepare pro forma financial statements. The problem facing the finance managers in government is not whether they should prepare these statements, but how to prepare them? This paper offers a simple econometric model for forecasting the financial future of a municipal government that could easily serve as an aid in financial decision making.

Pete Dinunzio, University of Connecticut
"A Test of Yea-Saying Bias in Contingent Valuation"

Contingent Valuation Methodology (CVM) is a hypothetical survey method frequently used in the fields of environmental economics, public policy analysis, and public finance to determine what consumers/voters would be willing to pay for non-market (not regularly bought or sold) goods and services. Some critics argue contingent valuation surveys are unreliable because the hypothetical nature of the scenario used to inform the survey respondents subjects the method to a wide array of biases. This research focuses on one particular form of interviewer bias known as yea-saying. Yea-saying bias posits that respondents to in person or phone interviews will register higher willingness to pay compared to a mail survey because of: 1) a desire to please the interviewer and 2) an inclination to go along with the expert (the interviewer). We establish an experimental condition to test yea-saying bias.

Alex Sekwat, Tennessee State University
"The Impact of TennCare on Tennessee's Operating Budget"

This paper examines the long-term impact of the TennCare program on Tennessee's operating budget. The TennCare program was enacted into law as a demonstration project in 1993 in lieu of Tennessee's Medicaid program. A major goal of the program was to reduce the rate of growth of health expenditures and help the state avert impending financial or budgetary crisis. Initial projections indicated that federal and state savings over five years of TennCare implementation would total about \$3 billion.

Nationally, studies show that that the growth rate in Medicaid expenditures is unsustainable and that the rapid increase in healthcare spending "crowding out" spending on other public programs.

Using interrupted time series analysis for the period 1983 to 2001 this paper attempts to determine whether or not the TennCare program has: (1) reduced the rate of growth of health expenditures in Tennessee, and (2) crowded out major state funded programs (e.g. education, public safety, etc).

A.J. Haley, Arizona State University

“Central City and Suburban Municipal Recreation Land in the United States: The 1995 Comparative Situation”

Although it enjoys a formal, 98 year history the municipal park and recreation profession has had few national level studies of its varied constituencies. Some reasons for this situation include unreliable recreation baseline data, inadequate research scholarship, fragmented and isolated research efforts and the dominance of parks and recreation by outdoor recreation interests and researchers. In attempting to redress this situation this replicative effort extends a five year follow-up to research on municipal recreation land presented before the 43rd Annual Conference of the Western Social Science Association.

Jennifer Tomasello, University of Connecticut

“Proposition 209 and its Effects on Minority and Women Business Enterprises in California’s State and Authority Negotiated Bond Issuance”

This study assesses the effects of Proposition 209, California’s anti-affirmative action initiative, on the participation of Minority and Women Business Enterprises (MWBEs) in the state's bond issuance. Logistic regression is used to explore whether the passage of Proposition 209 affected the likelihood of a MWBE serving as a lead or co-lead underwriter for California state and authority negotiated bond issues.

RURAL STUDIES SECTION WSSA

Anthony J. Amato, Southwest State University

“A River Empties into It: Rivers, Agriculture, Recreation, and the Myth of Management”

Agriculture has long involved the management of rivers. Although used for very different purposes and often out of sight, the waterways of the agricultural Midwest are no exceptions. This paper explores the management of one Midwestern river, the Minnesota. By focusing on the Upper Minnesota, this paper explores the confluence of conflicting human interests and natural processes in a contemporary river. Events on the Upper Minnesota, which drains a farmed landscape, have forced residents to reconsider assumptions about agriculture and recreation, and clashes over the watercourse regularly pit stream ideals against river realities.

Anthony J. Amato, Southwest State University

“Missing the Forest for the Trees: Environment, Commons, and Access”

Commons and use lands have shaped the landscapes of many parts of the world. This paper examines common lands and access to forest and pasture in one stretch of the Carpathian Mountains, the Hutsul Region. Both the specifics of the local environment and the notions of commons and access shaped practices and places. The result was a landscape that was a combination of both natural and cultural elements. In this hybrid landscape, there was tremendous potential for conflict, and in the Hutsul Region, the concepts of access, use, ownership, and resources were at the center of a conflict referred to as “the Servitudes Dispute.” The dispute shows that use was not just a legal concept but a practice that entailed environmental alteration and created place.

Jeanette L. Drake, APR; The University of Findlay

“Agribusiness in the 21st Century: Would farming by any other frame smell so sweet?”

Factory farms are precipitating increased citizen protest because of their adverse impact on communities and the environment (Magdoff, Foster, and Buttel, 2000).

Isolated, rural grassroots groups rely upon the media as a site for public discourse. How the media frame an issue significantly affects whether that issue will advance to problem status (Gamson, 1995). What master frames evolve? How do opponents and proponents frame and re-frame an issue? This content analysis examined local newspaper coverage of an egg-producing operation in Ohio over a 7-year period from inception to sale after intense public scrutiny. Various frames were identified along with a seeming contradiction to the protest paradigm (Chan and Lee, 1984) and support for Bennett’s (1990) explanation of why media in some instances criticize the status quo.

It is important to examine an issue over time so we can better understand the media’s role in fostering or suppressing political engagement.

Martin J. Hershock, University of Michigan-Dearborn

“Fences, Free Commoners, and Free Enterprise: Closing the Range in Antebellum Michigan “

This paper examines the struggle to preserve the open range in the antebellum north. Much has been written by historians delineating the open range as a cornerstone of the antebellum southern yeomanry and as a rallying point for irate western farmers in the immediate post-Civil War years. An even larger literature describes the symbolic importance of the struggle (generally framed as one between pre-capitalist and capitalist values) to close the range and the battle over fence laws in these regions during the latter half of

the nineteenth century. The importance of similar issues/concerns in the antebellum north, however, has largely been ignored. This paper (by examining two 1850 trials bearing on the open range question), addresses this shortcoming, and refocuses attention on the cultural, legal, political, and physical struggle to preserve the open range in the face of encroaching capitalism in the antebellum north.

Ms. Beverly McBride, University of Nevada, Reno
"Agencies of Change: The Use of Education and Advertising to Promote Modernity to Rural Nevada Women, 1920-1940"

Between the two World Wars, government and business promoted an optimistic vision of modern technology and domestic economy meant to reshape the productivity of farmers, redefine the role of the farmer's wife, and entice youth to stay on the farm. They encouraged the consumption of modernity as the best means to move agrarian America into the twentieth century, and in advertising labor-saving devices, they promoted progressive attitudes, practical consumption, and the emulation of urban, middle-class women.

I propose to investigate the effects of education and consumerism on rural Nevada women in the 1920s and 1930s. My focus is on those areas affected by the federal government's policies toward land reclamation, as well as advertisers' growing interest in women as consumers. Through primary sources, I look into the experiences of rural women who encountered the selling of modernity. By drawing on studies of the South, Midwest and Great Plains, I compare variations in responses to education and advertising in the Great Basin with these other regions.

Dr. Lisa L. Ossian, Southwestern Community College
"The Angry, Fading District Thirteen: Iowa's Southern Coal Mining, 1929-1933"

Coal mines rarely lasted long in Iowa, often temporary camps, yet coal mining was the second largest Iowa industry in 1930. Midwestern miners worked seasonally during winter months with increased local consumption, and Iowa had smaller operations, usually one hundred employees per camp.

Iowa's coal miners comprised part of District Thirteen, a strong territory of the United Mine Workers. Miners were often second or third generation, and camps were marked by isolation and stigmas. Coal towns such as Beacon, Cincinnati, and Seymour centered on family and community, and women often earned the steady wages.

The numbers of coal miners decreased significantly by the early 1930s; District Thirteen membership dropped from 11,332 in 1925 to 6,804 in 1930 to 4,222 in 1942 with increased alternative heating sources along with added strip mining practices. How did Iowa's miners resist the demise of their industry, especially in the depths of the Great Depression?

Dr. Kimberly K. Porter, University of North Dakota
"Forging the Farm Bureau: Iowa Extension during the First World War"

Even before the United States entered World War I, Iowa agriculture, the Iowa State College Extension Department, and the state's fledgling farm bureaus began to feel the effects of the European war. Before it was over, the state's farm bureaus assumed a distinctly different character. By the armistice, Iowa's farmers no longer accepted that the sole purpose of their Extension-inspired unity was to educate for enhanced production. Increasingly, they turned to their farm bureaus as a voice for their distinct concerns.

This paper focuses on farm bureaus as they expanded in conjunction with World War I. It examines the mechanisms which shaped the organizations into vital components of Iowa's war effort and explores the Extension-directed programs carried forth by the burgeoning farm bureaus. Moreover, it delves the thoughts of those farm bureau leaders who saw the war system as a notable organizational advance that should be preserved.

Laura Woodworth-Ney, Idaho State University

"Reclaiming Culture, Reconciling Place: Gender, Class and Women's Clubs in the Irrigated West, 1890-1920"

This paper investigates the influence of women's clubs on the social and political landscape of irrigated settlement communities in the arid West. Between 1894 and 1920, a land rush to the arid West occurred as private investors and the federal government built irrigation projects funded under provisions in the Carey Act and the Reclamation Act. This last "settlement frontier" ranged from South Dakota to Washington, but was most successful in Idaho. The reform efforts of middle-class women's groups reflected the Progressive ideals underlying reclamation projects—water transformed the desert into an "irrigated Eden," and it also provided unprecedented opportunities for social control. By lobbying for opera houses, founding literary groups, sponsoring libraries, and promoting temperance, women's clubs "reclaimed" irrigated settlements, defied conventions of female domesticity, and reconciled their place on the "degraded frontier." This work reveals how women's groups interacted with the irrigated landscape to create a cultural "garden" in the sagebrush desert.

Slavic Studies,

Natalia Aponiuk and Marilyn Baker, The University of Manitoba

“(Re-)Inventing Ethnic Identity”

The earliest Ukrainian immigrants brought with them to Canada a culture rich in folk and religious traditions. Succeeding “waves” of immigrants, better educated than their predecessors, enriched this culture. The most visible symbols, such as Easter eggs, colourful dances, and “perogies,” were augmented by literature, classical music, and art. Because Canada’s Ukrainian population was cut off for generations from the homeland because of the policies of the Soviet government, the Ukrainian Canadians, in effect, developed their own culture. As more and more Ukrainian Canadians become integrated and/or assimilated into the dominant culture, Ukrainian culture in Canada is undergoing a further transformation. Another element affecting the transformation is the arrival of the fourth “wave” of immigrants from Ukraine during the past twenty years. While some symbols of the old – the Churches, various organizations – are dying because they seem unable to transform themselves in response to contemporary needs, others such as ethnic festivals are flourishing. This paper will provide a historical context for examining the changes which have occurred and are continuing to occur within the culture. The paper will be illustrated with slides.

Brian W. Bates, National Security Studies, California State University, San Bernadino
"Bespredel': Bigger Than Chechnya."

In Chechnya, Russia has created a two-step detention process in order to distinguish between civilians and the rebels hiding among them: the sweep operation (zachistka), followed by the filtration camp (filtratsionny lager). Because Russian soldiers have committed gross human rights violations during detentions, prevailing analysts blame the process for the brutality. They conclude that refining or abandoning the system will lead to a cleaner human rights record in Chechnya. However, the overall poor state of Russian military personnel and training, not this detention process, make human rights violations endemic to the Russian military. In order to end human rights abuses by Russian forces in Chechnya and elsewhere, Russia will have to improve the general state of its military.

Damon Buckley, California State University B San Bernardino
AThe East Balkans@

Prague Summit 2002 marked a new era for global security arrangements. Seven states were selected for full NATO membership, new security goals were targeted, and internal mechanisms were addressed. Although it was presupposed which countries would make the newest list of inductees, it was not until this meeting that the process became official. Slovenia and Slovakia were clearly frontrunners because their governmental, economic, and military reforms outpaced all other candidates. The Baltic states were accepted because of political and moral motivations. Even the Balkans were not completely denied their place in history. The ascension of Romania and Bulgaria was based upon their strategic location, relationship with NATO as de-facto members, and recent efforts to curb criminal activity. The Summit also puts the latter states in a unique disposition. The reorientation of NATO towards emerging challenges gives Romania and Bulgaria the opportunity to redefine themselves as integral components of military affairs.

Patricia Carden, Cornell University
“Tolstoy’s Fascination with the Alexandrine Man”

ATolstoy's Fascination with the Alexandrine Man@Abstract: During the 1850's Tolstoy was preoccupied with the question, how to judge men of his father's generation. In particular he was drawn to his father's friend, Alexander Mikhailovich Islen'ev as a topic of examination, a preoccupation which eventuated in the portrait of "father" in DETSTVO (as many commentators have pointed out). Taking the chapter in DETSTVO as my point of departure, I will examine the moral conundrum represented by men of the Alexandrine era in Tolstoy's thinking. I will look at his complex evaluation of Islen'ev during the fifties and early sixties, as well as his attention to other figures like the former hussar Nikolai Voeikov, his own father Nikolai Tolstoy and Aleksei Ermolov.

Mary Schaeffer Conroy, University of Colorado at Denver
"Soviet and American Pharmaceutical Relations, 1913-1953"

Before World War I, the Russian pharmaceutical industry was similar to the American in that it relied on botanicals, produced biologicals, and imported the few synthetic drugs then in existence from Western European houses. Although not high-profile and lacking some crucial raw materials, Russian pharmaceuticals were adequate and additionally, Russia was a monopoly exporter of Santonin, a vermifuge produced in Turkestan. Import substitution during WWI pushed the pharmaceutical industry of Russia, as that of the United States, forward. Nationalization and the civil war that followed the Bolshevik takeover in 1917, however, laid low the Soviet industry. Soviet Russia also cut exports of Santonin, which the US tried to get by crook as well as by hook. During the 1920s the core Soviet pharmaceutical industry was partially supported by the government and partially employed market methods to increase revenues. Botanicals, like licorice root, club moss, sporyn'e, and Santonin, were lucrative Soviet exports and the United States, despite refusing to recognize the Soviet government's legitimacy until 1933, was a major importer of them. Further, a mysterious American-Soviet pharmaceutical joint venture was forged in 1924. The First Five-Year Plan was detrimental to the Soviet pharmaceutical industry and, although the industry moved forward in the 1920s and the 1930s, the American industry moved farther ahead, to the envy of Soviet pharmacy specialists. By 1940 Soviet production of pharmaceuticals was nowhere near the level needed to insure basic public health and was far below the demands of the Great Patriotic War. America supplied crucial pharmaceuticals to the USSR during the war. Soviet pharmacologists also developed bizarre remedies, which Americans investigated. During the early Cold War, American-Soviet pharmaceutical relations were mixed. Americans helped build a penicillin plant in the USSR, which Soviet specialists gratefully acknowledged. Stalin used the purported K-R cure for cancer as a bargaining chip against Americans but Soviet pharmaceutical specialists kept abreast of American and other "bourgeois" developments and criticized many aspects of their own pharmacy system.

Michelle DenBeste, California State University-Fresno
"Cleanliness is Next to Godliness: Women Physicians and the Hygiene Movement in Late Nineteenth Century Russia."

As bacteriology began to emerge as a fully formed science and new branch of medicine in the late nineteenth century, a struggle arose between the bacteriologists and other physicians who felt that the hygiene movement held far more promise for Russian health. Many physicians felt that hygiene promised better results at far less cost than the new bacteriology. Women physicians had been active in the hygiene movement and published many articles on hygiene in prominent medical journals.

This paper will explore the hygiene controversy through the lens of women physician's concerns about the profession and their place in it? Why did they feel that hygiene should hold such an important place in public health debates and why did many of them resist the new science of bacteriology? What impact did these debates have on the future of medicine in Russia? Finally, I will explore the ways in which the debate affected women's place in the medical profession in Russia.

Evans, Alfred B., Jr., Department of Political Science, California State University, Fresno
"Social Organizations under Authoritarian Rule in the Soviet Union and Fascist Spain"

This paper compares the condition of social organizations in the Soviet Union under Communist rule with that in Spain under Franco's Fascist regime. After an authoritarian political order was introduced in each of those two countries, the independence of social organizations was suppressed more thoroughly in the Soviet Union than in Franco's Spain. The revival of civil society was more advanced in Spain when that country began its transition to democracy than it would be in the Soviet Union when Communist Party control began to collapse in that country. Though the penetration of social organizations by the party-state regime was more extensive in the USSR than in Fascist Spain, in both systems such organizations played more of a dual role than is generally acknowledged, since the leaders of those structures were under pressure to represent the interests of their constituencies while still fulfilling their primary function of implementing the directives of political authorities.

Erik Evans, Cal State San Bernadino, National Security Studies
"The Anti-Milosevic Faction of the Serbian Orthodox Church"

During the 1990s, there was an internal political/religious battle within the Serbian Orthodox Church (SOC) over ecumenism, the Milosevic regime and Kosovo. In 1990, SOC clergy supported Milosevic's rise to power as they hoped he would return confiscated church land and religious education to schools. However, Milosevic failed to deliver the reforms that SOC clergy supported and a rift ensued between the Serbian government and church.

