

Abstracts

49th Annual Conference

Western Social Science Association



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Western Social Science Association

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Section Coordinators Listing

African-American and African Studies

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American Indian Studies

Jaime Kathleen Eyrich
The University of Arizona

American Studies

Daniel J. McInerney
Utah State University

Anthropology

See Sociology and Anthropology

Arid Lands Studies

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Canadian Studies

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Chicano Studies/Landgrants

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and
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Chronic Disease and Disability (& RC-49, Research Committee on Mental Health and Illness of the International Sociological Association)

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and
Steven Brown
The University of Hawaii at Manoa
and
Debra R. Wilson
Tennessee State University

Criminal Justice and Criminology

Dennis W. Catlin
Northern Arizona University
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Eileen Luna-Firebaugh
University of Arizona
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Economics (Business and Finance)

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research

Economics (General)

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History

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University of Central Oklahoma

Human Communication

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Latin American Studies

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and
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University of Guadalajara

Mass Communication

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New Zealand and Australia Studies

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Philosophy

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Political Science

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West Texas A&M University

Public Administration

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Public Finance and Budgeting

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University of Georgia
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Rural Studies

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Slavic Studies

Evguenia Davidova
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Social Psychology

Marvin G. Bulgatz
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Sociology and Anthropology

Heather Albanesi
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Springs

Urban Studies

Thomas Sammons
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Women's Studies

Diane Calloway-Graham
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AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES*Theodore Ransaw, Community College of Southern Nevada*

Janet Awokoya
University of Maryland

“Of my color, but not of my kind: Cultural identity negotiations of 1.5 Nigerian youth”

As the number of Nigerian immigrants increase in the United States, questions of cultural identity and belonging become pressing for their children. Many Nigerian youth who were born in Nigeria but are raised outside of the country, commonly known as 1.5 immigrants, find they are often placed in the center of several conflicting cultures. Research shows that living, learning and working in multiple cultural worlds is the experience of many minority youth (Cooper, Jackson, & Azmitia, 1998; Raible & Nieto, 2003). However, it is uniquely challenging for black immigrant children as both their Blackness and immigrant status make negotiating their cultural identity more challenging, than is typically the case for non-Black and non-immigrant minority youth.

Using existing literature on black immigrants, the central purpose of this study is to understand the factors that affect the cultural identity negotiations of West African youth, particularly 1.5 Nigerian adolescents. Participants will have an opportunity to engage in this research endeavor and share their professional expertise.

Deryl F. Bailey
University of Georgia

“The impact of an African American-centered enrichment program on the academic achievement of African American Adolescents”

This presentation will be based on a research study conducted in the US that was designed to investigate the impact of an African American centered enrichment program, Empowered Youth Programs (EYP), on the academic achievement of African American children and adolescents. EYP aims to develop and nurture the academic achievement and social skill development for children and adolescents in grades k-12. To evaluate the impact of the program, a case study was performed in an attempt to answer the following questions: 1) does EYP influence the academic achievement of African American adolescents in the areas of math, science, and social studies and 2) does EYP impact the attitudes of African American adolescents towards academic achievement?

In this study, the mean of students' grades, based on School Progress Reports (SPR), over a five-year period (2001-2006) were compared in order to study program participants' academic achievement. To evaluate the impact of EYP on students' attitudes, the Academic Monitoring Form (AMF) completed by teachers weekly, and parents and teachers' answers to Empowered Youth Program Impact Questionnaire (EIQ) were analyzed. For the purposes of this study, an ANOVA was utilized, and teachers and parents' written comments on the Academic Monitoring Form (AMF) and the EIQ were analyzed to assess their perceptions of the impact of EYP on the academic and social development of program participants. The results from this study will be shared with conference attendees followed by a question and answer period.

Stephen Brown
University of La Verne

"Reasons African American Male Basketball Players in Division I Institutions Persist to Four Year Degree Completion: A Descriptive Multiple Case Study"

The purpose of this study was to examine the non cognitive variables and experiential factors and people that had a significant influence on African American male basketball players in Division I programs who persisted to baccalaureate degree completion.

Michael E. Jennings
University of Texas at San Antonio
Fred Bonner
Texas A & M University

"Race, Rage and Redemption: African-American Scholars and the Role of Activism in Negotiating Scholarly Identity"

This paper seeks to examine the role of activism in the professional identity of activist African-American scholars in higher education. We seek to accomplish this through a textual analysis of selected writings by and about African-American scholars. Specifically, we intend to examine both academic and non-academic writings related to the experiences of these scholars as they seek to navigate their role as scholars, teachers, and members of the larger African-American community.

Dorothy L. Pennington
The University of Kansas

"A Rhetorical-Psychology Reading of the Public Discourse of Dr. Condoleezza Rice"

This paper examines the public discourse of Condoleezza Rice, describing the rhetorical strategies that she employs in discussing terrorism and in analogizing its cites and common causes. The paper ends with ways that she uses language to mediate a multiethnic democracy as an antidote to terrorism's root causes.

Theodore Ransaw
Community College of Southern Nevada

"Road Signs to the Promised Land: Freemasonry's Influence of the Underground Railroad"

Tobin and Dobbard's book *Hidden in Plain View: A Secret Story of Quilts and the Underground Railroad* mentions a possible connection between Freemasonry and African American quilt patterns that facilitated the success of the Underground Railroad. This study uses visual rhetoric to analyze possible influences and implementations of the signs and symbols of Freemasonry and African American textiles using a Meta search of search of scholarly texts; biographies; memoirs; and narratives of African American slaves. I argue that an association between Freemasonry and the Underground Railroad did exist. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, whose founding members were Prince Hall Freemasons, used their network of churches to secretly broadcast messages between Underground Railroad operatives in the North and fugitive slaves in the South. Both Black and White Freemasons used these signs and symbols.

Jeff Wilson
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“From a Group of Diverse Students to an Effective Multicultural Organization in One Semester”

The ever-changing population's demographics have made it necessary to understand those who may appear, act, and sound different. To no avail, such differences can be seen in the workplace, within some school districts, and on many college campuses. As a result, the need to talk about these differences is imperative in order to gain a deeper understanding as to what makes us different may in actuality make us the same. Organizational Leadership of Multicultural Change is a course that was developed by a senior faculty member in which I was privy to co-facilitate in spring 2005 and spring 2006. The uniqueness of the experience came not from the amount of work required but from the degree of collaboration needed to complete it. The degree of collaboration in turn hinged on the level of trust that developed over the 15 weeks and manifested itself completely in the last few class meetings. This proposal seeks to engage participants to talk about ways in which students have an opportunity to talk about diversity. A brief synopsis of the instructors experience of this group will be presented followed by session attendees to relate similar or dissimilar experiences in hopes of detecting patterns across experiences. The end result will hopefully be to answer the question: What made them gel into an effective multicultural organization?

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES*Jaime Kathleen Eyrich, The University of Arizona*

Leonardo J. Alvarado
Northern Arizona University

“Crossing Borders in the Struggle: Indigenous Movements in Latin America”

This paper will focus on the current efforts of indigenous peoples in Latin America to reach out across borders in order to advance their struggles for political, social and cultural rights. Through cross-border alliances and bringing of groundbreaking cases in international human rights forums, indigenous peoples in Latin America are getting their voices heard and building political pressure in their respective countries and within the region. Recent events such as the election of President Evo Morales in Bolivia to international legal victories in the Inter-American Human Rights System and efforts within United Nations to protect indigenous rights will be explored in this paper. The significance of these events and of other regional developments will help provide an overview of the slow but steady changes taking place in the region and of the unique historical era that indigenous peoples in Latin America see themselves as being a part of.

Juan A. Avila Hernandez
University of California Davis

“*Wa kau homem yo’oriwa*,” Respecting “those who dwell in the mountains:” Yoeme survival and community formation in Sonora and Arizona Territory during Mexico’s “Yaqui Wars” of 1900-1910.

Some of the most profound impacts of the Mexican genocidal campaign against the Yoeme from 1900 to 1910 in Sonora, Mexico, were the destruction of Yoeme communities and the reestablishment and creation of new communities in Sonora, Mexico and Arizona Territory. This paper will discuss and analyze the survival of one group of Yoeme, the “*kau homem* (“those who dwell in the mountains”), during this critical period from the start of Mexico’s “Yaqui Wars” and trace their struggle from the massacre site at *maso koba* (deer head) plateau where over 400 of them perished, through the dangerous and militarized Sonoran dessert (where some were captured) to finally reach political sanctuary in Arizona Territory. The *kau homem* who made it to Arizona Territory formed the nucleus of Yoeme communities which ultimately became the federally-recognized Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona. This paper will also discuss the cultural impact which this group – as the most traditional and culturally conservative as well as the most fiercely independent – had on the formation of Yoeme communities in Arizona as well as in the homelands in Sonora during this period of struggle and constant war and persecution.

Adam Barker
University of Victoria

“Allies and Indians”

Settler people confronted with the challenges facing Indigenous peoples due to historical and contemporary colonialism, frequently ask, what can I do? In this paper, I speak as a Settler person to other Settler people and attempt to answer this question. Drawing on analyses of imperial power and colonial action in contemporary Euro-American society which affect the lives of Indigenous and Settler peoples alike, I attempt to generate an understanding of the role of the colonized individual in supporting oppression. From that point, drawing on Paulette Regan’s *Unsettling the Settler Within* and Richard Days conceptualization of the hegemony of hegemony I attempt to create an action plan that, rather than telling Settlers what they should do, rests on the ability of each person to take responsibility for their actions and to engage in transformative experimentation within their personal lives. The goal of this paper is to bridge the gap between philosophy and reality, between principle and action: not so that Settler people have a

guidebook to becoming allies of Indigenous peoples, but so that they have a place to begin recognizing and questioning the power structures within their lives, discovering for themselves what it truly means to be an empowered ally.

Jeff Cornassel
University of Victoria

“Rich Indian Racism: Confronting Contemporary Social Constructions of Indigenous Peoples”

As former Cherokee Nation Chief, Wilma Mankiller, points out: Perception is as much of a threat as anti-sovereignty legislation. We have to regain control of our image. Since the passage of the Indian Gaming and Regulatory Act in 1988, Anthropologist Kate Spilde has observed a phenomenon of Rich Indian racism, where false images related to indigenous gaming are created and propagated by governmental and media entities. For Spilde, these stereotypes of indigenous peoples motivate and enable state policymakers to deny indigenous nationhood and self-determination in two interrelated ways:

- 1) by insisting tribes prove that they still need sovereign rights to be self-sufficient
- 2) and by invoking the notion that gaming tribes are less authentically Indian, diminishing their claims to political independence.

Drawing on previous research by Spilde, Schneider and Ingram, this paper examines how Rich Indian images of indigenous peoples have been utilized by state and local governments when setting policies impacting indigenous nations during the contemporary Forced Federalism era (1988 to present). Findings from this research point to the need for new strategies for overcoming contemporary threats to indigenous nationhood, and seven possible strategies will be developed in the conclusion of the paper.

Joy Clay
Tennessee State University
Rodney Stanley
Tennessee State University

“Reservation Gaming: A Catalyst for Self-Governance for the Tribes of Arizona”

The passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 has allowed Native American tribes a new form of revenue generation. This new source of revenue facilitates entry into the U.S. political system and furthers the attainment of self-governance and economic development goals on reservations as demonstrated through educational achievement, low poverty and unemployment levels and increases in wealth like offering more family housing units for its tribal members. While several works exist regarding benefits reaped by indigenous populations in the United States as a whole, the academic literature regarding the impact of reservation gaming on the these areas of social achievement, tribal political behavior, and social policies is sorely lacking for the State of Arizona. This study evaluates the role of Indian gaming revenue as a catalyst for self-governance, political strength, and economic development by answering the question: has the passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 made a difference in social program growth and tribal wealth for Native American tribes in the State of Arizona? The outcomes of this study will prove beneficial to the literature on Native American studies as evidence of the impacts of reservation gaming and its consequent policy externalities will enhance policy makers' ability to implement and maintain effective policy regarding Native American sovereignty, equitable gaming oversight, and revenue disbursement.

Sean Patrick Eudaily
University of Montana Western

“According to such laws: How the construction of sovereignty in English legalism was transformed by the practices of interaction with the indigenous peoples of North America during the early Stuart period”

Scholars of political thought have spent the better part of the last 200 years fighting anew the bloody religious and political conflicts of the seventeenth century labeled recently as England's troubles (Scott 2000). This same period of time is also of crucial interest to post/colonial historians who study the British colonization of North America, and to international historians who locate the creation of the modern states-system to the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. It has been rare that these three groups have engaged one another's work. Glenn Burgess has argued that while political thought in early Stuart England was characterized by a diversity of discourses common law, civil law, theology (1992) no divide exists between constitutionalism and absolutism (1996). A comparison of sovereignty in the colonial context reveals that while the general contours of English legalism prevail, the practices of interaction with indigenous peoples are associated with increasing deviations from English domestic norms. Finally, these innovations in the discourse and practice of sovereignty in the colonial sphere not only prefigure later developments during the English Civil War and Interregnum, but also add weight to revisionist arguments that state sovereignty uniquely characterizes the pattern of modern world order (Keene 2002).

Jaime Kathleen Eyrich
The University of Arizona

“To Save the Savages: The Mission of Educating Indians in the Southwest”

The goal of successive colonial regimes in North America has been to civilize, Christianize, and assimilate the “savages” through servitude, scholarship, or religious training. This presentation will illuminate the historical underpinnings of the Mission system in the Southwest United States. The genesis of religious intolerance of “others,” begins with 11th century Papal dicta in Europe, and continues through the early 20th century Protestant/Catholic clash over who might best educate American Indians.

John W. Friesen
University of Calgary

“Storytelling Makes a Come-back”

This paper will analyze several varieties of Native American legends--instructive, moral, entertainment, and spiritual--as a means of illustrating their potential as an effective teaching tool in the contemporary classroom. It will show that the Indigenous peoples had ingenious ways to instruct, motivate and correct individuals in gentle, yet caring ways through storytelling. Several legends will be related to illustrate this impelling approach.

Viola Fuentes
Arizona State University

“Has Self Governance helped Indian Tribes cash in on Economic Development Opportunities?”

By exercising self governance, American Indian tribes are finally engaging in economic development on their own terms and for their own benefit. American Indians have fought to socially construct themselves more positively in an era of self governance. Social constructions change as policy makers manipulate events, people, media, politics, religion, science, literature, music and others involved in the ongoing process of socially constructing the world (Schneider and Ingram, 1997, p. 107). The days of trading posts are gone having been replaced by casinos, hotels and other entrepreneurial ventures. For this

study, governance refers to the ability to design policies and allocate resources, authority to make decisions, choose strategies and the political power to dictate which actors are involved in the strategic decision making process. This paper examines the economic development activities of tribes in Arizona and New Mexico through the lens of social construction theory and governance theory to determine if the positive social construction of American Indians had a greater effect on successful economic development activities compared to tribal self governance.

Denny Gayton

“Primitive or post-modern: How to defend Indian Art?”

Indian art can be characterized by some as *primitive*. Art historians and critics lump it with Egyptian art, Attic Geometric art, and Stone Age art. The straw-man argument will be upheld by Emanuel Loewy and his work on ancient Greek art; additional insight will be taken from snippets of the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, a linguistic effort that arguably offers that some languages deal explicitly with process and movement, as opposed to static objects. Finally, commonsense skepticism, provided courtesy of Indian tribal traditions, will provide testimony and a basis for analysis. There is an assumption that archaic styles of art represent a less-informed tribal group, possessing cosmology A, and group to the modern jewel (man), possessing cosmology B, that adorns creation today; not only that, there is a further assumption with modifications and additional *knowledge* (i.e. science), cosmology A can proceed to be cosmology B. It will be demonstrated that this cannot be so.

Denny Gayton

“Old Indian Trick: Setting up a New Metaphysic with an Emphasis on an Indian Scientific Research Program”

The first age of the Lakota experience on this earth is memorialized by a story. It was ruled by a certain being. Most people recognize the names of the first beings correspond to planetary bodies (i.e. Sun and Moon), but beyond those few many people do not recognize additional planetary bodies. The Lakota story of the first world will be given a very close look at what is described physically (no attention will be given to spiritual and philosophic correspondences, out of respect); this will provide a frame. This will be supplemented by other Lakota behavioral customs, practices and songs that memorialize the first world in order to provide a solid framework. The creation stories of other tribes and various pieces of tradition will be discussed, but not told, to demonstrate that the people of the Americas have a common experience yet we memorialized that experience differently. All stories, customs, practices, and songs (Lakota or otherwise) will be from documented sources so that anyone can look at the data for themselves. The physical parts to the creation stories will be compared with what scientists expected to find using space probes before they were sent out among the celestial bodies, and then also compared to what scientists found using space probes afterward.

Roberto Gonzalez-Plaza
Northwest Indian College

“New Biology converging with American Indian ways of seeing”

The ‘Deloria operator’ represents metaphorically Vine Deloria Jr dictum: power and place produce personality. Cultural identities emerge as the integration over all possible personal identities of the Deloria operator acting on the individual in a given place and history. Spirituality and sacredness provide the framework for a ‘new’ indigenous educational model memory holds. At Northwest Indian College, we have successfully designed and implemented place-based, culturally responsive, experiential science and mathematics curricula that are inclusive of the personal identities of our students. We reunite reason and spirit in our science models beginning with questions on the origins of the universe, life, and the human

mind. By posing such questions, we demystify science and make science education accessible to all. With educational mandates to serve their tribal communities and revitalize their culture, tribal colleges and universities are in a privileged position to reform science education blended with spirituality. This starkly contrasts with the 'western' pursuit of science and technology as a Faustian bargain, where our spiritual enlightenment is traded for society's demands. By challenging the dominant status quo scientific framework, revealing its limits and assumptions, we aim to fire up the blazing trail of intellectual freedom and enlightened coexistence that Vine Deloria Jr. bequeathed.

Sarah Hicks, Director
Washington University in St Louis
Karen Edwards
Washington University in St Louis
Miriam Jorgenson
University of Arizona
Aaron Schultz
Presentation College

"Research-driven Policy in the Asset-Based Economic Development Field"

The focus of this roundtable is to discuss research implications for policy development to support asset-based economic development in Native communities. A secondary focus is to invite junior scholars into this discussion and to share ideas for productive future research with them.

The roundtable will include three presentations outlining recent research about:

1. the implementation of 10 Voluntary Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites in tribal communities throughout the country,
2. integrated asset-building strategies pursued by Native organizations across the country, and
3. practice and research findings from the work of First Nations Development Institute in supporting local and statewide Native asset coalitions.

Implications of the research for future policy will be shared. Presenters will also invite participants to join the conversation, posing the questions: What research and data might be helpful to direct and support tribal, state, and federal policymaking efforts? Given the current political environment, what other Native asset policymaking opportunities may exist? How can research and data gathering be most useful to tribal communities? What funding opportunities are available to support asset-focused research? What existing datasets may benefit from secondary analysis? What methodologies may be most promising?

Thomas J. Hoffman
St. Mary's University

"God in Indian Country: traditional and contemporary approaches to the holy"

I shall initially elaborate on Bob Thomas' and Vine Deloria's insights with regard to American Indian approaches to the Holy. Following this, I shall explore how some native scholars and community members articulate current approaches among American Indians to the Holy. Within this context (of both traditional and contemporary approaches) I shall discuss the notion of Indian orthodoxy. To conclude I shall present some contemporary survey results on how self-identified Indians in the United States conceptualize God.

Lomayumtewa C. Ishii
William Sharf
Kimberly Smith
Crystal Black
Stephanie Hallmark
Valencia Herder
Deloria Dallas

“Creating Tribal Futures: Student Generated Projects”

Students of the Applied Indigenous Studies Department of Northern Arizona University will present their projects from a senior capstone course. Each project addresses a contemporary issue in Indian country that will contribute to the survival of tribal nations. This student panel will present their projects in order to provide insight into the work that is currently being conducted by NAU’s Applied Indigenous Studies’ students who wish to work with tribal communities.

Karen Jarratt-Ziemski
Fort Lewis College

“Forest Planning, Environmental Justice & American Indian Self-Determination”

In 2005 the USDA Forest Service instituted a new rule governing the forest plan revision process. The rule exempts certain components of the process from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, expands the discretion of forest supervisors, and accelerates the process of revising and amending forest plans. Collaboration throughout the planning process is strongly emphasized under the new rule. Given the emphasis on streamlining the planning process to produce results more quickly, tribal nations will have to respond rapidly once a forest begins to implement the new planning rule in order to ensure they have a voice throughout the planning process. This paper examines the implications of the new collaborative process for tribal environmental justice issues, including protection of and access to sacred sites and gathering grounds, threats from catastrophic wildfires, and potential economic effects. The paper also discusses outreach mechanisms available to the USDA Forest Service that hold the greatest potential for effecting meaningful participation of tribal nations throughout the new planning process, thus ensuring a truly collaborative process which facilitates consultation as well as coordination with tribal governments and furthers American Indian self-determination.

Sheryl Lightfoot
University of Minnesota
David E. Wilkins
University of Minnesota

“Oaths of Office in Tribal Constitutions: Swearing Allegiance, but to Whom?”

This paper examines the various ways that indigenous nations have utilized the oath of office in their constitutions and how various oath types can be seen to reflect different visions of sovereignty vis-à-vis the United States federal government. No comprehensive analysis of tribal constitutions has ever been conducted so this project aims to begin filling this gap. A content analysis of 305 tribal constitutions was conducted in order to answer several research questions: Is there a substantive difference in the oaths of office between IRA tribes and non-IRA tribes? Are non-IRA tribes’ oaths of office always more reflective of sovereignty and self-determination than IRA tribes? Are newer or revised constitutions better reflective of tribal self-determination than pre-IRA and IRA-era constitutions? A typology of oath types reveals a substantive difference between IRA and non-IRA constitutions as well as a marked difference between constitutions drafted between 1935 and 1970 and those drafted after 1970. The implications of these oath patterns in terms of citizenship identities and primary and secondary affiliation are important, especially when these loyalties come into conflict.

Emma Battell Lowman
University of Victoria

“Decolonization and the teaching of Indigenous-Settler relations”

As awareness is raised regarding the complex relationships between Indigenous and Settler peoples, the question of who should teach courses related to Indigenous histories is attracting debate. With propagation of colonization, unbalanced power relations, and harm at stake, this question, particularly relating to the teaching of the history of Indigenous-Settler relations, requires attention. Need the successful instructor be Indigenous? Settler? I contend that far more important than ethnicity is personal commitment to decolonization. Drawing on the works of Indigenous scholars Vine Deloria, Dan Wildcat, and Leroy Littlebear, I develop an understanding of the role of the contemporary post-secondary institution in wider Indigenous-Settler relations, resulting impacts on interpretation and creation of history, and implications for future Indigenous-Settler relationships. Then, using the work of Settler academics Paulette Regan and Richard Day, I interrogate the meaning (and necessity) of self-decolonization. From these investigations, I establish three qualities that a successful teacher of Indigenous-Settler relations must possess: an understanding of the Indigenous voice, a willingness to be unsettled, and engagement in relentless self-criticism. An instructor attending to these qualities will be prepared to confront neo-colonialism in the classroom with a more honest history of Indigenous-Settler relations, to the benefit of student, instructor and community.

Jessica R Metcalfe
University of Arizona

“Clothing and the Federal Indian Boarding Schools in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries”

School officials of the federal Indian boarding schools commissioned “before and after” pictures as a means of documenting the civilization process. Inherent in these were assumptions that if children were stripped of all things Native, they could more easily become assimilated. School uniforms were viewed as an imperative aspect of the assimilation process. What is missing is: 1. a discussion concerning the various clothing traditions from where these children came, 2. an analysis of the various manifestations and purposes of the school uniform, 3. an examination of how popular notions of appropriate dress and overall ‘correctness’ were also infused into the curriculum, and 4. a discussion of the diverse, and sometimes complex, ways in which these students responded to, or made sense of, these uniforms. This paper attempts to address these topics.

Paula Mohan
University of Wisconsin, Whitewater

“Regional Conflict and/or Collaboration Between Tribal and Non-Tribal Communities”

Despite the continued distrust and misunderstandings and the long history of conflict between euro-american communities and tribal communities, increasingly, collaborative relationships are developing between reservation communities and their rural neighbors as they band together to fight common encroaching threat with each of the political, economic, and strategic tools at their disposal. One example of this is the close working relationship that has developed between the Bad River and Lac Du Flambeau tribes and surrounding communities to fight the high levels of mercury pollution in area lakes. In this paper, I would like to explore some of the factors that lead to the development of mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations vs those that lead to continued conflict and misunderstandings using reactions to environmental threats in Northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

William Haas Moore

“Thoughts on the History of Four Corners (Navajo Country)”

For several years, I have presented several stories at WSSA concerning the Navajos and their neighbors in 19th century Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado. It is now time to discuss some generalities and brief stories about what all this might mean if put into a longer format.

J. Diane Pearson
University of California, Berkeley

“The Politics of Disease: Imperial Medicine and the American Indian, 1797-1905”

This paper identifies the political medical model that guided development of the Indian Health Service from 1797 through the 19th century. The paper examines the points of the model, the use of western medicine to justify and extend federal control over American Indians.

Nicholas C. Peroff
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Pre-contact life, contemporary trends, and the long-term survival of American Indian Tribes”

This paper uses complexity theory to describe the probable life of pre-contact American Indian tribes, identify trends since first contact, and think about the long-term future of American Indian tribes. Compared with life in Indian Country today, pre-contact tribes were small and tended to live in the same place in a familiar and relatively unchanging environment. Tribal members interacted with other tribal members frequently, learned from common experiences, and developed a common culture. A well-established history of common behavior strongly influenced subsequent tribal behavior. Today many, sometimes a majority, of tribal members live off reservation, often in and around urban areas, as participating members of the dominant society. The paper considers the implications of contemporary trends in tribal life for the political sovereignty and long-term survival of Native Nations.

Lyanne Quirt
University of Victoria

“I Am Canadian” -- Settler Denial as a Barrier to Restitution”

Mainstream concepts of Canadian culture are constructed around pervasive mythologies that are fundamentally rooted in discourses of denial of the reality of the Settler-Indigenous relationship in Canada. These discourses of denial, including Frontier mythologies, constructions of conquest through benevolence, creating distance, referral to human nature, and statements of helplessness and lack of responsibility, provide moral justification for inaction in spite of awareness of Indigenous issues. One common strategy for targeting settler denial has been through the Politics of Guilt, but this has proven largely ineffective, as in the example of the Canadian government’s Statement of Reconciliation, because this strategy justifies relieving guilt through monetary compensation rather than improving overarching power imbalances.

Christopher Riggs
Phillip Allen
Amy Canfield
Lewis-Clark State College

“American Indians of the Northwest and U.S. Policy”

Native peoples in the Northwest have a rich and diverse history. Like other American Indians, they have been affected greatly by the actions of the federal government. However, with a few exceptions, academic and popular discussions of key developments in Indian history and policy tend to focus the Southwest and the Plains. For example, accounts of Indian activism frequently mention the occupation of Wounded Knee, but rarely recount the occupation of Fort Lawton in Seattle even though the latter occupation resulted in the creation of a cultural center at the site.