SOC clergy further blamed Milosevic for abandoning the Serb populations in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo after the disintegration of the Yugoslav Federation. SOC clergy who were students of the anti-communist/anti-ecumenical St. (Father) Justin Popovich took the lead in opposing Milosevic. Popovich's students saw Milosevic as a traitor that risked Serbian territory and the spiritual land of Kosovo just to preserve his own rule. The anti-Milosevic faction of the SOC can be best understood by examining the worldview of Father Justin Popovich and his students.

Overhead projector: ON

Ivo K. Feierabend, San Diego State University
"The Origins of the Fall of Totalitarianism: A Scrutiny of the Soviet Type System and the Czechoslovak Case"

The paper complements the literature that puzzles over the facile and peaceful demise of the mightiest military power and police system: The Soviet Empire that crumbled under no more strain than the spell of glasnost and perestroika. Classical concepts of "total power" are applied within the taxonomy of "Revolutionary Totalitarianism" and its transformation into "Thermidorean Totalitarianism". The two types correspond to the shorter Stalinist phase and the longer "normalization" period that followed the "Prague Spring" and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Special attention is given to the transfiguration of the utopian ideological element into totalitarian "fictional reality", the modus operandi and Achilles heel of the system. The origins of the fall of the system are seen as not far removed from the origins of the system itself. In this view the fall of totalitarianism should be no more surprising than its rise to power.

Dana Adam Fuller, Northwestern University--Slavic Dept.
A The Making of a Fool: Using The Kreuzer Sonata and the Place of Aesthetics in Late Tolstoy@

My project explores how Tolstoy's post-conversion theories and their application differ both from those in his early career and from those of traditional aesthetic theory. I compare *The Kreutzer Sonata* with *Anna Karenina* and approach the resulting correspondences and differences using *What Is Art?* and Kant's aesthetics as interpretive keys. I note that in *The Kreutzer Sonata*, as Nabokov observed about the *Death of Ivan Ilyich*, "the artist takes over." The novelistic prowess, however, now dominates in order to serve. Tolstoy creates an aesthetically satisfying narrative in order to express feelings (those of Pozdnyshév) that specifically lack the unity of form and disinterestedness that are the prerequisites of aesthetically beautiful art. By highlighting imagery (trains) and conventions ("fallen woman," Biblical epigraph) common to both phases, and by comparing Kant's ideal "objectivism" with Tolstoy's rigorously didactic art and rhetoric, the study explores the results of subjecting mastery of form to moral imperative.

Angelo Georgakis, University of Minnesota

From Selanik to Thessaloniki: Revolution, Nationalism, and Ethnic Identity, 1908-1923

My dissertation, "From Selanik to Thessaloniki: Revolution, Nationalism, and Ethnic Identity, 1908-1923," is an analysis of the effects of the fall of the Ottoman Empire on the identities of the inhabitants of the region of Macedonia as reflected in its capital city, Salonika. In my research I consulted a number of consular documents, newspapers, and secondary sources from Great Britain, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Greece, and Russia to help provide insight into the major events that affected the lives of the citizens of Salonika. It is my intent to contribute a badly needed monograph on the shifting contours of the identity and cultural politics of the residents of this multi-ethnic city that became part of Greece, an emerging homogeneous nation-state shortly before World War One. I intend to follow this study with a similar one using Russian case studies during the same period. I hope to publish an expanded version of my dissertation that explores further the effects of migration and border changes in the urban centers of Macedonia and the Black Sea region.

Jane G. Harris, University of Pittsburgh,
"Lydia Ginzburg: Theorist of Life Writing"

Although Lydia Ginzburg is now recognized as one of the most significant theorists of Russian literature, she is still not given her due as the most distinguished theorist of Life Writing. My paper will attempt to illuminate Ginzburg's foundational role in this arena. Ginzburg began to theorize the nature of non-fictional prose forms as early as 1925, as a graduate student at the Petrograd State Institute for the History of Arts while simultaneously initiating her practice of the art of Life Writing. Over the course of her career (1925-1989), she developed the principles of literary and cultural analysis to assess and evaluate the aesthetic function and place of Life Writing genres, including autobiography, letters, journals, and diaries, even recorded conversations, in Russian literary history. Her creative writing continued both her interpretation and practice of life writing, for example, her *Journal (Zapisi)* and *Notes from the Leningrad Blockade (Zapiski blokadnogo cheloveka)*

Angelina Ilieva, Northwestern University

"Romulus' Nations: Brotherhood and Fratricide in National Narratives"

My project examines images of brotherhood as representations of the ideal national community in Nikolai Gogol's "Terrible Vengeance" (1932) and "Taras Bul'ba" (1835, 1842) and Anton Donchev's *Time of Parting* ("Vreme razdelno", Bulgaria, 1964). In particular, I focus on fratricide as the dark obverse side of the ideal social bond, and on a narrative dynamic that transforms fratricidal violence into sacrifice. I contend that the sublime terror of violence within the image of the ideal community is a key source of the compelling force of these images. Informed by René Girard's work on violence and the sacred and Slavoj Žižek's study of the sublime in ideology, I examine the mythologizing strategies through which the radical alterity of violence becomes the very core of the symbolic system that posits the nation.

Robert Karpiak, University of Waterloo, Canada

"Men, Women, and Pianos: Culture of the Keyboard in the Works of Ivan Turgenev"

Ivan Turgenev's passionate affection for music and his admiration for its composers and interpreters could not fail but be reflected in his literary creativity. Indeed, there is hardly a story, novel, or play in which music is not performed, described, or discussed. However, despite the body of critical literature currently available on the subject of Turgenev and music, the organological (instrumental) perspective has received little, if any, attention.

This interdisciplinary paper proposes to identify, define, and interpret the numerous references to musical instruments in Turgenev's works. The variety is substantial and includes, among others, the guitar, balalaika, harp, cello, flute, and French horn, as well as the mysterious "controbombardon". The principal focus of this investigation, however, is the pianoforte and its chordophonic relatives -- the harpsichord and the clavichord. Based on direct textual reference, context, and deduction, as well as historical and organological research, this study intends to identify the specifics of the various types of keyboard instruments and their role in the social life and musical culture of Turgenev's Russia. Integral to this presentation, which is illustrated with audio-visual examples of period instruments, is the identification of composers, compositions, and performers that are given prominence on the pages of Turgenev's oeuvre.

Alexandra Heidi Karriker, University of Oklahoma

"Andrei Tarkovsky: Poetry and the Cinema"

The cinema of Andrei Tarkovsky is highly introspective, discursive, and allegorical, and the narrative structures of his films are multi-layered. Interweaving memory, premonition, and imaginative musings into an intricate web, they are film mosaics that resound with lines of poetry recited over the pulsating sounds of birds, trains, or trickling water. The paper presents an overview of Tarkovsky's poetic vision, as exemplified by his published statements and by their visual realization in the films. References to verse in his films *Solaris*, *Mirror*, *Stalker*, and *Nostalghia* are analyzed, and particular attention is devoted to the use of verses by the film director's father, Arseny Tarkovsky.

Howard H. Keller, Indiana University

"Capstone Vocabulary" and Learning to Read a Foreign Language"

What is ACAPSTONE Vocabulary? CAPSTONE Vocabulary is a vocabulary list of the least frequent vocabulary items (the highest end in terms of esoteric words) in a given novel or short story. Which texts feature a CAPSTONE Vocabulary List? Eight texts will be discussed: Chekhov; Bunin; Pasternak; Bulgakov; Bitov; Makanin. Why look at CAPSTONE Vocabulary? CAPSTONE Vocabulary lists function both as a checklist, a learning device (albeit for words of rather low frequency), and as a formatted platform for a student to continue to add new words as she encounters them in her own reading. 1) a checklist. 2) a learning device (especially for the *de/ja vu* type of infrequent word). 3) a formatted platform for students to continue to add new words. What is the *de/ja vu* phenomenon in word recognition? This specific use of *de/ja vu* refers to a phenomenon we have all experienced in reading higher level prose in any foreign language. We run across a word that we are certain is of low frequency. We are instinctually sure that we will never run across that item again in the next 1,000 pages of our reading. And then, bingo! The next day; there it is again. And again. Simply put, *de/ja vu* words are words that we know we have seen before, but we still look up again and again in the dictionary. Some examples of *de/ja vu* words from my reading in Russian: Details in the presentation. What is the format of CAPSTONE Vocabulary? Details in the presentation. Why look at CAPSTONE Vocabulary? CAPSTONE Vocabulary lists function both as a checklist, a learning device (albeit for words of rather low frequency), and as a formatted platform for a student to continue to add new words as she encounters them in her own reading. 1) a checklist. 2) a learning device (especially for the *de/ja vu* type of infrequent word). 3) a formatted platform for students to continue to add new words. Which type of student can CAPSTONE Vocabulary help? Details in the presentation. What is the difference between English Agloss and English Atranslation? Details in the presentation.

Victoria Khiterer, Ph.D., Harvard University
The Activity of Russian Nationalist Organizations in the Russian Empire
in the Beginning of the 20th Century.

In the last few years a tendency has appeared in Russian historical research to rehabilitate the Russian Nationalist movement of the beginning of the 20th century as a patriotic movement. Famous Russian publicists and authors have called the Black Hundreds a patriotic organization, and claimed that they attempted to save the country from the revolution. The new conception of the history of Russian nationalist organizations of the beginning of the 20th century has old roots. This was the official point of view of Tsarist Russian political leaders about these organizations in the beginning of the 20th century. The first Russian Nationalist organization, the Russian National Convention, appeared in Russia in 1901-1902. The other Russian Nationalist organizations were legalized after the October Manifesto of 1905, which specifically allowed the existence of different political organizations in Russia. However the liberal and radical press in Russia used the term Black Hundreds even before the October Manifesto of 1905, i.e. before legalization of this organization. This shows that the organizations existed in Russia before official permission was granted. The main goal of all these organizations was the suppression of the revolutionary movement in Russia. To achieve this goal the members of these organizations used any and all available means. The majority of these organizations shared an anti-Semitic ideology, because Jews actively participated in the revolutionary movement as the most suppressed nation in the Russian empire. The members of Russian Nationalist organizations actively participated in Jewish pogroms and in the organization of the Beilis affair. They also organized and committed murders of their political enemies and suppressed peasant revolts with horrible cruelty. All these organizations belong to the extreme right political wing and shared ultra-conservative ideas. But they could not stop the revolutionary movement, and they disappeared with the collapse of the monarchy in Russia.

Sang Hyun Kim, The University of Kansas
"Gogol's Absurd World of St. Petersburg in *The Nose*"

The story is built on the mirror motif; in fact there are ten references to the mirror (zerkalo) throughout the work. It plays a crucial role in interpreting the work as dream-like fantasy. The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate why the work can be read as a dream as the title of the work itself contains the meaning of it (nos-son). On the basis of these presuppositions the paper will deal with the work's structure in terms of mirror motif.

Martina Klicperova-Baker, Psychologický ústav v Praze (Czech Republic and USA), Ivo K. Feierabend (USA), C. Richard Hofstetter (USA), Siyka Kovacheva (Bulgaria), Larissa Titarenko (Belarus)

"Profiles in Democracy: Measuring Ideology of Young Adults in Post-Communist Europe."

Samples from Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Slovakia were assessed by a questionnaire consisting of civic culture questionnaire, test of civic competence, civility and nationalism surveys. Q-factor analysis of civic culture data identified five main factors/ideologies: Maturing Democrats, Apolitical Parochials, Noncompliant Alienated Indolents, Disenchanted Law-Abiding Citizens, and Ignorant - Law Disrespecting Rebels. These profiles were compared with each other and with profiles of older population samples. The strongest factor, Maturing Democrats, representing alone 29.3% of respondents, has a character of pro-democratic civic culture. It was dominant in three out of four national samples (Slovakia being the exception). Although this result confirms the hypothesis of international prevalence of democratic ideals, the findings also proved less desirable ideologies: non-civic political culture (two factors accounting for 30.5% of the sample) and anti-civic culture (two more factors representing 27.7% of respondents).

Prosperity, law-enforcement and civic education in nations undergoing transition may be able to change this ratio of civic, non-civic and anti-civic profiles.

Cynthia A. Klíma, SUNY-Geneseo

“The Multi-Faceted Poet: Love, Activism, and Eroticism in the Poetry of František Halas@

František Halas is considered by many scholars to be one of the best Czech poets. Not only was he a poet, but he was also a translator, an essay writer, and a journalist. He was a staunch defender of democratic principles and humanism. When he was eight years old, his mother died, leaving him to be raised by his grandmother. His poem AStaré □eny@ (AOld Women@) reflects his emotions as he watched his grandmother age and death became a frequent subject thereafter in much of his poetry. I will also discuss the political side of Halas, with his poem ABrigáda@ (ABrigade@) and his erotic side, as reflected in the work AMLadé □eny@ (AYoung Women@).

Adrienne Kochman, Indiana University Northwest

"Politics or Aesthetics? The Manipulation of Language in Russian Avant-Garde Art"

Such artists as David Burliuk, Kasimir Malevich and Wassily Kandinsky at times used and then altered Russian words in their images as a way of expressing artistic independence and/or political protest against the tsarist regime in the years prior to World War I. Government reforms following the 1905 Russian Revolution eliminated the forced use of the Russian language and permitted languages native to the provinces - such as Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Polish - to be spoken publicly, as in schools. This reform officially limited Russification and acknowledged the distinctness of other nationalities whose cultural identity had been suppressed. National awareness grew in subsequent years to volatile levels leading the government to impose more repressive measures. Artists displayed their protest against the regime and their support of national recognition through words that had been incorporated into their images. This is manifested in various ways, as in switching from Russian to Ukrainian or 'vandalizing' Russian letters themselves and reshaping their form for satirical effect.

Natasha Kolchevska, University of New Mexico

“Violated Women: Gender Discourse in Two Women’s Camp Memoirs”

In my paper, "Violated Women: Gender Discourse in Two Women's Camp Memoirs," I will address issues of the body, gender and violence in the camp memoirs of Evgeniia Ginzburg and Efrosiniia Kersnovskaia. The divergent strategies of these two memoirists toward the inescapable presence of physical violence in the Gulag underlines some of the

dichotomies in women's responses to extreme situations in their textual reconstructions of those experiences. In my analysis of the dichotomies in their work, I intend to look at the boundaries between fact and fiction, the social organization of space (definitions of "safe" vs. "dangerous") and the role of culture as a mediator between physical act and literary depiction. I believe that my analysis of these widely read but little studied texts will provide important insights into the human condition and demonstrate their multifunctionality as historical document, cognitive tool and literary work.

John Kolsti, The University of Texas-Austin

Bosnia B A Language Controversy Revisited

In the 1840s Croat and Serb intellectuals, publishers and politicians inside the Habsburg Empire and a newly created autonomous Serbian state agreed that they and

their Muslim neighbors should in time elevate their two major dialects to two literary variants, with Roman-based and Greek-based alphabets serving speakers of both variants. A distant goal of this preliminary agreement on language would be an independent South Slav (or Yugoslav) nation in which linguistic ties would override religious rivalries.

This paper reviews to what extent the Agreement of 1850 had any affect on the teaching of language in the schools before a Yugoslav state was created in 1920 and after the violent collapse of Tito=s Yugoslavia in the 1990s, which resulted in the emergence of displaced minorities in new nation states.

The paper will focus on the ongoing emergence of a new national literary standards in Bosnia and the linguistic and political problems yet another generation in South East Europe is forced to define, let alone address.

Robert S. Kravchuk, Indiana University

"Financial Repression as a Policy Choice: The Case of Ukraine."

Formerly socialist economies in transition are notorious for continued state intervention in the operation of their financial and capital markets. This paper argues that, rather than the rather benign vestiges of Soviet-era planning that they are sometimes taken to be, the instruments of financial repressions have been consciously employed by transition states - such as Ukraine - in order to promote consumption by the state sector, at the expense of the fledgling private market sector. Further, through the use of monetary surrogates, Ukraine has been able to uncouple its inherently inflationary subsidization of large state enterprises from the official money supply. This has enabled the state to meet its IMF and World Bank loans' budget and inflation targets, without resulting in a substantive change in the financing or performance of its industries.

Z. Anthony Kruszewski, University of Texas at El Paso

APolish Politics On The Eve of EU Accession@

Shaped profoundly by the dynamics of European integration, the political scene of Poland is turbulent and infused with nationalism. The country=s uneven economic performance along with the vexing issues of agricultural policy are but some of the realities reflected in the skeptical mood of the public whose imprimatur to EU membership will be required in a referendum.

Bogna Lorence-Kot, California College of Arts and Crafts

“A Polish woman can only be Red”

Polish history, seen through the contributions of Polish women, would include, among many others, the cosmopolitan Izabela Czartoryska (1746-1835) whose involvement in politics, defense of Polish cultural traditions, and marriage to the most powerful family in Poland guaranteed her public visibility.

As to Klementyna Tanska Hoffmanowa (1798-1845) she became a public figure upon publication of her first book: an advice book for Polish women, in Polish. She started the first journal for Polish children, in Polish, as well as writing several historical novels intended to moor Poles in their past.