This panel offers case studies to illustrate how knowledge of Northwestern Natives experiences can enhance our understanding of larger developments in Indian history and policy. Phillip Allen's work explores how the memory of Lewis and Clark has influenced American Indians in the Northwest today. Amy Canfield's analysis of Progressive Era policies toward the Shoshone-Bannock illustrates broader trends in the U.S. government's treatment of American Indians in the early 20th century. Christopher Riggs's examination of the anti-termination struggle in the post-World War II Northwest highlights (1) the persistence of termination after its supposed demise and (2) shifts in the rationale for the policy.

Stephen M. Sachs
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

"The Cutting Edge of Physics: Western Science Is Finally Catching Up with American Indian Tradition"

Since the 19th Century, western physics has moved from a mechanical model of the universe to seeing reality more as a thought. Increasingly in recent years, western science (and, indeed, Western culture more broadly), and particularly contemporary physics, is coming increasingly closer to seeing reality as American Indians traditionally have perceived it. This paper will survey the recent developments in physics to examine the ways in which it is coming closer to traditional Native American ways of seeing.

F. Richard Sanchez
University of New Mexico

“Into the Southwest: The Adventure of Missionary Mary Stright to the Jemez Pueblo, 1882- 1883”

What is it about an old cemetery that attracts people? Perhaps it is the sense of historical perspective that a grave marker reveals. In Jemez Springs, New Mexico it is difficult to avoid the well-groomed cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Catholic Church. At the east end of the cemetery, the well-groomed boundary is juxtaposed by high brambles, weeds and brush. Upon closer examination we discover that the border is a demarcation between the Village's Catholic and Presbyterian cemeteries; we also discover that the Presbyterian cemetery is almost three times larger than its Catholic neighbor. In a traditionally strong Catholic enclave of Northern New Mexico, in a relatively isolated community, how can one account for such a large Presbyterian cemetery? Obviously, at one time the Presbyterians were quite active in the Jemez Valley, which begs the question of when and why. One clue reveals itself as we gaze at the grave marker of Mary L. Miller which simply reads, “Came to NM as [a] Mission Teacher.” Who was Mary Stright Miller? Where was she from and why did she choose Jemez, New Mexico? Why did she remain there until the end of her days?

Tarissa Spoonhunter
University of Arizona

“Preservation laws limit indigenous Blackfeet Knowledge and protection of intellectual property”

When will the true Blackfoot History and culture of the Great Rocky Mountains be told and have standing? Section 106 has been controversial for the Blackfeet Nation since it's time of passage in dealing with their culture and history. The tribe has been limited in preserving their sacred history and indigenous knowledge when working within the confines of Traditional Cultural Property Law Rules and Regulations. The Badger Two Medicine Area is one of the most important areas of the Blackfoot Today as well as in the past. It was ceded in 1895 with much hesitation by Blackfeet chiefs but is currently managed by the Lewis and Clark Forest Service who have tried to follow the section 106 process of consultation. The tribe has been cooperating and working with the forest service in trying to define a cultural district calling upon “expert witnesses” to tell their story only to be frustrated with the outcomes and the definitions of what is important Blackfeet history and culture as defined by the preservation laws.

Cora Voyageur
University of Calgary

“Canadian Aboriginal Issues”

Rick Wheelock
Fort Lewis College

“The ‘American Story’ Continues: Its Impacts on the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934”

This paper is a part of an on-going examination of the impact of the American Story, the mythological, epic story of progress and growth that continues to influence policy-making in the United States. In the case of the policies surrounding the Indian Reorganization Act, that story was drawn upon not only to end the incredibly damaging Allotment Policy, but to give form to the very governing and economic systems that policy-makers felt obligated to impose in Indian country. As a part of the story of recovery from the social, cultural and economic damage of the Great Depression, the “Indian New Deal” was seen as the remedy for nearly all the problems that had been created for Indian peoples by former failed policies. Yet it still failed to accept indigenous conceptions of community development, creating a legacy of yet another generations-long, imposed solution. Future papers will deal with later policies, revealing the impact the American Story continues to have on policies aimed at America's indigenous peoples.

Daniel Wildcat
Haskell Indian Nations University

“Undergraduate Traditional Knowledge Research at Haskell Indian Nations University”

In the spring of 2005 Vine Deloria, Jr. started what was to be the first of a series of traditional knowledge seminars at Haskell Indian Nations University. The result of his seminar and its continuation has been the effort to, as Deloria used to say, research some “interesting things” - radical epistemologies, oral traditions, earth 'histories', and indigenous readings of treaties and American Indian Law. This roundtable discussion will consist of student discussion of their traditional knowledge research and the opportunities for such research at tribal colleges.

Brad Young
Janice Makokis
University of Victoria

“Bulldozers, Bullheads, and Being on the Land: Indigenous Sacred Site Protection in the Foothills of Alberta”

Implementing and maintaining an indigenous reality in the face of western society has been a challenge for many indigenous peoples hoping to pursue agendas of socio-political development. Therein, leveraging theory into practice is often pragmatically difficult for contemporary indigenous leadership and communities due to the unfortunate disconnect between traditional indigenous cultural teachings and the modern political forum. This problem becomes even more complex when dominant stakeholders with economic, social, technical, and political power are accounted for. This presentation seeks to provide a synopsis of the culturally innovative work being undertaken to plough through the theory and develop praxis herein. Importantly, this is being accomplished by utilizing traditional indigenous teachings when interfacing with sustainable land use and resource development planning. The authors currently work with five (5) indigenous communities, industry, and government to document sites in the Alberta foothills region that are of social, cultural and spiritual importance. These studies ultimately contribute to a one window cultural study database and land use development referral process that is being piloted to assist in land use development decisions. The core principles that guide this process are found in indigenous teachings.

Ken Zontek
Yakima Valley Community College

“Native Bison Restoration: A Comparative Perspective between Canada and the United States”

Although the Native acquisition of bison for initial seed herds in the 1870s possesses similar characteristics, divergence occurred when Native Americans still maintained captive herds while the Canadian First Nations no longer possessed bison after 1900. In the next century, Native Americans lost control of their herds by the 1920s with re-establishment beginning in the 1930s. Meanwhile, Canadian government support for Native bison restoration occurred later but with fuller development as First Nations became partners in bison stewardship with the government. Native Americans received bison from national and state parks and refuges, but very limited influence in policies of those areas. However, in the absence of government partnership, Native Americans coalesced their respective reservation bison recovery efforts into a coordinating organization, the Intertribal Bison Cooperative (ITBC). First Nations lagged behind their American counterparts in pan-Native coordination. As the twenty-first century dawned, some First Nations' bison stewards sought collaboration with their colleagues along with sustained Native management of public herds. To the south, Native Americans sought greater management influence with public herds. Thus, both in Canada and the United States, Native people have persevered in fostering their relationship with the bison.

AMERICAN STUDIES*Daniel J. McInerney, Utah State University*

Michael Tavel Clarke
University of Calgary

“Jefferson’s Yeoman Farmer and the Little Man”

If the first paper explored the plight of one actual besieged man in Post-Revolutionary America, this paper explores the origins of the conceptual “little man” that took place a few years later. Americans imported from England the figure of the embattled little man in the Republican debates over the relative merits of industry and agriculture. Rejecting both large-scale and small-scale manufacturing as the economic engine of the nation but embracing the model of small-scale enterprise, Jefferson transformed the British little man into the American yeoman farmer. Yet in dividing the little man in two—that is, in appropriating the figure of the little man from debates over industrialization but turning him into an agricultural icon—Jefferson erected an instability that has remained ensconced in political uses of the figure of the little man ever since, from nineteenth-century fiction in which urban entrepreneurs struggle to preserve rural agrarian values to contemporary debates over Wal-Mart in which big business is imagined as an enemy of rural America.

Faye Halpern
University of Calgary

“Comical White Men and Eloquent Slaves: Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Public Sphere”

Turning from historical representations to literary ones, this paper examines the serious question of why Harriet Beecher Stowe’s white male characters are often so silly. In contrast, why are her male slaves not? By inquiring into these matters, this paper will take up the challenge to move beyond the separate spheres paradigm that has structured criticism of nineteenth-century sentimental novels. This paper will argue that the “public sphere” was itself a term under construction in these sentimental novels. Through her portrayal of bumbling white businessmen and commanding slave orators in Uncle Tom’s Cabin and Dred, Stowe pictured the public sphere as a space that contains traces of the domestic. Those males who succeed in the public sphere must evince the qualities that characterize domestic heroines (conversely, her most eloquent women must evince qualities that exceed the domestic). Could the interpretation of Stowe’s sentimental novels as operating according to the binary logic of public and private be more imposition than illumination?

Sheila McManus
University of Lethbridge

“Bending the Map: Images of the Canada-U.S. Border Across the West in the Early 20th Century”

In orienteering, “bending the map” means making your perceptions of reality conform to what you want to see instead of what is there in front of you. It has a corollary to advertising, the art of selling fantasy as obtainable reality. In the early twentieth century the North American West was shifting from “immigrant destination” to “tourist destination.” The fantasies being sold ranged from no-chores farming to vacations in unspoiled wilderness, and the border between the Canadian and American Wests east of the Rockies played a surprisingly common role in the images used to sell these dreams. The border’s presence (and occasional erasure) was an integral part of the advertising of American firms as different as the Great Northern Railway and the Luse Land Company. This paper analyzes a sample of images to argue that economic agendas determined when and how far representations of the North American West “bent the map.”

Cristina R. Nelson
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

“Preserving Rosie the Riveter’s Beauty and Health: Foundation Garments Go to War”

“Your war effort on the home front or production line demands your energy. Prevent time-robbing backaches and strains with Gossards Curvette.” So notes a 1942 foundation ad, showing a robust, yet slim and attractive, Rosie the Riveter working with sheet metal. Since the mid-1800s, undergarment advertising had reflected concerns over women’s femininity and health. Women were inherently sickly, Havelock Ellis wrote; even the healthiest possessed the worm of frailty, which gnaws periodically at their health. Women’s World War II industrial work redoubled concerns that, while crucial, it would harm their bodies from breasts to thigh-line. Foundations manufacturers gladly helped. Linking weakness and femininity, they advertised garments contributions to feminine beauty, health, and energy, also hinting at their powers to retain reproductive organs health. This paper considers the intersection of women’s wartime labor, health, and femininity and the paradox of women’s wartime work which ads attempted to resolve by conflating general and reproductive health, beauty, and patriotism.

Jewel Spangler
University of Calgary

“Embattled Mastery: Baptist Minister James Ireland, Household Rebellion, and Definitions of Manhood in the Post-Revolutionary American South”

This paper examines the attempted poisoning of the Reverend James Ireland, a plain-farming Baptist minister living on eighteenth-century Virginia’s western periphery. In 1792, Ireland’s house slave and his white servant girl, working together, laced his evening tea with arsenic in an effort to kill him. Ireland survived the poisoning, but his standing as the master of his household was seriously brought into question by the attack. Subsequently, Ireland engaged in a desperate struggle to reassert his authority in the household. That struggle reveals a great deal about how Americans---and particularly Southern evangelical Americans--were coming to understood family relations, slavery, and white men’s roles in the aftermath of the War for Independence (1775-83).

Jason Stacy
Southern Illinois University

“Incubators of Democracy: Walt Whitman and the Public Schools”

Before publishing the first edition of “Leaves of Grass” in 1855, Walt Whitman spent four years as a country schoolteacher and fifteen years as a New York newspaper editor. He engaged the contemporary debates on public school reform in the United States by arguing that the public school functioned like an incubator for future citizens to grow as natural citizens in a quasi-civic setting. This, however, did not constitute a vision of a level society. As in “Leaves of Grass,” the civic order of the public school was one where equality was established through celebration of difference. This reflected Whitman’s brand of egalitarian reform that differed from contemporary social levelers and radical Democrats like Mike Walsh and Thomas Skidmore. For Whitman, schools provided a forum where future citizens of different stripes and status came together to learn the workings of democracy. In these forums, people learned to become the natural citizen inside of them. His vision of public education, then, differed from that of other education advocates like Horace Mann in that it eschewed rote learning and embraced musical education and student-driven exploration. Whitman’s view of education presaged those of twentieth-century pragmatists like Thomas Dewey and Howard Gardner.

John C. Tibbetts
University of Kansas

“All That Glitters: Excavating For ‘City Of Gold’”

In the more than forty years since the release of the Canadian Film Board's “City Of Gold,” its ubiquity and familiarity have earned it the common currency of folk art. It's the history book with the cover page torn out: Everybody knows it as a classic documentary film about the 1896-97 Klondike Gold Rush, but no one remembers why and by whom it was made. My presentation contextualizes “City Of Gold” as a kind of latter-day “excavation” that, like the search for gold, unearthed, reclaimed, and brought to light the nuggets (the many still photographs) of a hitherto missing piece of Canadian-American history. Film clips will demonstrate how, in particular, the film functions rather like a claim jumper chasing a paystreak, violating the borders of the images, sifting through their contents, contesting their ownership, and constructing meanings out of their ambiguities.

Vanessa Vann
California State University, Fullerton

“After Shocks: Traumatic Experiences of the Civil Rights Movement on Children and the Residual Effects”

My film is a critical examination of why numerous experiences of children's involved in the Civil Rights Movement are rarely told. I base my theoretical framework on Marita Sturken's *Tangled Memories* in which she addresses political paradoxes of remembering. I also respond to Avery Gordon's *Ghostly Matters* which explores the connections between history and haunting from a sociological perspective. I use primary source interviews of one man's account of his participation in the Civil Rights Movement in the Southern U. S. at the age of fifteen. I explore why he chose to leave the Civil Rights Movement and why he has silenced himself from telling others of his experiences. I further examine the recognizable children of the movement pertaining to actions and ideology were used to further politics causes, including Emmet Till and the Little Rock Nine. Using secondary sources of Civil Rights and Southern literature as well as psychological theory of childhood trauma, I argue that the reasons for the silenced experiences of children are due to the marketability of appearance and economic status of particular children, lack of political voice, racial classification, family support, and the importance of music to defuse tensions and emotions.

ANTHROPOLOGY

See Anthropology and Sociology

ARID LANDS STUDIES (see Geography)
Conrad Moore, Western Kentucky University (Ret'd)

ASIAN STUDIES

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

Elizabeth Acevedo
Claremont Graduate University

“Preparing Asian-American Students for College: What did Secondary teachers say”

The efficacy of the American public education system for Asian-American students became a concern for many secondary California teachers during the 1980's as we introduced the High School Graduation Proficiency Examinations. Several unique but extremely subtle signs of stress (Ramanujan, 2006) have been observed in Asian-American students which have not yet been adequately addressed. This is a call to parents, educators, and the general public to recognize the unique pressures, expectations, and a lack of efficacy of public education for Asian-American students.

In order to reach helpful conclusions and improve outcomes for these students, we looked at individual interviews and recent studies - a discussion of what are frequently cultural taboos - through the lenses of nearly forty years teaching experience with students of all ethnicities.

We investigated Asian-American students' perceived teacher support they received during their undergraduate public education careers. We discussed some unique stereotypes, pressures, and expectations that are placed on this population. Some conclusions and gentle suggestions are finalized for parents, peers, extended families, and teachers.

Chu-yuan Cheng
Ball State University

“China's New Deal in the 21st Century: Building a Harmonious Society -- Significance and Potential Hurdles”

After two decades of stunning growth, China's social-economic development has reached a turning point. In the process of rapid economic growth, the country has encountered a range of conflicts and problems, including the surging wealth gap, endemic corruption, rising pollution and inaccessible education and medical care for peasants, immigrant workers and retirees. To address these problems, the CCP Central Committee in October 2006 declared a new platform with building a harmonious society as its overriding commitment. New programs were designed for closing the income gaps between rural and urban residents, reducing regional disparities, improving human rights, protecting environment and increasing spending on social welfare and education. While the new commitment represents the Party's most decisive shift from one-sided pursuance of growth to balanced development, implementation of the new deal requires the overcome of numerous hurdles. Notably among them are the resistance from the privileged group and from the local government. Moreover, control of environmental pollution and improvement of education and social welfare both require huge funding which would curtail other vital investment and slow down economic growth. The paper aims at analyzing these problems and probing the prospect for the realization of a harmonious society.

Chu-yuan Cheng
Ball State University

“Economic Relations Across the Taiwan Straits: Recent Development and Prospects”

Economic relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits have undergone dramatic changes since Taiwan ended martial law and allowed Taiwanese residents to visit China in 1987. During the past 26 years, trade across the Straits has risen from \$77 million in 1979 to \$91.2 billion in 2005, an increase

of 1,184 fold. China is now the largest trading partner of Taiwan, while Taiwan ranks fourth on China's list. The phenomenal growth in trade prompted Taiwan's investment in China. Almost nonexistent before 1987, Taiwan's cumulative investment in China reached \$150 billion in 2005, thus making Taiwan China's second largest investor. This paper surveys the general trends and impact of trade and investment between Taiwan and China during the recent decade and probes possible scenarios for future development.

Linda H. Chiang
Azusa Pacific University

"Non-verbal communication: Reading Emotions"

With the increasing diversity in the U S. the communication between cultures became an urgent need. While verbal communication is an important part of daily communication, Scholars Richmond and McCrokey (1992) stated the most of the human communication is nonverbal. Nonverbal communication is an extremely complex process. It may contract or complement messages among parties involved. Therefore it has an important impact in areas of academic, business, professional, political and social organization (Klopf, 1991). Most of the nonverbal behaviors are culture bound. It takes profound effort to interpret meanings behind nonverbal behaviors. This session will discuss emotions portrait by facial expression. Study methods used for this session were literature review and observation of young children.

Dan Cui
University of Alberta

"Exploring Chinese Head Tax and Media Representation: Discourse, Identity and Subject Position"

This paper analyses: "The Heathen Chinese in British Columbia", the Canadian illustrated news published in April, 26, 1879. This news has been chosen because its production, distribution and consumption are at a crucial period of identity formation for Chinese immigrants in the second Chinese immigration wave in Canada. The analysis of the discourse in this media news aims to explore how the unassimilable Chinese as a type of social identity and their corresponding subject positions are intertextually and discursively constituted. A further exploration of the ideological and political dimension of the discourse reveals its relation to the emergence of later infamous Chinese Head Tax and anti-Chinese sentiment during the late 19th and the first half of 20th century. Faircloughs Critical Discourse Analysis to (CDA) will be drawn on in the detailed analysis with a special focus on the three dimensional conception of discourse discourse as text, as discursive practice and social practice.

Yeong-kuang Ger
National Taiwan University

"Political Change in Taiwan: New Trends and Consequences"

Taiwan is going to hold an important election for the mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung cities on December 9th. Currently, KMY controls the Taipei City, while DPP governs Kaohsiung. According to the polls, KMT is expected to win the two elections, as DPP has been troubled by the serious corruption charges against President Chen shui-bian and his family members and his close aids. The significance of these elections is not only seen as a vote of confidence for the president, but also a skirmish for the 2008 presidential election. If KMT wins the two important elections, Ma Ying-jeou, current chairman of KMT and doubled as mayor of Taipei city, will be almost certain to become the presidential candidate for KMT, while DPP will be facing a difficult power struggle internally and who will emerge as the DPP presidential candidate is not clear yet. Moreover, President Chen will be facing a mounting pressure against him from DPP members. It is very likely that Chen will be asked to step down to bear the responsibility for the election

defeat. This December election may pave the way for the 2nd alternation of party in power and has a major impact on the future policy shift. However, if the election result turns out differently, then Taiwan's domestic politics will still be full of uncertainty.

Shibao Guo
University of Calgary

“Revisiting Chinese Voluntary Organizations in Canada: Responding to the Changing Needs of the Chinese Community in Vancouver”

The Chinese immigrant group in Canada is one of the oldest and they are unique among immigrant groups in Canada in the extent to which they organize voluntary associations within their community. Since the 1980s the demographics of Chinese immigrants have changed dramatically. They are no longer a homogeneous group from the rural areas of Guangdong and Fujian provinces. In particular, an unprecedented number of highly-educated and professionally trained immigrants arrived from the People's Republic of China during the 1990s. The changing characteristics of the Chinese immigrants indicate that they come from a diverse background with different needs and challenges in the process of integrating into Canadian society. However, one question remains: How do Chinese voluntary organizations respond to the changing needs of Chinese immigrants in Canada? This paper investigates the process through which one Chinese voluntary organization in Vancouver, called SUCCESS - The United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society, was founded and the historical development of the organization during its first quarter century (1973-1998). It examines how SUCCESS responded to the changing needs of an ethnic community in a multicultural society in Canada.

James C. Hsiung
New York University

“Changing intellectual & Political Climate in the China Debate, & the future of IR Theory”

I begin by examining a “revolt” among a growing number of serious international relations (IR) scholars against the earlier mainstream realist alarmism regarding the China Threat. By raising the question of “intention” (regarding power), and the ancillary question whether the rising powerful state is satisfied with the status quo (including how it is treated by the existing hegemon), these discussions lead to a different prospect of a rising China. Change in the diagnosis also anticipates new prescriptions, which may account for corresponding change in the Congressional climate and the subtle shifts in Washington's China policy, as can be testified by its switch to the epithet “stakeholder” and Secretary of State Rice's acknowledgement of a U.S. “obligation” to make China act as a “responsible” player. More important, after these critiques of the realist paradigm, the subject of IR will most likely be taught differently. For example, to the realist concerns of anarchy, power, and balancing will be added the concerns for hierarchy, intention, and bandwagoning (by secondary states).

C.W. Kenneth Keng
Canadian Securities Institute and Zhejiang University of Technology

“China's Economic Disparities: An Analytical Method and Results”

This paper summarizes the methodology and empirical findings and results from the author's most recent research publication in Chinese: China's Unbalanced Economic Growth (Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press (China), 2005). It studies China's economic growth with a special emphasis on its regional disparities. It succeeds the author's earlier book entitled: China's Regional Economic Development (Taipei: Linking Publishing Company, 2001) and proceeds with an investigation of China's overall economic landscape as well as an empirical study of China's unbalanced regional development.

Applying the theories of Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient, this research suggests a new method of analyzing economics disparities among/between multiple regions. The method specifically addresses the essentials of quantitative relations between China's national inequality and its multiple regional disparities under a variety of regionalization (ways of partitioning a national economy into regions). This research generates fruitful quantitative findings and relatively new empirical results concerning China's regional economic disparities. It predicts the emergence of ten Chinese metropolitan economies in the early 21st century (before 2020?). It also recommends a regional development strategy as well as implementation policies for China's future development.

Walter Kiang
Los Angeles County and California State University at Los Angeles

"Asian Pacific Child Abuse in LA County and its Implication"

In 2004, almost 3 million children and youth lived in L.A. County. These children accounted for about a third of California's child population. The vast majority -80%- were children of color. Almost 60% were Latino children. African American and Asian /Pacific Islander accounted for about 10% each and the remaining 20% were non-Hispanic white.

A total of about 1,000 cases of Asian Pacific Child Abuse that were reported to the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services were analyzed to determine whether there were differences related to the ethnic group status of the victim or subject. Results demonstrated that there were a number of significant differences attributed to ethnic group status.

Daniel Lai and Shireen Surrood
University of Calgary

"Filial piety in the Chinese-Canadian community in Calgary"

Population aging has resulted in the growth of family members providing care to the aging population. In traditional Chinese culture, filial piety is often perceived as core to the motives for the younger generation to provide care to their elderly family members, relatives, and friends. While research studies continue to demonstrate traits of filial piety in modern Chinese societies, little research is available on filial piety in the Chinese people in Western culture. This study aims to examine filial piety in a random sample of 339 Chinese-Canadian family caregivers in Calgary, Alberta. The data were collected in a telephone survey using a structured questionnaire. This paper will report findings on how filial piety is manifested through beliefs related to one's self-perceived obligation to look after, respect, obey, please, maintain contact with, and assist elderly parents financially. Filial piety is also examined in form of living arrangement and actual caregiving arrangements provided by the Chinese family caregivers to the elderly care receivers.

Mindy E. Layton
California State University, San Bernardino

"Japan: A Nuclear Policy in Transition"

The growing national security problem Japan faces in the volatile Asia-Pacific region is too great to be ignored. The multi-polarity in Asia-Pacific region I likely to have prime Minister Shinzo Abe move Japan toward becoming a nuclear state.

The first Prime Minister to be born after World War II, Abe's ideologies favors a more assertive military and amending the states pacifist constitution. Abe became a Japanese household name in 2002 for his tough stance against North Korea and for his condemnation of the kidnapping of Japanese citizens by Pyongyang decades prior. Additionally, Abe was an important member of Japans pro-Taiwan group.

China is modernizing its weapon system capacities making Japan naming the state a national security threat in 2004. In addition to China's threat, Sino-Japanese tensions have grown because of competition regarding oil within the East China Sea and the growing relationship between Japan and Taiwan.

Kim Jong Il continues to push North Korea's nuclear program, threatening the shores of Japan. Past political tensions continue to create a deteriorating relationship between Japan and the communist state.

Japan will become a nuclear state because of Abe's ideologies and the growing security threats by China and NorthKorea.

Phylis Lan Lin
University of Indianapolis

"Patterns of Suicide in China: A Socio-Cultural-Political Interpretation"

Suicide rates in China are increasingly alarming. Suicide is the fifth largest cause of death in China. Close to one-third of world suicides happened in China. There are several suicide patterns in China, including female suicide, intellectual suicide during the Cultural Revolution, suicide among unemployed workers, government officials' suicides, elderly suicide, and youth suicide. Each pattern or population category reflects its unique characteristics but the most notable is the female suicides in rural China. China makes up 21.5% of the world population but accounts for over 55% of female suicide. This paper reviews research findings reported in both Chinese and Western literature since the 1990s. The paper concludes that suicides in China are multi-factorial and that they are closely related to certain social variables, such as gender, age cohort, social/political crises, and rapid social changes. The author attempts to use sociological, cultural, and political interpretations to highlight unique patterns of suicide in China, with a special emphasis on female suicide.

Akira Miichi
Otemon-Gakuin University

"Reform of the Japanese Education System should be Required"

Japan kept a distinct culture until the country was opened to the world 140 years ago. At the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese leaders, who had recognized the advanced status of the world, renounced the traditional culture to adopt western science and achieve the Industrial Revolution. After Japan's defeat in World War II in 1945, Japan changed the old institutions by attaching importance to democracy and human rights under the guidance of the U.S. Forces occupying Japan. Then almost all traditional Japanese culture vanished.

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

Koichiro Otani
Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne, Indiana
Vladimir I. Guvakov and Maria A. Komarova
State University-Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

"Comparative Study between Russian and Japanese Health Care Systems and Outcomes, Part I"

This study examines and compares commonly accepted health outcomes of both Russia and Japan. For example, the life expectancies at birth for males and females in Russia are 58.9 and 72.3 years, whereas in Japan they are 77.6 and 84.3 years. The infant mortality rate in Russia is 23.4 per 1,000 live births and is 3.2 in Japan. Additional health indicators are referenced to understand the health statuses of both

countries. Health care expenditures are also compared to each other, together with the trend of growth rates. In 1997, Russia spent 5.4% of the GDP, or \$251 in international dollars per capita on health care whereas Japan spent 7.1% of the GDP, or \$1759 in international dollars, according to the World Health Report 2000. Health care financing systems where all citizens are guaranteed of health insurance are similar to both countries, but in Russia almost all health care employees are state employees, whereas in Japan most of them are private. We explore that this difference may influence both providers' and consumers' behaviors.

Vladimir I. Guvakov and Maria A. Komarova
State University, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

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

“Comparative Study between Russian and Japanese Health Care Systems and Outcomes, Part II”

This study is a continuation of the part I. Histories of both Russian and Japanese health care systems are examined in order to compare how differently these two countries have developed their distinctive health care systems. In Russia, the health care system is based on a military medicine model where most of the health care resources are utilized on people who would go back to work. The original purpose of the military medicine was to minimize losses and damages, and bring back soldiers and officers to their services. In Japan, although the original idea about their health care system was based on an idea that healthy workers were more productive, the system treats all people equally, meaning all people have equal access to health care services. Health outcomes of Russia and Japan are compared with those of other countries including the U.S., together with health care expenditures in order to understand where these two countries stand in the world. Current and future challenges these two countries are facing and suggested possible solutions are discussed.

Rebecca Roe
Azusa Pacific University

“The Power of Looking: Iconic influences in Asian lifestyles”

Cultural idiosyncrasies that persisted when Mao established the Cultural Revolution, contributed to a tendency to venerate iconic imagery. In part to maintain and to retain control over a people and a government, he consequently repressed modernism and capitalism of the 20th century.

Mao used his own image, similarly to a religious icon, to elevate a sense of him being everywhere and on everyone's mind. This orientation was already established within a culture that surrounded itself with religious iconography (such as Buddhism). In 21st century China, (Beijing in particular), this same kind of a religious fervor is evidenced by the deluge of graphic signage covering traditional buildings, meant to guide the viewer in making choices.

In this presentation the author intends to share the icon of Mao during and after his era. Mass-produced images and their impacts of life styles will be explained by using examples of the iconic images.

Lloyd Sciban
University of Calgary

“The Development of Chinese Canadian Elder Care”

Over the past thirty years, Chinese Canadians have created several examples of ethnically orientated elder care. In doing so, they have overcome financial limitations and a lack of acceptance by government; in addition, they have promoted new standards for elder care. The development of Chinese Canadian elder care has mainly taken two forms: the establishment of nursing homes and activity centres. The latter

provide a range of services from medical to recreational. Among the nursing homes, the Yee Hong Foundation, formed in 1987, has evolved into an organization that manages more than eight hundred beds at four sites in the Toronto area. Its accomplishments have encouraged Chinese Canadians in other cities.

These locally-grown activities are parts of a unique history that has the potential to influence Canadian society. Faced with a growing number and proportion of seniors in the Canadian population and with the goal of managing health costs, there has been an effort to explore alternative models of elder care. Two promising models, client-centred and community-based, are exemplified in organizations developed by Chinese Canadians.

D.P. Tang
National Taiwan University

“Trade and Investment Links between China and Taiwan”

With China’s share in global trade increasing rapidly, some argued that China gained market share at the expense of East Asian exporters, since these countries have ended up specializing in fairly similar exportable goods. Under the “flying geese” paradigm, however, China and the others are not competitors in terms of the technological upgrading of its exports. This paper focuses on the trade and investment links between China and Taiwan in addressing the question of whether the “trade competition” or the “flying geese” paradigm is particularly relevant..

Yae Yuzawa
International University of Health and Welfare, Japan

“Elderly people’s medicine intake”

Elderly people nowadays can easily purchase non-prescribed products in shops, from catalogs, and by internet. It is important to understand the patterns when combining prescribed with non-prescribed medicine for example herbs. We have tried to discover some clues why the patients take alternative products, while they are undergoing the medical treatment by prescribed medicine.

The following matter was investigated. How many people are there who are using the non-prescribed products while they are being treated by a physician? Why are they using these products? And we also asked whether they report it to their physicians. We have visited 25 elderly people’s homes who are continuing the treatment with prescribed medication and we documented their medicated treatment stories. Also we surveyed 200 out patients at two hospitals regarding the topic of patients who are mixing their medication. The questionnaires were collected by mail. The average respondent was in their 70’s and 51.9% were female. The main users of the non-prescribed products were in the age group of 65 to 74 years of age.

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLAND STUDIES*Manuel Chavez, Michigan State University*

Joan B. Anderson
University of San Diego

“Traveling the U.S.-Mexico Border: Border State Park to Playa Bagdad”

This paper describes the varied history, geography and economics of the border region as one travels through distinct regions from the Pacific region in the west to the Sonora desert region to the Rio Grande, Chihuahua desert region to the historic towns of the South Texas/Coahuila and Tamaulipas border regions.

William S. Bass
Northern State University

“Acculturative Stress-Moderators/Mediators: Informing the Dynamics of U.S. Immigration”

The less than perfect cultural integration of the recent migrant and his possible, future descendents into the bicultural borderland area that Mexico shares with the United States is called acculturative stress. It can lead to negative work outcomes such as absenteeism and voluntary turnover as well as the most common expression of psychological distress and psychopathology, depression. The antecedents and moderators of the process of acculturation, generally, and of acculturative stress more specifically, exacerbate or ameliorate acculturative stress outcomes for these new entrants to the borderlands. One common outcome is the failure of individuals' efforts to acculturate altogether which can result in migrants' return to the interior of Mexico. The present work is a conceptual exploration of these factors as well as their consideration as predictors of success in subjects' immigration into Anglo culture.

David Birch
Tomball College

“Resolving Environmental Problems Along the US and Canadian Border: The Role of Policy Communities in the Policy Process”

Policy communities –groupings of governmental and non-governmental decision-makers arrayed around specific policy problems- have become a fixture in terms of environmental remediation efforts along the Canadian/US border particularly with respect to problems affecting the Great Lakes. These policy communities, constructed from the assumptions within the ecosystem management approach, exist to “restore beneficial usages” to areas suffering environmental degradation and to provide ‘stakeholders’ with a long-term voice in the policy process.

This paper provides analysis of the politicized interactions within a policy community along the St. Lawrence Seaway: the St. Lawrence Area of Concern (AOC). I examine the linkages between, and consequences produced from, framing via the politics of problem definition and both the policy outputs and outcomes produced by the policy community actors.

The geographic location is an AOC where the effects of environmental degradation are being remediated through two Remedial Action Plans (RAPs). The actors within the policy community are both Native and non-Native. While the ecosystem management approach generates the presumption that commensurability of decision-making is attainable the politicized nature of interactions within the policy community actually preclude that reality. In a setting where dissonance is a recurring characteristic I examine the possibilities for, and the inherent limitations on, working relationships within policy communities of Native and non-Native actors responsible for managing common pool resources and mitigating environmental problems of a transboundary nature.

Denise Brown
University of Calgary

"Feminization of political spaces in the Maya region of Yucatan"

In July 1988, a Maya woman won the elections for Municipal President in the municipality of Chemax, Yucatán, in the heart of the Yucatec Maya region of Mexico. This marked the first time that a woman had entered this space of municipal politics, a space dominated by men for the six previous decades, since the municipality was founded. What was the significance of this change? This paper explores the political environment leading up to this historical moment, in terms of the economic, demographic and social changes experienced in the region that opened up the possibility for an indigenous woman to enter a male-dominated political forum. It is argued that the spaces of decisionmaking conventionally dominated by women, which include health, socialization and education, correspond to the domestic space. In contrast, the conventional spaces of male decisionmaking, in the extra-family arena, fall under the jurisdiction of the community. These include military, policing, social order, resource management and ritual protection of the community. Recent economic changes in the region, however, have provoked the temporal migration of the male population to find employment outside of the community. The resulting lowering of the number of men in the community for 6 days of the week, has precipitated a power vacuum in male-dominated spheres of decisionmaking in the community.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly
University of Victoria, BC, Canada.

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

Canada and the United States share a tradition of day-to-day co-operation and have developed an "intimate" knowledge of each other that is apparent in the current tradition of quiet diplomacy and low-level functional solutions in a few key policy arenas (free trade, labor, and environmental standards). For Canadians, co-operation with the U.S. always involves considerations of identity and sovereignty. Generally, Canadian officials resolve this issue by maintaining low-key functional and effective relations with their American counterparts, which inherently limits any expansion of the supranational role of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), but concurrently enhances other multilateral relations among Canadian and American public and private organizations.

This phenomenon of multilevel governance, also identified by academics in Europe, helps differentiate between what policy is in the realm of a national government and what results from the interactions of a multiplicity of relations (e.g., local, regional, provincial and state level policy actors). In Canada-U.S. relations, multilevel governance is defined in large part by the public and private sub-national-level actors within the intergovernmental networks and across the international border. This paper draws on findings from research on the Canadian-American border led by the Policy Research Initiative (PRI) since 2004 and on the recent PRI survey of Canadian-American leaders, as well as on the author's fieldwork on multilevel governance issues arising from the emerging cross-border regions in Europe and North America.

Jorge Brusa
Texas A&M International University - Laredo

"The Retail Travels of the U.S. Greenback to Canada and Mexico: A Comparative Study of Currency Substitution Along the U.S.-Canadian and U.S.-Mexican Borders"

This paper investigates the use of the U.S. dollar at border retailers in Ontario, Canada and Tamaulipas, Mexico. As an extension of our previous work on currency substitution in the United States (Yoskowitz & Pisani, 2002; Pisani & Yoskowitz, 2006), we seek to compare the access, determinants, and returns to currency substitution just outside of the United States or within the greater NAFTA zone. Utilizing a stratified random sampling design, we obtained a sample of 300 Mexican firms in Nuevo Laredo,

Tamaulipas, Mexico and 260 Canadian firms in three border communities in Ontario, Canada (Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, and Windsor) in the early spring and summer of 2006. We shall report our comparative findings as to: 1) the cross-border accessibility of the U.S. dollar (i.e., the number of accepting firms); 2) the determinants (i.e., significant variables) of firm-level currency substitution; and 3) the returns associated with currency substitution (i.e., sales revenues, currency conversion remuneration).

Sandra Bustillos Durán
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Múltiple discriminación: Mujeres indígenas en Juárez”

La ponencia tiene como objetivo presentar de manera sumaria las múltiples discriminaciones de que son objeto las mujeres de las diversas etnias (nahuas, tarahumaras, mazahuas), en el caso de Ciudad Juárez, Chih: por su condición de indígenas, de mujeres, de migrantes, así como las estrategias de resistencia que han desarrollado para enfrentarlas. Se presentaran algunos resultados de la investigación llevada a cabo en esta frontera durante la segunda mitad de 2006, basada en entrevistas individuales a profundidad, entrevistas grupales (focus groups), así como de información derivada de una encuesta aplicada en en mismo periodo.

Cuauhtémoc Calderón Villarreal
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Impacto regional y fronterizo de la apertura económica sobre la Desigualdad del ingreso en México”

A mediados de los noventas Los Estados Unidos de América, Canadá y México firmaron el Tratado de libre comercio, que trajo consigo para este último país la liberalización de sus flujos internacionales de bienes y de inversión extranjera directa. Sin embargo esta fue la culminación de un proceso de apertura que se había iniciado con el ingreso de México al GATT. Este trabajo se propone fundamentalmente estudiar los efectos en términos de distribución del ingreso de la mencionada apertura sobre las 32 entidades federativas que constituyen a México. Para ello vamos a estudiar un periodo que abarca 20 años y vamos a privilegiar la aplicación de un análisis de panel para las 32 entidades que configuran a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Rolando Castillo,
CUCSur, Universidad de Guadalajara.

“Models of educational management and social participation”

The University Learning and Academic Services Communities (CASA) that are promoted by the Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur, are actions to enforce community development and to strength the link between university and society. In this effort organized social groups, municipal, state and federal governments, Virtual University and of course Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur get together. The challenge is to impulse this kind of learning spaces in the 23 municipalities that integrate the Costa Sur region of State of Jalisco, Mexico.

To get that goal CASA Universitaria takes the challenges derived from new social conditions and the scientific and technological development, because in Jalisco state still there is not enough educative coverage and there is also a strong concentration of higher education in urban areas especially at Guadalajara.

Manuel Chavez
Michigan State University

“Access to information in North America, the unfeigned challenges for the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America”

The important role of access to information needs to be incorporated to new models of federal policy formulation for local jurisdictions on border areas. With the creation of the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) of North America, the governments of Canada, Mexico and the U.S. face a serious challenge to open their decision making to local and state governments. This paper explores how Mexico is in a clear disadvantage to its partners to reorganize local responses when the central government is in control of all information and decision making processes related to transboundary interactions.

Ramon Chavira Chavira
Univ. A. de Ciudad Juarez

“Ciudad Juárez Un modelo maquilador de precarización social”

La Industria Maquiladora de Exportación en la zona norte mexicana está arribando a sus 42 años de existencia, siendo ésta una longe duree que nos permite metodológicamente construir nuestro objeto de estudio desde una perspectiva que marcan tendencias de un fenómeno que hoy definen el carácter dependiente de nuestros países; y sobre todo convierten a determinadas realidades regionales como soportes de una tramado de relaciones sociales que se definen en ámbitos más amplios, como serían el internacional y el nacional.

En este trabajo abordo el grado de precarización social que dicho modelo de acumulación ha determinado en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México, zona urbana que ha tenido un crecimiento demográfico acelerado, durante ese lapso, con todos las secuelas sociales que esto conlleva en un país dependiente. Para ello hemos realizado un trabajo de campo en una de las zonas donde dicha precariedad alcanza índices mayores como es el caso de ANAPRA.

Manuel Chiu
SOJ-ITESO- Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara

“Los Piqueteros en Argentina: ¿un interés compartido?”

El movimiento de los piqueteros en Argentina comenzó a mediados de la década de 1990 y retomó aspectos fundamentales de lucha social de los trabajadores: un trato digno, salarios más justos y mejores condiciones laborales. Queremos ver si los piqueteros cumplen con las características de un movimiento social, y descubrir qué impacto han tenido dentro de la sociedad, si han sido un factor clave para la lucha social de los trabajadores, si han podido contar con el apoyo de la ciudadanía, si han involucrado más miembros o simpatizantes para su causa o lucha. Muchos sectores de la clase media trabajadora de Argentina demuestran un malestar o resentimiento debido a que los piqueteros en sus cortes de ruta acaparan o toman las calles; en ocasiones han agredido a los trabajadores que sí desean ir a laborar, impidiéndoles asistir a sus trabajos etc.

Se puede poner también la pregunta sobre si los líderes de este movimiento sólo pretenden aspirar a una escala de poder mayor, traducida en un bienestar personal y no en un bienestar colectivo, puesto que en las esferas de poder del movimiento se tiene una interrelación con sectores políticos y empresariales, en donde puede suceder la corrupción normal de la vida política.

Julie Collins-Dogrul
University of California, Davis

“Brokering Public Health Transnationalism on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

The United States and Mexico share transnational patients, pathogens, and pollutants in their border region. In 1942 U.S. and Mexican health professionals belonging to NGOs and government agencies began to formally work together to manage these problems. Over the next decade these actors constructed a transnational organizational field called *border health* which combined transnational epidemiological understandings with sustained cross-border professional and organizational ties. Analysis of this period addresses the sociological problem of how organizations embedded within bordering countries - with disparate epidemiological profiles, public health and medical systems, political economies, and national interests – coalesce around transnational public health issues. Analysis of organizational records from this decade revealed that two organizations acted as *systemic brokers*, meaning intermediaries that span relational and cultural-cognitive boundaries. I argue that systemic brokering explains how key organizations span international divisions and unite heterogeneous organizations and professionals into transnational organizational fields.

Kimberly Collins
San Diego State University - Imperial Valley

“The Border Observatory Project: Analyzing Quality of Life in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region”

This paper is a continuation of a study presented at last year’s ABS conference. At the 2006 conference, the research team introduced the Border Observatory Project. As part of this project, the results from two quality of life surveys were discussed: one from the San Diego-Tijuana region and the other was from the Calexico-Mexicali region. Since the last conference, the research team has collected qualitative and quantitative data for the San Luis-Somerton and San Luis Rio Colorado border region, the El Paso and Cd. Juárez border region, and the San Diego and Tijuana border region. The data collected in these different regions will be compared with the previous data sets to discuss similar and different policy issues that impact the U.S.-Mexican border region. Determining quality of life in a region is based upon the ability to compare similar data between cities. Border Observatory Project has begun to fill the gap in data that is needed to understand the quality of life data for the whole U.S.-Mexican border region.

Cesar Correa
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Configuraciones sociales sobre la calidad educativa en México. La voz de los académicos”

El proyecto se refiere a las construcciones de la realidad educativa de los académicos universitarios en México en torno a la calidad educativa. Considero como el mayor ordenador de la vida de los sujetos miembros de las instituciones educativas contemporáneas. La investigación se centra en las trayectorias socio-profesionales, bajo la metodología de historia de vida temática y bajo un enfoque socio-histórico de corte hermenéutico.

Alfonso Andrés Cortez Lara
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Security, Interdependence, and Linked Themes: a framework for transboundary water management in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region”

The United States-Mexico border is experiencing a new era of relationships where natural resources management, particularly water, stands as a focal point. Rapid population and economic growth both

sides of the border is inducing an ever-increasing water demand at the time that emerging users/uses other than agriculture are putting additional pressure on the issue. Now, environmental aspects are taking a stronger body in policy as a potential user that needs to be considered if security on the natural resources base has to be achieved towards assuring a sustainable bi-national/regional development. This aspect brings about the consideration of renovated conceptualizations and institutional arrangements for transboundary water management in order to accommodate this highly contested resource among users' sectors and nation states. This paper explores the potentialities of considering concepts of *security*, *interdependence*, and *linked themes* in an integrated fashion as the foundations that could help to find fair negotiations, equity in access and distribution, and sustainable use of waters shared between two countries whose developmental future is progressively interconnected.

Amira De la Garza
Arizona State University

“Confronting Damaged Identities in Mediated Migration Narratives: Geography’s Role in the Creation of a Public Screen”

This study explores a sampling of migration narratives available in the mainstream media of newspapers and the internet, applying in-depth qualitative analysis of the texts to identify the underlying and repetitive themes that confront the public when consuming the messages about migration in the United States today. The migration narratives are coded to identify meta-narratives operating in the representation of migrants, with special attention to the ways in which geography is central to the construction of the migrant identity. Using Lindemann-Nelson’s (2001) concept of damaged identities, we explore the ways in which mediated migration narratives normalize, naturalize and/or privatize the migrant individual and construct a public screen as conceptualized by DeLuca and Peebles (2002) in such a manner as to produce a meta-narrative that constrains the possibilities for public policy dealing with the migrant populations.

Paula Delgado Hinojosa
Universidad de Guadalajara

“¿Nueva agenda Económica ó nuevo paradigma para el desarrollo?”

Una de las grandes transformaciones de América latina durante la década perdida, han sido los cambios estructurales simbolizados en el consenso de Washington. Actualmente se están buscando nuevas estrategias de desarrollo, como un desafío frente a la situación económica. El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar las propuestas de esta nueva política económica, que represente una agenda propia para la región latinoamericana, las estrategias y objetivos necesarios para un desarrollo sustentable y sostenible.

Eliseo Díaz González
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Remesas, crecimiento y estabilidad macroeconómica en México”

El objetivo de este estudio analizar el impacto de las remesas familiares en el crecimiento de la economía a través del enfoque monetario de la balanza de pagos y apoyados en un modelo macroeconómico de tipo Mundell-Fleming, con un modelo de Vectores Autorregresivos (VAR) y las series del periodo 1980-2005. Considerando variables como el tipo de cambio, la tasa de interés y las exportaciones netas, se indaga acerca del circuito que describe el ingreso de remesas y su papel en la estabilidad macroeconómica.

Se discute la hipótesis de si el ingreso de remesas contribuye al crecimiento de la economía vía su influencia sobre el mercado cambiario y el aumento de las reservas internacionales, dadas las restricciones que impone la política monetaria sobre las variables nominales, a partir de la capacidad del régimen cambiario de vincular el ingreso de estos recursos a la dinámica económica. Los resultados iniciales sugieren que el ingreso de remesas no está teniendo impacto sobre el crecimiento real de la economía a causa de que la política monetaria y cambiaria que inhiben los efectos perturbadores externos sobre el sector real de la economía.

Pamela Duncan
California State University, Fullerton

“Trilateral Environmental Management and Federalism:
The Case of the NAFTA Environmental Side Agreement and the Commission for Environmental
Cooperation”

The North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) came into effect over a decade ago as the environmental side agreement to NAFTA. At its heart is the creation of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), a trilateral organization located in Montreal. This paper discusses the potential opportunities provided by the NAAEC and the CEC for the states and provinces of the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Drawing from regime theory, it examines the extent to which the institution provides communication opportunities among the subnational governments, as well as the extent and ways in which the CEC may increase subnational capacities by providing information and technical assistance.

Bruno Dupeyron
University of Victoria

“custos es pauperis horti”
“How European Contemporary History Becomes a Cross-Border Matter: Chronicle of the Death Foretold
of a French-German-Swiss Textbook”

In the middle of the 1990's, in the Upper Rhine cross-border region, a French-German-Swiss history textbook was created with the support of the European Commission (INTERREG program). It was disseminated in limited amount to college instructors in the Rhine valley. Regional and local media broadcasted positively this project, interpreting it as the opposite of reminiscent French and German nationalist textbooks. However, such a cross-border enterprise knew, once distributed, an immediate and pitiful end, on the dustiest shelves of library colleges. This result was caused by several factors which are analyzed in this presentation: initial and prolonged Swiss reticence to support the project, increasing linguistic gap in the Rhine valley, rigid school system programs, political refusal to be confronted with painful historical issues... This acknowledgement of failure leads to the argument that European cross-border cooperation is constrained by a key paradox, often referred to as 'intrinsic weakness' (i.e. in which cross-border cooperation is conditioned and propelled by limited resources, a fragile social fabric, and low institutionalization) and 'low gravity' (i.e. the attraction of small projects toward the local and regional levels, while major projects are pushed up to the national level).

Adrian X. Esparza
University of Arizona

“Visualizing Borders and Boundaries in Southern Arizona and New Mexico”

The United States-Mexico border is marked by a new wave of conflict and turbulence as immigration and border security reforms seek to halt the northward flow of undocumented immigrants. Increasing deterrence is a strategy central to these reforms, especially the building of physical barriers--walls--in southern Arizona and New Mexico which have become principal points of entry to the United States. This

research documents the recent construction of walls along the southern Arizona and New Mexico borders with the aim of highlighting the human dimensions of physical barriers and boundaries. Through a series of photos and the use of apprehension data from the Department of Homeland Security, the research traces the construction of walls since the inception of “Operation Hold the Line” (El Paso, 1993), “Operation Gatekeeper” (San Diego, 1994) and “Operation Safeguard” (Nogales, 1994). These programs are targeted because they forced an increasing number of undocumented immigrants into remote areas of Southern Arizona and New Mexico which led to the escalation of deaths in the desert. The research also shows areas in which fences are slated for construction.

Angel Florido Alejo
Universidad de Guadalajara

“¿Microcréditos la otra opción? Una experiencia rural en Jalisco, México”

Ahora que se ha revalorado el microcrédito, luego de que fuera entregado el premio nobel de la paz al fundador del Grameen Bank Muhammad Yunus, como reconocimiento a su labor en el campo de los microcréditos, es pertinente la formulación de nuevas preguntas entorno a los microcreditos y sus beneficiarios.

Preguntas que tendrían que ver con la experiencia que ha tenido otros países que han adoptado o adaptado los métodos del Grameen Bank.

El presente trabajo busca dar respuesta a cuestionamientos entorno a la experiencia de microcréditos del gobierno del estado de Jalisco. A seis años de haber puesto en marcha esta experiencia los resultados no han sido del todo positivos, la intención inicial de beneficiar a los pobres se ha topado con el interés de una pronta recuperación del crédito otorgado antes de hacerlo llegar a la gente mas pobre del medio rural.

Susan Franceschet
University of Calgary

"Transnationalism and Gender Politics in Argentina and Chile"

In the last two decades, gender politics in Latin America have been increasingly shaped by transnational actors and processes. Domestic policies on issues such as domestic violence, reproductive health, and women's political participation have been influenced by discussions and conventions that emerged out of UN conferences and regional conventions. Additionally, domestic women's movements have been drawn into organizing at the transnational level. The impact of transnational politics in the area of gender issues has been uneven, however, and there has been substantial debate among scholars over the relative merits of transnationalism for women's movements at the local level. In this paper I analyze two case studies, Argentina and Chile, where transnationalism has effected the organizing capacity of domestic women's movements in very different ways. In Chile, the dynamics associated with UN conferences have further demobilized the women's movement, while in Argentina, the women's movement has remained quite active. The paper argues that transnational processes are filtered through domestic processes, including different types of state-society relations and different partisan dynamics.

Thomas M. Fullerton, Jr.
University of Texas - El Paso

“Empirical Evidence Regarding 9/11 Impacts on the Borderplex Economy”

Although not directly targeted by any of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the El Paso – Ciudad Juárez borderplex economy was impacted by the events that subsequently occurred. To examine what areas of the borderplex economy were affected, a series of statistical tests are employed. Similar to what has been documented for the New York metropolitan economy, many sectors of the borderplex escaped

the aftereffects of 9/11 without sustaining permanent damage. Several other sectors, however, were impacted in statistically significant manners.

Noemi Gal-Or
Kwantlen University College - Surrey, B.C., Canada

“Institutional Development for Cascadia: Law and Politics”

The paper will address the institutional weakness in Cascadia/Pacific Northwest with regard to dispute resolution at the local-regional and borderland level.

At the backdrop of the Softwood Lumber dispute, and particularly the detrimental effect of competing regimes (NAFTA & WTO), the paper will re-new the pledge for legal institution building. It will introduce an innovative concept for dispute resolution by linking already existing relevant designs and concepts.

The paper will propose the establishment of a procedural dispute resolution continuum embedded in a hierarchical institutional order, and available to parties based on voluntary membership. Described in broad brush terms - it will offer a range of procedures from entry level dispute facilitation, through a small claims court, to adjudication at a NAFTA/WTO local dispute resolution branch, and complete with an appellate instance at an inter-national joint court arrangement of the member jurisdictions. It will seek to present a voluntary and consensual alternative where straight-jacket NAFTA/WTO provisions on the one hand, and national juridical instances, on the other hand, are either unavailable or undesired.

Paul Ganster
San Diego State University

“The Border Observatory Project: Analyzing Quality of Life in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region”

This paper is a continuation of a study presented at last year’s ABS conference. At the 2006 conference, the research team introduced the Border Observatory Project. As part of this project, the results from two quality of life surveys were discussed: one from the San Diego-Tijuana region and the other was from the Calexico-Mexicali region. Since the last conference, the research team has collected qualitative and quantitative data for the San Luis-Somerton and San Luis Rio Colorado border region, the El Paso and Cd. Juárez border region, and the San Diego and Tijuana border region. The data collected in these different regions will be compared with the previous data sets to discuss similar and different policy issues that impact the U.S.-Mexican border region. Determining quality of life in a region is based upon the ability to compare similar data between cities. Border Observatory Project has begun to fill the gap in data that is needed to understand the quality of life data for the whole U.S.-Mexican border region.

Stephanie Garrett
University of Calgary

“Catholicism, Feminism & Abortion in Chile: An Analysis of the Politics and Discourses of Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir”

Women are creating new faith-centred spaces from which to contest dominant religious discourses and to develop feminist epistemologies in a variety of cultural, social and political contexts. Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (CDD) is a network of Catholic feminist activists in Latin America developing public dialogues both within society and the Catholic Church. They work to expose the relationship between Catholicism and discourses regulating sexuality and reproduction in Latin America. CDD focuses specifically on a woman’s moral capacity to decide in all matters relating to her body while challenging patriarchal Church discourses on abortion. Their efforts offer Catholic Chilean women a way to negotiate the complex terrain between their religious and social lives, experiences, and identities.