The poet, Narcyza Zmichowska, (1819-1876) led the first Polish feminist group. She also engaged in covert political activity against Russian authorities for which she was imprisoned.

Differences between the three women were overshadowed by their commitment to maintain Polish identity under the Partitioning powers.

Albena Vassileva, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

“Plural Worlds and Metabolic Transmigrations in the Poetry of Metarealism:

Elena Shvarts=s Lotsiia Nochi@

The paper seeks to undermine the belief in the self-referential nature of postmodern literature through studying poems by Elena Shvarts, one of the leading representatives of the Russian Metarealist school. Delving into Shvarts=s Lotsiia Nochi, I introduce Mikhail Epstein=s concept of the metabole, a literary trope that registers the metamorphic transmutations of one reality into another and the creation of a multireferential network among the disparate realities. I further analyze the vigorous transfigurational capacity of Shvarts=s poetry from the point of view of Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari=s theory of de- and re-territorialization. The theoretical apparatus of the paper also includes the perspectives of Viacheslav Kuritsyn, Konstantin Kedrov, Vladimir Aristov, Thomas Epstein, and Mark Lipovetsky. By way of examining the metamorphic quality of metarealist poetry and the multifaceted modes of reality=s manifestation within it, I discard as unwarranted the mourning over the postmodern eclipse of reality and the subject=s incapacity to represent it.

Victoria A. Malko, California State University, Fresno

Russia's War in Chechnia

Ethnic nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism pose challenges to liberalism in Russia. Some Russian scholars have suggested that these issues are impossible to resolve within the framework of democracy. The Chechen war may determine the nature of the Russian state for the foreseeable future because it demonstrates the limits of the concepts of humanitarian intervention and self-determination for abused minority population. The risk of the military operation in Chechnia is that it may erode Russian democracy and strengthen those within the military and security forces who call for a return to the old ways. The restoration of the lost Soviet empire might be the ultimate objective of today's Russian elite. The developments in the future deserve the world's attention. This paper will explore the roots, the outcome, and the domestic and international responses to the conflict. The paper will discuss both current issues in Chechnia as well as implications for the Russian democracy.

1Slavic Section

Susan McReynolds, Northwestern University

“The Dairy of a Writer and the *Brothers Karamazov*: Intergeneric Dialogue”

The last years of Dostoevsky=s life were dedicated to *The Brothers Karamazov* and the *Diary of a Writer*, the extremely successful journal he published 1873-1881. The composition histories of the works are intertwined; Dostoevsky used the *Diary* to test ideas for his final novel. The relationship between them has been studied in terms of origins and quotation: Belknap shows that elements of the novel originated in the *Diary*; Perlina argues that the novel quotes ideas expressed in the *Diary* in order to repudiate, validate, or otherwise establish a hierarchy of authority among them.

In this paper, I examine the relationship between the works as a dialogue. Focusing on similarities between Ivan Karamazov and Dostoevsky in the *Diary*, I show that Dostoevsky continued to develop Ivan=s ideas after publication of the novel. Dostoevsky=s public identification with Ivan and his continued dialogue with Ivan=s ideas have implications that require study.

Peter Mentzel, Utah State University

Bulgarian Declaration of Independence and the 1908 Railroad Strikes: A Connection?”

“The

The Bulgarian Declaration of Independence and the 1908 Railroad Strikes: A Connection? Most accounts of the Bulgarian Declaration of Independence from the Ottoman Empire on October 5, 1908 connect it to the strike on the Oriental Railroad of September of that same year. The precise nature of that relationship is, however, unclear. Drawing on British, German, and Ottoman primary sources, as well as the secondary literature, this paper will review the contemporary theories about the connections between the strike and declaration of independence, as well as the current research on the subject. It will suggest that while neither the Bulgarian nationalists nor Ottoman government had any role in provoking or organizing the strike, the former skillfully took advantage of the ensuing turmoil to press their demand for Bulgarian independence.

Lada Panova, Russian Academy of Sciences and the University of Southern California

Gnostic Myth of Sophia in Mikhail Kuzmin’s Oeuvre”

“The

Mikhail Kuzmin (1872-1936), a famous writer of the so called Russian Silver Age, has become a subject of scholarly attention only recently and in the study of his poetics there are many gaps. One of them is the Gnostic myth of Sophia which he developed in his poetry, prose and drama. Sophia is a divine female creature who after committing a sin is punished with expulsion from Pleroma (i.e. celestial realm, the seat of Supreme God). After the creation of the Earth and all things earthly she experiences a series of

transformations incarnating in the most beautiful, most desired women (e.g. Helen of Troja) and prostitutes (e.g. Helen, Gnostic Simon’s companion). When time comes, she will return to Pleroma, to her Fiancé. This is the essence of Kuzmin’s Sophia myth. It will be supplemented by analysis of its formal peculiarities (e.g. first person discourse, hermetic language etc. in the poem “Sophia”).

1Slavic Section Milan J. Reban, University of North Texas

Czech Politics on The Eve of EU Accession

The elections of 2002 resulted in a victory of pro-European forces and witnessed the departure of the first wave of post-communist leaders. The process of integration has had major and multifaceted impact. The

political and economic transformation has not been smooth and serious problems lie ahead. Among the 2004 EU entrants, the Czechs proffer but their most unenthusiastic support and their assent to EU membership will be sought in a referendum.

Kimberly Robinson, California State University, San Bernadino

Kalingrad in the Middle: The Unique Situation of an Island Nation

Expansion of the European Union (EU) will isolate the Kaliningrad region of Russia behind the EU customs and immigration boundary, known as the Schengen Line. The forthcoming incorporation of Lithuania, Poland, Latvia and Estonia places the EU squarely on the border of Russia, creating a barrier to its territory. Expansion will create a unique set of circumstances for Russia and the oblast of Kaliningrad because of their separation by Lithuania. This situation will open up a perfect corridor for the Russian mafia's money laundering, drug and prostitution trafficking as well as illegal immigration. Russia and the EU have recently announced an agreement that will purportedly preserve free access to Kaliningrad for Russian citizens while protecting the integrity of the Schengen Line. The question that must be addressed is whether the extension of the Schengen Line will continue to exacerbate tensions between Russia and the European Union nations.

Richard H. Rowland, California State University, San Bernardino

"National and Regional Population Trends in Azerbaijan, 1989-1999: Results from the 1999 Census of Azerbaijan and Update to 2001"

Abstract: This paper investigates national and regional population trends in Azerbaijan of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) between 1989 and 1999. The study is based on the 1989 census of the FSU and the 1999 census of Azerbaijan. Results indicate that between 1989 and 1999, the total, urban and rural populations of Azerbaijan all increased, with the urban population growing the most slowly. This slow urban growth particularly reflected the emigration and population decline of the Russians. Regionally, the most rapid rates of total population growth typically occurred in rayons with large numbers of internally-displaced peoples from the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, which, along with some other areas of Azerbaijan, is currently occupied by Armenia. The few rayons with population decline included some in this occupied zone and the chief city of Baku, again reflecting the Russian exodus. Post-census trends are also investigated based on estimates for 2001.

Dr. Nicholas Rzhevsky, State University of New York-Stony Brook

"Bulgakov's Love Affairs"

Bulgakov's *Teatralnyi roman. Zapiski pokoinika* (Theater Novel/Romance. Notes of a Dead Man) responds to a problematic infatuation for the stage on the part of a man whose existence revolves around literature. Due to an internal conflict of representational forms as well as the cultural context in which Bulgakov found himself, the love affair is doomed. Equally failed affairs to which Bulgakov gave passion and full commitment

were the acts of genre hybridization in his adaptations of *Crimson Island*, *War and Peace*, and *Don Quixote*. In my talk, I will suggest some of the aesthetic dynamics of these literature-theater engagements, why they broke down, and why Bulgakov still insisted on making them.

Gunter Schaarschmidt, University of Victoria

“The Female Variable in Religious and Linguistic Activities in East Central Europe”

In a number of ethnic minority situations, it has been observed that there is a correlation between religious and linguistic activities, i.e., if religious rituals are maintained the level of language maintenance tends to be very high as well, whether in autochthonous or immigrant groups. Thus, in the case of Upper Sorbian in Germany, the chances of language survival beyond the next two generations can be guaranteed only for the Catholic regions (Satava 2000:8-16). Similarly, for the Doukhobors in Canada, the maintenance of their Russian dialect is dependent on the preservation of religious rituals embedded primarily in hymnody (Schaarschmidt 2000:837-840).

It is not obvious why there should be a correlation between religious and linguistic activities. A possible, and quite tentative explanation may be extrapolated from research conducted recently in the Slovene minority group in Austria. It seems that in this community, the women=s attitude about the future prospects of language maintenance largely determines the children=s use of Slovene (Hunter, Priestly & McKinnie 2000). As women seem to be largely responsible for the maintenance of religious activities, it may be theorized that the more realistic, i.e., less pessimistic, women are about both religious and linguistic activities, the more positive their influence on the children=s actual religious and linguistic practices.

Veronica Shapovalov, San Diego State University

"Jewish Themes in Konstantin Paustovsky's Works"

The paper explores the origin and development of Jewish themes in Paustovsky's fiction. Paustovsky's interest in Jewish life and culture was triggered by his acquaintance with Isaak Babel in 1920. Paustovsky was one of the few Russian writers who wrote about Jewish emigration to Palestine at the beginning of the century. Jewish identity and Jewish culture became prominent themes in his novels *Glittering Clouds*, *Levitan* and *The Story of a Life*.

Elisabeth Seitz Shewmon, UCLA, Los Angeles

“The Beginnings of Slovene as Written Language from the Freising Manuscripts to the Protestant Reformation”

The first books in Slovene, a Catechism and an Abecedarium, were printed in 1550 in Tübingen, Germany. Their author, the Protestant reformer Primož Trubar (1508-1586), is often called the “Father of Slovene as a written language”. Prior to the Reformation, however, Slovene had already been sporadically used in writing. The Freising

Manuscripts, written in an ancient form of Slovene from 972 to after 1000, give evidence of the early use of written Slovene, as do several other manuscripts ranging from the 14th to the early 16th centuries and Carniolian court and assembly records. This presentation will demonstrate how these texts can be linguistically analyzed for the formal characteristics of a systematic scriptural language, as opposed to mere samples of speech written down. The emergence of Slovene as a written language will then be placed in its socio-cultural context within a multilingual society.

Alison K. Smith, Colorado State University
"Loving Tidiness: The Autocracy and the Search for Clean Water in Kazan"

The large and growing provincial city of Kazan' found itself in a water crisis by the early nineteenth century. Worry over water supplies and their cleanliness, or more often the lack thereof, became a constant part of discussions over town life and town possibilities. As a result, different entities, from the imperial state to private individuals, attempted to rectify the situation. These attempts were most often unsuccessful. Nonetheless, their plans and goals illuminate many of the issues facing urbanizing Russia: supplying a growing population, conflicts between the needs and limitations of different social groups (including, in the case of Kazan', different ethnic groups), and especially the difficulties involved in making imperial goals a reality in far off places, working through local governments.

Christy Story, Castilleja School
"Living with the Bolshevik Court System: Society's Transformation under the Revolutionary Tribunals"

The role of the legal system in the Bolshevik transformation of Russia into a new proletarian state has long divided historians. This paper uses material from trade union documents, the Moscow Soviet archive and Moscow Oblast Tribunal archive to illustrate how the tribunals enforced acceptable behavioral norms on the populace. But the process was not one-way. On the one hand, the Cheka and the demands Bolshevik politics attempted to coerce citizens into a new order, while on the other hand, legal forms held over from the tsarist period, radical union politics and basic material desperation led the citizens to demand responses from the legal system that met their needs. This paper argues that the cases and language used to describe crimes by the tribunals illustrates a new legal understanding -- an education of the acceptable -- being formed.

Elaine Thompson, Georgian Court College, Lakewood, New Jersey
"The Psychology of Settlement: Russian Immigrants and the Process of Acculturation in the United States"

To comprehend the varying outcomes of migration/immigration, this presentation will focus on factors relating to the culture of origin (Russia), the society of settlement (United States) and certain psychological characteristics of immigrants. From an analysis of these factors, four types of acculturation will be discussed along with short-term and long-term psychological outcomes. The presentation will conclude with an outline of buffers to ameliorate acculturation stress.

Kristin Vitalich, UCLA
"Simultaneity, Mediation and Isomorphism in Florenskii and Uspenskii"

This paper will look at Father Pavel Florenskii as an interpreter of Einstein's notion of distant simultaneity, and Boris Uspenskii as an interpreter of Florenskii's interpretation. I will argue that in their respective readings both use simultaneity as a figural illustration of mediation: Florenskii and Uspenskii agree on mediation's importance in creating the possibility to understand what is not available to consciousness by means of what is available. I hope to then demonstrate that the two diverge in the significance they attribute to mediation. For Uspenskii mediation indicates a cognitive readiness to accept that what one can physically make sense of can explain what one cannot, which he will ultimately turn into a model of semiosis. For Florenskii, however, mediation represents an imperative to reflect upon the existence of different (and ultimately more meaningful) realities.

Paul W. Werth, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"Arbiters of the Free Conscience: State, Religion, and the Problem of Confessional Transfer after 1905"

Among the powers that tsarism arrogated for itself was the right to ascribe confessional affiliation to Russia's subjects as a way of upholding Orthodoxy's privileged position and of maintaining the authority of traditional elites. By the late nineteenth century, however, growing numbers of formally Orthodox subjects sought to return to their historic religions, while also new religions began to draw more adherents. By 1905, the imperial government was compelled to grant "freedom of conscience" to Russia's population. This paper analyzes the ways in which the imperial bureaucracy adjudicated questions of confessional affiliation in the aftermath of 1905, when the concept of "freedom of conscience" became a touchstone for almost all discussions concerning the breadth of religious liberty appropriate to the revised old order. I argue that if the state made significant concessions to the religious aspirations of the empire's subjects in 1905, it nonetheless refused to relinquish its prerogatives as the ultimate arbiter of their confessional affiliation.

James E. West, Jr., California State University-San Bernardino

"Implications of Russia's Organized Crime on its Foreign Policy Practices Abroad"

Organized crime has expanded beyond the borders of Russia; it has significantly affected their foreign policy practices abroad. Nearly a decade after the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the Russian Federation continues to pursue strategies to combat organized crime. Russia's ability to reestablish itself as a dominant leader in the international community and to gain maximum effectiveness through diplomacy has been seriously undercut by the spread of Russian organized crime abroad.

Organized crime in Russia has survived for more than 400 years. The effects of organized crime on Russia are three-fold: it has paralyzed their economy; led to escalation of violence crime and it has caused the collapse of the framework of two socioeconomic and political systems: intrastate, where foreign policy is made, and interstate, where foreign policy is carried out as it relates to organized crime legislation and enforcement policies.

Dr. Charles Wukasch, Prairie View A&M University

Upper Sorbian vs. Lower Sorbian, Macedonian vs. Bulgarian: A Comparative Study of Ethnicity and Language@

This paper addresses the difficulty of defining such terms as ethnic group, nation, state, language, dialect, etc. Two oppositions within the Slavic group of languages have been chosen: Upper Sorbian vs. Lower Sorbian in the West Slavic subgroup, and Macedonian vs. Bulgarian in the South Slavic subgroup. (Other

oppositions might be, for example, Russian vs. Belarus in the East Slavic subgroup, or Czech vs. Slovak in the West Slavic subgroup.) Various scholars have attempted definitions of these concepts. However, some definitions are problematic. Consider, for example, Walzer's definition of nationalism in the Oxford Companion to Philosophy: "A doctrine which holds that national identity ought to be accorded political recognition, that nations have rights (to autonomy, self-determination, and/or sovereignty), and that the members of the nation ought to band together in defence of those rights." The problem with this definition lies in its circularity: It begs the question of "What is national identity?" Scholars who concur with the idea that these terms can be difficult to define include Karakasidou and Alter.

In Wukasch (forthcoming), I posit the claim that the Sorbs as a whole comprise an ethnic group as opposed to a nation. In this paper, I will try to show that there are in reality three Sorbian ethnic groups: the Lower Sorbs, the Catholic Upper Sorbs, and the Lutheran Upper Sorbs. I will also attempt to do a brief comparative/contrastive study of the dichotomy Bulgarian vs. Macedonian vis-a-vis Upper Sorbian vs. Lower Sorbian (and within the Upper Sorbian group, Catholic vs. Lutheran).

Ezra Zeitler, University of Nebraska B Lincoln
"The Persistence of Ethnic Identity in Nebraska's Czech Enclaves"

Historical census data identify several distinct areas containing dominant ethnic populations throughout the United States, and an analysis of contemporary populations identify Nebraska as home of the highest concentration of persons claiming Czech ancestry in the nation. Czechs homesteading in Nebraska left a culturally unique imprint on the physical and social landscape that remains today, and a journey into the enclaves reveal these customs. In a region of the United States where small towns are experiencing tremendous population loss, the cohesiveness and pride in Czech communities counters this trend. Very few small towns in Nebraska are able to support either a bakery or meat market, yet both are found in the towns of Wilber and Clarkson. In recent years, it has become popular for small towns containing an ethnic majority to attempt to capitalize on their heritage by promoting their culture to tourists. Many of these towns celebrate a symbolic heritage, meaning only one weekend a year is devoted to ethnic heritage. This is not the case in many Nebraska Czech communities, where a few customs, distinctively Czech, have been retained and are a part of daily life.