This paper explores the unique space created by CDD Chile to reconcile the tensions between their Catholic and feminist identities. It investigates how such identities are shaped by analysing the discursive strategies employed in their popular education booklets, looking at how such materials construct a Catholic feminist moral authority from which to speak about abortion and reclaim an empowered representation of the female body.

Ramón Gómez Zamudio
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El Facilitador en línea y la identidad del estudiante virtual: un estudio evaluativo del desempeño de los tutores de una licenciatura”

Este trabajo presenta un avance de investigación referente a los procesos que contribuyen a la conformación de identidad de los alumnos que cursan estudios en línea. Se presentan los resultados de entrevistas realizadas a usuarios y ex-usuarios de un programa de nivel de licenciatura, tanto estudiantes como profesores y tutores del programa. Al margen analítico de los procesos psicológicos y culturales, los resultados sugieren que la figura y el desempeño del tutor/asesor son fundamentales en el proceso de conformación de identidades virtuales de estudiantes en línea.

Héctor González García
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

“Free Trade and Pollution in the Manufacturing Industry in Mexico:
A verification of the Inverse Kuznets Curve at a state level”

There has been a long debate about the effects that free trade has on pollution. Most empirical analysis on this topic have focused at the national level. The objective of this study is to see if there is a relationship between the pollution generated by the manufacturing industry in each of Mexico's 32 states and the North American Free Trade Agreement. This was done via pool estimations using information on pollution, income, and degree of trade from each of the states for the years 1993 and 2000. The pollution index level was constructed using the Industrial Pollution Projection System from the World Bank. In general we found a positive relationship between trade liberalization and pollution caused by manufacturing. Furthermore, we found that income and pollution follow the relationship expressed in the Environmental Kuznets Curve.

Lourdes González de Santiago
ITESO - Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara

“La gobernabilidad en América Latina en el contexto de la globalización”

El tema de la gobernabilidad en América Latina ha venido tomando nueva fuerza desde la caída de los regímenes autoritarios. El anhelado retorno a la democracia en la región pareciera se ha visto limitado al área de la elección popular. Responder el difícil binomio de crecimiento económico y estabilidad en el sistema político, no es tarea sencilla, donde se convive con una globalización que ha permeado todos los ámbitos de la vida pública y privada de la sociedad latinoamericana. Vinculado con un modelo económico que no ha logrado satisfacer las necesidades, en casos olvidadas, de un gran número de población.

Pareciera nos enfrentamos a declarar que las fuerzas del mercado han fracasado en lograr integrar y distribuir equitativamente los ingresos en sociedades con grandes rezagos y altos niveles de desigualdad. ¿Cómo lograr mantener la estabilidad política en dicho contexto? El tema es clave.

Tomando en cuenta que un importante número de líderes provienen de la izquierda con grandes retos en un contexto económico global no muchas veces favorable para lograr sus objetivos. En mantener la aceptación de la población y lograr implementar las políticas económicas necesarias y sostener la cohesión social y sus partidos en el poder.

Nancy González
University of Texas – El Paso

“Crime, Economic Dependency, and Illegal Immigration along the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands: El Paso/Cuidad Juárez since 1880”

As a result of the industrialization process and the growth of transnational transportation throughout the Southwest since the 1880s, and the rigid immigration laws implemented following the closing and militarization of the borders, various social and economic conditions were established along the U.S.-Mexico borderlands that persist into the twenty-first century.

I argue that an economic dependency was established along the El Paso/Cuidad Juárez border region, where Mexicans and Mexican Americans rely on jobs created by Anglo-owned business. This has served to maintain workers at poverty levels on both sides of the geographical boundary. Since the 1880s Mexicans and Mexican Americans have been involved in criminal activity and illegal immigration due to the economic demands placed on them by the dominant U.S. society. Additionally, the public health commission, the judicial system, and the media have collectively cultivated an image of people of Mexican descent as inferior and degenerate, which has prevented upward mobility and has promoted an environment of racism and discrimination that remains fluid and permeates both sides of the borderlands.

Subhrajit Guhathakurta
Arizona State University

“The Border Observatory Project: Analyzing Quality of Life in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region”

This paper is a continuation of a study presented at last year’s ABS conference. At the 2006 conference, the research team introduced the Border Observatory Project. As part of this project, the results from two quality of life surveys were discussed: one from the San Diego-Tijuana region and the other was from the Calexico-Mexicali region. Since the last conference, the research team has collected qualitative and quantitative data for the San Luis-Somerton and San Luis Rio Colorado border region, the El Paso and Cd. Juárez border region, and the San Diego and Tijuana border region. The data collected in these different regions will be compared with the previous data sets to discuss similar and different policy issues that impact the U.S.-Mexican border region. Determining quality of life in a region is based upon the ability to compare similar data between cities. Border Observatory Project has begun to fill the gap in data that is needed to understand the quality of life data for the whole U.S.-Mexican border region.

Janeane Harwell
Colorado State University

“Virtual Wall for Virtual Protection: The Consequences of Border Militarization on US Mexico Binational Environmental Management Agreements”

The binational environmental management agreements between the US Department of Interior and SEMARNAP contain the long history of US/Mexico bilateral border environmental cooperation. The binational environmental cooperation projects have been impacted by military and police operations. Although the Secure Fence Act signifies a change in US national border security policy since 9/11, the act is a continuation of many steps toward US/Mexican border militarization. This study investigates the challenges to existing Department of Interior and SEMARNAP binational environmental management agreements by examining the consequences of previous border militarization on bilateral environmental management, and the impacts of the proposed Secure Fence projects on opportunities for cooperation as defined in the existing agreements.

T.S. (Todd) Hataley
Royal Military College of Canada - Kingston, Ontario, Canada

“Border Enforcement along the Canada-United States Border: A Comparative Study of Canadian and American Strategies”

There has been a considerable amount of work done examining border enforcement strategies in North America (see most recently, for example: Burnet-Jailly, 2006; Farson, 2006). By contrast, however, little to no research has been done examining how state-specific border enforcement strategies, on respective sides of the Canada-United States border, effectively, or otherwise, compliment one another. This paper starts from the position that since the events of 9/11, the United States has employed and developed a forward deployment strategy along the Canada-United States border; a strategy similar to that employed along the United States-Mexico border (see: Dunn, 1996; Nevins, 2002). In the immediate post-9/11 period this strategy was identified by Andreas (2005) as the ‘Mexicanization’ of the Canada-United States border. In contrast to the American strategy, the Canadian government has limited material and manpower resources dedicated to border security. Instead, the Canadian strategy has focused largely on the development of partnerships with other enforcement agencies and border stakeholders and the development of intelligence led enforcement, often occurring some distance from the geographic location of the boundary. This paper will examine these strategies in a comparative context and highlight the operational and policy implications of having two strategies co-existing along the border. Furthermore, these implications will be examined within the context of the goals agreed to by Canada and the United States in the Smart Border Agreement.

Leticia Hernández Bielma
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Los efectos macroeconómicos del flujo de remesas sobre el equilibrio externo de México”

Las remesas constituyen la segunda fuente más importante de divisas para el país y la más estable dada la tendencia ascendente de la emigración. En este artículo analizamos para el periodo 1990-2005 el efecto macroeconómico de los flujos de remesas sobre la economía mexicana particularmente sobre el tipo de cambio real y el PIB potencial; destacando las implicaciones que este efecto tiene sobre el comportamiento de la balanza de pagos en un contexto de estabilización de precios. En un contexto de políticas monetarias restrictivas los flujos de divisas por concepto de remesas han afectado principalmente la relación real de intercambio que afecta el equilibrio de la balanza de pagos y al ingreso nacional. Retomamos el modelo Mundell – Fleming para una economía abierta y el enfoque monetario de la balanza de pagos. Para la corroboración empírica utilizamos la técnica econométrica de un modelo de vectores autorregresivos (VAR).

Josiah Heyman
University of Texas at El Paso

“The U.S.-Mexico Border: Powerful Symbol, Complex Ideology”

This paper triangulates capitalism and the U.S. state with border symbolism. It resists simple interpretations of border policing as either capitalist functionalism or pure racism, including both within complex processes. What is communicated by the symbolic performance of “border with outsiders,” and what effects does this have on transnational flows of labor and capital? This requires an expressly political analysis within a wider material context. Border performances summon up and speak to two ideological formations. One is the racially loaded devaluation of and distaste for people who labor in the lower segments of capitalism—the apparently paradoxical fear and loathing of those who functionally serve systemic roles. Possibly this involves “value” making, in which stigmatization is crucial. A second component is struggles over nation, citizen, and law in advanced capitalist states subject to processes of extreme capitalist radicalism, with a reactive role for borders in such struggles.

Moshe Hirsch
Hebrew University of Jerusalem

“Legal Issues in Borderland Relations”

No Abstract Available

Dirk Hoerder
Arizona State University

“Borderlands and Transcultural Migration Narratives: A Critical Evaluation of Transnational Approaches”

A study of selected Canadian (im)migrant life writings, 1840s to 1920s, indicates an awareness of differences between Canada and the United States among migrants crossing the border but little awareness of an actual line or rupture. I will first discuss the immigrants' experiences as expressed in published autobiographical sources. Second, I will argue that the recorded experiences indicate regional belongings and that thus frames of analysis also need to be regional rather than national. On this basis, I will suggest that Canadian Studies' transcultural approaches provide a more appropriate theoretical frame than either the transnationalism approach theorized since the early 1990s or approaches emerging from the nation-centeredness of American Studies. In conclusion, I will suggest that discourses along the U.S. Mexican border were or seem to be different, yet experiences of migrants were similar.

Elena Catalina Jáuregui Nolen
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

“Free Trade and Pollution in the Manufacturing Industry in Mexico: A verification of the Inverse Kuznets Curve at a state level”

There has been a long debate about the effects that free trade has on pollution. Most empirical analysis on this topic have focused at the national level. The objective of this study is to see if there is a relationship between the pollution generated by the manufacturing industry in each of Mexico's 32 states and the North American Free Trade Agreement. This was done via pool estimations using information on pollution, income, and degree of trade from each of the states for the years 1993 and 2000. The pollution index level was constructed using the Industrial Pollution Projection System from the World Bank. In general we found a positive relationship between trade liberalization and pollution caused by manufacturing. Furthermore, we found that income and pollution follow the relationship expressed in the Environmental Kuznets Curve.

Justin Kani
Penn State Altoona

“Going from NAFTA to CAFTA: Environment and Labor”

The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came about due not only to the political arena at the time, but also because of the addition of two side agreements: environment and labor. Discussion of a Central American Free Trade Agreement has not included a similar set of side agreement. What are the likely outcomes for the environment and labor as they relate to CAFTA? And, do the recent political changes throughout North and Central America allow for the possibility of seeing greater attention to environmental and labor conditions? This paper explores these questions by examining international discussions concerning CAFTA, and by shedding light on the similarities and differences between NAFTA and CAFTA.

Martin Klatt
University of Southern Denmark

“Half empty or half full? 30 years of regional cross-border cooperation within the EU
Experiences at the Dutch-German and Danish-German border”

Since the 1970's, institutionalized regional cross-border cooperation after the Euregio-model has become a new field of regional international politics. Regional actors (municipalities, counties, federal states) are developing new models contesting the nation state's traditional monopoly in foreign affairs and international politics. Political visions connected with the establishment of Euroregions are broad: a Europe without borders, a new regionalism, Europe of the Regions, Aback to (imagined) common historical roots@.

Based on four case studies (Sønderjylland-Schleswig (Germany-Denmark), Ostholstein-Storstrøm (Germany-Denmark), Ems-Dollart (Germany-Netherlands) and EUREGIO Rhein-Ems-Ijssel (Germany-Netherlands)) my paper will discuss and analyze barriers to regional cross-border cooperation within the European Union as well as the historical process to develop regional cross-border cooperation, governance and integration. It will try to characterize and evaluate different approaches to regional cross-border cooperation on the background of neo-functionalism and intergovernmentalism theories.

Marcella LaFever
California State University Stanislaus

“A model for crossing borders in community development: Hearing marginalized voices”

Cultural diversity in the United States and Canada presents communication scholars with a challenge for increasing the representation of marginalized groups in public decision-making. While differences in values, norms, and language make the process difficult; power inequalities and negative historical relationships are harder to overcome.

The ability to build long-term relationships across cultural borders is a key consideration for increasing the engagement of marginalized groups in the public dialogue required for community planning. The purpose of this study was to develop a description of how First Nations and the governments of Canada and British Columbia engage in communication for relationship building, a stated goal of the current British Columbia treaty process. This study used dialogue between treaty process participants; artifacts of the treaty process; and observations of Main Table treaty negotiation sessions to analyze relational communication. A model for engaging citizens across cultural borders, with relationship-building as its central feature is proposed.

Jennifer LaMay
Alma College

“No Child is Illegal”

Thousands of unaccompanied minors cross the border to the United States from Mexico and Central American countries every year; however, despite extensive media coverage of border issues and debates about immigration, stories of child immigrants are rarely covered. As a result, many people are unaware that children even cross the border alone. Those who are aware of child immigration often do not understand the circumstances that bring children to the border. This paper explores the history of immigration, the reasons children come to the United States, and the legal aspects of child immigration. The intent of this paper is to use the gateway issue of child immigration to begin a more open discussion on immigration as a whole.

Luis Lauro Garza
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, México

“Empresarios regiomontanos y fundación del PAN en Nuevo León”

Los fundadores del PAN en Nuevo León aportaron al partido la primera versión del ethos empresarial que busca eficacia política traducida, en este caso, en la búsqueda de logros electorales. El éxito inicial del desarrollo industrial disminuyó el interés por un partido de oposición pero el partido sobrevivió por la acción de un núcleo de militantes. En los años setenta se renueva la participación empresarial y se compete por la hegemonía partidaria con la candidatura de José Angel Conchello.

Trevor D. Leser
Alma College

“Environmental Chemical Analysis on the US-Mexico Border”

No Abstract Available

Dr. Werner D. Lippert
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

“Identity at the Pan-German Border: The Case of Redwitz”

This paper will conduct a historical analysis of the then-Austrian border town of Redwitz in regards to its political, religious, cultural, linguistic, and economic identity, and argue that despite strong ties with Austria, Bavaria, and later Germany as a whole, the identity of the citizens of Redwitz during most of the 19th century remained on the region and only expanded when absolutely necessary. One might expect the integration of Redwitz from the Habsburg to the Napoleonic, and then the Bavarian sphere of influence to have caused a desire for a German, if not Pan-German, identity. Yet, quite the opposite occurred and Redwitz citizens turned to the local, rather than the supranational form of community. In this sense, Redwitz exemplifies the tendency of people to identify with a small region, even when in a position to take full advantage of a much larger form of identity, such as nowadays the EU.

Erick Lobo Duarte
ITESO -Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara

“Impacto de la implantación de la nueva gestión pública durante el sexenio del presidente de México, Vicente Fox (2000-2006)”

La alternancia política en la presidencia de México después de 71 años de gobiernos del Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) llevó al Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) al poder ejecutivo del país. Las propuestas de cambio del nuevo gobierno se plantearon en diferentes niveles: en medidas económicas que beneficiaran más a la población, en principios de honestidad para la actuación de los funcionarios gubernamentales, en una nueva manera de hacer política, etc. Esta ponencia analiza de manera específica los cambios realizados en el sexenio del presidente Fox a través de sus propuestas de nuevos modelos de gestión pública.

Luz Lomelí Meillon
ITESO - Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara

“Características fundacionales del Partido Acción Nacional en Jalisco, México”

El origen del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Jalisco, México, tiene relevancia en la conformación del PAN nacional porque sus fundadores bajo el liderazgo del Efraín González Luna, constituyeron una de las principales corrientes del partido. El trabajo indaga sobre el perfil de sus fundadores, lo específico de la propuesta jalisciense y los elementos fundacionales que hacen de Jalisco una de las fortalezas más firmes de Acción Nacional.

Julie Longo
College for Creative Studies, Detroit, MI

“Consuming Freedom: The International Freedom Festival and Transnational Tourism Strategies on the Windsor-Detroit Border, 1958-1992”

In 1959, Detroit hosted the first International Freedom Festival. Couched in the rhetoric of Cold War patriotism, this celebration of North American freedom set symbolically on the border was meant not only to reaffirm the international alliance between Canada and the United States, but to attract national and international travelers to the Windsor-Detroit region. For Detroit, a city about to bid for the 1964 Olympics, such exposure was imperative; for Windsor it promised economic diversification as the tourist gateway to Canada. For both, this strategy involved constructing the international border region as a unique cultural spot where one could experience both the physical manifestations of mutual values and the distinctive local and national cultures of the border cities. The International Freedom Festival established the border as a cultural commodity, and the borderland as a unique cultural experience.

Antonio López Mijares
Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara

“Ciudadanías reales y formales: algunas reflexiones sobre la experiencia “de ser ciudadano” en Guadalajara”

Me propongo desarrollar algunas hipótesis sobre la dimensión “imaginaria de la ciudadanía”, en el sentido en que ésta es una condición compleja y móvil, sólo visible cuando la ejercen sujetos políticos y sociales a través de iniciativas y experiencias de reivindicación y reconocimiento. Otro propósito es averiguar más sobre el hecho de que a mediados del siglo XX, haya empezado en Jalisco y en Guadalajara un proceso de modernización que en apariencia no formó ciudadanos ni provino, por lo menos no de modo especial, de iniciativas políticas o sociales “autodeterminadas.” A las cuestiones anteriores agrego otra: la de si un planteamiento específico sobre los rasgos constitutivos de la condición ciudadana que se exprese en un “modelo de ciudadanía”, puede dar cuenta de la especificidad de determinadas maneras de ejercer derechos. ¿Qué hay de invariante en la condición ciudadana? ¿en qué medida es útil considerarla a partir de una comparación analítica entre el modelo y las situaciones que se analizan?

Edward C. Lorenz
Alma College

“Environmental Chemical Analysis on the US-Mexico Border”

No Abstract Available

Donna L. Lybecker
Penn State Altoona

“Going from NAFTA to CAFTA: Environment and Labor”

The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came about due not only to the political arena at the time, but also because of the addition of two side agreements: environment and labor. Discussion of a Central American Free Trade Agreement has not included a similar set of side agreement. What are the likely outcomes for the environment and labor as they relate to CAFTA? And, do the recent political changes throughout North and Central America allow for the possibility of seeing greater attention to environmental and labor conditions? This paper explores these questions by examining international discussions concerning CAFTA, and by shedding light on the similarities and differences between NAFTA and CAFTA.

Ignacio Medina Núñez
ITESO - Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara

“Procesos electorales en América Latina: Democracia y cambio de rumbo”

En la región de América Latina se desarrollaron durante 2006 nueve procesos electorales para elegir presidente de la república; en la mayoría de ellos la participación de la población fue abundante y estuvo polarizada en torno a diversos candidatos con propuestas encontradas sobre el modelo económico a seguir. Una tendencia electoral se ha manifestado a favor de las medidas económicas en el marco del neoliberalismo; la segunda tendencia se ha manifestado en propuestas de cambio buscando la reactivación de la economía con nuevas medidas y sobre todo una mejor distribución de la riqueza social. Una llega al poder gubernamental y otra queda en fuerte oposición. Esta ponencia analiza los resultados electorales en América Latina durante el primer semestre del 2006.

Jorge Eduardo Mendoza
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte Autopista Tijuana-Ensenada

“Local and global determinants of maquiladora employment in the northern border states of Mexico”

During the last five years the maquiladora industry of Mexico has experienced a slowdown since its rapid growth during the nineties. The maquiladora expansion was linked to U.S. foreign direct investment; additionally China has become a major receptor of U.S. investment. The study estimates the impact of the economic dynamics in both the U.S. and China in the demand of employment in the maquiladora industry of the northern border states. Using data on industrial activity, wage differentials and size of the plants, a times series model is developed in order to estimate the effects of external shocks derived from changes in the business cycles of industrial activity in both countries and from changes in the wage differential between Mexico and the other economies. The results show that the variables affecting external demand have impacted the maquiladora employment trend negatively, while wage differentials tend to encourage maquiladora activity.

Adam Mickiewicz
University Poznan

“Legal Issues in Borderland Relations”

No Abstract Available

Mark Edwin Miller
Southern Utah University

“Becoming “American” Indian: The Intersection of Transnational Indigenous Immigration And Tribal Recognition in the United States”

In 1978, the Pascua Yaquis of Arizona secured federal tribal recognition. Originally from Sonora, Mexico, the government’s acknowledgment of a widely perceived “foreign tribe” ignited heated debates in the United States. Utilizing oral interviews, archival sources, congressional hearings, and secondary sources, this paper examines emotional issues over transnational indigenous immigration and tribal acknowledgment. In particular, the work details controversies involving the Yaqui and Kickapoo of the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands and the Métis and Metlakatla (Tsimshian) of the U.S.-Canada border and these tribes’ efforts to secure lands, rights, and recognition of their indigenous identity within the U.S. As revealed in this paper, recognized tribes in the U.S., budget conscious federal bureaucrats, politicians, and citizens groups have argued against admitting what they view as foreign national Indian groups into the United States, especially when “special rights” for Native Americans are involved, questions of race emerge, and federal funding is at stake.

David J. Molina
University of North Texas

“Measuring Economic Welfare thru Consumption Inequality in the US and Mexican Border Region”

Ever since the seminal work of V Pareto (1906), economists, as well as other social scientist, have used income distribution as a measurement of economic welfare in any given society. Recently, there has been an increased interest in looking at the distribution of consumption as at least another measurement, if not a better one, of economic welfare. The notion is basically based on the argument that it is in our consumption pattern where true wellbeing can accurately be measured. This works looks at the distribution of consumption between the border and the non-border states in both the US and Mexico and compares the Mexican to the income distribution of these same regions found in Peach and Molina (2002) and on the US side it compares the border region and the Hispanic consumer.

Martha Gloria Morales
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro

“El largo predominio de los católicos: fundación del Partido Acción Nacional en Querétaro, México”

El objetivo central es dar cuenta del modelo originario del Partido Acción nacional (PAN) en Querétaro, México, los principales dirigentes, sus estrategias políticas y electorales, el fundamento ideológico de su trabajo; partimos del supuesto de que el modelo originario genera una impronta organizacional indeleble que marca al partido hasta la actualidad y explica en buena medida los conflictos que hoy se tienen en el PAN de la entidad entre Neo panistas y doctrinarios.

Katelyn Moy
Alma Collage

“No Child is Illegal”

Thousands of unaccompanied minors cross the border to the United States from Mexico and Central American countries every year; however, despite extensive media coverage of border issues and debates about immigration, stories of child immigrants are rarely covered. As a result, many people are unaware

that children even cross the border alone. Those who are aware of child immigration often do not understand the circumstances that bring children to the border. This paper explores the history of immigration, the reasons children come to the United States, and the legal aspects of child immigration. The intent of this paper is to use the gateway issue of child immigration to begin a more open discussion on immigration as a whole.

Stephen Mumme
Colorado State University

“The IBWC Redux: Has the Minute 308 Process Helped?”

No Abstract Available

Marleny Muñoz
University of Calgary

"Women's movements working for peace in Colombia"

Colombia's history of political and social conflict goes back about 50 years. It is a civil war among leftist guerillas, right wing paramilitary groups, and the regular army. Although women are one of the most affected groups by the armed conflict, they have been invisible and excluded from peace negotiation processes. Despite this exclusion of women, they have been organizing in activist movements and civil society organizations to raise their voices not only advocating for their disappeared children or husbands, but also working for peace. This paper presents a review of how women have organized to show their resistance and their work with other women in order to advocate for peace. The main focus of the paper is women's activism and mobilization for social justice and human rights. The paper contemplates women's activism from different spheres including grassroots, universities, foundations and non-governmental organizations from which different women's movements and initiatives at national, regional and local levels have emerged.

Alfredo T. Ortega
CUCSur, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Models of educational management and social participation”

The University Learning and Academic Services Communities (CASA) that are promoted by the Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur, are actions to enforce community development and to strength the link between university and society. In this effort organized social groups, municipal, state and federal governments, Virtual University and of course Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur get together. The challenge is to impulse this kind of learning spaces in the 23 municipalities that integrate the Costa Sur region of State of Jalisco, Mexico.

To get that goal CASA Universitaria takes the challenges derived from new social conditions and the scientific and technological development, because in Jalisco state still there is not enough educative coverage and there is also a strong concentration of higher education in urban areas especially at Guadalajara.

Sergio Pacheco González
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“La importancia del estudio de la(s) masculinidad(es). Sobre su necesidad y algunos de sus retos”

Con la difusión de los llamados nuevos movimientos sociales y particularmente del movimiento de las mujeres, se han realizado numerosos estudios e investigaciones sobre la situación de la mujer, centrándose en la reivindicación de sus derechos y en contra de la discriminación, la violencia y la inequidad de género.

Desde esta perspectiva el estudio de la(s) masculinidad(es) se ha mantenido rezagado, impidiendo con ello una mayor comprensión de los efectos que los cambios sociales, económicos, demográficos y políticos han tenido en las familias y en los hombres y mujeres que las integran. Aventurarse en el análisis de la(s) masculinidad(es) es una necesidad si queremos avanzar en la lucha contra la violencia de género y en la promoción de relaciones equitativas. Obviamente este no es un acto de redención; es un proceso que plantea diversos retos.

Henry Patterson
University of Ulster - Jordanstown, United Kingdom

“Memory and violence in a border county : County Fermanagh Protestants and the Northern Irish Troubles 1969-1994”

Since the IRA ceasefires and the Belfast Agreement of 1998 there has been a bitter conflict within the Protestant and Unionist community in Northern Ireland over the legitimacy of the new political dispensation that is being created in the province. Part of the strength of those political forces led by Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party that opposed the Agreement is their claim that it ignores the 'genocide' and 'ethnic cleansing' of Protestants in the border areas of Northern Ireland. This paper, based on local newspapers and interviews, seeks to examine the various discourses in which the IRA campaign in one border county was experienced by Protestants and how these discourses related to past periods of intense ethno-national conflict. It will focus on how memory is constructed through conflict and the suppression of experiences that do conflict with dominant narratives

Tony Payan
University of Texas at El Paso

"The Three U.S.-Mexico Border Wars: Drugs, Immigration, and Homeland Security"

No Abstract Available

Sergio Pena
University of Texas, El Paso

“The Border Observatory Project: Analyzing Quality of Life in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region”

This paper is a continuation of a study presented at last year's ABS conference. At the 2006 conference, the research team introduced the Border Observatory Project. As part of this project, the results from two quality of life surveys were discussed: one from the San Diego-Tijuana region and the other was from the Calexico-Mexicali region. Since the last conference, the research team has collected qualitative and quantitative data for the San Luis-Somerton and San Luis Rio Colorado border region, the El Paso and Cd. Juárez border region, and the San Diego and Tijuana border region. The data collected in these different regions will be compared with the previous data sets to discuss similar and different policy issues that impact the U.S.-Mexican border region. Determining quality of life in a region is based upon the

ability to compare similar data between cities. Border Observatory Project has begun to fill the gap in data that is needed to understand the quality of life data for the whole U.S.-Mexican border region.

Servando Pineda Jaimes
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez.

“De la democracia electoral a la democracia participativa. El caso Chihuahua”

En este trabajo se analizan los ciclos de reformas electorales que se han registrado en el estado de Chihuahua, frontera con Texas, en los Estados Unidos y su impacto en la democracia participativa por medio de figuras como el plebiscito, el referéndum, la iniciativa popular y la revocación del mandato, presentes en la legislación electoral local.

Se analizan los ciclos y la forma en que han modificado el comportamiento en la democracia de Chihuahua. El trabajo realiza un acercamiento conceptual a este tipo de figuras de la democracia participativa y analiza el desarrollo histórico y político respecto a su aplicación y funcionamiento en nuestra entidad. ¿Cuál ha sido su impacto en Chihuahua?, ¿su evolución?, ¿han servido para consolidar la democracia en el estado? y ¿cuál ha sido su impacto en la región fronteriza?, son algunas de las preguntas que intenta responder este trabajo.

Michael J. Pisani
Central Michigan University

“The Retail Travels of the U.S. Greenback to Canada and Mexico: A Comparative Study of Currency Substitution Along the U.S.-Canadian and U.S.-Mexican Borders”

This paper investigates the use of the U.S. dollar at border retailers in Ontario, Canada and Tamaulipas, Mexico. As an extension of our previous work on currency substitution in the United States (Yoskowitz & Pisani, 2002; Pisani & Yoskowitz, 2006), we seek to compare the access, determinants, and returns to currency substitution just outside of the United States or within the greater NAFTA zone. Utilizing a stratified random sampling design, we obtained a sample of 300 Mexican firms in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico and 260 Canadian firms in three border communities in Ontario, Canada (Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, and Windsor) in the early spring and summer of 2006. We shall report our comparative findings as to: 1) the cross-border accessibility of the U.S. dollar (i.e., the number of accepting firms); 2) the determinants (i.e., significant variables) of firm-level currency substitution; and 3) the returns associated with currency substitution (i.e., sales revenues, currency conversion remuneration).

Benjamin J. Place
Alma College

“Environmental Chemical Analysis on the US-Mexico Border”

No Abstract Available

Efraín Eric Poot Capetillo
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

“El Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Yucatán, México”

El presente trabajo tiene por objetivo mostrar la trayectoria seguida por el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Yucatán durante sus primeros treinta años de vida, período que va de 1940 cuando ocurre su fundación regional y primera participación electoral apoyando la candidatura del Gral. Juan Andreu

Almazán, hasta 1970 cuando sufre la pérdida del Ayuntamiento de Mérida ganado tres años atrás, hecho que marca su desaparición de los procesos electorales locales por doce años.

Juan Manuel Ramírez.
ITESO -Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara

“El acceso a la información pública gubernamental y las organizaciones cívicas en México”

La “Ley Federal de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública Gubernamental”, de 2002, es considerada como una de las innovaciones políticas más importantes del primer gobierno de alternancia en México. Ante las limitaciones de que adolecía la propuesta oficial sobre este tema, dos organizaciones cívicas (“Grupo Oaxaca” y el colectivo “Juan Ciudadano”) intervinieron centralmente en su redefinición y en su negociación con los diputados y senadores federales para lograr la aprobación de la contrapropuesta ciudadana. Estas dos organizaciones demostraron niveles relevantes de capacidad de propuesta, de influencia y de generación de consensos entre los representantes políticos de oposición. Esta capacidad es notable porque, a nivel federal, no están legisladas las formas de democracia directa, en este caso su modalidad de la “iniciativa popular.”

Mariana Rangel Padilla
Tecnológico de Monterrey

“Legal Issues in Borderland Relations”

No Abstract Available

Rogelio Raya Morales
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Economy and work, problematic location of transition school to work”

We try to identify for México the transition school-work as a field of study in the confluences of the sociology of labour, the economy of education and the management of the linkage university-productive system.

A route to the debate becomes respect to the relation between education and work, because in last case the social pertinency of Higher Education Institutions (IES) cannot suitably be appreciated only in terms the rate of entrance of their graduates into the labour markets, good pays, labor stability and a continuous profile of trajectory. The internationalization has caused new segmentations that modify the ways of entrance into the labour markets. The subject of the transition school-to-work has relevance in the Mexican context if we considered that, according to a study of the National Association of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES) (2004), one third of the students of university (as much in public universities as privates) works. To know if this situation to combine the work with the studies contributes or not in the perspective of starting to work by the time of ending career is another aspect of analytical interest in the study of the relation education-work that is approached in the problematic field into consideration.

Andrés Reyes
Universidad de Aguascalientes, México

“El Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Aguascalientes, México. Origen optimista y debilidad institucional”

El origen del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Aguascalientes se distinguió por los contrastes. Nació como si hubiese tenido una deuda pendiente con el pasado inmediato y así fue, pero también se vio

sometido a otras causalidades y razones que solo se encontraban en el futuro. El mayor contraste fue esa rápida evolución de origen sobre la base de un liderazgo individual que encumbró al partido como una fuerza política de apariencia sólida pero que, al paso de unos cuantos años, finalmente motivó el retraso franco para dar entrada a la modernidad institucional. La virtud de origen se convirtió en un problema del desarrollo posterior.

Luis Miguel Rionda
Universidad de Guanajuato, México

“La génesis del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Guanajuato: del sinarquismo al neopanismo (1937-1997)”

La ponencia consiste en un recorrido analítico por los diferentes momentos que atravesó este instituto político en los espacios municipales de Guanajuato, desde la génesis del movimiento urbano-rural del sinarquismo –fundado en 1937-, el movimiento cívico leonés de 1946, la marginalidad política de las “élites excelentes” urbanas del panismo en los cuarenta y cincuenta, la oposición testimonial de los sesenta y setenta, el derrumbe del brazo político del sinarquismo –el Partido Demócrata Mexicano- en los ochenta y el arribo de los neopanistas en esa década, así como la conquista del poder político en el municipio de León en 1988, transitando por la debatida elección local de 1991 y la negociación posterior que dio origen al interinato panista y con ello la virtual alternancia en el ejecutivo local. Todo hasta culminar con el triunfo de Vicente Fox en 1995 como candidato de ese partido a la gubernatura, y el arranque de su precampaña presidencial en 1997, que le llevaría a la conquista del poder presidencial con ello y la concreción de la alternancia a nivel federal.

Raymundo C. Rodríguez Guajardo
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

“Free Trade and Pollution in the Manufacturing Industry in Mexico: A verification of the Inverse Kuznets Curve at a state level”

There has been a long debate about the effects that free trade has on pollution. Most empirical analysis on this topic have focused at the national level. The objective of this study is to see if there is a relationship between the pollution generated by the manufacturing industry in each of Mexico’s 32 states and the North American Free Trade Agreement. This was done via pool estimations using information on pollution, income, and degree of trade from each of the states for the years 1993 and 2000. The pollution index level was constructed using the Industrial Pollution Projection System from the World Bank. In general we found a positive relationship between trade liberalization and pollution caused by manufacturing. Furthermore, we found that income and pollution follow the relationship expressed in the Environmental Kuznets Curve.

Jonathan Roko
Arizona State University

“Confronting Damaged Identities in Mediated Migration Narratives: Geography’s Role in the Creation of a Public Screen”

This study explores a sampling of migration narratives available in the mainstream media of newspapers and the internet, applying in-depth qualitative analysis of the texts to identify the underlying and repetitive themes that confront the public when consuming the messages about migration in the United States today. The migration narratives are coded to identify meta-narratives operating in the representation of migrants, with special attention to the ways in which geography is central to the construction of the migrant identity. Using Lindemann-Nelson’s (2001) concept of damaged identities, we explore the ways in which mediated migration narratives normalize, naturalize and/or privatize the migrant individual and

construct a public screen as conceptualized by DeLuca and Peebles (2002) in such a manner as to produce a meta-narrative that constrains the possibilities for public policy dealing with the migrant populations.

Jorge Abel Rosales Saldaña
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Evaluación de la política exterior de Vicente Fox. México 2000-2006”

El propósito de la ponencia es evaluar la política exterior del gobierno de Vicente Fox durante su sexenio. Especialmente, se hace énfasis en la relación bilateral con los Estados Unidos, en cómo las grandes expectativas que se tenían al principio de la administración en torno a una política bilateral equilibrada y equitativa se fueron desquebrajando. El problema de la migración, y de un posible acuerdo para regularizar el flujo de trabajadores de México a los Estados Unidos, es uno de los puntos centrales del análisis. Así mismo, la propuesta de profundizar la integración económica en América del Norte mediante un TLC Plus, se aborda a la luz del concepto de interdependencia asimétrica.

La pérdida del supuesto liderazgo de México en el contexto latinoamericano, los problemas que tensaron las relaciones internacionales con diversos países del área, y la necesidad de una recomposición de los lazos de amistad, cooperación y asociación económica con los países Sudamericanos, se relacionan con la superación del modelo neoliberal y con la generación de proyectos alternativos al plan de integración hegemónica, al que México se adhirió durante un sexenio de desencuentros. Al final de la ponencia se argumenta que el papel de los académicos es impulsar una mayor interdependencia para la superación de los grandes rezagos, y generar una cultura de la integración no sólo de elites sino de pueblos.

Jesus Ruiz Flores
Universidad de Guadalajara

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Jesús Ruiz
CUCSur, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Models of educational management and social participation”

The University Learning and Academic Services Communities (CASA) that are promoted by the Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur, are actions to enforce community development and to strength the link between university and society. In this effort organized social groups, municipal, state and federal

governments, Virtual University and of course Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur get together. The challenge is to impulse this kind of learning spaces in the 23 municipalities that integrate the Costa Sur region of State of Jalisco, Mexico.

To get that goal CASA Universitaria takes the challenges derived from new social conditions and the scientific and technological development, because in Jalisco state still there is not enough educative coverage and there is also a strong concentration of higher education in urban areas especially at Guadalajara.

Raúl P. Saba
University of Arizona

“The Catamayo-Chira Project: Developing Human and Natural Resources in the Ecuador-Peru Border Region”

This paper describes and analyzes an internationally supported initiative attempting to reverse the neglect and degradation of a transborder ecosystem. The discussion focuses on efforts of the Binational Catamayo-Chira Project to promote the effective management of a shared watershed by developing and integrating the region’s human potential and natural resources. The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation is the principal source of funding and technical support for this important development effort of the Binational Peru-Ecuador Peace Plan. Steps taken and results achieved since the project began in 2001 and the creation of Binational Centers for Technical Formation in each country comprise the paper’s central concerns.

José de Jesús Salazar Cantú
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

“Free Trade and Pollution in the Manufacturing Industry in Mexico: A verification of the Inverse Kuznets Curve at a state level”

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James Wesley Scott
Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning Erkner, Germany

“Europe’s Regional Neighbourhood: What Role for Civil Society?”

The European Union is presently constructing a new model of regional cooperation that includes not only economic objectives but also social, cultural and environmental agendas. One of the main challenges this project faces is the development of closer ties to neighbouring states without offering outright membership to the EU. As a result, however, cooperation and security-oriented agendas of the EU will automatically compete with each other for influence within the new “Neighbourhood Programme.” Civil society is seen by the EU as a major player in crossborder and transnational cooperation and thus as an important socio-cultural and political bridge between the EU and its regional neighbours. Given the inherently contradictory nature of the “Neighbourhood”, this paper will discuss prospects for a greater civil society role within the EU’s “geopolitics of cooperation.”

Elaine Siegle
Alma College

“No Child is Illegal”

Thousands of unaccompanied minors cross the border to the United States from Mexico and Central American countries every year; however, despite extensive media coverage of border issues and debates about immigration, stories of child immigrants are rarely covered. As a result, many people are unaware that children even cross the border alone. Those who are aware of child immigration often do not understand the circumstances that bring children to the border. This paper explores the history of immigration, the reasons children come to the United States, and the legal aspects of child immigration. The intent of this paper is to use the gateway issue of child immigration to begin a more open discussion on immigration as a whole.

William D. Smith
Western Oregon University

Recently established colonias in Mexico-Arizona border cities have experienced rapid growth since the mid-1990s as U.S. border security initiatives have funneled migrants to Sonoita, Nogales, and especially Agua Prieta, Sonora. Drawing on current work on space and place-making in anthropology and geography, this paper explores one such colonia in Agua Prieta as a “socio-ecotone”—an intense edge space between postrevolutionary and postnational Mexico, between Mexico and the United States, at the intersection of a host of personal and family migration histories. In particular, the paper examines critical narratives of migration, community relations, labor, house building, and U.S.-based charity programs to define how processes of emplacement in border cities carry signatures of the present moment in Mexico-U.S. borderlands history and in Mexican social history more generally. In addition, the paper analyzes on-the-ground vagaries of “globalization” as stopgap transnational service initiatives substitute for state governmentality vis-à-vis the needs of the displaced.

Daria Soltysiak
University of Calgary

“Women social movements in the period of democratic restoration in Chile”

My paper poses the following question: How have the goals and strategies of women involved in social movements changed in the transition to democracy in Chile? After the 17 year long dictatorship in which women’s social movements were extremely active, the restoration of democracy has led to the demobilization of these movements. Taking this observation as my point of departure, I will argue that women themselves have not demobilized in the transition to democracy; it is the space where they are active that has changed, as well as the goals and in many cases, the strategies. First, I look at the strategies and actions of women’s movements prior to the return of democracy. It is important to consider the political context in order to better understand why they structured their movements as they did. The strategies and goals of women in and after the transition to democracy is the focal point of my paper, and this examination will inevitably lead me to discuss the challenges active women currently face.

Melissa M. Strait
Alma College

“Environmental Chemical Analysis on the US-Mexico Border”

No Abstract Available

Michael J. Strauss
Centre d'Etudes Diplomatiques et Stratégiques, Paris, France

“The Viability of Territorial Leases in Resolving Sovereignty Disputes”

Most territorial leases and servitudes between neighboring states have economic, military, administrative or diplomatic objectives, but in a few isolated cases the aim has been to settle sovereignty disputes along boundaries. This paper describes and analyzes three such leases (France/Spain, Israel/Jordan and India/Bangladesh), determines that they successfully resolved the territorial conflicts in question and identifies factors that produced this result.

It then explores why states use leases for this purpose so rarely. A key finding was that states resolving territorial disputes through leases deemed the idea to be original each time – precedents went undetected, and no systematic recognition of leases as a model for conflict resolution existed.

The cases examined arguably reveal the presence of an international regime; they show how the leasing concept can transform territorial disputes from being about sovereignty into being about specific attributes of sovereignty (competences and rights), thus creating an alternative path toward settling them.

Timmy Stuparyk

“The history of women and democracy in the Americas”

The term Democracy comes from ancient Greece, where it meant “equality of political rights” or “rule by the people.” This development in political organization is glorified in the western world as one of the greatest achievements of the human family. Nevertheless, the fundamental cultural assumptions upon which this tradition is based have shown double standards, exclusion and elitism from the start. Through social movements in the past two centuries, women in the Americas have worked hard to gain basic rights, such as the right to vote. Women’s suffrage was achieved in all the countries from Canada to Chile around the middle of the 20th century. These are alarmingly recent dates when we consider that many young women today take these rights for granted. Although the continents of North and South America encompass a wealth of diversity, all women have the same needs to live healthy, self-determined lives with our families and to participate in the societies we live in. This paper will show that women in the Americas are moving forward together, passing through similar stages of a globalized historical trajectory at roughly the same time; highlighting examples of women who have taken democracy into their own hands. This is a lesson on how we can learn from each other’s experiences and work together to make a better world for all women.

Lindsey Sutton
Arizona State University

“Confronting Damaged Identities in Mediated Migration Narratives: Geography’s Role in the Creation of a Public Screen”

This study explores a sampling of migration narratives available in the mainstream media of newspapers and the internet, applying in-depth qualitative analysis of the texts to identify the underlying and repetitive themes that confront the public when consuming the messages about migration in the United States today. The migration narratives are coded to identify meta-narratives operating in the representation of migrants, with special attention to the ways in which geography is central to the construction of the migrant identity. Using Lindemann-Nelson’s (2001) concept of damaged identities, we explore the ways in which mediated migration narratives normalize, naturalize and/or privatize the migrant individual and construct a public screen as conceptualized by DeLuca and Peebles (2002) in such a manner as to produce a meta-narrative that constrains the possibilities for public policy dealing with the migrant populations.

James Thing
University of Southern California

“Global Queers: Sexual Identities among Gay Mexican Men”

Most scholars agree that globalization is impacting homosexuality on a global scale; however, differences of opinions exist regarding whether it is having a homogenizing or localizing effect. While some theorize a “global gay” identity, others argue that local expressions of homosexuality are retaining their integrity. Proponents of the former position consider the recent emergence of “gay” identities in societies such as Mexico as evidence that globalization is creating Mexican queer subjectivities that are reflective of models from the Euro-American system. In contrast, opponents of this position argue that Mexican sexual subjectivities do not mirror those of gay men in postindustrial western societies.

This paper draws on my dissertation which is a multi-site ethnographic study of sexual identity formation among self-identified gay Mexican men in Los Angeles and Mexico City, to investigate the ways globalization is impacting contemporary queer identities in Mexico. Specifically, I examine some of the ways that migration, tourism and telecommunication technologies impact the construction of contemporary queer identities among Mexicanos. Drawing on what Hector Carrillo terms “the hybridization of sexual cultures,” I argue that contemporary gay identities among Mexican men combine elements of both an object-choice model and a “traditional” gender stratified form of male homosexuality.

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

“After the Perfect Lesson”

Learning the English language has become one of the main objectives of immigrants within the US; in many regards those are the similar objectives of the people outside the US. Procedures in which an English teacher is always objective with several approaches; for example, vocabularies, pronunciation, grammar, reading and conversation. Further, after each lesson the student is brought closer to the objective; in such position a new level is acquired while preparing for the next lesson. Still questions arise lesson after lesson, the English level improves but we need to find out which is the correct procedure to make the individual talk and write English. In other words, the teacher needs to model the “perfect lesson” with those aims, under diversity even with time constraint borders. The evaluation moments before and after the lesson are always important in the learning English stage. The perfect lesson becomes of importance for major strategic development since language weaknesses are found during the class in the student. Therefore, and adjusted new view after the lesson is focused in order to find out what can be given next. These are learning steps in education while in the long-range, teachers are searching for the perfect lesson.

Martin van der Velde
Radboud University – Nijmegen, the Netherlands

“The (un)desirability of borders in an enlarging European Union”

The enlargement process of the European Union has raised a considerable number of academic, political and public debates about a wide variety of related issues ranging from European governance and citizenship to environment and public safety. Perhaps the most controversial debate in this respect concerns the issue of migration after enlargement, equally feared and desired in and by the old (EU15) member states.

There are different approaches towards east-west migration research employed in policy and social sciences, particularly in human geography. Some researchers, foremost quantitatively oriented, elaborated on “positivist” forecasting and impact studies, estimating either flows of migration or their

influence on labour markets and/or social welfare systems. Others, positioned within a mere qualitative tradition, made use of “social constructionist” approaches in order to scrutinise the de- and re-bordering of the European Union with regard to migration and mobility both internal and external. Using preliminary insights into actual east-west migration from new member states to the Netherlands as from May 2004 as an example, the paper will highlight the borders problemacy for migration in an enlarged European Union, from the perspective of the academic community. Placing the discussion against a broader background of scientific migration research, attempts are made to reconcile and therewith “bridge the gap” between positivists and social constructionists.

María Ruth Vargas Leyva
Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana

“Perfiles Profesionales de Ingenieros: La demanda de la Industria Maquiladora en Tijuana”

En el marco de los cambios en educación superior que se dan en el Espacio Europeo se ha generalizado el Proyecto Tuning. Uno de los objetivos del proyecto es la identificación de competencias profesionales para responder mediante el currículo a la demanda de los sectores laborales y ,al mismo tiempo, hacer transparente la comunicación entre empleadores y sistemas educativos.

Con base en la Encuesta Tuning, ampliamente conocida en el contexto internacional para identificar las demandas de los empleadores y aplicada en 100 empresas maquiladoras, se identificó la demanda de perfiles profesionales de ingenieros demandados por cinco sectores productivos en la ciudad de Tijuana: electrónica, automotriz, metalmecánica, productos médicos y productos plásticos. Se comparan estos perfiles con los resultados de la Encuesta Tuning en los ámbitos de México y de Latinoamérica, identificando similitudes y diferencias entre ellos. Los resultados identifican la demanda de un perfil profesional en ingeniería diferente al demandado en los ámbitos nacional y de Latinoamérica, con siete competencias relevantes: motivación por la calidad, resolución de problemas, compromiso ético, toma de decisiones, resolución de problemas, capacidad de organización y planificación, capacidad de aplicar los conocimientos en la práctica y dominio de una lengua extranjera.

Mirta Villegas Montes

“Las elecciones presidenciales de México 2006: fraude o derrota”

Este trabajo analiza las elecciones federales de julio 2006 en México para presidente de la república, donde, por primera vez en la historia, estuvo a punto de triunfar un candidato de izquierda, Andres Manuel López Obrador, (AMLO); los resultados de dichas elecciones tuvieron oficialmente una diferencia tan pequeña entre los contendientes mas cercanos, el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) y el Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD) que ello ha suscitado una serie de protestas e inconformidades que han puesto en riesgo la gobernabilidad del sistema. La pregunta central que formulamos es si la derrota oficial de esta izquierda del PRD en el 2006 fue realmente un resultado a través del conteo de la votación o si fue producto de un fraude electoral orquestado por el propio gobierno.

Gina Villagomez Valdes
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán

“Violencia de género en la relación de pareja y políticas públicas en México”

La violencia de género es un fenómeno social de gran magnitud en América Latina. La organización de la sociedad civil en varios países ha sido decisiva para combatir la violencia desde diferentes ámbitos. Uno de ellos es la creación de centros de prevención, atención y rehabilitación. Asimismo, existen una serie de políticas públicas con perspectiva de género que han mejorado la situación de las mujeres en diversos ámbitos en varios países. A pesar de ello, el trato discriminatorio contra la mujer continúa

mantiéndola al margen de la toma de decisiones dentro de la familia, el trabajo y la comunidad, En este documento expondremos algunos factores que detonan la violencia en la relación de pareja desde el noviazgo y que influyen en la disolución conyugal en creciente ascenso, además de presentar algunos programas de prevención y apoyo a la violencia de género promovidos por el gobierno para mejorar las condiciones de vida de las mujeres víctimas de violencia. Mostraremos algunas características de agresores y víctimas en México y testimonios de mujeres que después de un proceso de intervención institucional lograron salir adelante.

Martin Weber

Department of Justice of the Canton of Basel – Stadt, Switzerland

“Trinational Crossborder Cooperation in the Basel Area – Institutional and Functional Experiences 1946-2006”

Basel is the centre of a tri-national metropolitan area comprising around 800'000 people in three countries: Switzerland, France and Germany.

Over the past 60 years the development of the city and its conurbation has required a wide range of solutions to cross-border problems and made possible the testing of various approaches in cross-border development. Projects had to not only be adapted to different political systems in the three nations, but also to different degrees of local self-government and implication into European affairs. Therefore, almost any kind of legal or organisational model has been used at its time. What is more, topics dealing with cross-border cooperation have varied over the decades. Starting with the construction of a bi-national airport in the early post-war years, topics changed and later also included spatial planning, public transport, environmental, health, cultural and economic issues.

The presentation will focus on typical experiences in the formal and thematic field and summarize lessons learned. The legal framework will be considered as well as the effect that public policies have on the development of developing cross-border projects. Two questions are addressed:

1. how to match the right partners in differing administrative situations, and
2. how to establish networks with non-public groupings such as universities or entrepreneurs.

In conclusion, the approach of “pragmatic functionalism” is developed, since cross-border cooperation has to be regarded as a dynamic process which needs permanent adjusting of institutions, organisations, methods and, last but not least, legal instruments.

Tamar Diana Wilson

University of Missouri - St. Louis

“Strapping the Mexican Immigrant Woman: The Re-Convergence of Process of Production and Reproduction”

For a number of reasons, including semi-permanent or permanent settling out of men, the family reunification provisions of IRCA, women's greater waged-labor experience in Mexico due, among other things, to structural adjustment programs, and the demand for female labor in the lower echelons of the manufacturing and service sectors, proportionately more Mexican women have migrated to the United States in the last two and a half decades than previously.

This had led to the re-convergence of processes of familial and social reproduction, thus eroding the subsidy to the core-capitalist economy that was provided when labor force age men presented themselves to labor independently from their dependent family members. Proposition 187 in California, the 1996 Welfare and 1996 Immigration Acts, as well as recent proposals for a guest worker program attempt to reinstate this subsidy by reconstituting the division between processes of production and reproduction.

Krzysztof Wojciechowski
Collegium Polonicum in Slubice European University Frankfurt/Oder

“Legal Issues in Borderland Relations”

No Abstract Available

David W. Yoskowitz
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

“The Retail Travels of the U.S. Greenback to Canada and Mexico: A Comparative Study of Currency Substitution Along the U.S.-Canadian and U.S.-Mexican Borders”

This paper investigates the use of the U.S. dollar at border retailers in Ontario, Canada and Tamaulipas, Mexico. As an extension of our previous work on currency substitution in the United States (Yoskowitz & Pisani, 2002; Pisani & Yoskowitz, 2006), we seek to compare the access, determinants, and returns to currency substitution just outside of the United States or within the greater NAFTA zone. Utilizing a stratified random sampling design, we obtained a sample of 300 Mexican firms in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico and 260 Canadian firms in three border communities in Ontario, Canada (Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, and Windsor) in the early spring and summer of 2006. We shall report our comparative findings as to: 1) the cross-border accessibility of the U.S. dollar (i.e., the number of accepting firms); 2) the determinants (i.e., significant variables) of firm-level currency substitution; and 3) the returns associated with currency substitution (i.e., sales revenues, currency conversion remuneration).

CANADIAN STUDIES*Diddy R.M. Hitchins MBE, University of Alaska-Anchorage*

Leslie Alm and Ross Burkhart
Boise State University

“Is Spotlighting Enough? Environmental NGOs and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation”

This study focuses on an evaluation of public participation as it is delineated in the Commission for Environmental Cooperation’s (CEC) mission and citizen submission process. We explore the contention that the CEC is committed to ensuring transparent delivery of information to and from the public. Our study goes beyond the investigation of the CEC’s effectiveness in carrying out its public participation mission. It also sheds light on Canada–United States environmental policymaking. We argue that because Canada and the United States approach environmental policymaking (especially at the international and regional levels) from a divergent set of premises, Canadian and American environmental NGOs will perceive the effectiveness of the CEC in complying with its stated mission in entirely different ways. Essentially, we hypothesize that the way Canada and the United States approach environmental policymaking affects how they approach participation in the CEC, and that there will be substantial differences in the way these two countries’ NGOs perceive the effectiveness of the CEC in completing its mission.

Donald K. Alper and James Loucky
Western Washington University

“North American Border Securitization in a Transnational Age”

State borders are critical junctions where oppositional dynamics of exclusion and inclusion are played out. In the last five years, the evolution of transnational congruence inherent in economic globalization has clashed directly with the assertion of territorial security by the United States. Having developed from frontiers into vibrant regions, borders are once again asserted to be perilous – gateways for terrorism and lines for maintaining control over people and territory. While border enforcement is ostensibly about controlling movement of non-citizens, it is also about ensuring domestic stability and countering challenges to the status quo.