Sociology Section Abstracts, WSSA 2003

Andrew Jorgenson , University of California, Riverside

“Consumption and Environmental Degradation: Cross-National Empirical Findings and New Methodological Approaches”

Abstract: A critical empirical component is missing in quantitative cross-national studies of environmental and ecological degradation: the level of per capita consumption of natural resources and produced material goods. A national-level indicator is now available that quantifies how much land and water is required to produce the commodities consumed and to assimilate the wastes generated by them: the ecological footprint. Drawing from world-system and ecostructuralist traditions, we analyze the structural causes of national-level per capita ecological footprints. Results indicate that consumption levels (i.e. ecological footprints) are primarily a function of a country's position in the core/periphery hierarchy of the world-economy. Domestic income inequality, urbanization, and literacy rates prove to be significant predictors as well. In a second analysis we identify outliers within different zones of the world-economy and provide suggestions for future research and methodological approaches to studying one of the most pressing problems all societies face: human caused environmental destruction.

Tadini Bacigalupi, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Paving Guanella Pass: Or How To, and Not To, Fight the Federal Highway Administration”

Abstract: This paper is a case study of a continuing battle between the Sierra Club and the Federal Highway Administration over the proposed paving of a high mountain pass in Colorado. Guanella Pass is an 11,600 foot pass 40 miles west of Denver. The pass is currently half paved and half dirt. This paper outlines the history of the conflict over paving, covering a seven year period. It examines the strategies and tactics of the antagonists, as well as, the results of the battle. Strategies and tactics are analyzed in terms of their efficacy and are analyzed from the perspective a community organizing model. Suggestions are presented for taking on the FHWA.

Berch Berberoglu, University of Nevada, Reno

“Labor and Capital and the State in the Age of Globalization”

Abstract: The globalization of capital in recent decades has led to a new stage of worldwide socio-economic relations at the end of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. This advanced stage of capitalism has prompted the renewed expansion of the transnational corporations on a world scale. Leading to a new set of labor-capital relations, the globalization process has also brought in to this mix a key political agent regulating the unfolding process of the capitalist state.

This paper provides a critical analysis of the globalization process, examining the nature and dynamics of capitalist relations of production in this latest stage of worldwide economic expansion by the transnational corporations of the advanced capitalist countries. Looking at the contradictions of this process, the paper delineates the exploitive nature of these relations and assesses the role of the state in addressing the fundamental problems facing the system on a macrosociological level.

The paper concludes by stressing the need for a careful understanding of the world political economic situation that has reached a critical stage when the rival powers of the global economy are vying for superpower status to dominate the course of capitalist development in the twenty-first century.

Brenda Wilhelm and Sarah Swedberg, Mesa State College

“Teaching Race in a Resistant Environment”

Abstract: In this paper, we explore the challenges faced at Mesa State College, located in a predominately white and conservative area, as we seek to expand students' understandings of race and racism. In our courses, when we focus our students' attention on the issues of race and racism, we receive resistance in almost every case. Some of this resistance is overt: the students voice their concerns in the classroom or write them into their assignments. Some of this resistance is only evident after the classroom evaluations are received. This paper will seek to find answers to questions about how to meet this resistance with effective teaching strategies. How do we combat generations of prejudice and bring students to an understanding of power in systems of racism? We will outline some of the solutions we have used in our classrooms, and explore the success of these various solutions.

Bruce Mufson, Desert Willow Treatment Center
“Internet Usage among Adolescents”

Abstract: As a social worker, I investigated how leisure activities of children between 8-18 affect values and behaviors. We realized from talking to patients that we were missing key pieces of information and discovered that children and adolescents were spending many leisure hours on the internet.

We have interviewed 28 patients in the past 10 months using a form that we have developed. We look for trends from the various websites that our patients have used before they enter the hospital.

We have been focusing on four areas, which we felt we could get answers to. The areas are what is the parental situation at home? What is the admitting diagnosis? What kind of web sites are they visiting, and for how long? Is data different for males or females?

With the information that we have obtained, insights have emerged from these areas. We also have seen computer uses for schizophrenic patients and self-esteem related to depression.

Chin Hu and Lee Trepanier, Southern Utah University
“Social Capital, Trust, and Democratic Value”

Abstract: We will examine how social capital and the sense of trust in fellow citizens and institutions in small town America affect political participation (voting turnout), satisfaction toward institutional performance and values toward democracy. Past literature cited declining social capital, indicated by a decreased level of civil participation and trust, which have a negative effect on American democracy. In small town America, social capital can be generated based on the same membership in churches, social and political associations, and extensive friendship and kinship in town. The accumulation of social capital at the personal level can benefit the public good in that it promotes a sense of belonging to the community, enhances shared values and interests, generates collective political influences and ideas toward the government and other institutions. We hypothesize that small town Americans will demonstrate different levels of social capital and trust and orientations toward fellow citizens and the government.

Tessie L. Citizen and Rhonda D. Evans, University of Louisiana @ Lafayette
“Latent Functions of Female Dressing Rooms: A forum for Discussing Body Imagery and Engaging in Deviance”

Abstract: The current study examines the behaviors and interaction patterns of females in a private locale, within a public setting. Using women's dressing rooms as a site for observational study, analysis of women's

behaviors and interactions was conducted. Through this examination, the latent functions of dressing rooms were explored. The findings of this study indicate that two primary latent functions arise within the context of female dressing rooms. First, the dressing room serves as a site for private interactions among women, within which they offer counsel and advice on various issues. Body imagery was the most frequent topic of conversation. The other latent function of female dressing rooms was serving as a forum in which to engage in deviance.

Thomas E. Drabek, University of Denver
“Five Types of Strategies for Coordinating Disaster Responses”

Abstract: When disaster strikes, dozens of organizations are mobilized. They reflect all levels of government, the private and voluntary sectors, and elsewhere—some actually are born during these responses. Through interviews with 62 local emergency managers, whose communities had just experienced a disaster of some type, the Osborne-Plastrik (1998) typology of strategies for reinventing government was validated. Five types of coordination strategies were illustrated by these 62 local emergency managers: 1) core; 2) consequence; 3) customer; 4) control; and 5) cultural.

Edward Nelson, California State University Fresno
“Factors Influencing How Respondents Rate the Performance of Government”

Abstract: The focus of this paper is on the way respondents rate the performance of local, state, and federal government in solving problems in a survey conducted in California’s Central Valley. Respondents rated local and federal governments as more effective in solving problems than the state government. This is consistent with the low job performance ratings given the governor and the feeling that the state is moving in the wrong direction. A number of factors that might influence how respondents rate the performance of government are analyzed including the amount of influence respondents feel they have over government, how closely respondents follow what is going on in government, the amount of confidence respondents have in government, political party preference, political orientation (i.e., conservative, middle of road, liberal), respondent’s financial situation, and demographic factors such as education, family income, race, and gender.

Evi M. Licona, Southern New Mexico Legal Aid
“Social Justice for Farm Laborers in Southern NM: A Closer Look at the Workers Compensation System”

Abstract: I am currently working at Southern New Mexico Legal Services under a two year fellowship I was awarded through Equal Justice Works, formerly the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) Washington, D.C. Equal Justice Works is a non-profit organization that grants fellowships to young attorneys who wish to effect social change in a particular area of law in their home community. I would like to discuss/ present my work with farm and ranch workers in southern New Mexico. Specifically, I help these workers who have been injured on the job and who are excluded from the benefits provided under the Workers Compensation Act of New Mexico. My project focuses on extending the benefits that workers in other employment sectors in New Mexico enjoy to the farm laboring community as well. I am exploring ways to challenge the constitutionality language and/or extend the current benefits to farm laborers by bringing an appropriate case in the New Mexico courts system.

Craig J. Forsyth and Rhonda D. Evans, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
“Pathways into and Strategies of Survival and Endurance: Well Traveled Roads Among the Homeless”

Abstract: The current study offers a qualitative analysis of the pathways of individuals into homelessness, their survival strategies while homeless, and the conditions they endure as homeless men and women. Our data indicate that the three main pathways into homeless among the population being studied were the breakup of relationships, the loss of family support, and fleeing abusive homes. Other less prevalent pathways included being released from prison, substance abuse problems, dashed promises of a better job and/or place to live, and engaging in criminal activities or being associated with those that engage in such illicit behavior. The main strategies of survival among the homeless respondents in our study included entering into practical relationships, temporary shelter in the homes of relatives, getting arrested in order to get admitted to an inpatient substance abuse program or jail as a temporary shelter from the streets, engaging in criminal activities, part-time work, and doing undercover work for police officers. We also found gender differences in the types of victimization that these homeless persons were forced to endure, with women being more likely to experience sexual abuse on the streets than men.

Foster K. Amey, Middle Tennessee State University
"African Female Immigrants in the US Labor Force"

Abstract: Several studies have examined the dynamics of labor force participation among immigrants in the labor markets of advanced economies such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. Particular attention has been focused on the role of female immigrants in light of the real and perceived hostile nature of the labor market (Kats 1982) in these countries to their peculiar positions as women and immigrants. The change in the major sources of immigrants from the Old World to now mostly the Third World (Richmond 1992), has also generated research attention aimed at understanding the occupational attainment of these relatively newer immigrants. However, most work has been done on Asian, Caribbean and Latin American immigrants to the exclusion of African immigrants.

Major issues of concern in the literature concern the changing industrial structure of advanced countries, returns to education and other human capital, family and child-care responsibilities, and immigrant assimilation.

In this study we propose to examine the labor force activities of female African immigrants in the US. We use data from the 1990 US Census of Population and Housing and the Current Population Surveys for the years 1995-2000. We are particularly interested in the factors that most influence their occupational attainment and earnings and whether, compared to other immigrants from developing countries, labor force participation rates differ. We further examine issues of the returns to human capital relative to the experience of other immigrant groups and the native-born population.

Gene H. Starbuck, Mesa State College
"College Teaching Styles by Gender"

Abstract: College-level teachers employ a number of different teaching styles. Some evidence exists that gender is a factor in the selection of those styles. In particular, the hypothesis is that women are more likely to use discussion and other student-focused approaches, while men are more likely to use lecture and computer-assisted methods. A survey of all instructors at Mesa State College gathered information about the teaching styles used in lower-division and upper-division courses. The hypothesis was initially confirmed, but when controlling for academic, department, most differences disappear.

Jennifer Keene and Anastasia Prokos, University of Nevada Las Vegas

“Spousal Caregiving and Adjustment in Widowhood: A Comparison of Spousal Caregivers to Non-Caregivers”

Abstract: Using two waves of data from the Changing Lives of Older Couples (CLOC) survey, a prospective study of older persons, we analyze how the caregiving situation prior to the death of a spouse affects well-being in widowhood. The sample consists of 250 widows, 177 of whom provided spousal care during the six months prior to the death of the spouse. Existing research demonstrates that marital quality, a good death, gender, material conditions, and age affect well-being in widowhood. However, previous research does not focus specifically on how various dimensions of the spousal-care situation affect the psychological well-being of survivors during widowhood. Controlling for employment, social support, financial situation, marital satisfaction, and religiosity we examine how length of spousal care, hours per week spent caring, and type of care provided, impact depressive symptomatology, measured by a subset of the CES-D scale. We discuss implications for further research on widowhood and spousal caregiving.

Jim Towns, Stephen F. Austin State University

“LEFT BEHIND: The Grief of Surviving Family and Friends of Loved Ones Who Died by Suicide”

Abstract: Each year more than 29,000 people in the United States take their own life. According to the American Association of Suicidology (AAS), 80 people each day commit suicide. Suicide is the 11th ranking cause of death in the country. It is third among young people. More die from suicide than from homicide. (www.suicidology.org)

These statistics refer to those who commit suicide, they do not account for those left behind—in other words, the “survivors” of suicide. These survivors are family and friends of loved ones who have died by suicide.

The AAS estimated that there are 4.4 million such survivors in the United States and that each suicide intimately affects at least six other people. Each of those who are left behind must deal with the lifelong effects from the suicide.

The grief process for suicide victim survivors usually takes a more intense dimension. After the initial shock, disbelief and guilt over a loved one’s death, the survivors often must face another emotion that is unique to their situation. This new emotion is deep anger that is often expressed and directed not only toward themselves for not knowing how to do more, but also toward their loved one for choosing to leave them in this manner.

This is a descriptive study which seeks to give insights for dealing with warning signs and strategies for communication and counseling with the survivors of suicide.

Kathryn Hausbeck, Barbara G. Brents, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Passing and Coming Out in Auto-Ethnographic Fieldwork: Performing Feminist Research on the Sex Industry.”

Abstract: This presentation will address the complex issues associated with auto-ethnography, subjectivity, power and praxis that permeate our field experiences as feminist sociologists doing ethnographies within the Nevada sex industry. By embedding narratives of our own subject positions (as researcher/voyeurs/feminists in the sex industry) within accounts from our fieldwork, we interrogate the increasingly widespread use of auto-ethnography. On one hand, auto-ethnography offers the possibility for a particularly feminist, self-reflexive and political engagement in the field; on the other, it reproduces a kind of academic voyeurism that is at best a new form of thick description, and at worst a sensationalistic technique that attenuates the already existing systems of power and inequality within the sex industry. Examining the politics of this method in practice and in presentation requires consideration of the relationships between the performative nature of work in the sex industry; our own performances as we alternately pass and come out as academic researchers, as feminists, as sexual beings in the field and out; and the performative nature of the texts we produce that document our work.

Leslie J. Miller, University of Calgary

"THE USES OF CHILDHOOD: feuding and moral reasoning in the family business."

Abstract: The family business is of special interest to sociologists of the family because it stands on an important boundary or faultline between two historically well-differentiated spheres—the private world of the family and the public world of the corporation. This is a *moral* boundary as well as a structural one, a fact underlined by the power struggles and feuds which sometimes bring these families into the eye of the popular press. This paper is based on in-depth interviews with adults who are presently enmeshed in such family-business conflicts, and who were asked to talk freely about their childhood and adolescence in families where "the business always had a place at the dinner table". I argue that their stories of childhood function in strategic ways to construct the morality of their conduct in the present.

This research begins from the assumption that there is no innocent or neutral way of telling one's past; the "uses of childhood" are thus both political and moral. The child who sues a parent "for business reasons" (for example) stands on morally thin ice, and must struggle to fashion a moral self to present to the world. How narratives of childhood are made to contribute to this "project" is the subject of the paper.

Linda A. Airsman, Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Social Action and Art-Based Projects"

Abstract: Classical sociological thinkers viewed sociology as a discipline with the potential to create change in the social environment. An understanding of the ways that groups are organized and attempt to gain the cooperation of individuals is an important component of creating change. This presentation focuses on the ways that artists and other professionals have uses visual arts for social purposes. The presentation focuses on the social value of art in the areas of "community building", "civic dialogue", and "development and wellness"

Martha L. Shwayder, Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Women and Work: The Case of the Modern Funeral Director"

Abstract: Historically, women were responsible for the preparation of the dead prior to the development of the funeral service industry. With the rise of the National Funeral Directors Association and subsequent licensure, funeral directing became defined as an instrumental role. With the change in the definition of the role, males replaced females in the preparation of the dead. (Rundblad, 1995). As a consequence of the feminist movement in the late 1960's, women entered the labor force in record numbers and began moving into what previously was defined as male occupations. One of the last areas where this has occurred is in the area of funeral directing. Women are still underrepresented in this field, but this is beginning to change (Leming & Dickinson, 2002). The findings from a content analysis of narrative responses by female funeral directors in Colorado and Kansas are reported and analyzed in terms of stigma theory (Goffman, 1963).

Dustin Brown, Carmen Martinez and Terri Terrell, Middle Tennessee State University

Analysis of the American Gay Skinhead Subculture

This paper examines how various types of mass media construct the American gay skinhead subculture. A content analysis is applied to the following forms of mass media: Internet websites, chat rooms and list serves, newspaper articles and magazines. An attempt is made to locate the historical roots of the gay skinhead subculture within the larger skinhead subculture. The purpose of this investigation is to examine how these various forms of media communicate the gay skin identity.

Nola du Toit, Middle Tennessee State University

"Changing identities: A Study of Identity Salience and Reconstruction among South African immigrants"

Abstract: Upon entering the United States, South African immigrants are exposed to a multitude of identities not previously available to them. Racial identity, important among South African immigrants before, may decline in salience as they are redefined as an Ethnic minority. This paper examines the work of Foote and Stryker, among others, as identity salience, structural overlap, and empathic solidarity relate to South African immigrants' changing identity patterns.

Carrie Hawk, Middle Tennessee State University

"Erving Goffman's Gender Advertisements Revisited 25 Years Later"

Abstract: A quarter century ago, Erving Goffman compiled a study of print advertising that he called Gender Advertisements. Goffman's point was to examine the messages print advertising was sending to the readers/public. Advertisement photographs are "make-believe scenes" with which readers can identify designed to entice the purchase of the advertised product. This identification is achieved because of the resemblance to an actual experience of the reader or a desire for the experience. With the changes that have occurred over the last 25 years due to the women's liberation movement, a reexamination of print media would likely reflect these changes. The author used a wide variety of recent magazines to collect photographs that at time did reflect changes and at times repeated the same old messages.

Debbie Lehew, Middle Tennessee State University.

"A Question of Cultural Property: Native American Mascot Issue"

Abstract: The Native American mascot issue is controversial within both the educational system and the Athletic community. Many secondary and college institutions have organized to promote the removal of offensive theme involving the use of Native American symbols. Within the professional Athletic community, the use of stereotypical language and pictures still persist. Professional teams such as the Atlanta Braves and the Washington Red Skins refuse to acknowledge the issue and refrain from the production of an alternative non-bias resolution. This paper will attempt to explore historical content that lead up to the today's issue including the symbolic use of misrepresentation and stereotyping, validation of the mascot issue as a social problem, legislative involvement, Native American thought, and possible suggestions to educate both general public and the educational institution toward eliminating ethnic negativism.

Carmen Martinez, Middle Tennessee State University

"Sibling Rivalry and its Effects on Creating Alter and Alter Casting"

Abstract: Sibling rivalry has traditionally been a psychological domain. This narrative paper argues from a social psychological and theoretical perspective how sibling rivalry creates identities among same sex siblings that produce constant aggression through the life cycle from the younger sibling. The discussion includes research already conducted on sibling rivalry, how the siblings come to identify themselves and each other, Mead's theory of the past, emotion and temporality, and concludes with a discussion on how sibling rivalry needs to be researched further to understand this phenomena from a social psychological point of view.

Patricia Atchison, Colorado State University

“The Culture of Quilting as a Microcosm of the Profile of American Values”

Historical records, quilters' magazines and books, discussions with quilters and activities of quilters (historically and presently) are brought to bear upon the profile of American values and contradictions. The profile includes such values as: competition, care-giving, time management, rules of emotional expression, importance of friendship, solidarity maintenance and others. Quilting is both instrumental and expressive, individual and group-oriented. Practices and values expressed are consistent with, and have the same problems and tensions, as those of larger culture. Conventional theories and sociology of emotion are helpful in understanding the quilting phenomenon.

Joseph A. Weber, California State University, Fullerton

“Future Trends for an Aging Society”

As the baby-boom generation ages and the number of retirees increases, society is witnessing sweeping changes in health care, medical breakthroughs, retirement options, housing alternatives, and elder care to mention a few. The median age of the U.S. population has been steadily rising. At the turn of the 20th century, only one in 25 Americans (3.1 million older adults) were over the age of 65 years. With life expectancy at an all time high, the over 65 population at the beginning of the 21st century (35 million older adults) is projected to more than double by the year 2050 (over 80 million). The proportion of the “oldest old,” those individuals 85 years of age and older are the nations fastest growing age group and will more than quadruple during the same period (4 million to almost 20 million).

Traci Phelps, Saddleback Community College and Fullerton Community College

“Redefining Resilience in The Context Of Victimized Conditions: A Sociological Concentric Zone Approach Toward The Conceptualization Of Risk, Stress, And Protective Factors”

Abstract: This study suggests a new, sociological approach towards conceptualizing and defining resilience in victimized conditions and proposes new models for visual ascertainment of the complexity and overlap associated with resilience, risk, stress, protective factors, and protective mediators. The author utilizes the Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Model of development to construct a Concentric Zone Model of Risk and a Concentric Zone Model of Protective Factors. Emphasis is placed on key sociological theories and terms that have not yet been applied to resilience. The author takes a comprehensive approach to construct the newly proposed definitions and models by compiling resilience research critiques, literature, human development theories, and sociological theories. Research application and program development from the proposed definitions and models are also addressed.

Michael Perez, California State University, Fullerton

“Insider without Outsiders within: Contesting “Asia Pacific”

Abstract: Pacific Islanders on the U.S. mainland find themselves historically and socially situated in ambiguity in the context of U.S. racial formations. The terrain of racialization has long erected boundaries of otherness that are the foundation upon which racial and ethnic relations have played out in the United States. The racial order has been a major impetus and justification for racial oppression. Yet minority communities (i.e. Native Americans, African Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans) have located space

of contestation within the racial hierarchy that has manifested itself in strategic political and cultural ways. However, Pacific Islanders experience a layer of oppression unique to their marginal existence that is not captured within conventional ethnic studies frameworks.

With the homogenization of ethnic labels such as Asian American, Asia Pacific and Hispanic, and in lieu of the essentialism inherent in a nation that romanticizes its immigrant history, Pacific Islander experiences are often watered down. In essence, there seems to be an intraethnic and interracial hierarchy that deals with Pacific Islanders as epiphenomenal or virtually ignores their experiences. Consequently, within U.S. academic discourse, Pacific Islander experiences further tend to be reduced by biracial theorizing to minority-majority dichotomies. Therefore, issues of identity among Pacific Islanders are indeed perplexed and entangled in a history of racialization and colonial binarisms, thus perpetuating invisibility among Pacific Islanders embedded in their existence at the edges of U.S. race relations, ethnic studies, and so-called "Asian Pacific studies."

This essay focuses on Chamorros of Guam, as a case of Pacific diaspora. Initiated by the Organic Act of Guam in 1950, which granted *congressional* U.S. citizenship to the residents of Guam, Chamorros have emerged as the third largest Pacific Islander community on the continental United States. However, as a U.S. territory denied of fundamental civil and human rights, Guam represents a distinct contradiction for being among the first Pacific territories to be colonized whose native population has been denied of Chamorros on the edge are explored; and a case for reconceptualizing "Asian Pacific" is discussed. constitutional rights and has yet to exercise their right of self-determination. In light of their patterns of transnational mobility and diaspora, mainland Chamorros remain ideologically and culturally rooted in the "island community," and sharply attuned to political status issues. This paper specifically discusses the complex layers of ambiguity and flux among Chamorros in the context of U.S. neocolonialism, racial formations and immigrant analogy. In so doing, adaptive cultural and political responses among

John W. Bedell, California State University, Fullerton
"Faculty's Perceptions of the Effects of Technology on Students' Learning"

A qualitative analysis of interview data gathered from professors who use a variety of technologies in their courses. Focus is on faculty's perception about the role of technology in enhancing or detracting from knowledge acquisition, synthesizing, application, analysis and evaluation. Discipline differences, if any, will be detailed.

Shondra Tarrezz Nash, University of Illinois at Chicago
"A Strand Within the Knot? Religion and African-American Women's Experiences with Partner Abuse."

Abstract: Literature examining the African American woman and intimate partner abuse chronicle how multiple systems of power intertwine to create a distinct and problematic description of how she experiences, responds to and perceive her mistreatment. Race, gender, and social marginality, for example, contour the ways in which she constructs her abuser's abusiveness. Interdependently, economic disparities between herself and black men influence the levels of abuse she experiences. The research weaves religion into the already problematic synergy of race, gender and the African-American woman's experiences with intimate partner abuse. Through the narratives of abused, Christian women, it demonstrates how some forms of religious coping can be yet another strand of oppression which obscures their choices toward escape. Moreover, their "voices" indicate that their strategies of religious coping are built upon their distinct pattern of relationship to partner abuse.

Steve Zisman, Jackson State University
"Preventing Terrorism and War and Developing Human Happiness: The Power of Field Effects on the Consciousness."

Abstract: Modern physics reshaped models of physical reality. We now think in terms of interacting, dynamic

fields rather than mere particles. Many leading Quantum physicists, such as Bohrs, Heisenberg and Oppenheimer, noticed an interesting conceptual relationship between Quantum theory and ancient Eastern thought. This paper reports on three decades of research showing that human consciousness, using ancient techniques, experiences localized and extended field effects. It reports on research showing unprecedented levels of improvement in creativity, moral reasoning, increased intelligence and the reduction and elimination of violent tendencies and behavior. It discusses the paradigmatic challenges of explaining how consciousness can have extended field effects influencing human behavior, and how Quantum physicists are explaining the possible mechanisms behind these ancient techniques. Comments of noted reviewers and recognized disciplinary experts are included, including the assertion that this phenomenon may be the most important occurrence in social science today.

V. V. Prakasa Rao and V. Nandini Rao, Jackson State University.
"The Role of Religious Doctrines in War and Peace."

Abstract: Ever since World Trade Center was attacked and killed nearly 4000 people, sociologists, politicians, media and philosophers all over the world have been analyzing the connection between the religious doctrines and violence. It was argued that more people were killed over the last 2000 years because of religious beliefs than any other cause. Forcible conversions and the scriptural sanctions to kill nonbelievers are used to cause terrorism in the world. Belief in reaching paradise by killing is resulting in disharmony in the universe. Negotiations and sophisticated weaponry have not helped bring peace on earth. Many historians including Arnold Toynbee have argued that only solution to terrorism is Ahimsa (nonviolence) advocated by Ashoka, Gandhi, Hindu philosophers, Dr. Martin Luther King and others. More emphasis should be paid to compassion, nonviolence, wisdom, tolerance and the philosophy of live-let-live to counteract terrorism. Spirituality which is highly individualistic and emphasizes the realization of God within is considered the solution for the troubled world.

Rae Shevalier, Metropolitan State College of Denver
"Celling Education Reforms: A Technique to Increase Students' Understanding and Participation"

Abstract: Undergraduate students often have difficulty thinking sociologically about education issues. This paper presents a model I use to help students in my sociology of education course understand various education reform proposals. The technique, called the Product-Process Model, focuses students' attention on what various reformers want to achieve (products), and how these reformers propose to "get there" (processes). These concepts help students identify and discuss how various reform types address meritocracy, autonomy, and negotiation. From this foundation, students are then able discuss reform proposals analytically in terms of their impact on social stability, social inequality, and group identity. Students respond positively to this approach and also show increased levels of understanding and class participation. The model may also be applicable to other courses and disciplines in which students learn to analyze and discuss public policy.

Robert T. Wood, University of Lethbridge
"The Proportion of Government Gambling Revenue Derived from Problem Versus Non-Problem Gamblers"

Abstract: As legal gambling opportunities expand rapidly in most Western societies, observers are expressing concerns about the extent to which governments can legitimately sponsor gambling opportunities as well as derive revenue from citizens' gambling activity. The legitimacy of government-sponsored gambling partially depends on the extent to which gambling revenue is derived from gambling-addicted individuals. Unfortunately, the actual proportion of revenue that problem gamblers account for is unclear.

Although several studies have investigated this issue, findings have been inconsistent between studies as well as inconsistent with actual government gaming revenues. These inconsistencies stem from biasing research instruments, problems of memory erosion/salience, and difficulties in sampling a representative range of gamblers. This paper outlines how these problems are being addressed and overcome in two ongoing Canadian provincial studies of problem gambling expenditures (conducted by the present author). Results are used to formulate a valid estimate of the proportion of government gambling revenue derived from problem gamblers.

Steven Patrick, Bob Marsh, Kattie King, Amanda Decker-DeShazo. Boise State University.
"Our Troubled Teens: Are First Time Status Offenders Different from the General Population"

Abstract: There has been a growing public concern that American juveniles are becoming more deviant. This work attempts to determine if the growing concern is justified by comparing the social demographics of a set of first time status offenders to the general population of juveniles. Additionally, a detailed analysis of these first time status offenders is presented. Some theories show that adult offenders start as juvenile offenders while others point out that most juveniles out grow deviant activities. Research conducted to evaluate a juvenile diversion program provided detailed data on almost 200 first time status offenders.

Tom Segady, Stephen F. Austin State University
"Strange Brew: Science and Religion and the Scopes Trial"

Abstract: The relationship between science and religion has ever been in a state of dynamic tension. However, the relationship has changed dramatically at several critical junctures in history. The Scopes Trial was one of these critical junctures, and the consequences of this trial continue to reverberate throughout religion. The initial response was primarily one of rejection to Darwinian thought, followed by accommodation, and finally by a co-optation that returns religion to a 'this-worldly' orientation that, paradoxically, sacralizes science.

Barry Michrina, Mesa State College
Person to Person: Fieldwork, Dialogue, and the Hermeneutic Method

Reflexion, a practice recognized as essential for post-modern critique, is also an essential step in the hermeneutic method of analysis. The epistemological framework of this research methodology requires views with regard to validating conclusions and treating bias that are radically different than those of the standard scientific method.

Andrea M. Fields, George Washington University
The Impact of Reflexivity in the Discipline of Anthropology

Discussion about the need for anthropology responsibility to the public to be social responsible and consideration to Jay Ruby's idea of moving toward anthropology adopting ideas such as developing an anthropological cinema, to include cultural performances as ethnography.

Michael Gizzi, Mesa State College

“The Mesa State College Advanced Learning Center: Putting Constructionism in Practice in a hands-On Project-Based Curriculum”

Carol A. Campbell, California State University

“Community-Based Experiential Learning: Issues in the Field”

In recent years considerable attention has been placed on various types of community-based experiential learning in sociology. These types include both short-term assignments such as unobtrusive observation, participant observation, and field trips as well as long-term field placement assignments such as internships and field practicum courses. The American Sociological Association’s journal, *Teaching Sociology*, has published a number of recent special or partial issues on various types of community-based experiential learning approaches. (See especially Vol. 26, Oct. 1998; Vol. 27, Oct. 1999; Vol. 28: Apr. and July 2000 and, Vol. 30, Apr. 2002.

This presentation is based on experience with both short-and long-term community-based experiential learning assignments. It covers both practical and pedagogical issues that arise in the field. Special attention is given to community-based organizations. Specific examples of these challenges are offered.

Pamela Jureller, Le Moyne College

“SEAL the Social Science Empirical Laboratory”

I will give an overview of SEAL, the Social Science Empirical Lab including who we are, what we do and how we are expanding to serve colleges and universities across the United States by becoming a repository for their data.

Needs: OH projector for laptop

Eric Jensen, Utah State University

“The Russian Currency Crisis and the Theory of Money”

In August of 1998, in an attempt to save their economy, Russia devalued the ruble causing a currency crisis. Many banks closed as a result of the devaluation of the ruble and those that remained open ran out their reserves of US dollars and other hard currencies. The institution of money as a symbolic medium of exchange had collapsed leading to an increase in bartering, a focus on the use-value of commodities, and a breakdown of the norms that sustain the monetary system. The Russian currency crisis has been studied primarily by economists who overlook the symbolic meaning of money within the society. This paper reviews the existing literature concerning the currency crisis and compares phenomena found in the literature to sociological theories of money and exchange.

Urban Studies

Jerome Malinowski, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Looking At The Ambulance"

the majority of ambulances in service today in the United States are based on a design paradigm established 30 years ago. The standard ambulance consists of placing an aluminum box on a one-ton truck chassis. Experts in the field consider this design configuration as being unsafe and inadequate for the many activities associated with critical health care. Overall performance of the product is plagued with poor handling, ineffective ergonomics and excessive fuel consumption.

The very EMT staff members who are trained to save lives and occupy these ambulances are recipients of occupational hazards and suffer many physical aberrations and trauma as a result of the activities performed. An overview and history of the ambulance design accompanied with visuals will discuss on going research at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the attempts made by the faculty and students to mitigate these problems

Basil Sherlock, California State University
"The Projected Growth of a California Megalopolis: 2002-2040"

The 1849 gold Rush began an immigration boom series that made California the most populous U.S. State. More than two centuries ago, a chain of 21 Franciscan missions located along "The Imperial Highway" (El Camino Real from San Diego to colonize the indigenous peoples to support the ports and presidios required to retain control of Alta California.

The same 14 mission countries now comprise San/San, a pacific Coast Megalopolis. Moreover, population projections suggest that San/San could be fully developed by mid-century and its morphology will comprise a sub region of sever urbanized counties in cities along the former mission route (e.g. Highway 101), rail, road, air and maritime modes of transportation. Because San/San historically originated recently, its development can reveal growth cycles of these urban regions, which are predicted to characterize the 21st century.

Douglas Ihrke & Scott Niederjohn, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
"Policy Conflict in Wisconsin Municipal Governments"

Research on public policy conflict at the municipal level has been largely confined to economic development policy. In this study we attempt to measure the extent of conflict on city councils over policy issues, and report rankings of the policy issues that generate the most conflict amongst these groups.

Our findings show that approximately 50 percent of council members report that policy is a major generator of conflict on councils, and the policy areas such as taxation, economic development, and public works were ranked the highest generators of conflict amongst seven policy areas under consideration. We hypothesize that conflict on city councils is influenced by factors such as socioeconomic characteristics of the communities, administrative leadership, the use of planning technologies by boards, and sophisticated budgeting processes. Our findings reveal that administrative leadership and the use of planning technologies by boards are significantly associated with reduced board conflict.