Focusing on Canada-U.S. and Mexico-U.S. border regions in the Pacific West, this paper will examine the impact of tighter border policies and enforcement processes on cross-border communities as well as binational and multinational international challenges, particularly in the areas of sustainability initiatives and human migration. Among the questions that will guide the research are: How do narratives supporting “hard” borders clash with societal receptivity to people from diverse backgrounds? How do border policies impact conceptions of borderlands and binational cooperation? What happens to our sense of, and relationships within, place when it is thoroughly and blatantly bisected?

Dana Lee Baker and Carolyn Long
Washington State University

“Neighborhood Watch: The Use of American Impressions of Canadian and Mexican Governance in Domestic Policy Development”

In the democratic context, domestic governance intertwines with and ultimately reflects the socio-cultural context and values of particular nations. Even addressing risks understood to be global challenges predominantly involves domestic policy decisions. The process of defining public problems to be addressed by preferred policy solutions involves the assignment of blame. When the risk is emergent—a novel threat to humanity or society not yet well understood by science—articulating a related public problem can invoke panic in the populace. As a result, governments may perceive advantages associated

with defining public problems resulting from the emergent risk as stemming from deficient governance by socio-cultural peers. In this paper, we examine impressions of Canadian and Mexican governance in the public discourse of the United States surrounding global warming. We examine the degree to which the public discourse surrounding Canadian and Mexican governance conforms to and varies from national stereotypes. Using the case of global warming as a substantive vantage point, we go on to examine the role in which discourse about domestic governance in Canada and the United States is employed to promote and protest domestic policy initiatives in the United States.

Carol Beran
St Mary's College of California

““Really Real”: A Context for Reading Alice Munro's "On Wenlock Edge"”

Alice Munro's fiftieth story in the *New Yorker* (5 December 2005), “On Wenlock Edge”, a puzzling narrative with an even more baffling ending, becomes clearer when read in the context of two earlier stories by Munro. In *Material*, from “Something I've Been Meaning to Tell You” (1974), Munro demonstrates differences between male and female storytelling. In “Lichen, from *The Progress of Love*” (1986), Munro hints slyly that readers may be misinterpreting her stories and demonstrates alternative approaches to them. In “On Wenlock Edge”, similar demonstrations and sly hints question feminist and postcolonial agendas.

Josee Bergeron
Glendon / York University

“Recognition, identities and minorities”

The main topic of the presentation is about the problem of redistribution and recognition, especially how these issues, which are not opposite, can be translated into public policies. Which principle can make the bridge between recognition and redistribution? The central argument of the presentation is as follows: the principle of equity can offer practical policy applications in order to reduce the inequalities of situation and to support redistributive justice. Discussions about Canadian identities will be used as examples. More precisely, demands for social justice are also based on the recognition of diverse Canadian identities. Policies in education and health will be used as examples for the development of policies that takes into account the Francophone minorities. The presentation will be divided into three parts. The first part is proposing a discussion about the issues of recognition and redistribution, and how the principle of equity links the two issues. It will also analyze the range of the concept of equity. The second part will examine the situations of Francophone minorities.

T. Timothy Casey
Mesa State College

“A Boom in the Distance: A Comparative Study of the Transformative Power of Oil and Gas Development in the Western regions of Canada and the United States”

This paper considers oil and gas development in US and Canadian states/provinces of the Rocky Mountain Region. The comparison will focus on three issues: differing models of federalism regarding the development of natural resources; the effects of population proximity to the development; and the impacts of oil and gas development in the region as it relates to local support and resistance. A variety of methodologies will be employed, and significant focus will be placed on the use of GIS mapping to analyze effects of oil and gas development in the region. Initial research suggests the differing federal control of resources and energy policy has resulted in differing regulatory regimes for oil and gas development in the region. These differences are further impacted by the proximity of populations to the resource development and the diversity of regional economics at the time of the recent energy boom. The scale of the potential economic boom from resource development has had a significant impact on

both local support and resistance to the industry. A comparison between the two countries should yield valuable information on the transforming power of this recent energy boom in the sparsely populated western regions of Canada and the United States.

Subha Chauhan

Indian Association for Canadian Studies, University Of Jammu, India

“Crossing Borders: Canada as a Passage to America: Legal Implications”

Every year, millions of people enter Canada at airports, sea or inland ports, and border crossings. Some are visitors - tourists, business people, foreign students, workers and other travelers - who come to stay for only a short time. Others are Canadian citizens or permanent residents returning from trips abroad. And others are newcomers or refugees, coming to make Canada their new home. Immigration has had a long history in Canada. Immigration to Canada is today also seen as a stepping stone to the US, especially for the skilled and professional specialization category.

The paper seeks to study the legal implications of immigration to Canada and how these are deeply related to the United States. The paper will examine the Immigration laws and other statutory provisions of both countries. Implementation of point system under specially skilled category has led to a great increase in young immigrants, followed by marriage related and sponsorship categories. The paper examines the current scenario with an emphasis on the overseas enterprise as an envisioned objective for most of the immigrants. The paper underlines the socio legal effects of migration on Canada's policy, especially in the changing perspective of globalization

Howard Cody

University of Maine

“Canada and Minority Government: The Harper Experience”

When Canadians elected a minority Conservative government under Stephen Harper in early 2006, its precarious position became clear. With but 124 MPs in a House of Commons of 308, Harper well knows that Canada's minority governments normally endure for two years at most. His predecessor Paul Martin's larger minority collapsed after two years. Harper seemed to devote his first months in office to setting the stage for an election to achieve the majority he craves. The paper discusses the politics of minority government in Canada's pluralitarian culture. We situate Harper in the tradition of Canada's minority governments, comparing him especially with his predecessor Martin. Then we assess Harper's approach to managing his minority and preparing the ground for an election. Mindful that John Ibbitson foresees yet more minorities in coming elections, we evaluate Harper's performance, and that of opposition parties, in light of the literature's description of past minorities as too preoccupied with preparing for the next election to formulate or pursue long-range policy objectives. We generalize about minority politics, and suggest how Canadians might benefit from their more frequent exposure to minority government.

Charlotte Coté

University of Washington

“Erasing Native Identities” – The Sex Discriminatory Clause of Canada's Indian Act and the Subjugation of Native Women”

Since 1851 the British and later the Canadian government claimed the right to determine who is or is not an Indian person in Canada. When the Dominion of Canada was created in 1867 “Indians and lands reserved for Indians” became a federal responsibility. In 1876 all laws affecting First Nations in Canada were combined by the federal government under one piece of legislation known as the Indian Act.

The Canadian government utilized the membership clause of the Indian Act for one main purpose – to further the successful integration and eventual assimilation of Native people into the mainstream Canadian society. Native women were the targets of this sex discriminatory clause that removed and extinguished their rights and the rights of their children. Section 12(1)(b) of the Act defined an Indian as “any male person of Indian blood,” any woman lawfully married to such a person, and any child of such a person. The Act defined Indian identity through marriage with Indian status being determined through a European patrilineal principle of descent. The Indian Act effectively legislated Native women out of their Native bodies, erasing their identities as Native people. My presentation will explore the history of this sex discriminatory clause and examine how it impacted and continues to impact Canada’s Native women.

Adele J. Cummings
Mesa State College

“The Sociodemographic Bases of Environmentalism in Canada and the United States: A Reexamination”

Literature on the sociodemographic bases of environmental attitudes identifies age, sex, social class, education and other variables as significant correlates of environmental attitudes. Other research indicates that the different ways in which environmental issues may be framed in questionnaire items (e.g., support for spending to protect the environment, environmental activism, trade-offs between the economy and the environment, perception of threat to the environment, etc.) affect the results. This paper extends the literature described above in three ways. First, using data from the World Values Survey, the social bases of environmental attitudes in Canada and the United States are compared. Second, the question of the meaning of “environmentalism” in the two countries is examined. Third, using General Social Survey data from 1985 to 2004, the reliability over time of these social bases of environmentalism in the United States is examined.

Kate Dunsmore
University of Washington

“Connecting Canada and Terrorism: The year after 9/11 in the New York Times”

In the years since 9/11, the United States has demanded, and been compelled to delay, ever more stringent forms of security along the US-Canada border. These demands are expressed as essential to fight terrorism in the wake of 9/11. What constructions of Canada in connection to terrorism were present at the beginning of this, our present, era in US-Canada relations? This study examines one slice of New York Times coverage related to Canada. Through a keyword search on the terms Canada and terrorism, a set of articles was compiled. These are categorized by the section of the paper in which they appeared, whether Canada appeared to describe how the construction of Canada was accomplished. This close reading provides a more nuanced picture of how Canada was framed in connection in the headline, and by article word count, all as measures of prominence of coverage. One of the primary framing characteristics described by Entman (1991). Qualitative analysis is used to answer the question of how Canada was constructed in articles in which terrorism is also referenced. The analysis examines linguistic features such as semantic relations, transitivity, and contextualization with terrorism in the year following 9/11, extending the analysis beyond quantitative measures.

Carol-Anne Eves
McMaster University

“Social Democracy in Neoliberal Times: The Alberta Story”

This paper argues that the left in Alberta experienced an ideological failure in the post WWII era. This failure was related to three political, cultural and economic projects undertaken by the government. Firstly, the left failed to align itself with the province’s construction of a distinct Alberta identity based on

extreme loyalty to the 'home team'. That is, the government of Alberta positioned Ottawa as the external threat to the well-being of Albertans. The discourse of 'us against them' set-up a trap of artificial consensus that the left fell into. Secondly, the left failed to tap into Alberta's penchant for populist discourse. Albertans had grown to see themselves as rugged individualists who favored the 'small guy'- a non-politician- as political leader. The left continued to practice politics more familiar to the East than the West. Finally, in trying to strengthen its appeal to agriculture, the left alienated labour. Farmers in Alberta preferred quiet consensus rather than radical protest. Labour looked elsewhere for political support.

By the end of the Cold War the left in Alberta appeared to have been consigned to oblivion. However, there have been recent signs of a stirring of social democracy in the province. This paper examines the problems and prospects for left renewal in Alberta.

C.E.S. "Ned" Franks
Queen's University

"The Quest for Responsible government"

This paper will examine the evolution of responsible government and the challenges it now faces. The term "responsible government" describes both a system of parliamentary-cabinet government - one in which the executive is part of, accountable to, and requires the confidence of the elected legislature - and represents an ideal - a government which acts "responsibly" in an ethical, and fiscal sense. The struggle for responsible government in the first, institutional, sense was achieved in Canada in the early nineteenth century. The struggle to achieve it in the second, ethical sense still continues. The most recent battles in this struggle include the Gomery Commission's inquiry into the sponsorship scandal, and the Harper Government's *Federal Accountability Act*.

Janis Goldie
University of Calgary

"Canadian Royal Commissions: A Moral Response to Immorality"

Royal Commissions of Inquiry are a fundamental institution in the Canadian political landscape. They are employed to investigate matters of great import and controversy and probe a broad range of issues and events, examining everything from Canadian unity to the status of women. Frequently, Royal Commissions are appointed in response to scandals that arise in Canadian society. In the last ten years, for example, six of the seven commissions appointed can be linked to 'publicized incidents that brought about disgrace or offended the moral sensibilities of society', such as the Air India Commission, the Arar Commission, the Gomery Commission, the Krever Inquiry, as well as the Somalia Inquiry.

This paper makes the case that scandal-driven commissions of inquiry, particularly in the last 10 years, are an attempt to deal with breaches of morality in Canadian society. Examining the political, historical and social contexts around scandal-driven commissions in the last decade, this paper makes the argument that commissions are a crucial institution in Canadian society for their role in reaffirming fundamental Canadian values.

Sunil Govinnage
Murdoch University, Perth and Notre Dame University, Fremantle, Australia

"The Representation of the East and West and Good and Evil in Michael Ondaatje's *Anil's Ghost*"

Anil's Ghost, Michael Ondaatje's first novel since his Booker Prize winning fiction *The English Patient* (1992), takes his readers back to his native country Sri Lanka. The brutality of the island nation's civil war as experienced by forensic anthropologist Dr Anil De Tissera is revealed through lyrical and poetic language. The background to *Anil's Ghost* is a civil war and unlike other wars, the enemies depicted are

difficult to identify. This is an unlike feature of the ethnic upheaval that tore Sri Lanka apart in the 1980s and '90s.

Anil left Sri Lanka at 18 and returns 'home' 15 years later as part of an international human rights fact-finding mission. "It is his extraordinary achievement to use magic in order to make the blood of his own country real," Richard Eder wrote of Ondaatje's new novel in *The New York Times Book Review*.

In my paper, I will argue that Ondaatje's "country real" in *Anil's Ghost* is represented as Orientalism depicting 'good and evil' and 'east and west'. In this paper, I will also argue that Ondaatje's representation of Sri Lanka can be understood better using Edward Said's views on Orientalism (1978).

I will conclude that Ondaatje has not been successful in capturing the psyche and or the civil war of his native 'country real' in *Anil's Ghost*.

Geoffrey Hale
University of Lethbridge

"Signaling Across the Fence: Managing US-Canada Relations Amid the Politics of Intermesticity"

Canada and the United States are probably more interdependent than any two industrial nations in the modern world. But that interdependence is characterized by very different levels of vulnerability to the unilateral actions of, or societal conditions within, the neighboring country.

This paper will explore the challenges of managing Canada-U.S. relationships as an exercise in "intermesticity" – the overlap of domestic and international policy initiatives in political and bureaucratic systems of varying degrees of openness and contestation. In particular, it explores the challenges of influencing American policies towards Canada: political or bureaucratic initiatives which, intentionally or otherwise, affect the capacity of Canadian governments, economic and societal interests to carry out their normal activities. It assesses the different forms of American policies towards Canada – and their implications for public servants and policy makers in engaging or attempting to influence the development of those policies. It will discuss these matters in the context of three recent case studies in cross-border relations: the recent softwood lumber agreement, the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, and restrictions on imports of Canadian beef to the United States.

Thomas D. Isern & Jessica Clark
North Dakota State University

"The Germans from Russia in Saskatchewan: An Oral History"

The Germans from Russia are a prominent settlement group in the agricultural landscape of Saskatchewan. Perhaps because they came incrementally, by chain migration, rather than by group colonization, they compose an ethnic group little noticed by historians. Too, their immediate origins are divided, inasmuch as earlier German-Russian immigrants came directly from Russia, whereas twentieth-century German-Russian immigrants came to Canada from the United States, mainly North Dakota and South Dakota. This paper initiates the first focused, scholarly historical treatment of German-Russian immigration and life in Saskatchewan. Drawing on oral histories collected with support of the Faculty Research Program of the Canadian Embassy, it focuses particularly on childhood and growing up German-Russian on the prairies, positing a German-Russian ethnic identity distinct both from neighbor immigrant groups in Saskatchewan and from origin communities in the U.S.

Andrew Johnson and William Hogg
Bishop's University

“Differentiating Approaches to the War on Terror: Do Borders Matter?”

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Canada and the United States have participated in varying ways and to different degrees towards fighting the war on terror. Canada had adopted a 3D approach to this conflict, combining, on a relatively equal basis, development, defence and diplomatic tools. How does this approach compare to that chosen by the United States, one that focused on the short term goal of vigorous counter-terrorism. If these two approaches are significantly different, how can we account for them? Have we seen a change in strategy post since the election of a new government in Canada, one that some have argued has brought its policy in line with that adopted by the Bush Administration? Will we see an impact on American strategy stemming from a new Democratic House of Representatives and Senate, where American policy may move closer to the one promoted by Canada prior to January 2006?

William Joyce
Michigan State University

“Great Lakes Water Wars: Truth or Fiction”

In recent years tensions between U.S. and Canadian government and business forms in both nations have increased over the management of the Great Lakes. At issue are invasions of non-indigenous fish and wildlife carried in saltwater ships' ballast tanks and tributaries, efforts to sell Great Lakes water to foreign nations, pollution caused by manure seepage from farms, oil wells and pipelines, and nuclear plants. And, looming on the horizon are plans for the U.S. Coast Guard to conduct military exercises using high velocity shells with a five mile range. It is my contention that these depredations are not hyperbole. They pose serious threats to the health of the Great Lakes, which hold 20 per cent of the world's non-Arctic fresh water and function as the lifeblood of eight U.S. states and two Canadian provinces.

The first part of my paper describes the immediate and long term impacts of the depredations cited earlier and relevant U.S.-Canadian agreements. The second challenges Canadians and Americans to explore important issues that must be confronted as a prelude to informed, responsible action by both nations. Similarities and/or differences in the interpretation and approach to these issues by the Canadian and U.S. governments and the private sector will be addressed.

Suzanne Kelley
Minnesota State Community and Technical College

“Allen Sapp, Memory Artist: Preserving in Paint the Rural Life of the Red Pheasant Cree”

Images of prairie life are fixed in memory artist Allen Sapp's mind and then transferred to his canvas while he stands before his easel—unaware of the hour as he paints through the night until the stories are recorded on canvas. He is driven by memory, but also by the responsibility that comes with knowing, the responsibility of transmitting his knowledge of social and ethnic values. Sapp paints scenes remembered from his childhood on the Red Pheasant Reserve, but his experiences are not simply personal; they represent collective memory—shared stories that illustrate the identity of a rural community. Ice hockey on frozen ponds, baked bannock bread, and tractor-drawn threshers are only some of the rural and agricultural images captured on canvas by memory painters like Sapp in the Great Plains during the twentieth century. These visual historians deliberately transmit values in paintings that commemorate and perpetuate their culture. This paper examines the oeuvre of Allen Sapp, a Saskatchewan Cree and memory painter of his people's rural and agricultural lifestyle in the 1930s and 1940s.

Joseph LeMay

“A Risk Assessment of the Provinces of Alberta and Quebec for Foreign Direct Investment”

Both provinces will be examined in the context of a risk model comprising 30 economic, political, and social indicators that will comprise the basis for analysis. Each of the indicators is ranked on a scale of 1 to 7 with the lower numbers, 1-3, reflecting more positive characteristics while higher numbers, 4-7, reflect negative ratings. The goal is to examine how attractive or unattractive each Province is for foreign investment inflows. The analysis will compare the two provinces regarding their unique risk factors.

Jim Maher

University of New England

“Federalism and Health Policy in Australia and Canada”

This paper will compare and contrast the role and function of the federal governments of Australia and Canada in Health Policy, and will examine some of the calls for change.

Susan G. Mason

Boise State University

“Political Identity and Political Culture: Comparative Urban Calculations”

Moon, Lovrich, and Peirce find significant differences between the political culture of Canada and the U.S. DeLeon and Naff find political identity factors predict political ideology and electoral behavior in U.S. cities. They also find that within the United States local political culture tempers these effects. It is reasonable to assume that national political culture may also have an impact. This study hypothesizes that national political cultural has a mediating influence on factors associated with political identity and outcomes. I hypothesize that people in Canadian cities feel they can affect more political change than people in the United States cities. Political efficacy influences political participation and potentially could mediate the influence of political identify factors such as income and race on political ideology and outcomes. The findings of this study will further distinguish contextual factors of “place” that affect outcomes in individual political beliefs and behavior. This study uses sample survey data sets that make it possible to systematically compare local political systems within each nation as well as across nations. Specifically, I test whether national differences in political culture attenuate the effects of income, education, and race on political liberalism and cynicism in 6 Canadian and 50 U.S. cities.

Thomas Murphy, S.J.

Seattle University

“If Ever They are To Be A Strong Nation, It Is Perhaps Necessary That They Should Have This Same Obstnacy as Our American Friends: How British Diplomatic Perceptions of Canadian and American Negotiators at the Conference of Washington, 1871, compared with the popular press reaction to the conference in Washington Territory and British Columbia”

In 1871, Canadian diplomats attended a conference in Washington, D.C. to take part in negotiations for a new treaty between the British Empire and the United States concerning North American issues. Through a series of official dispatches and confidential correspondence with Edmund Hammond, the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office in London, British diplomats at the conference expressed surprise (and some dismay) at the Canadian tenacity in negotiations. This impression, however, differed from what the popular press in Washington Territory and British Columbia said about Canada's dedication to far western border issues at the conference. My paper will compare these diplomatic and popular perspectives with the goal of attaining a balanced synthesis of an early major Canadian diplomatic initiative toward the United States

Timothy James Pasch
University of Washington

“Crossing Arctic Borders: A computer-based analysis of disparities between American, Canadian and Inuit conceptualizations of the Northwest Passage”

Disparity, originating from the Latin concept *paritas*, or a conceptualization of equality between two parties, is a word evoking multiple discourses. In physics, the word alludes to a symmetrical relationship between interactions; in telecommunications, parity refers to a binary digital relationship functioning to resolve errors in voice or data transmissions. In regards to the Northwest Passage, rather than a parity relationship between the United States and Canada concerning this issue, we find a binary opposition; a state which in a Derridaian understanding is inherently unstable. Prevailing views on the resolution of this dichotomy represent a conceptual framework that shifts depending on the perspective from which it is viewed. The Inuit conceptualization of this framework raises the power of the issue to a trinary relationship and further increases complexity.

Using atlas.ti software as a qualitative data workbench, this paper analyzes databases of print and online articles related to the Northwest Passage from the American, Canadian, and Inuit perspective in order to code and assess prevailing attitudes and frameworks emerging from each region.

Robyn Read
University of Calgary

“Hungering for (and within) 'True' Stories that Happen in 'Real' Places”

In Sharon Riis' *The True Story of Ida Johnson* (1976), “The truth of the matter is: there is none.” Yet within Ida's story of murdering her family, in which she claims she savored her dead husband's “Blood thick in [her] mouth,” readers might identify Longview, Alberta as a town that really exists. Almost thirty years after the publication of Riis' novel, another Albertan writer, Suzette Mayr, portrays a woman to whom the “taste of live flesh [brings] such a relief.” *Venous Hum* is set in Calgary which, like Longview, is a location that the reader may be familiar with while s/he is less likely to 'recognize' the character Louve, who kills her lover and places him on the menu at a dinner party. Ida and Louve's transgressions push these novels across a border, perhaps from truth into myth, but for the context of this paper I will examine the balance between acceptable behavior and forbidden exploits in a potentially known site. In *Venous Hum*, Louve's unconventional dinner party demonstrates that desire itself sits on a border, between fulfillment and frustration, referred to as “the way of the city.” This paper investigates the potential of 'unreal' characters to challenge a reader's conception of a 'real' place that in its essence could be considered a 'border' town.

Heather A. Rollwagen
University of Calgary

“For Home and Country’: Womens Organizations and the Meaning of Responsible Citizenship in Rural Saskatchewan, 1911-1980”

Definitions of responsible citizenship change over time, place and social experience. Women's changing social status in the past century has led them to constantly renegotiate what it means to be responsible citizens. Women's organizations have played a significant role in organizing women at the local level to become involved in socio-political issues in Canada. This paper uses a case study approach to explore how a prominent women's organization helped to shape the meaning of responsible citizenship for rural women throughout the twentieth century. The Homemakers Clubs of Saskatchewan (HCS) was established by the Extension Department at the University of Saskatchewan as a program for rural women. One branch of HCS focused specifically on citizenship. By providing leadership development and educational support, this branch helped women to engage socio-political issues outside their communities, and encouraged them to become actively involved in the process of change. Historical

documents collected at the University of Saskatchewan archives serve as the data source for this research. Through analysis of the documents, this paper traces the changing meaning of citizenship for women in rural Saskatchewan, and offers insight into the process by which this concept is negotiated over time, place and social experience.

Rita Ross
University of California Berkeley

“Names in Acadia”

Names are important identity markers for people around the world, but for diasporic communities such as the Acadians names may hold even deeper significance. Whether personal names, family names, patronymics, or nicknames, Acadian names often illuminate history and historical dispersions, family connections, and ethnic or religious identity. This paper looks briefly at some historical and genealogical matters, naming traditions, sociolinguistic changes over the years, and the phenomenon of Acadian name reunions.

Debra Salazar and Donald Alper
Western Washington University

“Environmentalisms and New Politics”

The North American conservation/environmental movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries may be seen as responses to the social upheaval and environmental destruction associated with industrialization. Though these movements confronted destructive exploitation of natural resources in the hinterland and of human health in the cities, they were not successful in undermining the values and institutions that underlay industrial expansion. While their efforts to mitigate these problems continued through the twentieth century, so did industrialization. It was only as the industrial economies of wealthy countries moved in a post-industrial direction that the politics of these nations focused more directly on both the underlying principles and outward consequences of industrialism. This transformation of politics, variously referred to as new politics, postmaterialism, and new social movements has been expressed in new values, epistemologies, political alignments, and modes of organizing. Many scholars believe environmental politics are at the center of this transformation. Yet analysts of environmental politics are unanimous regarding little other than the existence of difference within the movement; there are numerous environmentalisms. Do all of them exemplify new politics? How and to what extent do they challenge industrialism?

Our purpose in this paper is to examine environmentalist discourses that have emerged on the Pacific Coast of the US and Canada to discern their congruence with new politics.

Bev Sandalack
University of Calgary

“Urban Design as a Methodology for City Making”

Calgary is a young city - it has gone from its pioneer beginnings to a modern centre of over one million inhabitants in little over one hundred years. It is experiencing many of the typical big-city problems in only its first generation of building, whereas many older cities only experience these kinds of circulation, housing and quality of life issues after several generations of building. What might be the lessons learned from this rapid growth in a privileged economic setting? Calgary seems to have the resources to address the opportunities that growth presents and to create an exemplary urban environment, however much of the discussion about city form has centred on sprawl and traffic. This paper proposes that Urban Design offers the potential to lead to a higher quality built environment, dealing with the city as a whole, and focusing on the public realm.

It will build on research recently completed that led to 2006 publication of *The Calgary Project: urban form / urban life* by Beverly A. Sandalack and Andrei Nicolai, and focus on strategies for the future.

J'nan Morse Sellery

“Cultural Identity in Helen Humphreys' Afterimage”

Postcolonial approaches to identity stress the notion that a subject's or narrator's cognitive and bodily experiences are rooted in their different social locations. In this sense, while subjectivity is structured through language in different decades and continents, it resides in the connection of the mind, emotions, and bodily desires. In *Humphreys' Afterimage*, in Victorian England, Annie Phelan, an Irish orphan takes a position as the new maid in the estate of Isabelle, a creative photographer modeled on Julia Margaret Cameron and Eldon Dashell, a map maker searching for knowledge about the Franklin Expedition. Through comparisons of emotional vs cognitive experiences, Annie comes to understand her employers and her own empowerment, discipline, and changing identities.

Marc Simon
Bowling Green State University

“Voting Power in Cross Border Institutions”

This paper examines the voting rules and arrangements of several international organizations with a focus on those involving the US and Canada. It applies several measures of voting "power" of each voting member, whether they are states or organizations. These include the Banzhaff and Shapley-Shubik indices, as well as an alternative algorithm created by the author. Using these indices we can measure the likelihood that a voting member can affect the outcome of a vote. While there is some variation produced by the different indices, important patterns emerge. For instance, for organizations such as NAFTA, which include the US and Canada and Mexico, if Quebec were given an independent vote, it would receive voting power much greater than its relative population. The paper also examines the power of NGOs and other nonstate actors who participate in cross-border institutions such as the Commission for Environmental Cooperation.

Alan Smart
University of Calgary

“Political Ecology, Urban Development and Unintended Consequences: How Efforts to Respond to BSE Crisis in Alberta Ended Up Encouraging Urban Sprawl”

Since 1994, regional planning in Alberta has effectively ended, although voluntary regional partnerships do attempt to provide some coordination for growth and development. One critical way in which the City of Calgary has attempted to manage its broader environment has been through its control over the supply of water and wastewater treatment in the region. This paper will explore the political ecology of these processes.