Thomas Sammons, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Freetown: Urban Design for Neighborhoods"

The Community Design Workshop in the School of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette aids cities, small towns and neighborhoods with visualizing their potential as a community. The Workshop establishes collaboration with the communities through public workshops, charrettes, and by opening an office in the area being studied. Freetown, a Creole African American neighborhood borders major arterial streets such as Johnston Street, University Avenue, Pinhook and the railroad. The project focused on the redevelopment of a traditional area and a growth strategy for new neighborhoods adjacent to a major interstate. The Workshop employed three strategies to produce a more cohesive neighborhood core. 1) New infill houses were inserted into empty and fragmented areas. 2) Landscape strategies were employed to complement the existing Live oak canopy indigenous to this region. 3) A new design for the civic downtown parks gave the neighborhoods more definition.

David Lewis, Mississippi State University

“Good Intentions? An Evaluation of the Habitat-for Humanity Model in a Central American City”

For the past four years, the Episcopal Church of America sponsored volunteer involvement and financial assistance for the construction of a 200-house community just outside of San Pedro Sula, Honduras. These volunteers, local crafts persons, and future homeowners constructed a church, community center, clinic, water treatment facility as well as the housing on an approximate twenty acre site.

This Habitat-for-Humanity model has a proven track record in the United States. Needy families receive both financial and more importantly construction help so that they may acquire the American dream. The aspect of the model is not questioned: responsibility engenders respect. The focus of the proposed paper is the questioning of an American model for a single-family house used in a highly dense planned community.

Elena Kays & Paulette Hebert, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Lighting the Environment, and the Urban Landscape: Lighting Technology for the Next Millennium”

With the new directions emerging in modern lighting design there are many exciting programs available to analyze and design indoor and outdoor lighting. Some of these computer programs incorporate material and lighting specifications, process radiosity, analyze photometrics, set animation paths, interactively explore space, study alternative lighting solutions, and add daylight into 3-D virtual reality simulations. Additionally, many programs include a lighting cost analysis program to assist designers and architects in meeting the standards set by the Department of Energy. This presentation will provide participants with insights into available lighting technology for a variety of applications and for any skill level.

Kathleen McCafferty, RIBA, Houston, Texas

“Houston: Practical Planning or Urban Servitude”

Our postindustrial society has created cities to accommodate the needs of the automobile and our ever-evolving technological culture. On reflection, has our obsession with speed and efficiency resulted in urban environments that no longer have the ability to stimulate and inspire the human senses.

As we travel through the city our experience is pre-determined, strip malls and franchised stores offer a predictable, over simplified architecture that requires no interpretation. Highways and roads control our movement with signs that command us to “STOP”, “STAY LEFT”, and “DO NOT ENTER”. Does the contemporary city still have the power to surprise, excite and make us wonder?

Or have we surrendered sensory experiences for a neutral urban backdrop of commercialism?

Using the City of Houston as a model, in this paper I would like to explore, the complicated relationships between society, cultural trends and urbanism.

Brian Powell, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Pleasure, Relationships, and the Design of Urban Environments”

According to British industrial designer Patrick Jordan, design is primarily an art-based discipline that emphasizes the emotional over the rational, the qualitative over the quantitative and feeling over thinking. Many contemporary design projects, however, seem much more focused on the quantifiable dimensions of design. The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate how the pleasure principle is incorporated into the design of urban environments without sacrificing the functional necessities.

In his book *The Pursuit of Pleasure* Canadian anthropologist Lionel Tiger developed a framework which models four distinct types of pleasure: physio-pleasure, socio-pleasure, psycho-pleasure, and ideo-pleasure. When this framework is applied to urban settings the role of pleasure is revealed in decisions made either through conscious or intuitive design.

Industrial Designer Patrick Jordan's studies on pleasure of products showed that 'relationships' occur with products in our daily lives. The attribution of human characteristics to urban settings show how relationships

develop with our environment.

The author will present examples of environmental pleasure and how we form relationships with environments.

Jean Edwards, university of Louisiana at Lafayette
"The Plan for Freetown: Lesson in Integration"

Frequently strategies for urban renewal have often resulted in the destruction of neighborhoods, the removal of buildings in the name of progress, and the degradation of communities. Zoning, in particular, has eliminated many of the interactive elements within a neighborhood that make a community possible. The University of Louisiana at Lafayette Community Design Workshop has developed design strategies that aim to preserve the positive features of a racially mixed, economically diverse, residential neighborhood while offering enhancements to the quality of life and work. The proposed over-all plan for the area and the details of those plans, including renovation proposals for specific buildings and blocks, integrates the history of the area into a vision for a healthy future. The vision itself is the result of the integration of ideas from landowners and residents, business owners and government officials, in addition to those of the architects and interior designers.

Mark O'Bryan, University of Kentucky
"The Public Back"

The discussion focuses on my personal residence, a house built in 1960 by another architect. I will reflect on my experiences living in the house and discuss my own transformation of a structure. In my presentation, I will examine several related architectural themes. The building is unique in its ordering of space in that the entry is at the rear of the property, and the public side facing to the front behaves as if it were the rear as well. This condition adds positive value to the functioning of the house and makes for an interesting visual order of public entry or Public Backness. I propose to examine my interventions to this public back and discuss how the use of architectural elements of form, space and structure I have built upon these ideas of front/back. Also discussed will be a pavilion out-building, which further strengthens the elevation of the rear of the property.

Douglas Graf, The Ohio State University
"Central Park/Central Parking: Case Studies of American Urban Design"

Although 'American urban Design' is almost an oxymoron, most of my urban design practice has been focused in this country. These cases always involve some problem regarding the car, often in terms of traffic ways, but more typically parking. These projects are clustered in three regions of the country: the Hudson Valley, the Ohio Valley, and San Francisco Bay. A brief overview will compare the differences and similarities and isolate some of the design strategies common to all the projects.

Geoff Gjertson, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Shades of Grey: Historic Authenticity in Vermillionville and River Ranch, Louisiana"

Vermillionville, a natural-history park in Lafayette, Louisiana seeks to portray one interpretation of Cajun life in a re-creation of a pre-Twentieth century town. River Ranch, a New Urbanism development, also in Lafayette, sets down covenants and guidelines in an attempt to portray and create a contemporary neo-historic town. Both "towns" have employed architectural historians and cultural anthropologists who have sought to tightly control and regulate "authenticity". But what is "authenticity"? Where should the curators and architectural review boards "draw the line"?

How do the shades of historic authenticity exhibited in Vermillionville and River Ranch, benefit the visitor, resident, culture and society as a whole? The goal of the paper is not to condemn or necessarily to critique these ambitious "historic" developments, but instead to find their current cultural relevance and possibly define future directions for Vermillionville, River Ranch and other similar projects.

Michael McClure, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"The Contemporary Cultural Landscape of Southern Louisiana. Case studies of spatial vestiges and tourist response."

The present economy, culture, and built landscape of the United States rely on efficiency and speed. The spaces we construct reflect that pace. Strip malls and parking lots have become the public spaces of America. As the pace of the American lifestyle increases, so does the need for temporary escapes into the opposite. People save money and accrue vacation time for the momentary opportunity to experience a 'languid' landscape. This paper will discuss the importance of the built environment to this escape and the contemporary contradictions that 'languid' spaces of tourism find themselves.

The architecture and urbanism of Southern Louisiana contain exemplar case studies of this space. From New Orleans to Natchez, these spaces stand as symbols of a slower time. Southern Louisiana very efficiently exaggerates, and protects both the idea and the reality of this commodity: 'languid space' as an alternative to the normative.

Scott Shall, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"BEYOND DISNEY: Rethinking the Themed Continuum"

The perceptual rift carved by the tragic events of September 11th, has answered with an ill-fated reversion to the shallow fabrications of ignorance, which have formed the predominant mindset of the late 20th century. Unfortunately, the dire consequences of so doing have been long obscured by the prosperous history enjoyed by this deceptive philosophy - a state of affairs that will persist until the ignorance upon which said movement is founded is countered. To this end, scholars within the conjoined fields of architecture and urban design have dedicated much energy to addressing the origins and inexorable costs of the application of the theme park mentality of the urban infrastructure of the pre-9/11 paradigm, a constructive alternative to the unsubstantiated and harmful realities offered by the themed lifestyle might be formed. Else one less desirable will inevitably take its place.

Paulette Hebert & Tom Sammons, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Urban Lighting Design Critiques and Strategies"

A major feature of the urban landscape is illumination. The use of enhanced exterior lighting systems is a growing trend in urban design. Aesthetics, "sense of place", energy consumption, security, safety, and maintenance are illumination concerns for design and architecture educators.

This presentation will update attendees on new products and new strategies for exterior urban lighting.

Professional lighting design solutions selected from various application types including: housing, hospitality (hotel & restaurants), offices, medical and governmental buildings, retail establishments, and educational facilities will be presented. A variety of techniques for new construction and retrofits will be explored. State-of-the-art lighting systems including "Light Emitting Diodes (L.E.D.s), fiber optics, HID, and compact fluorescent sources will be considered and explained. Additionally, lighting designs offered by a university's Community Design Workshop, in response to local concerns, will be presented. Attendees will learn to recognize appropriate lighting strategies and learn to critique existing lighting systems.

Shadi Nazarian, University at Buffalo
"Re-learning from Las Vegas"

Las Vegas presents a new embodiment of technological innovations at the threshold of real and virtual, revealing new spaces to occupy - found at the boundary of material realities and immaterial virtualities. We stand at a transitional point in the practice of architecture and urban studies where a constructive dialogue between the reality of built form and the simulations fostered by the various and new tools of the digital media makes possible new ways to conceive of architectural form and space. When a new tool or medium of communication is invented, most often follows a period of examination. During this time the tool's capabilities are explored and enhanced. Experiments that follow this period allow us to question the ways in which we can modify and use the tool to address unprecedented questions and produce new kinds of realities. Through the examples explored in this article I propose that within the context where the products of digital media and built form converge we are already entering the next phase - of experimentation. What interests me, is the transitional space wherein the relation between media, representation, and architecture is put into question. Where rather than simply representing or (re)constructing a given 'reality', the media reflects back upon that reality jolting them both out of the inertia that slows them.

George Loli, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Works of Art at LA De_Fense - Paris"

A sculpture by Barrias - "LA De_Fense - Paris," located on the LA Defense Roundabout, provided the name given to the Business Park. From the beginning the EPAD wanted the site to have a cultural dimension. To that end, EPAD commissioned colossal works of art from well-known artists and relatively unknown artists as well. Over the years the impact of art commissioned at LA Defense has been a catalyst for art and sculpture throughout Paris with nearly 70 works of art on view to the public. Whenever possible, the artists worked in collaboration with EPAD to find the best possible adaptation between their works and the surrounding environment. Like the AGAM pool, with its colorful mosaics, is as beautiful an urban space seen from the top of the tower blocks as it is from ground level, where passerby's can enjoy the ever-changing forms and movement of the 70 fountains. Tall ventilation stacks have become works of art disguising a real function. The question is how does artwork become an important element in created public spaces?

Robert, McKinney, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
"Washington, Louisiana, Urbanism and Economics of a Small Town"

The city of Washington, Louisiana, the third oldest city in the state dates from 1721. This small town located in St. Landry Parish, thrived in the era of river and steamboat traffic. Bypassed by the development of the railroad and twentieth century highway system, the town reflects its peak architectural and urban development from the 1840's to the beginning of the Civil War. The paper will examine the urban and architectural evolution of Washington's development from its origins to present day. Secondly, the paper will examine the impacts positively and negatively of the late twentieth century politics, economics, and urbanism that a small town faces in southwest Louisiana. Thirdly, the paper will touch on the present MasterPlan that is mired in the reality of tourism and economic survival of a small town and one of the poorest parishes in the state of Louisiana.

Women's Studies Section

Jennifer Randles, Austin College

"Promoting Marriage as the Panacea for Poverty: The Role of Marriage Promotion in Federal Welfare Policy"

In 1996, Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), the most significant overhaul of social welfare policy since the 1960s. President Bush proposed that the federal government allocate an additional \$300 million through this legislation to state-sponsored marriage promotion projects. This study explores the limited efficacy of government-subsidized marriage promotion programs embedded in social welfare policy as they relate to the goals set forth in the PRWORA and argues why the government should not abandon a neutral stance on the marital status of its citizens by using tax-supported welfare funds to promote marriage. Finally, it discusses the implications of PRWORA provisions that entail governmental encroachment into the private lives of indigent citizens by attempting to shape family structure in a way that reinforces the nuclear, heterosexual, two-parent family as the only socially and politically acceptable family structure.

Kenneth Lancaster and Maggie Fontanesi-Seime, Middle Tennessee State University

"Single Mothers, Welfare Reform Narratives, and the Growth of Social Violence and Economic Risk"

This presentation will report on welfare reform that has come to characterize the politics of welfare provisions since 1996 and its violent impact on single mothers and their children. Since 1996 the impact of welfare reform has largely been measured by the drop in welfare rolls and anecdotal evidence exhibiting individual cases of success accredited largely to the subject of the narrative deciding to make better choices and join the labor market. We now need to more fully explore the real social costs and human impact of welfare reform. This paper uses data from an ongoing exploratory study on how some low-income single mothers in a southern town have experienced the social service system since the 1996 Welfare Reform Act and how that system views them through a reform narrative. While government claims and related public perceptions of the impact of welfare reform have been that the lives of low income single mothers and their children have improved, an analysis of the data suggest that many have experienced higher levels of social and economic risk. These and other findings will be of great interest to educators and practitioners alike.

Amanda Darby, Austin College

"The Gender Gap and Campaign Strategies during the 2000 Presidential Election"

The gender gap is a commonplace term in our presidential elections. The media uses it to describe the relative advantage or disadvantage a candidate has with women voters. Through the popularization of the term gender gap, we have trivialized its impact, corrupted its meaning and adversely effected candidates, campaigns and the perception of women as voters. This research will examine the political issues surrounding the gender gap and the messages political parties used to court women's votes in the 2000 presidential election by determining how the political parties viewed their candidate's gender gap and how they framed advertising toward women to exploit it or overcome it. Through a content analysis of political advertisements, the themes the parties used to court women's votes will be analyzed. The election centered on domestic policy issues, which are commonly associated with women's political interests. This gives ample opportunity for the parties to focus advertisements toward women and to examine the themes behind the parties' advertisements for courting women's votes.

Amy Banks, Austin College

"Women in Power: Political Leadership and the Challenges in Texas"

Women engaged in political life at any level face certain challenges that are created or amplified by their

gender. The history and current political climate of Texas make it a unique place and an ideal subject for research on the implications of gender in politics. This paper will discuss the implications of women's leadership styles and examine fund-raising as potentially the greatest challenge facing women in the Texas political arena. The primary research tools for this paper are personal interviews with influential women in Texas political leadership, including former Gov. Ann Richards.

Martha Logsdon, Central Michigan University
"Rape in the News: Indonesian "Ideology" of Rape"

When newspapers report about rapes, the language and euphemisms used and the facts and tone selected can serve both as indicators of how members of a certain culture think about sexual assault, i.e., its *ideology* of rape, and as shapers of those cultural understandings. This paper analyzes cultural understandings of rape in Indonesia in the late 1990s by analyzing news reports of rape crimes in Indonesia's most respected newspaper, Kompas, for a six-month period in 1997-98 right before the occurrence of as many as 166 systematic, targeted rapes of ethnic Chinese women during riots in Jakarta in May 1998. Then the paper looks at changes in the media's reporting of rape crimes in the six months following these events. The targeted mass rapes resulted in media discussion of rape, and various women's groups used the media to educate the public and challenge some elements of Indonesia's *ideology* of rape.

Linda K. Bradlyn, California State University, Northridge
"Categorizing Sexual Assault and Rape: Are They Sex, Gender, Hate or War Crimes?"

Most of the research into the causes, conditions and characteristics of sexual offenses, offenders and victims examines the sexualized nature of these crimes. Rather than limiting the exploration of rape as an isolated single-perpetrator or gang-related street crime, sexual assault must be considered from a global perspective and the ways in which entire populations offend examined at the institutional and systemic levels. This essay considers rape and sexual assault in a deeper context as a gender-based, hate-motivated form of violence, supported by societal organizations such as the media, criminal justice system and other cultural institutions. Despite the so-called "sexual revolution" of the 1970's, the topic of sex remains bound by taboo. Expanding the categorization of rape and sexual assault beyond the sexual realm, greatly facilitates a forthright dialogue and more effective educational programs enable prevention, treatment and victim services to be created and made more accessible to the general public.

Kimberly Long, Brandeis University
"Muslim American Women & Violence"

The scope of this project is to create awareness of the violence enacted against Muslim Americans, particularly Muslim American women, in the present state of international affairs. This violence is not simply physical in nature. President Bush's push for *tolerance* of "other religions," referring to Muslims in America, is creating violence not just overseas, but at home through the very use of the word *tolerance*. The daily interactions of Muslim Americans have with others are violent when based on the word *tolerance*. Violence in this context is not looked at as an endpoint, but rather, as part of the whole process of daily interactions. The relationship between the words violence and tolerance is explored to explain how Muslim American women at varying locations of race, class, ethnicity, and belief are affected in their daily lives and their responses and reactions.