Peter (Jay) Smith
Athabasca University

“Going Global – Canadian Transnational Activism and the World Social Forum”

Canadian activists in the recent past have been leaders in activism beyond borders, instrumental, for example, in the mass international mobilizations against the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (1998) and the World Trade Organization, Seattle (1999). Surprisingly, however, Canadian involvement in the

World Social Forum process has been little studied even though Canadians participate in significant numbers at the World Social Forum (WSF). The WSF is a response to the rapid process of neoliberal, corporate globalization that swept the world (and Canada) in the 1990s. At the heart of neoliberalism is a belief that markets should be the primary allocators of values in a society. This paper will examine the complex relationship between place (the local) and the global in transnational political activism through a case study of Canadian participation at the WSF and parallel social forums within Canada. This project hypothesizes that Canadian participation at the WSF and social forums within Canada reflects local differences (and tensions) within Canada. While the global is very important place still matters.

Aritha van Herk
University of Calgary

“Dodging the Double”

In the author’s note to her short story collection, *The Lion in the Room Next Door*, Marilyn Simonds cites Norman Levine telling her that “all life, once lived, is fiction.” That line sidesteps Simonds’ declaration that “the circumstances and characters in these stories are drawn from real life,” even while she avers, “neither is this work intended to be history. There can rarely be a definitive version of the past.” Margaret Atwood’s latest collection of fiction, *Moral Disorder*, too appears to dodge the line between fiction and non-fiction, as if this line were becoming less distinct, more mutable. The similarities between the dust jackets of *Moral Disorder* and *Negotiating with the Dead*, Atwood’s polemic on writing, further argue for this dissolving boundary. Where does the line of the writer’s pen bleed past defined genre toward an intriguingly slippery biotext? And what does that blurred boundary suggest about Canadian writing?

Robert Whelan, Sherman Wyman and Wilbur Thompson
University of Texas at Arlington

“Cross-hairs Targeting Approach to Local Economic Development”

This paper will compare, contrast and analyze the economic development implications of trends in several key indicator sectors for the Calgary, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Toronto metropolitan regions. Data from the last two decades will be utilized, in such sectors as population, education, employment, manufacturing, personal income, housing stock, and transportation. This paper will employ Wilbur Thompson’s concept of “cross-hairs targeting.” In brief, “cross-hairs targeting” attempts to match what an industry seeks and offers with what the locality seeks and offers in return. The authors will offer conclusions on both the problems and promise of similar and dissimilar development patterns. In addition, suggestions to enhance economic development planning in the three regions will be made.

CHICANO STUDIES/LAND GRANTS*Gabino Rendón, Northern Research Group, Inc.*

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

“Hispanic Immigration and Health”

Poor health by some Hispanics affects the general health of the U.S. There is a need to separate health along the border as opposed to the rest of the U.S. Recent migrants report better health but longer-stay migrants report worse health. There are many obstacles to Mexican immigrants accessing public health programs, obtaining health insurance, preventive care, and timely treatment for illnesses. There is a lack of a “usual source of health care,” and not having a doctor by many Hispanics. There is extensive undiagnosed diabetes and on the border tuberculosis is an issue. There also is what some call “the Mexican paradox” since there is not much disparity in infant mortality and low birth weight newborns. Mexicans in the U.S. may pay in Mexico for private care, utilize legal drugs purchased in Mexico, pay for care in the U.S., and utilize ERs in the U.S. As well, there is some indication that some immigrants return to Mexico to visit curanderos. Key issues at the border are environmental health, sanitation services, and provision of health services.

John Francis Burke
University of St. Thomas

“US Latinos & The Values Divide”

In the wake of the 2000 & 2004 US elections, much has been made of the “values divide” between “red” (Republican) states and “blue” (Democratic) states. This paper explores where Latino cultural values and political preferences fit into this debate. Specifically, the claim is made that Latinos, generally speaking, manifest a communitarian politics that is neither “red” nor “blue” but “purple.” In addition to reviewing the components of this “purple” politics, this paper also suggests that the heritage of mestizaje offers a hermeneutical basis for a political language of “crossing borders” that could very well resuscitate and transform the notion of civic participation that authors such as Robert Bellah and Robert Putnam have argued has been in decline.

Felipe Gonzales
University of New Mexico

“Historical Aspects of the Hispano Land Grant Movement in New Mexico.”

The Hispanic land grant movement is known primarily in relation to Reies Lopez Tijerina and his organization, La Alianza de Pueblos Libres, which occupied a truly prominent place in the greater Chicano Movement of the Sixties. However, the struggle for preservation of the land grants in New Mexico under American rule dates to the 1850s, and it continues to the present. This paper identifies the major stages in the New Mexico land grant movement, pinpointing the major forms of collective action that were associated with each period. It concludes with an update on the accomplishments and challenges being faced by the land grant movement today.

Alvin O. Korte

“A Violence Theme in Mexican Music”

La Mancornadora is a theme in Mexican music that often involves the killing of women. It depicts a heavy existential experience between men and women. These songs are dressed in graphic and painful metaphors. The import of these themes is that the outcome is an often tragic and violent ending. The term mancornar represents power and control and the horn is its symbol. It is a hard edged subject to broach but its presence in a number of songs and in social life suggests certain commonalities that are worth exploring using the methods of phenomenological analysis.

Paul Kutsche
The Colorado College

“The Village Doesn’t Need Me Anymore”

Cañones welcomed the author in 1966 and virtually made him an honorary citizen. It welcomed the field team’s monograph (*Cañones: Values, Crisis and Survival in a Northern New Mexican Village*, by Paul Kutsche and John R. Van Ness) in 1981. It participated in scholarly presentations, including at WSSA. But, in 2001, when Kutsche attempted a re-study, it rejected him.

The different reactions mark the rise of personal independence, increasing connection with the rest of the U.S., telephone and computer, and decreasing sense of community within the placita.

Celia Mancillas Bazán
Angélica Ojeda García
Evelyn Roth
Edgar W. Butler
Universidad Iberoamericana

“Intimacy and Gender in Mexican Migrant Couples: A bicultural perspective”

The objective of this research was to study intimacy within couples, specifically regarding gender identity and roles. Intimacy was understood by feeling close or distant to one’s partner in a relationship. Gender roles are the daily expected behaviors and attitudes of a man and a woman within a relationship, and personal identity is a person’s inner self as of his or her consciousness and alterity.

A comprehensive qualitative and explorative methodology was utilized, in which in depth interviews and focus groups were the source to obtain information. The sample size consisted of 34 (27 women and 7 men) Mexican migrants living in the United States who were in a relationship, and in Mexico 92 individuals (73 women and 19 men) participated in either in-depth interviews or in focus groups.

Results indicated that couple’s intimacy is constructed by the interaction of five dimensions: affective, communicational, cognitive, sexual, and interactional. We found distinctive differences between the US and Mexico samples concerning their construction of intimacy and gender roles interaction. Two aspects resulted relevant: 1) migration was a source of cohesion and conflict for couples’ everyday life; 2) Children were found to be an important aspect keeping couples together.

Celia Mancillas Bazán
Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City
Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

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

This research takes a psychosocial approach to interpersonal relationships and families of migrant couples in gender identity, gender roles, and interaction of communication and coping styles. Among the objectives were to know how the acculturation process changes Mexican migrant couples in the U.S. and to distinguish their predominant coping styles. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from throughout Southern California in Los Angeles, Doros in Northern California, and especially in San Bernardino County.

Emilia E. Martínez-Brawley
John F. Roatch
Arizona State University
Estrella Gualda
University of Huelva, Spain

“A Comparative Analysis of News Messages about Immigrants: the case of two border regions one in the U.S and another in Spain”

This pilot study looked into the type of messages about immigration issues appearing in the regional/local press, represented by four selected major newspapers two in the state of Arizona, U.S. and two in the province of Huelva, Spain. Given documented similarities between the two regions on matters related to immigration, this study was designed to look into the ways in which the local press conveyed its messages to the public. The nature of the messages that were published in selected influential newspapers in the two regions was assessed. Were those messages predominantly positive, that is, did they present immigrants under favorable lights in various areas of life? Were they predominantly neutral? Were they primarily negative? The study concludes showing that there appears to be differences in the way in which the press and the public relates to the immigration topic in the areas compared, as evidenced by the content analysis of articles, editorials and letters to the editor.

Emilia E. Martínez-Brawley
Arizona State University
Paz Zorita
Arizona State University

“Language Teaching in Social Work: Looking into Latino Growth”

This study is a second pilot in a series of investigations into the nature of Spanish language inclusion in the social work curriculum. The need for professional social workers who speak Spanish and can communicate effectively with the growing number of Latino clients is forcefully articulated. A 2005 study by the same authors looked at the nature of language teaching in social work in the Southwestern states and found that little to nothing was being done to address the need. This 2007 study expands the investigation beyond the Southwest, to include all the states with over 250,000 Latinos in the population in the year 2005, according to the Pew Hispanic Center statistics. Twenty three states were included in this email survey. Deans and directors of schools of social work were requested to respond to questions on language inclusion and asked to comment on difficulties to make the curriculum more responsive to needs.

Rubén O. Martínez
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Land Heritage and Sense of Place in Hispano Acequia Communities”

This paper emphasizes the concept of land heritage as a key process that shapes the sense of place in Hispanic acequia communities in northern New Mexico. Land heritage refers to the total meaning of land within a community as passed down from previous generations, the practices of land tenure and uses, and the integration of those meanings and practices into contemporary management practices. The elements of land heritage in these communities have evolved over several centuries and contribute to the shaping of local identities and their sense of place within the region. Land heritage, it is argued, is the anchor that shapes that the struggles by the local communities to maintain their practices of land tenure and uses against the increasing influences of the dominant group in the United States.

Devon G. Peña
University of Washington

“Acequias as World Heritage Sites: A Critical Assessment with Reference to the Tribunal de Aguas de Valencia y Murcia”

UNESCO administers World Heritage Sites and current principles for designation recognize heritage resources may include a variety of so-called intangibles. Convention focuses on cultural landscapes, significant architectural properties, and other features of the built environment. A more innovative approach values intangibles that include legal, scientific, and other forms of knowledge or social organization. Autochthonous self-governance of watersheds, landscapes, or ecosystems is indicative of a singular cultural engagement with place and deemed worthy of World Heritage designation. This paper identifies the threats faced by the acequias of Valencia and Murcia in Spain and the Rio Arriba watershed in Colorado and New Mexico. The acequias of al-Anadalu and Rio Arriba face similar threats to the endurance of the acequias as institutions of sustainable and equitable watershed governance. Threats include urbanization, infrastructure development, modernization of irrigation, urban industrial development and its growing demand for water, rise of industrial agriculture, tourism and second home markets, decline of rural populations and kin networks, and conflictive legal paradigms. Should they jointly seek World Heritage Site status, the acequias of al-Andalus and Rio Arriba must systematically study these threats to formulate a strategy for designation and preservation management.

Gabino Rendón
Northern Research Group, Inc.

“Social Interactions and Networks Revisited”

This is a review of a 1964 study of Spanish-speaking migrant from rural areas of Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado to Denver. The rationale for the review is to examine the variables associated with successful adjustment to the city and their applicability in understanding the current more massive migration of Spanish-speaking migrants from Mexico and Central and South America to urban United States cities. For many Mexican migrant it may just be a move to an area over which the border moved over them

Eric Romero
New Mexico Highlands University

“Nuevomexicano Place Identity and Land Stewardship Practices”

The Hispanic villages of Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado have maintained cultural practices and economies that predate the establishment of the United States. There are many factors related to the maintenance of these cultural practices and community articulations.

Social institution such as the Acequia organization (historical organizations to steward water flows in communal irrigation ditches) and Land Grant organizations (vestiges of Spanish and Mexican colonial land settlement awards) have continued to practice natural resource management policies and strategies that have remained unchanged for centuries. Accompanying these practices many villagers articulate a respect and stewardship for the land embodied in the concept of *querencia*. This presentation will share ethnographic research in many of these village communities with a focus on contemporary practices and the demonstration of a regional place identity that embrace the principles of *querencia*, community welfare, and land stewardship.

Lynda Pacheco Smith
Northern Research Group, Inc.

“Emerging Networks”

This presentation traces the Guadalupe Moreno (Pacheco) family from a sudden departure from Aguas Calientes, Aguas Calientes, México, in 1915, prompted by the assassination plot overheard in the marketplace against a family member, leading eventually to a mining town in northern New Mexico and beyond. It is a case study of emerging networks for a family with no other known connections in the United States to integration to community in New Mexico. From an obscure short stay in El Paso, to work in Tucumari, with friendships developed there to follow the developing rail road to the mining town of Dawson, NM. The company town was closed down by the company in 1950, the same year that Silver City, NM was to become the source of the most shown film “The Salt of the Earth” – with the resulting Diaspora. The few survivors and their progeny from many places still meet at the mining town site every two years to renew old ties and forge new ones along with one of its most famous inhabitants, Dolores Huerta.

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

J. Gary Linn, Tennessee State University

Steven Brown, The University of Hawaii at Manoa

Debra R. Wilson, Tennessee State University

Dana Lee Baker

Washington State University

"Disability Differential: Comparative Public Policy Discourse on Physical, Mental and Neurological Disability"

Disability, like all minority or non-elite populations, represents no monolithic experience. However, discrimination against individuals with disabilities is expected to have the common roots of aversion to differences from the norm and the longstanding presumption that the appropriate roles of individuals with disabilities in society are limited to patient or pauper. This commonality supports the creation of uniform rights based disability policy such as the Americans with Disabilities Act. Rights based disability policy is designed to eliminate both intentional discrimination motivated by disability and exclusionary public infrastructures for all disabilities. Nevertheless, observers of the implementation of civil rights based disability policy have commented on uneven successes seemingly tied to differential social construction of disabilities related to different conditions. This paper examines the extent to and manner in which this differentiation is deliberately employed in public discourse surrounding disability policy. The paper focuses on the question: How does public discourse surrounding disability policy development differ on the basis of type of disability? The differences in discourse located in the analysis constitute substantial differences suggesting multiple social constructions of disability shaping and, ultimately, artificially limiting disability policy in United States.

Jou-Juo Chu

National Chung Cheng University

"The Need for Home-Based Services From the Perspectives of Senior Citizens and Their Caregivers: The Case of Kaohsiung"

This paper examines this knowledge and need of old people for home-based services and their willingness to pay for these services. Its content was based on the data collected by telephone interviews with a structured questionnaire. Key independent variables considered comprise social and demographic traits, family engagement, economic status, and health conditions. Major dependent variables are the knowledge of and the need for home-based services and the willingness to pay for these services. Descriptive statistics, cross-tabulation, and chi-square were used for analysis. To one's experience, the most needed home-based service was assistance to lodge an application for in-home services. This was followed by the need for companionship to take a walk and to participate in community or other social activities. As to the willingness to pay for the services, about 60 percent were unaware that they had to pay for the services, and 40 percent expressed reluctance to pay. A gap between senior citizens and their major caregivers was examined and analyzed in their views on why and what kinds of services were needed. Finally, some discussions were given to the question of whether there is a specific old-people perspective on the preference of service needs.

Thabo T. Fako and J. Gary Linn
University of Botswana and Tennessee State University

"Sexual Activity, Knowledge About HIV/AIDS and Willingness to Test For HIV Among Young People in Botswana"

Botswana has an HIV prevalence rate exceeding 35 percent (UNAIDS, 2005), one of the highest in the world. This study identifies factors that explain three important issues in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Botswana. These issues are sexual activity, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and willingness to test for HIV infection among young people (12-23). The data were collected using a 76-item self-administered questionnaire that solicited information on demographic and background characteristics of respondents, the extent of their sexual activity, their knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and their willingness to test for HIV infection. The questionnaire was completed by 1,294 students from a national sample of 84 educational institutions. The study found sexual activity among students to be associated with rural residence, low socio-economic status, and having parents who were unemployed.

Mary Faulkner
Institute of Integrated Healing Arts

"Our Healing Brain"

Our Healing Brain uses Clinical Hypnotherapy to activate the parasympathetic nervous system, an alpha wave light trace state, in which healing naturally occurs at all levels: physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual. A broad population of people with a wide range of disabilities and chronic illnesses experience profound and immediate reduction in stress, fear, anxiousness, and depression. The process boosts the immune system and creates health. It is able to greatly reduce pain and holds the potential to eliminate it completely. It increases self-esteem and improves our ability to experience wellness and recreate it further. It strengthens our life force, vitality, and the ability to cope with difficulties. It heals past trauma (emotional and physical) and resolves inner conflicts. It aligns the subconscious and conscious mind and engages them in the healing process – clients often experience an immediate shift from fear and despair to hope. Changes are deep and long lasting.

Sara M. Glasgow
University of Montana – Western

"Expert Patients and the Politics of Self-Craft"

As the challenges posed by long-term debilitating conditions run headlong into longer life expectancies for most in the industrialized world, many public health programs are seeking to enhance opportunities for patient self-management of these conditions. One such program, the Expert Patients Programme, is an initiative developed by the U.K. Department of Health to help patients increase their confidence, improve their quality of life, and better manage their condition (Department of Health 2006). Designed to apply to a wide-range of conditions including cancer, diabetes, heart disease, chronic pain, and other conditions, it has become an important component of the contemporary British public health system. This paper explores the Expert Patients Programme in depth and argues that while the techniques and strategies of the program are constructed in such a way as to seem value free and politically neutral, a Foucauldian reading of these techniques demonstrates a pervasive neoliberal political rationality underlying them, particularly as they pertain to the construction of the healthy, active, and engaged subject.

Cynthia Jackson
Tennessee State University

"African American Woman"

The purpose of this study is to further the research in the area of HIV risk factors among African American (AA) women and to explore ways of navigating those risk factors. Most studies have sought to investigate predictors of HIV risk and have used models of behavior that do not consider power in relationships between women and their male partners. Despite conceptual contributions, current theoretical models of behavior do not easily accommodate contextual personal and socio-cultural variables such as gender and racial/ethnic culture (Amaro & Rao, 2000). In terms of HIV risk factors, African American women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse have continuously struggled with healthy resilient ways of negotiating relationships (intimate and sexual), thereby putting them at risk for HIV infection.

J. Gary Linn
Tennessee State
Michele Roche
University and Friends of Global Health

"Preparing for AIDS Treatment in Mozambique: A Tour of Proposed Clinic Sites in Zambezia Province"

Mozambique, like its neighbors in Southern Africa has a large and increasing HIV/AIDS epidemic with national prevalence among men and women aged 15-49 exceeding 16% (MISAU, 2005). In response to this unprecedented threat to public health, the government of Mozambique, in cooperation with international agencies, has begun to provide anti-retroviral therapy through its health clinics and hospitals nationwide. The Institute for Global Health of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine through its Mozambique based organization Friends of Global Health will be working with the Mozambique Ministry of Health in delivering anti-retroviral therapy in clinics of Zambezia Province in 2007. This presentation includes the observations of a medical sociologist (Dr. Linn) and a psychologist (Ms. Roche) who toured proposed AIDS treatment sites and their surrounding communities in Zambezia Province Mozambique in September of 2006 in preparation for the expansion of AIDS treatment and related community outreach.

Gary E. May and Jo Dee Gottlieb
University of Southern Indiana and Marshall University

"A Resource Kit for Teaching Developmental Disabilities in Social Work Curricula"

Six BSW programs in West Virginia, funded by the West Virginia Developmental Disabilities Council, developed a Teaching Resource Kit designed to help faculty infuse content on developmental disabilities into the social work curricula. Results of this project will be presented. While the basic components of social work practice do not differ based on disability, social work students may make erroneous assumptions about disability that could serve to perpetuate stereotypes and emphasize a medical model of service. The intent of the Resource Kit is to help students recognize opportunities and not limitations for people – to alleviate barriers that prevent people with disabilities from full participation in society. The curriculum materials are intended to help students become effective advocates to identify and eliminate disability discrimination. The project utilized local and national consultants to help identify and develop appropriate resources. Each university also identified at least one local "stakeholder," meaning a person with a developmental disability or family member, to serve as consultant on the project. In addition, national experts contributed to the product.

Brenda Ralls, William F. Stinner, Jeffrey Duncan, Richard Bullough, and Craig Merrill
Utah Department of Health

"Risk of Premature Mortality from Heart Disease Among Utah Minority Populations with Diabetes"

About 16 percent of heart disease deaths in Utah occur to people under age 65 (defined as premature heart disease deaths). Some minority populations may suffer disproportionately from premature heart disease deaths because of their higher rates of diabetes. This study uses five years of Utah death records (2000-2004) to examine differences in premature heart disease deaths by race/ethnicity and the role played by diabetes. Among Asian Americans and Hispanic/Latinos, about one in three heart disease deaths were premature (30.6% and 34.1% respectively). For Native Americans, around two in five (42.1%) heart disease deaths were premature. Diabetes played a prominent role in the risk of premature heart disease death for all groups. Overall, diabetes contributed to 8.7% of premature heart disease deaths. This was especially the case for Native Americans, among whom diabetes was a contributing cause in nearly one-fourth (22.7%) of their premature heart disease deaths. Descriptive and regression techniques are used to examine the confounding effects of age, gender, and rural/urban location.

Emily Diehl Schlenker
Illinois State University

"Illness Adapted Healing Gardens"

Given the knowledge that healing gardens and access to nature promote healing and wellness, it will follow that professional and lay designers of gardens will benefit from the knowledge of specific health conditions and associated difficulties encountered by clients attempting to utilize a garden space. This paper briefly describes some common conditions and their associated physiological and psychological symptoms as well as the special considerations useful in designing outdoor spaces for these clients. The issues faced by patients in hospitals and other care settings affect all body and mind systems. Some conditions to be considered here include those affecting cardiovascular, respiratory, neurosensory, musculoskeletal, and gastrointestinal systems. Issues of mobility/immobility, cognitive deficits, and the experience of core emotions are discussed.

Debra Rose Wilson
Tennessee State University

"Memory Repression in Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse"

This paper explores current scholarly thinking regarding the processes and outcomes of forgetting childhood sexual abuse. The child is forever changed, and long-term biopsychosocial health is influenced. "Putting away" traumatic childhood memories of sexual abuse has logical purpose. Storage of traumatic memory during stress is influenced by the amygdala response to sympathetic arousal. Stressful experiences impair encoding. Traumatic memory cannot be recalled in narrative form, rather as sensory and affective sensations. Stressful events in the adult survivor's life can trigger intrusive memories. The combination of the complex cognitive avoidance mechanisms and social prohibitions against talking about the events further undermine retrieval. Remembering, telling the secret and incorporating the experience into the perception of self comprise a path to healing.

Natsai L. Zhou
Vanderbilt University Medical Center

"HIV/AIDS in Mozambique: History of the Epidemic and National Response"

Understanding cultural and social behaviors toward sexual relationships is essential in addressing and modifying the spread of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique. This presentation contributes to understanding the rise of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique since 1992. A summary of HIV/AIDS epidemic and prevalence in Mozambique is presented. The presentation also examines the demographic and socioeconomic impact of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique. Furthermore, it analyzes the social and cultural behaviors that hinder condom use as a practice of condom use. Barriers such as trust, stigmas of condom use, dislike of condom use, gender roles and inequality, availability, and access are discussed. Next, the presentation explores solutions that have been attempted by different health care deliverers, NGOs, and the local government to combat this deadly disease. Finally, a look into Mozambique's future with HIV/AIDS is analyzed based on computer simulation models.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Dennis W. Catlin, Northern Arizona University (Tucson)

Cyndi Banks
Northern Arizona University

“Enhancing the Rule of Law in Iraq: Tensions, Constraints and Confusions in Reconstructing Justice in Post Conflict Iraq”

Part of the US project for Iraq following its invasion was the reconstruction of the Iraqi justice system. Many projects, both military and civil were launched in support of this goal and with the intention of enhancing the rule of law and the author participated in one such project for a period of seven months in Iraq. These reconstruction projects in the justice experienced various tensions, constraints and confusions and overall there was an absence of harmonization and coordination that operated to the detriment of the Iraqi's. In the field of rule of law programs, aid providers generally seek to establish a western style rule oriented system similar to those prevailing in their own countries but are unaware of how to best bring about this change. In the author's experience, this process was exemplified in Iraq. It is suggested that an alternative approach to justice reconstruction in Iraq would be holistic and strategic, based on local knowledge and practice, and incorporating both top down and bottom up knowledges.

Marsha L. Baum
University of New Mexico Law School

“When Nature Strikes: Weather Disasters and the Law”

This research focuses on the development of law in areas in which law and weather intersect. While other books and research are focused on disaster relief and mitigation, I have gone more broadly into the legal topics including criminal charges resulting from weather events and impact of disasters on the justice system and access to justice.

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

“Ethical Orientation and Ethical Decision Making Among Experienced Police Officers”

Using the Ethics Position Questionnaire (EPQ) and a series of six law enforcement ethical dilemmas, this investigative study looked at the relationship between ethical orientations and responses to ethical dilemmas. The instruments were administered to 177 experienced local law enforcement officers attending an advanced officer training at a local regional training program. This study found a statistical significant relationship between ethical orientation and two of the six ethical dilemmas.

Louis M. Holscher
San Jose State University

“Crime on the Range: Big Game Hunting, Game Wardens, and Crime Control in Nevada”

This paper examines attempts by game wardens to prevent and investigate wildlife crimes, and arrest suspects in Nevada. At present, there are 31 field game wardens for the entire state working on cases of theft, poaching, assault, and other crimes. Traditional wildlife crimes, such as poaching, loaded guns in vehicles, and improperly punched tags have been on the increase in Nevada in recent years. There has

also been a rise in illegally killed animals left to waste, and so-called party hunting. There is also the problem of spike bucks killed mistakenly by doe hunters. Under Nevada law, big game animals killed without a tag is a felony, but there are a limited number of game wardens to work these cases. In addition to the role played by game wardens, the history of wildlife crimes and efforts to prosecute these crimes are also discussed.

Stephanie A. Jirard
Shippensburg University

“Death-penalty Litigation Flaws: Miscarriage of Justice or Reality of Justice?”

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

Liyong Li
Metro State College of Denver

“Recent Judicial Reform in China”

This paper examines some of the most recent judicial reforms in China. In the recent decades, China has experienced spectacular economic development and major social and cultural changes. Along with these changes, China has also experienced a growing openness to the outside world in the last few decades. Further, with more rights defined by law, Chinese people today are increasingly turning to the legal system to protect their legal rights. Hence, as China further strives to modernize its economy, there has been a pressing need for an independent, competent, and fair judicial system.

In December, 2001, China became a member of the World Trade Organization. In line with its new WTO membership, China is also under the pressure to make necessary changes of its existing laws, institutions, and policies in order to comply with international trade regulations. As a consequence, the Chinese government has taken serious steps towards the rule of law in recent years. At the fifteenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1997, President Jiang Zemin called for promoting judicial reform and providing systemic guarantees for the judicial organs to exercise independently and openly adjudicatory power and prosecutorial power. This was the first time since 1949 that the government explicitly advocated judicial reform.