Leanne R. Brecklin, University of Illinois, Springfield
"Self-Defense Training and Women's Responses to Rape Attacks"

Self-defense classes aim to prevent violence against women by strengthening women's capacity to defend themselves, however little research has examined the effects of self-defense training on women's attempts to fight back during actual attacks. This study investigated the impact of self-defense training on women's responses to subsequent rape attacks (N = 1,623). This is the first national study to compare victims with and without pre-assault self-defense training on sexual victimization severity, assault characteristics (e.g., offender aggression, victim resistance), post-assault experiences (e.g., disclosure, suicidal ideation), and assault-related perceptions (e.g., anger during incident, level of responsibility). Logistic regression analyses predicting participation in pre-assault training were used to examine the differences in these two groups of women. Suggestions for future research on women's self-defense training and rape prevention are offered. Linda K. Bradlyn, California State University, Northridge
"Speaking for the Victims: The Role of the Sexual Assault/Rape Victim Advocate"

Incidents of sexual assault and forcible rape remain among the least reported forms of interpersonal violence, according to the National Crime Victimization (NCVS) survey and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. Victims are reluctant to report sexual assault because they lack confidence in the effectiveness of existing social processes. The predominantly female survivors of sexual violence are not afforded adequate representation within the patriarchal structure of our law enforcement and criminal justice systems and are subsequently revictimized by the complete disregard of their individual trauma as the result of being raped. Until the advent of Rape Victim Advocates, victims of sexual assault were rarely, if ever, considered beyond their evidentiary value. Advocates work within the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) to speak on behalf of the victim and provide crucial support to the survivors. This in turn benefits law enforcement, medical personnel, and prosecutors improving the rates of reporting, and conviction of sex offenders.

Susan Green Barger, Mindy Barela, Pauline Kelso, and Danielle Wolfley, Idaho State University
"Judicial Response to Domestic Violence in Bannock County, Idaho"

Recently, Idaho State University developed a Court Watch Program to monitor the adjudication of domestic violence-battery cases in Bannock County. Court Watch is a response to community concerns that in a significant number of cases, the prosecution of domestic violence-battery is less than enthusiastic and more important, inconsistent with Idaho law. To assess the merit of these concerns, the legal dispositions of domestic violence-battery cases filed between January 2000 and December 2001 were charted to empirically measure the degree to which perpetrators of domestic violence-battery are punished for their crimes and to assess the legal consistency of punishments rendered. In nearly half of the 600 cases filed, the original charge of domestic violence-battery was dismissed. Penalties for guilty dispositions ranged from probation to 15 years in prison. It is the purpose of the paper to assess these findings.

Jessica L. Chapman and Mark R. Floyd, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
"Childhood Sexual Abuse and the Road to the Sex Industry: An Investigation in Sin City"

Many have hypothesized that childhood sexual abuse (CSA) leads to a variety of negative outcomes. One such possible (assumed negative) outcome is participation in the sex industry. Some have observed that women who participate in the sex industry often report being victims of CSA. Undergraduate females (127 total, average age = 18.86) were asked to complete a questionnaire about sexual history and preferences, CSA, rape, and involvement in the sex industry. Prostitution is legal in many parts of Nevada, and strip clubs are an extremely lucrative business in Las Vegas. Rates for involvement in the sex industry were expected to be high. Compared with other studies investigating this topic, results indicated much lower rates of CSA (8.6%), rape (5.5%), stripping (3.9%), and prostitution (1.6%) than expected. However, comparable studies collected data from clinical populations or recruited CSA survivors from the community.

Kristina R. Knoll, University of Washington
“The “They” That We Are Not”

This panel addresses the various ways eugenics appeared and shaped twentieth-century America. Focusing on historical and contemporary contexts, Kristina Knoll examines how negative eugenics established and perpetuated a foundational ableist ideology that stigmatizes persons with Disabilities as vagrants in a society fixated on productivity—an ideology that, combined with the pervasive sterilization of women with Disabilities, encourages many people with Disabilities to view abortion as genocide. Julie Severson looks at connections between early eugenics and coerced sterilization of poor women under state-sanctioned family planning programs, arguing against the medical community’s tendency to separate the two. Michelle McGowan takes a contemporary perspective, highlighting a controversial double standard in infertility medicine. She compares social attitudes towards the use of infertility treatments (i.e., positive eugenics) by Deaf couples who desire a Deaf child and by able-bodied couples who desire an able-bodied child. All explore how eugenics influenced the social construction of gender, sexuality, and able-bodied privilege.

Julie Severson, University of Washington
“When “People Pollute”: Eugenic Ideology, Medical Ethics, and the Case for Modern Family Planning”

This panel addresses the various ways eugenics appeared and shaped twentieth-century America. Focusing on historical and contemporary contexts, Kristina Knoll examines how negative eugenics established and perpetuated a foundational ableist ideology that stigmatizes persons with Disabilities as vagrants in a society fixated on productivity—an ideology that, combined with the pervasive sterilization of women with Disabilities, encourages many people with Disabilities to view abortion as genocide. Julie Severson looks at connections between early eugenics and coerced sterilization of poor women under state-sanctioned family planning programs, arguing against the medical community’s tendency to separate the two. Michelle McGowan takes a contemporary perspective, highlighting a controversial double standard in infertility medicine. She compares social attitudes towards the use of infertility treatments (i.e., positive eugenics) by Deaf couples who desire a Deaf child and by able-bodied couples who desire an able-bodied child. All explore how eugenics influenced the social construction of gender, sexuality, and able-bodied privilege.

Michelle McGowan, Washington State University
Assisted Reproductive Technology and the Pursuit of Deafness: An Ethical Debate

This panel addresses the various ways eugenics appeared and shaped twentieth-century America. Focusing on historical and contemporary contexts, Kristina Knoll examines how negative eugenics established and perpetuated a foundational ableist ideology that stigmatizes persons with Disabilities as vagrants in a society fixated on productivity—an ideology that, combined with the pervasive sterilization of women with Disabilities, encourages many people with Disabilities to view abortion as genocide. Julie Severson looks at connections between early eugenics and coerced sterilization of poor women under state-sanctioned family planning programs, arguing against the medical community’s tendency to separate the two. Michelle McGowan takes a contemporary perspective, highlighting a controversial double standard in infertility medicine. She compares social attitudes towards the use of infertility treatments (i.e., positive eugenics) by Deaf couples who desire a Deaf child and by able-bodied couples who desire an able-bodied child. All explore how eugenics influenced the social construction of gender, sexuality, and able-bodied privilege.

Cynthia D. Jackson, Baqar Husaini, Pam Hull, and Janice Emerson, Tennessee State University

“Depression, Stressors, and Mediating Resources: Gender Differences among African Americans”

The *stress process* has three components: stressors, moderators, and outcomes. The literature has under-examined gender differences in the stress process among African Americans. Data is drawn from 352 African Americans, (28.7%) men and (71.3%) women. CES-D scale was used as a measure of the dependent variable of depressive symptomology. We examined gender differences on the effects of stressful life events and financial stress on depressive symptoms, and mediating resources of social support and life satisfaction on depressive symptoms, while controlling for age and socioeconomic status. Preliminary results show that for men financial stress was significantly associated with higher depressive symptoms, whereas stressful life events did not have an effect. For women, both life events and financial stress were associated with greater depressive symptoms. Both social support and life satisfaction were associated with low depressive symptoms but the effects were greater for women.

Emily Swensen, Diana Covington, and Loren Toussaint, Idaho State University
“Gender Differences in the Prediction of Social Anxiety through Body Esteem, Self-Esteem, and Body Image”

People dissatisfied with their appearance have higher levels of social anxiety and greater fear of rejection (Cash & Pruzinsky, 1990). Research also shows differences in body image dissatisfaction between men and women (Emsli, Hunt, & Macintyre, 2001). This study uses a longitudinal design to examine the extent to which body esteem, self-esteem, and body image predict social anxiety. Undergraduates from a northwestern university participate in two testing sessions, separated by a four-week interval, in which they complete self-report measures. Preliminary bivariate correlation analyses based on approximately 175 participants reveal that both self-esteem and body esteem are significant predictors of social anxiety in men and women. However, body image discrepancies and social body image avoidance behaviors predict social anxiety in women better than in men. Multiple regression analyses reveal these variables predict a third of the variance in social phobia for men and women ($R^2 = .332$ and $.300$, respectively).

Arun Kumar Acharya
“Status Women, Domestic Violence and Its Impact on Reproductive Health in India: A Study of Andhra Pradesh State”

The present study has been made to measure the magnitude, spatial and socio-economic pattern of women’s decision making, autonomy and domestic violence and their linkage to reproductive health, in Andhra Pradesh State based on National Family Health Survey-2 data. Only currently married women taken into consideration for analysis. Using different demographic and statistical technique, it has been found that 32 per cent of women have low status, who are likely to be suffer more from reproductive health (32 per cent) as compared to women whose status is higher. Similarly 12 per cent of women has been beaten many times during last 12 months, who are likely to be suffer more from pregnancy complication (33 per cent), lower abdominal pain (43 per cent), spontaneous abortion (33 per cent) and reproductive health problem (49 per cent), as compared to women who has been beaten few times during last 12 months.

Victoria Brown, California State University, Northridge
“Presenting the World through Discourse: Deconstructing the Monologue”

A panel discussion to explore & deconstruct the rhetoric of globalization: How globalization is defined and who benefits from it. Participants in this panel will present papers criticizing the dominant discourses in four areas:

- discourses on globalization in general
- dominant discourses on violence

- discourses on economic exploitation and labor rights
- dominant discourses on access to water and resources.

Rhetoric shapes how globalization is perceived and addressed. Current discourse, having a decidedly Western & gendered bias, silences those subjected to the most harmful effects of globalization-- women. Globalization rhetoric conceals and obscures the realities of who has access to water and resources, how low wage labor impacts women and the role of violence in women's lives.

Randy Cota

"Global Factory: Women Laboring Through Globalization"

A panel discussion to explore & deconstruct the rhetoric of globalization: How globalization is defined and who benefits from it. Participants in this panel will present papers criticizing the dominant discourses in four areas:

- discourses on globalization in general
- dominant discourses on violence
- discourses on economic exploitation and labor rights
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Rhetoric shapes how globalization is perceived and addressed. Current discourse, having a decidedly Western & gendered bias, silences those subjected to the most harmful effects of globalization-- women. Globalization rhetoric conceals and obscures the realities of who has access to water and resources, how low wage labor impacts women and the role of violence in women's lives.

Linda K. Bradlyn, California State University, Northridge

"Exceeding Global Expectations: Violence Against Women"

A panel discussion to explore & deconstruct the rhetoric of globalization: How globalization is defined and who benefits from it. Participants in this panel will present papers criticizing the dominant discourses in four areas:

- discourses on globalization in general
- dominant discourses on violence
- discourses on economic exploitation and labor rights
- dominant discourses on access to water and resources.

Rhetoric shapes how globalization is perceived and addressed. Current discourse, having a decidedly Western & gendered bias, silences those subjected to the most harmful effects of globalization-- women. Globalization rhetoric conceals and obscures the realities of who has access to water and resources, how low wage labor impacts women and the role of violence in women's lives.

Caroline Maxwell, California State University, Northridge

"Whose Globalization Is It? The Corporate Takeover of the World's Water and Food Supplies"

A panel discussion to explore & deconstruct the rhetoric of globalization: How globalization is defined and who benefits from it. Participants in this panel will present papers criticizing the dominant discourses in four areas:

- discourses on globalization in general
- dominant discourses on violence
- discourses on economic exploitation and labor rights
- dominant discourses on access to water and resources.

Rhetoric shapes how globalization is perceived and addressed. Current discourse, having a decidedly Western & gendered bias, silences those subjected to the most harmful effects of globalization-- women. Globalization rhetoric conceals and obscures the realities of who has access to water

and resources, how low wage labor impacts women and the role of violence in women's lives.

Alka Arora, University of Washington

"Playing "Earth Mother": The Misuse of Native American Spirituality by non-Native Feminists"

This paper will examine the (mis)use of Native American spirituality by non-Native women in the U.S. My argument is that contemporary women's participation in the New Age trend of imitating Indians represents the convergence of two distinct historical trends: first, the history of white romantic images of Indians to define American identity; second, the history of white feminists' use of Indian women to challenge gender oppression while maintaining racial hierarchies. I will further argue that this trend draws power from Native women while it simultaneously contributes to the suppression of authentic Native women's voices and the cultural genocide of Native peoples. Finally, I will offer some personal reflections on the trend of non-Native women "playing Earth Mother" and discuss its relevance for feminist thought.

Simona J. Hill and Emily K. Anderson, Susquehanna University

"Creating a Homeplace in the Third Wave Classroom: Teaching, Theories, and Activism"

In her book *Yearning*, bell hooks reminds us that homeplace is a primarily inside safe haven where women have the opportunity to grow, develop and nurture spirit, and to create a shared community of resistance within the outside culture of white supremacy and commentary. Homeplace evolves into a core site of being where purpose, courage, truth and testimony converge along a dynamic axis. Shelters of women's existence are social constructions tempered by experience and altered by affiliation. Given time, personal ownership and attention, these shelters are transformed, at their best, to home-like, comfortable settings where risk is not only possible, but expected and encouraged. Third Wave classrooms can facilitate an environment where engaging in controversy, self-reflection, and activism are models for experiential learning. We will discuss tools for creating an essential homeplace for students to link personal experience with practical application, and the legacy of feminist theory.

Maria Luz Garcia, Grupo do Mujeres por la Paz; Jule Gomez de Garcia, California State University, San Marcos; Melissa Axelrod and Jordan Lachler, University of New Mexico

"Grupo de Mujeres pro la Paz: Revitalizing Traditional Knowledge After La Violencia"

The people of the Ixil Triangle in the highlands of Guatemala suffered greatly during the 36 years known as "La Violencia" during which time the Guatemalan government, aided by the US government, not only targeted individual indigenous people and communities, but also attempted to eliminate organized indigenous populations or others who acted in solidarity with them. Guatemala's indigenous women, in particular, suffered greatly from this violence. Many endured particularly brutal deaths, often alongside their children, while many more were left widows with their houses burned and their main source of income, their cornfields, destroyed. Displaced from their communities and their corresponding economic systems, many indigenous women found themselves isolated and living in extreme poverty. This paper reports on efforts to document traditional knowledge among survivors of La Violencia, in particular the members of Grupo de Mujeres por la Paz, and their efforts at revitalizing both their culture and their economy.

Priscilla R. Smith and Nathan Ruggles, The University of Akron

"Social Work to Peace Work: Values and Concepts Underlying the Inseparable Legacies of Jane Addams"

Jane Addams is best known for her work in social reform. What seems to have been forgotten, or even ignored, are her peace activities. Interestingly, this is true despite the fact that she saw these seemingly disparate activities of her life as inextricably related. The presenters intend to bring to light Addams' neglected legacy of peace, and describe its relationship to the familiar social reform legacy. First we will identify the values and ideas which underlie these related

activities, followed by an explication of their origins, evolution, and development. Particular attention will be given to the events and people which most influenced her life in this respect. We will examine Addams' writings which clearly demonstrate the connections between these two spheres, as she discusses concepts such as imperialism, justice, international patriotism, war, and the consequences of industrialization for the human condition, being ever mindful that Addams considered war inimical to social reform. In this interdisciplinary approach, we will discuss implications of her ideas for today's social reformers and peace activists.

Laura Woodworth-Ney, Idaho State University

"Reclaiming Culture, Reconciling Place: Gender, Class and Women's Clubs in the Irrigated West, 1890-1920"

This paper will investigate the influence of women's clubs on the social, cultural, and political landscape of irrigated settlement communities in the arid West. Between 1894 and 1920, a land rush to the arid West took place as private investors and the federal government built irrigation projects funded under provisions in the Carey Act (1894) and the Reclamation Act (1902). This last "settlement frontier" occurred in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, and Washington, but was most successful in Idaho. The reform efforts of middle-class women's groups reflected the Progressive ideals underlying the reclamation projects—water transformed the desert in an "irrigated Eden," but also provided unprecedented opportunities for social control. By lobbying for opera houses, founding literary groups, sponsoring libraries, and promoting temperance, women's clubs "reclaimed" the culture of irrigated settlements, defied conventions of female domesticity, and reconciled their place on the "degraded" frontier." This work reveals how women's groups interacted with the irrigated landscape to create a cultural "garden" on the sagebrush desert.

Elizabeth Jennings and Carrie Curtiss, Amnesty International USA's Rocky Mountain Women's Human Rights Action Network

"Domestic Violence as Torture: A Women's Human Rights Perspective"

Distinct similarities exist between domestic violence and torture, from the methods of physical, mental and sexual abuse used by perpetrators to the mental, emotional and physical effects experienced by victims. In addition, domestic violence has been recognized under international law as torture when the state does not perform due diligence. Yet, these grave human rights violations and the social responses to them commonly remain segregated, torture within the public sphere and domestic violence within the private sphere. This presentation will address violence against women as a human rights issue, and show participants how the Amnesty International USA Rocky Mountain Women's Human Rights Action Network developed a training to help domestic violence advocates make connections between their work and the global women's human rights movement. In addition, participants will themselves take part in the human rights education workshop created by the Action Network.

Melissa Axelrod and Jordan Lachler, University of New Mexico; and Jule Gomez de Garcia, California State University, San Marcos

"Women's Work: Language Revitalization in the Jicarilla Apache"

This paper presents an ethnographic study of a project to produce a dictionary of Jicarilla Apache, an endangered indigenous language of northern New Mexico. Realizing that they were in a position to make a tremendous contribution to the documentation, preservation, and rejuvenation of their language, a group of women have come together to compile a dictionary and produce pedagogical materials for their community.

This project, now reaching the end of its second year, is a collaborative one involving both linguists and the circle of women speakers. The process of compiling a dictionary in a community where both language and cultural traditions are endangered has much to teach about the role of literacy in women's empowerment and about perspectives on communicative practice among indigenous women. The experiences recorded here demonstrate the heterogeneity of women's perspectives on taking the lead in language revitalization.

Steve Mazurana, Paul Hodapp, and Tom Trelogan, University of Northern Colorado
"A Comparative Analysis of Positive and Affirmative Action"

In this paper we examine the justifications and objections to certain European positive action plans and compare those justifications and objections to those presented in American affirmative action cases. We emphasize the plans considered by the European Court of Justice in four recent judgements. One purpose of the paper is to challenge the perception that gender discrimination is virtually non-existent and thus affirmative action is unjustified. For example, today subtle discrimination in employment is often based on an unconscious stereotype that male candidates are better qualified than female candidates, even when their objective qualifications are equal. Our conclusion is that the European Court is more accepting of positive action plans than American courts. Thus, studying European Community law can assist Americans in seeking to achieve substantive equality for women in the courts.

Foster K. Amey, Middle Tennessee State University
African Female Immigrants in the US Labor Force

Several studies examine the dynamics of labor force participation among immigrants in the labor markets of advanced economies such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. Particular attention is focused on the role of female immigrants in light of the real and perceived hostile nature of the labor market (Kats 1982) to their peculiar positions as women and immigrants. The change in the major sources of immigrants from the Old World to now mostly the Third World (Richmond 1992), has also generated research aimed at understanding the occupational attainment of these relatively newer immigrants. This study examines labor force activities of female African immigrants in the US using data from the 1990 US Census of Population and Housing and the Current Population Surveys for the years 1995-2000. We are particularly interested in factors that most influence occupational attainment and earnings and whether, compared to other immigrants from developing countries, labor force participation rates differ. We further examine issues of the returns to human capital relative to the experience of other immigrant groups and the native-born population.

Elizabeth Drexelius, University of Southern California
"Paying the Man: A Case Analysis of Women in Prison and the Ethics of Cross-Gender Guarding"

This case study illuminates issues of gender and social control by focusing on the effects that cross-gender guarding policies have on incarcerated women in the United States. Female prison guards began to challenge their exclusion from employment in men's prisons in 1972. Male guards followed suit, with the result that the majority of women prisoners are now guarded by men. Recent revelations concerning the widespread sexual abuse of female inmates by male guards have brought cross-gender guarding practices under increased scrutiny, therefore this case represents a timely analysis of the ethical issues surrounding the conflicting rights of prisoners and guards. The paper includes an overview of the history of women's imprisonment in the U.S., an examination of current facts relating to prisoners and guards, and a discussion of cross-gender guarding and sexual misconduct. The paper proceeds with a feminist ethical analysis and concludes with a policy decision.

L. Pauline Rankin, Carleton University

“Mainstreaming Gender in a Chilly Climate: Women and Public Policy in Russia”

Recent economic and political reforms in Russia have significantly affected women’s participation in the paid labour force. Over the past decade of transition, earnings gaps between women and men have widened dramatically while social welfare benefits have contracted. Accompanying these changes has been a redefinition of gender roles that has entrenched rigid stereotypes about gender relations in both the public and private spheres. The result of these developments has been the progressive deterioration and vulnerability of Russian women’s overall social, economic and political position. This paper reports on the outcomes of a three-year project on Women and Labour Market Reform in Russia that has applied gender analysis in an integrative manner to generate comprehensive strategies to combat gender inequities in labour policy. The paper documents the opportunities and constraints associated with using ‘gender mainstreaming’ tools in a post-Soviet society and evaluates the potential for realizing substantive equality measures for Russian women in the labour market using gender mainstreaming in public policymaking.

Patricia Bowie Orman, University of Southern Colorado

“Academic Women as Generative Leaders”

In 1988, Sagaria and Johnsrud configured a model of generative leadership based on the psychosocial theories of adult development. In their view, the generative leader is one who motivates and encourages the productivity of others. This paper presents findings from a 2001-2002 qualitative study on women academic deans in one western state. Using interviews, critical incident stories, and Kouzes and Posner’s Leadership Practices Inventory, this study located 46 themes and sub-themes. Nine thematic statements developed through manual and computer-assisted analysis suggest that these academic women are collaborative leaders and decision-makers who demonstrate high levels of caring, nurturing, and generative behavior. However, these women tend to reject constructs of power and appear to be “climbing the ladder to escape” from bureaucratic and male-dominated academic administrations

Celine Camus, Maison des Sciences de l’Homme

“Women’s Place in the Public Research in France”

Women represent 54.8% of the student population in France. However, numerous sociological studies show evidence of inequalities (Broze , DeLavaul, Unterberger, 2000). Though the rate of women is constantly increasing at the university (INSEE 1995), there is still a small number obtaining a PhD. Thus, they are excluded from many jobs requiring high responsibilities and decisional power. More than simply listing the various discriminations, this research intends to understand their reasons. The field work concerns professional formation of French doctorants, from social sciences to medicine, to underline gendered regularities and to analyze social obstacles faced by women. How can we explain the gap between the number of women preparing a master and a thesis? What is women’s representation of the scientific research and of working in general ? What is the impact of the family on their career?! How do they manage with their private life and precisely with the birth of children? This project questions the mechanism of women’s exclusion from scientific public research in France.

Priscilla R. Smith and Nikki Wingerson, The University of Akron

“Abandoning Traditional Careers for Women: Progress or Peril”

This presentation explores the consequences of encouraging female students to pursue non-traditional majors (e.g. engineering, law, medicine) in college. Specifically, the consequences for traditionally female-

dominated professions are examined. Questions addressed include: 1) Are the more confident, academically achieving, life-long, career-oriented, assertive women forsaking traditionally female-dominated fields? 2) If so, who will advocate for these traditional professions around issues such as pay equity and status in society? 3) Who will foster opportunities for women to advance within traditionally female-dominated professions? 4) What is the role of women's studies programs and feminist-oriented academics in supporting the status quo whereby professions that serve people are relegated to a less status?

Katrina A. Paxton-Jorgenson, University of California - Riverside
"Gender, Women and Men "Working" Grassroots Organizations"

The gender division of labor has historically been a topic of great contention between men and women grassroots organizers. In this paper I explore the topic of the gendered division of labor in various grassroots organizations. How do women talk/perceive their work in the organization in relation to their fellow male activists? How do men talk/perceive their work in the organization compared to women? Are these gendered perceptions of gender cross-cultural? Using published autobiographical sources I utilize discourse analysis to examine both the perceived and "actual" gender division of labor in grassroots organizations in three previously colonized areas: Guatemala, Cambodia, and Ireland.

Vanessa Wilke, University of California, Riverside
"Sexuality: First World/Second World Constructions and Perspectives of Sexuality"

In this paper I will be doing a comparison of discourses of sexuality between First World and Third World points of departure in the context of imperialism and globalization. I will specifically be examining reproductive rights according to the press releases of the United Nations and indigenous cultures of Kenya and Guatemala and how "population control" plays a role in the various constructions of sexuality.

Pamela Hewitt, University of Northern Colorado
"Charlotte Perkins Gilman's View of the Nature of Human Work and Its Relationship to Social Progress"

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, a late nineteenth and early 20th century American classical social theorist, outlines her theory of "Progressive Social Evolution" in her book, *Human Work*. Her model of the social system is distinguished from the early 20th century Social Darwinists, traditional organicism and system's theory. Her views on human motivation, stages of labor development, social consciousness, the self/society bond, social pathology, occupational specialization and production are examined and comparisons are made with Marx, Weber and Durkheim and their theories of work.

Bernice Zamora, University of Southern California
"Passing the Shoe"

I propose to find an explanation less obvious than impudent habits for disclosing subversive writing. Strewn dreams are subversive vestigials brought to us by the ambiguities of silence designed to shape extra-literal social inequality. We knew about bald lying. We gathered loosely as groups at conferences and shared experiences in the compressing silent ritual contact in search of emboldened but diplomatic women. Reliance on political subversives transformed and deadened us. Backdrops entertained us, but the subjects merely changed. Frivolous evidence thrust attention, turned curiosity, and expected authority plus an audience as if intelligible language for women disguised the fact that women were not there. Leaped from the staggering presence that brushed over women's voices, we studied obscenities of segregated houses. We realized this studying did not come to anything but taking part against one's own mother in sublimation, one foot unshoed.

Sarah E. Stevens, Southern Oregon University

“Kissing in China: A Cultural History “

This paper presents a history of the kiss in modern China, focusing on the early twentieth century. Beginning in the late 1800s, various words were used to describe the “kiss” ranging from use of the English word within Chinese texts, to use of the homophonic term kai-se, to the final acceptance of the Chinese word wen. What governed the use of these various terms? What were their contexts and connotations? Why was kissing such a trendy topic in the early twentieth century? This study centers on an analysis of the pictorial LinLoon Magazine. Issued in the 1930s, this weekly, pocket-sized pictorial ran regular features such as “Famous Movie Kisses” and “How to Kiss.” Combined with accompanying articles on fashion, home decor, physical education, and women’s rights, the history of the kiss helps to illuminate changing views of body culture and female sexuality in China.

Jessica Pabon, University of Arizona
“Women Bomb: Taking Back the Graffiti Canon”

The purpose of this research is to explore and reveal how female graffiti writers navigate through the male dominated graffiti culture in order to claim their space, despite permeating notions of graffiti as strictly a male practice. Through interviews of the graffiti artists (individually as well as in a group) Lady Pink, Claw, Miss 17, and Mickey, I focus on their background, their lives as active graffiti writers, and what theories they have regarding female subordination, masculine domination, and women’s resistance and contributions within the graffiti (aerosol art) culture. In addition to the interviews, these artists will be commissioned to produce a mural on the exterior wall of the Hazmat Gallery in Tucson, AZ. Through the interviews and the mural collaboration, these artists will gain the recognition and respect they deserve and begin to dislodge the male graffiti artist as center

Jennifer Pepper, Alfred University
“Identity: The Constructed Self, 3 Post Modern Visual Constructions”

Feminist theory waned its way effectively into the art world, establishing ground for pluralistic identities that speak from a woman’s perspective, that validate, appreciate, and explore difference and the feminine experience. Practitioners have been shaking the Western- minded, heterosexual, white male, hierarchical tree by its roots and we’ve been swinging on and off its branches ever since. I site visual artists who deal with the central theme *Identity: The Constructed Self* in their work. **Cindy Sherman** constantly turns the focus onto herself as subject in her photographic works. Using stereotypes created from man-made images of women, Sherman manipulates media representation of the feminine. Bi-racial, visual, performance artist and philosopher, **Adrian Piper**, creates objects, installations, performances and videos that establish a direct active relationship between self and viewer. The third, and possibly fourth, are visual artists **Renee Cox** and/or **Lorna Simpson**, both African-American photographers who turn the focus on themselves in order to critique the phallogocentric notion of Western art history and in general, social constructions of identity.

Laura Sjoberg, University of Southern California
“Feminist Interpretations of Just War Theory: the Case of Economic Sanctions on the Republic of Iraq”

My study analyzes the relationship between a long tradition of just war theory and the feminist literature on war and peace with the aim of understanding what these two traditions have to say about the economic sanctions regime placed on the Iraq by the United Nations Security Council. I argue that a feminist interpretation of the sanctions regime interprets it as akin to war, and understands its implications as such. I then explore whether or not just war theory serves as an appropriate guide to further feminist analysis of the situation. This paper answers that question with a cautious affirmative, arguing that there are a number of pitfalls of just war theory that make it unappealing from the point of view of gender analysis. I then reformulate just war theory to avoid these pitfalls, and discuss the implications of this hybridized theory for the politics of economic sanctions on Iraq.

Runa Das, Northern Arizona University

"Encountering Hindutva, Deconstructing (In)Security Scapes and Engendering Cultural Masculinity in Indian Nuclearization Policies, Late 1990s"

Situated in the context of critical constructivism (Weldes et al, 1999; Muppidi, 1999), this paper analyzes how the interplay of nationalism and communalism as domestic factors of contemporary Indian politics give rise to a process of "internal" Othering vis-a-vis Islam/Pakistan, and thereby assumes significance as major determinants guiding contemporary Indo-Pakistani nuclear policies/ relations. The nationalistic /communalistic biases guiding India's nuclear policies are that the "virtuous" Hindu India needs to be protected vis-a-vis the "demonizing" Moslem Pakistan/Islam. This paper also analyzes nationalistic/communalistic biases underpinning Indian nuclearization policies that not only represent a masculinist rhetoric of nuclearization, thereby legitimizing male/state domination Indian vis-a-vis women, but also ignores feminist voices opposed to nuclearization. This aspect of "internal" Othering not only highlights the subtleties of certain post-colonial (in)security perceptions as factors in analyzing inter-state nuclear relations (and thereby providing an alternative to realism), but also exposes the covert gendered implications of India's state's nuclearization policies-- an aspect not interrogated thus far in the study of international relations.

Gabrielle Arterburn, Mesa State College

"Women of the Iliad: From Insult to Essential, the Textual Evidence"

A discussion of women's roles in the Iliad and using the Iliad as a primary source. Women assume a threatening position and thereby develop an identity, which is counter to the traditional role of women as objects

Needs: OH

Karen Higgins, University of New Mexico

"Shifting identities: Women's Experiences Reconstructing Selves in Doctoral Studies"

For women, gendered discourses in doctoral research studies have raised concerns about securing a sense of place and identity in academia. This study investigates how graduate women make meaning of these experiences and locate self as researcher within established academic discourses of research and research practice. It seeks to understand the impact of these experiences on decisions to pursue careers within academia. Utilizing a feminist, interpretive approach, I explore the narratives of four women (ages 35 to 55), representing diverse linguistic, cultural, and ethnic backgrounds. Their narratives relate the shifting locations of identity between the 'self they brought' to research studies and practice, and the 'self they constructed' as researcher within the academy.

Findings focus on identification and interpretation of significant experiences within graduate research studies that contributed to a shift in identity formation, how this knowledge contributed to self-understanding and self-determination, and the implications for future professional aspirations.

Janese Free, Colleen Keaney, Phyllis Brashler, Northeastern University

"Feminist Contributions Toward a Further Understanding of School Violence"

We propose a roundtable discussion exploring feminist perspectives on and approaches to violence. Specifically, we will highlight some definitional problems in terms of how we conceptualize, manage, and seek solutions to forms of social violence and conflict. The first paper will offer a feminist perspective on school violence and will investigate potential problems with how school violence, its predictors, and its proposed solutions are currently defined and implemented. The second paper will address feminist concerns about terminology in the discourse around sexual assault as it relates to victimization and issues of silencing through language. The final paper will examine recent issues surrounding clergy sexual abuse and the extent to which feminist organizations in Massachusetts have redefined the issue as their own to create a policy response. Together these papers take unique look at the effects of approaching issues of violence from feminist perspective!

Arun Kumar Acharya, UNAM, Mexico

“Status of Women, Domestic Violence and its Impact on Reproductive Health in India: A Study based on Andhra Pradesh State”

The present study has been made to measure the magnitude, spatial and socio-economic pattern of women's decision making, autonomy and domestic violence and their linkage to reproductive health, in Andhra Pradesh State based on National Family Health Survey-2 data. Only currently married women taken in consideration for analysis. Using different demographic and statistical technique, it has been found that 32 per cent of women have low status, who are likely to be suffer more from reproductive health (32 per cent) as compared to women whose status is higher. Similarly 12 per cent of women has been beaten many times during last 12 months, who are likely to be suffer more from pregnancy complication (33 per cent), lower abdominal pain (43 percent), spontaneous abortion (33 per cent) and reproductive health problem (49 per cent), as compared to women who has been beaten few times during last 12 months.

David Rogers, Syracuse University

“Interior Design for Socially Responsive Birth Centers”

A core value of medical practice is the intent to do no harm during the perinatal cycle. This study explores the role of interior design in reducing harm during birth care. It is thought that combinations of mother and baby friendly service goals and universal design principles in birthing facility design and operation empower women to make better choices regarding planning birth care scenarios. This study tests the proposition that settings designed to reflect broader humanistic values and principles of sustainable design improve the capacity of birthing women to participate in care provided by midwives and medical practitioners. It is argued that designs that mimic biological and ecological systems that support life enhance birth care outcomes. This planning model incorporates indigenous social and cultural expressions of user valued in birth care facility and service design via adaptable combinations of service and environment formats.