Eileen Luna-Firebaugh
University of Arizona and Hallie Bongar White, National Tribal Trial College

“The Way We Do It: The training of American Indian Tribal Police”

An increasing number of American Indian tribal governments have begun to expand tribal sovereignty through the establishment of Tribal law enforcement agencies. These agencies are funded by the federal government and the tribes themselves. These agencies serve a critical function. Crime rates are high in Indian Country, and the Bureau of Indian Country/Law Enforcement Services has faced severe cutbacks. The challenge of reducing crime and enhancing the quality of life on reservations rests on the resources of the tribe. The development and implementation of police services is essential if crime in Indian Country is to be addressed in an effective way. The field of law enforcement for American Indian tribal governments is complicated. The history of law enforcement in Indian Country is unique, involving as it does hundreds of sovereign tribal governments as well as the federal government. The legal mine-field and the jurisdictional maze within which tribal governments and law enforcement personnel must operate are troublesome. The structures of tribal law enforcement agencies differ, as do the challenges each

face. However, all of these issues must be addressed successfully if tribal sovereignty and essential services to Indian tribal members are to be advanced through the assertion of police authority,

Marianne O. Nielson
Northern Arizona University

“The Universality of Peacemaking: A Real Possibility?”

It has been stated that Navajo Nation peacemaking is not a form of restorative justice that can be adopted elsewhere. Native Americans and Quakers, 400 years ago and today, still practice peacemaking. Based on the characteristics of four “case studies”: Lenape peacemaking pre-1600, Quaker peacemaking pre-1700, Navajo Nation peacemaking today and Quaker peacemaking today; it is argued that significant aspects of peacemaking can be transferred into different cultural settings. The four examples are analyzed for structures, processes and values using concepts from Indigenous paradigms and western-based organizational paradigms, to tease out the transferable and non-transferable aspects of peacemaking.

Barbara Perry
Walter DeKeseredy
University of Ontario Institute of Technology

“Hate Crime on the University Campus: A Pilot Study”

College and university campuses are sites of education, including education around issues of inclusion, and diversity. Yet the object of this study - hate crime on campus – implies a direct threat to the basic principles of Canadian multiculturalism. Only by documenting and consequently addressing this concern can Canadian colleges and universities hope to ensure welcoming rather than frightening and exclusionary climates. We report here on what appears to be the first Canadian survey of hate crime motivated by race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and disability on Canadian college and university campuses. The main objective of this exploratory study was to conduct a representative sample survey of the extent, distribution, sources, and outcomes of hate crime on two Canadian campuses: University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) and Durham College, both located in Oshawa, Ontario.

Linda Robyn
Northern Arizona University

“Uranium Mining as State-Corporate Crime on the Navajo Nation”

The United States is fueled by nuclear capabilities fed by uranium, therefore the relationship of Indian reservations to that uranium becomes abundantly clear, especially when we consider that roughly half of the recoverable uranium within the United States lies in New Mexico, and about half of that is on the Navajo Nation. Because they constitute one of the largest and least known mineral repositories on the continent, Indian reservations are of strategic importance to corporations and the government. The outcome of the collusion between mining companies and the government has produced a deadly pattern of disregard for indigenous life. This research explores the adverse health effects on those exposed to uranium as a result of uranium mining, residual mine tailings, and failure on the part of corporations or the government to safeguard the health of miners, even though they knew of the dangers that existed.

N. Prabha Unnithan
Colorado State University

“Gun Felons And Gun Regulations: Offenders’ Reactions To “Shall Issue” Policies For Carrying Concealed Weapons”

Many states have recently adopted “shall issue” gun laws making it is easier for applicants to receive permits for carrying concealed weapons. The policy shift is based on assumptions regarding criminal behavior and positive consequences of the change (e.g., reducing crime). Since Colorado had enacted a “shall issue” law recently, we interviewed a sample of violent offenders there regarding their views on this policy change that is based on assumptions about how individuals similar to themselves are likely to behave in situations that have the potential for gun-related violence. While some supported the new law the majority of them were opposed. Reasons inmates viewed the law positively include arguments that it would deter crime and help protect people. Reasons inmates viewed the law negatively focused mostly on increased crime while also mentioning other objections such as more gang members (especially those without previous felony convictions) possessing guns and the possible negative interaction of more guns and alcohol use. The behavioral and policy implications of the findings are discussed briefly.

Craig V. Wilson
David L. Hood
Montana State University-Billings

“Characteristics of Federal Gun-Crime Defendants in Montana”

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a comprehensive law enforcement program developed by the Bush administration. Its purpose is to coordinate federal, state, local law enforcement officials in a “multifaceted approach to deterring and punishing gun crime.” This paper summarizes an analysis of 169 adult Montana PSN defendants. The study concentrates on demographic, criminal history, and sentencing characteristics of those charged with PSN crimes.

ECONOMICS (ASSOCIATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL THOUGHT)*Eric R. Hake, Eastern Illinois University*

William Barnes
University of Portland

“Keeping it Simple, Voluntarily: Alternative Consumption in Portland, Oregon”

Utilizing institutional analysis, this case study focuses on the voluntary simplicity movement within Portland, Oregon, a city in the United States with a growing reputation for environmental awareness. The questions driving the case are 1) the character of voluntary simplicity in Portland and the motivations of its participants, 2) the challenges faced as consumers alter their behaviour, and 3) the lessons that can be learned from this case. The case draws from interview data collected within Portland, from participant observation in the city itself and in a voluntary simplicity course administered in Portland by the Northwest Earth Institute, and from secondary literature. Results thus far point to the supporting role of Portland's larger community and institutions. Individuals undertaking these consumption changes in Portland are empowered because community peer pressure generally supports the underlying ideals of voluntary simplicity – namely, to live more with less and to willingly swim against the tide of a consumer culture. In the context of Portland, alternative consumption is to a certain extent “institutionalized.” The paper concludes by documenting and analyzing some of the key supporting institutions and their potential to be replicated elsewhere.

W. Robert Brazelton, emeritus
University Of Missouri-Kansas City

“An Interdisciplinary Study for a Broader Economic Analysis”

The paper deals with the contributions that less orthodox economic analysis may have to contribute (1) to economic analysis to broaden the scope of economic theory: and (2) the contributions of other social science fields such as sociology, psychology, social psychology, history, etc. may have to contribute to also broaden the scope of economic analysis. The above is done by (1) a survey of the relevant literature; and by (2) interviews with practitioners in (less mainstream) areas of economics itself such as socio-economics, social economics, post Keynesian economics expectations analysis, Evolutionary economics, rational expectations, etc. The purpose is to give a summary analysis of these areas; and to suggest a combining of them into a more interdisciplinary and broader analytical scope for economic analysis and its relevancy for both economic theory and policy.

Christopher Brown
Arkansas State University

“Why Do Consumers Borrow? An Application of the Institutional Theory of Habit Selection.”

If most of what people do is a function of habit, an admissible explanation of human behavior is not possible without a theory of habit selection. Habits are established as a result of repeated behaviors. Institutions, by prescribing or reinforcing some behaviors and proscribing others, shape the structure of habits and give them a social character. The emergence of a social habit structure amenable to the issue of IOUs to finance *all* types of consumption expenditure is a significant development. This paper seeks to make sense of pervasive changes in household spending and saving routines by the application of the institutional theory of habit selection. Consumerism—a habitude wherein the pursuit and maintenance of class status is a primary driver of spending—is a cultural adjustment to the cash flow requirements of modern business enterprise. As privileges of all kinds are restricted by class, worldly success (partly) depends on the assimilation of consumption routines (in dress, food and alcohol, travel and leisure

pursuits, and so on) that signal class affiliation. Borrowing to acquire non-necessities or goods of superior quality is interpreted as a strategy for inclusion in vital social networks.

Dell P. Champlin
Western Washington University
Janet T. Knoedler
Bucknell University

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

In the lead-up to this past fall’s midterm election, some segments of the mainstream media seem suddenly to have discovered the middle class. Lou Dobbs routinely rails about the war on the middle class, and other members of the punditocracy have mused about whether the economy is working well for all members of the labor force. In this paper we will further examine the falling fortunes of the middle class as depicted in the master narrative created by the mainstream press. We will consider the elements of the story that seem to be widely agreed upon as well as those elements of the story that have been ignored. We will use neoclassical, propaganda, and institutionalist models of the media industry to assess the inadequacy of the coverage of the middle class, focusing in particular on coverage of economic issues during this past election cycle. We will conclude that the mainstream media fails to capture the long-term nature of the declining fortunes of the middle class and thus fails in its key mission of informing the citizenry about the news they need to know.

J. Dennis Chasse
State University of New York, College at Brockport (ret)

“Updating the Commons Tax”

In 1907, John R. Commons criticized protective tariffs for not benefiting workers. Working conditions had deteriorated in protected industries while improving in industries that were not protected. As a remedy, Commons proposed an excise tax equal to less than the tariff imposed at first on all industries, but administered by a special commission with power to remit the tax for industries that satisfied legislatively stipulated working conditions.

This paper argues that Commons’s objection to rules governing tariffs in his day is valid against rules governing today’s free trade and that his proposed remedies still make sense, both within the United States and internationally. Finally, the paper takes up the criticism that the tax is not currently politically feasible. After mentioning how Commons’s thinking about taxes, though politically infeasible in 1907, influenced later successful public policies, the paper reconsiders Commons’s proposal in the context of his approach to policy formation. It concludes that like the Tobin tax and taxes on pollution, the Commons tax merits consideration in current policy deliberations.

Brian Donahoe
Siberian Studies Centre, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology

“Situated Bounded Rationality: Linking Institutional Analysis to Cognitive, Processual, and Phenomenological Approaches in Anthropology”

This paper is an attempt to further develop anthropological applications of institutional analysis. Institutional analysis has been successfully used to study changes in *property rights* and the negotiation of the collective-action problem inherent in managing common-pool resources under a variety of property regimes. It is particularly well-suited to the analysis of socio-ecological systems, and is compatible with theories coming out of ecological and economic anthropology. Yet despite the pioneering work of Acheson and Ensminger, institutional analysis remains unfamiliar to most anthropologists, primarily

because of its theoretical foundations in rational choice and game theory, which many anthropologists see as irreconcilable with anthropology's humanistic, reflexive and relativistic biases. Institutional analysts circumvent the problems inherent in strict definitions of rationality through the concept of *bounded rationality*. This is a necessary first step, but still assumes the existence of an abstract *Rationality* as the underlying motivation behind human behavior, and as the normative baseline from which to measure deviations. This paper is a step toward elaborating a more nuanced understanding of *situated bounded rationality*, based on humans' evolved reliance on heuristics and situated cognition. I suggest this can reconcile institutional analysis to processual, cognitive, and perhaps most surprisingly, phenomenological and practice-based approaches in anthropology.

Quentin Duroy
Denison University

"The Embryonic Stem Cell Research Debate: Minority View and Ceremonial Encapsulation"

It has been argued that embryonic stem cell research (ESCR) is in conflict with the conventional morality of the American population. However, public polls have found a majority of the American public supports ECSR and its potential future medical benefits. It is argued here that the stem cell debate in the USA has been encapsulated in a ceremonially warranted pattern of behavior which has led to a situation in which a minority view dominates policy-making. In this paper, the main issues raised in the stem cell debate are examined through an institutional economics' lens. In particular I posit that the technological innovation associated with ESCR has led to a cultural lag expressed in a minority view whose institutional response has been to ban further federal funding. While research in biotechnology warrants strict ethical guidelines, it is contended here that a minority view should not continue to influence policy-making without taking into account the scientific consensus. In other words the debate and policy-making on stem cell research should reflect instrumental rather than ceremonial values in accordance with both the expert and the majority views.

Justin A. Elardo
Ohio State University

"Economic Anthropology and the Evolution of Institutional Thought since the Great Debate."

In the 1960s Institutional thought was thrust to the forefront of economic anthropology during the substantivist/formalist debate, otherwise known as the "Great Debate." By the close of the 1960s, with the substantivist/formalist debate having passed unresolved, the role of Institutional economics in economic anthropology reached a crossroads. Institutional thought could follow the path of what would become "new" institutional economics or, to the contrary, continue the legacy of the "old" institutionalists of Veblen, Commons, Ayres, and Polanyi. Embarking on a historical review, this paper examines the evolution of Institutional thought in economic anthropology from the time of the substantivist/formalist debate through the present day. The paper begins by briefly revisiting the history and arguments central to the "Great Debate." The paper then proceeds to evaluate the contributions to economic anthropology made by Institutional thinkers in the aftermath of the debate. The primary goal of the paper is to identify the various strengths and weaknesses of the evolution as defined by the "old" Institutionalists and by continuation, the substantivist argument of the 1960s.

Paul Fudulu
University of Bucharest, Faculty of Political Studies

"Rules and Institutions as Opportunity Cost Patterns"

The non-inclusiveness of the current definitions of rules and institution is obvious. It is hardly deniable that institutions of slavery, of a church or even of a school do not quite fit the standard uncertainty decreasing

perspective. This paper's assumption is that new institutional economics, despite its valid technical tools, lacks a trans-cultural perspective on maximand that entails the inability to depict institutional variation within different cultural contexts. Repetitive actions are patterned or ruled because their opportunity costs are patterned. Rules are opportunity cost patterns for alternative courses of action while institutions are opportunity cost patterns for the all-inclusive mega goods wealth and power. The assumption of a single-component maximand –wealth -, which is a Western-culture biased extreme perspective, makes impossible the opportunity cost perspective. Individuals under rules are still choosing individuals, not automata. The more comprehensive principle guiding rules is: Choose that alternative action which has the lowest opportunity cost. This principle becomes a particular rule for an individual confronting two courses of action, A and B, when most often the opportunity cost of one course of action is smaller than the other one.

John Hall
Portland State University, USA
Udo Ludwig
Leipzig University, and Head of Macroeconomics, Halle Institute, FRG

“Institutions and Relatively High Rates of Persistent Unemployment in Eastern Germany”

This paper commences with a critique of neoclassical theory buttressed by neo-liberal suppositions, leading to the assertion that relatively high rates of persistent unemployment in Germany's eastern region are based on union power and public sector entitlements that fetter competition in the labor market. As a critique, we trace persistent unemployment to three institutions, especially, that cause insufficient levels of effective demand as well as insufficient levels of labor demand relative to labor supply. These include 1) the curious pattern of rapid *Treuhand* privatization that was followed by cross regional capital flows, resulting in high levels of capital intensity and a dramatic shedding of labor. 2) the curious pattern that business headquarters were moved to the west of Germany, resulting in a pattern of reindustrialization and the eastern region's shift to an economic periphery, evinced through its specialization in intermediates *vis-à-vis* finished goods, engendering weak labor demand. 3) Adjustment lags for female labor force participation rates in transition to a Christian democratic family model generated slack demand relative to female labor supply.

Éric Tymoigne
California State University, Fresno
John F. Henry
University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Primitive Trade Relations: A Proposed Solution”

Major institutionalist theorists such as Karl Polanyi and George Dalton have argued that early trade was not prompted by self-interested behavior nor conformed to “rational” market-driven rates of exchange based on cost-benefit calculations. Yet, neither these nor other economists have been able to explain primitive trade relations in a satisfactory fashion. In this paper, we draw on the work of institutionalist economists, anthropologists, archaeologists, and historians in order to attempt an explanation of such trade patterns based on the economic and social organization of primitive societies themselves. We also demonstrate why neoclassical explanations of early trade must necessarily be invalid. We argue that the seemingly chaotic or random trade patterns observed all have their roots in the central organizing principle of tribal and pre-tribal society, that of hospitality. Given an understanding of hospitality and its interrelationship with almost all societal relations of early humans, trade relations can be explained and seen as rational within a non-calculating, non-self interested form of social organization.

John F Henry
University of Missouri, Kansas City

“A Marxist View of the State and Government”

Marx's position on the nature of the state distinguishes state and government. While these organizations are intertwined in class society, governments can exist independently of a state (tribal society), though states cannot exist in the absence of governments. In class society, both state and government exist to serve the interests of the dominant economic class, though governments must be open to reformist measures within the constraints of the principal property relations of such societies. This presentation will develop Marx's position on these matters, will demonstrate its fundamental distinction compared to other theoretical constructions of state and government, and show the relationship of Marx's position to that of Veblen.

P. Sai-wing Ho
University of Denver

“Contrasting Myrdal's ‘soft state’ with the Neoclassical notion of ‘government failure’”

The Neoclassical notion of ‘government failure’ has since the 1980s been employed to characterize the failure of those less-developed countries that allegedly rely heavily on import-substitution to promote development. This is a challenge to the ‘early development literature’, which allegedly expects “a benevolent state, acting solely in the societal interest, and equipped with needed information, knowledge and policy instruments, ... [to] intervene in an optimal way to correct any market failure, ... [bringing about] rapid development” (Srinivasan). Careful re-examination of the works of Myrdal suggests that he cannot be labeled as favoring conventional import-substitution. He coined the term ‘soft state’ to underscore the failure of many states to promote development. He noted some of the same problems as the Neoclassical economists, but he sought to comprehend them through an historical analysis of why certain societies emerged from colonial rules as lacking a system of community obligations. He further hinted at temporarily supporting a certain degree of authoritarianism with the aim of increasing social discipline, hence his continued support of social planning to achieve internal reforms. The differences with the Neoclassical conclusion following from government failures are in some respects immense.

Clare Hushbeck
AARP

“Lessons Learned from Fighting TABOR (Taxpayer Bill of Rights)”

Radical conservatives have long been trying to build support for state initiatives setting strict caps on revenues and expenditures, based on a formula of inflation plus population growth. By early 2006, a dozen states faced TABOR (Taxpayer Bill of Rights) and related SOS (Stop Over Spending) initiatives. Until now, Colorado has been the only state to live with TABOR, which was placed in the Constitution in 1993. By November 2005 TABOR had done such damage to the state's budget and economy—primarily roads, schools, health care, and higher education—that the citizens voted to suspend the law for 5 years. Despite this well-documented experience, a dozen states faced TABOR ballot initiatives in 2006—most in the form of Constitutional amendments as in Colorado. But by election time, because of irregularities in signature gathering, only 3 still qualified for the ballot. All went down to defeat following an extensive and expensive campaign waged by public interest groups and public sector workers. These losses have if anything only energized the forces pushing for these strict limits. This paper explores the dynamics of state budget limit initiatives and offers suggestions for why many Americans support TABORs contrary to their own interests.

Robert Kemp
Bluffton University

“The Business School in the Corporation of Higher Learning in the USA”

One hundred years ago, in The Higher Learning in America, Veblen speculated on the prospects of the schools of commerce within the American university. Specifically he postulated that (a) “the instruction in the field of commercial training may be expected gradually to fall into a more rigidly drawn curriculum, which ...will diverge more and more widely from the ways of scientific inquiry ...[for] its chief purpose of training expert men for the higher business practice; and (b) “the college of commerce, if it is to live and thrive, may be counted on to divert a much larger body of funds from legitimate university uses, and to create more of a bias hostile to scholarly and scientific work in the academic body, than the mere numerical showing of its staff would suggest.” This paper uses the Veblenian framework of the juxtaposition of business enterprise and the state of the industrial arts as a method to examine a) the evolution of the business curriculum in relation to the social sciences, b) “the consequences which an habitual pursuit of business in modern times has had for the ideals, aims and methods of the scholars and schools devoted to the higher learning”, c) the growth and economic impact of business school graduates on the society as a whole, and d) the limitations that the strength of the business school puts on society in an era of globalization of business enterprise.

Thomas Kemp
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

“Individual Discretion, Custom, Law, Technology, and Institutional Change”

This study attempts to define the relationships between the range of discretion available to the individual and the social confines of law, custom, and technology. This study is part of a broader piece which formalizes these relationships using a series of algorithms. The intent of this work is to create a framework from which policy decisions can be made based upon user preferences. This section of this work lays out in diagrammatic and literary form the hypothesized relationships between the above variables. In the most basic sense this section of the work builds on the institutional economics of John Commons. Similar to Commons this work attempts to bridge the gap between theories of institutional change based wholly upon individuals and those based upon culture.

John Marangos
Colorado State University

“The “Discouraged-Business-Major Hypothesis”: Empirical Evidence”

The “Discouraged-Business-Major” hypothesis is the phenomenon where students who are screened out of the business curriculum often make an economics major their second choice. The paper explains how this screen worked and how we identified those economics majors who were discouraged business majors. I compiled a data set which could be used to assess the validity of the ‘discouraged-business-major’ theory and to evaluate the potential implications of this phenomenon for economics departments. The data set is compiled using the transcripts from all economics majors at Colorado State University who graduated during the time span from spring 1999 to spring 2005, a total of 436 students over 19 terms. Important policy implications are derived from this research, the findings of which may have implications for other institutions.

Ted Oleson
University of Nevada, Reno, Department of Economics

“Toward an Institutional Theory of the Firm: Commons, Coase, and Chandler”

In recent years, the New and Old Institutionalists have engaged in a debate over their differences and similarities. While some Old Institutionalists argue for greater cooperation (Hodgson 1998) others contend that the differences remain significant (Pitelis 1998). Within the field of business and organizational history, there has been a similar debate over the nature of the firm and the extent to which transaction costs affect organizational structure. Leading this debate is the business historian Alfred Chandler who has criticized the focus on isolated transactions and encouraged emphasis on the firm as a unit. In this paper, I argue that Chandler's concept of the firm has many similarities to Commons' conception of the transaction as part of the going concern that represents a firm. I argue that synthesizing Chandler and Commons helps us understand the dynamics and evolution of organizations. This is not so much contrary to New Institutionalism and the transaction costs approach as a more complete and realistic understanding of the nature of organizations. Thus, the fields of business history and Institutional economics may have arrived via different paths at a common understanding.

Jairo J. Parada
Universidad del Norte
William R. Baca
Universidad del Norte

“Fiscal Policy in Colombia: Pro-cyclical or Countercyclical?”

This paper attempts to identify time periods for which fiscal policy in Colombia was countercyclical or pro-cyclical. The periods under examination go from 1950-2004 and 1962-2004. For the first period we studied the Non-Financial Public Sector Deficit (SPNF) and for second period we examined the Central National Government Deficit Spending (GNC). Based on this we found that countercyclical fiscal policy periods have been accompanied with low unemployment rates and those pro-cyclical periods were correlated with high unemployment rates. The econometric estimation through VAR models show us that budget deficits in SPNF or GNC, have real positive effects in output and employment in the short run without price destabilization. This paper shows, against orthodox claims, that fiscal policy should be discretionary to reactivate the economy when Growth Domestic Product is being decelerating and the foreign sector does not present restrictions like currency devaluation originated in external negative imbalances. Likewise, it argues that fiat and sovereign money represents the key for a macroeconomic program that guarantee full employment and prices stability.

Janice Peterson
California State University - Fresno

"Developing a Learning Community in Math and Economics"

Crossing disciplinary borders and boundaries is an important part of teaching and pedagogy as approached by many Institutional economists. One way in which students may be introduced to the important interconnections between traditional disciplines is through their participation in a learning community. While learning communities may take different forms, one approach is to link two courses from different disciplines around a common theme and enroll a common cohort of students. This spring, I will be teaching in a new learning community which links a math course and an economics course, both of which are designed for prospective public school teachers. The emphasis placed on not only learning the material but learning how to teach it to others as well is a unique feature of both courses and will serve as a common theme for the learning community. It is hoped that this format will enhance the coordination and integration of the material covered in the two courses, and will provide an opportunity for students to form valuable academic and social relationships. This paper will describe the structure and

content of this learning community in more detail, and offer an early assessment of its strengths and weaknesses.

C. S. Poirot Jr.
Shawnee State University

“Piercean and Deweyan Perspectives on Policy”

Institutional Economics has a historical tie and close affinity to the classical pragmatism of Charles Saunders Pierce and John Dewey. Dewey agreed with Pierce (in general) on science as a form of inquiry yet departed from Pierce by focusing on instrumentalism. In adapting Dewey’s instrumentalism, Clarence Ayres’ and other Institutional Economics viewed the goal of economics as promoting policies that were instrumental to ameliorating human suffering. Dewey’s and Ayres’ concerns are echoed by authors such as Amartya Sen, Hillary Putnam and Martha Nussbaum. In this paper I propose a reconciliation between pragmatism as pure inquiry and pragmatism as the search for instrumental reforms. Pierce’s dictum that he would remain in need of the conclusions of genuine scientific inquiry before he would propose reforms retains its force. However, this still allows space for instrumental applications of warranted knowledge. There can however be no “social values” test” test for science (including economics and other social sciences). Nor can economics be grounded in the search for a priori conceived utopias.

Robert E. Prasch
Middlebury College

“The Economics of Fraud”

Economists have long taught and written in the area of monetary economics without taking seriously the idea that fraud could be an important economic category. Yet the evidence of experience and history strongly suggest that this is an oversight – one that has repeatedly contributed to an environment in which fraud can prosper and spread. In the case of the 1980s Savings and Loan crisis this was an important cause of a widespread financial crisis (an interpretation that already runs against the conventional wisdom that has held that deposit insurance created a perverse incentive structure). By drawing upon the recent work of William Black (2005) this paper presents a critique of the neoclassical approach to monetary economics and the implicit reasons why it has ignored fraud for so long. It will also propose that Black’s category of “control fraud” represents an important recasting of the issue of fraud that should be incorporated into the theory and teaching of monetary economics. A policy consequence is that it is doubtful that we can rely upon the “invisible hand” for adequate regulation of malfeasance in a market-based financial regime.

Steven Pressman
Monmouth University

“A Post Keynesian Approach to Crime”

This paper sets forth a Post Keynesian approach to the problem of crime, and compares the Post Keynesian approach to the neoclassical approach. Post Keynesians have generally focused on macroeconomic issues; but the basic principles of Post Keynesian economics can be applied to microeconomic policy issues. In contrast to neoclassical theory, Post Keynesians focus on uncertain outcomes, on income effects rather than substitution effects, and on institutional factors that affect individual behavior rather than on agent rationality. This distinct approach to economics yields policy proposals for dealing with the problem of crime that are very different from the standard policy proposals that stem from the work of Gary Becker. Rather than relying on severe punishment to deter crime, the Post Keynesian approach would focus on generating adequate incomes for all individuals so that people are not tempted to engage in criminal activities. In addition, when penalties are generally regarded as

being too harsh by a community, there will be less cooperation with law enforcement officials, and so harsh penalties will not be effective as a crime deterrent.

Jack Reardon
University of Wisconsin, Stout
Glen Atkinson
University of Nevada, Reno

“Accounting for Energy in a Renewable Age”

National income accounts measure wealth and act as a proxy for economic development. Countries with access to abundant energy have amassed wealth while countries without access have been stymied in poverty. As we prepare to move from fossil fuels to renewable energy many facets of our economy will fundamentally change. National income accounts reflect underlying values and assumptions; thus it is important for institutionalists to articulate and offer our values. Section one of this paper will briefly recount the important role of institutionalists in formulating the national income accounts; section two will discuss how income accounts measure conventional energy use and section three will suggest how national income accounts can incorporate institutional values that foster sustainability and renewable energy.

Geoffrey Schneider
Bucknell University
Paul Susman
Bucknell University

“Trade, People and Places: An Institutional, Social Economic and Geographic Approach to Comparative Institutional Advantage”

This paper examines the theoretical underpinning of contemporary trade policies through an institutional, social economic and geographic lens. The paper offers a critique of the theory of comparative advantage and the recently-developed theory of comparative institutional advantage. Subsequently, the paper develops a more comprehensive and general theory of comparative institutional advantage consistent with the principles and methodology of institutional and social economics. Furthermore, it suggests ways in which this institutional—social economic—geographic version of the theory of comparative institutional advantage can be used in the construction of trade policies which are more likely to have a beneficial impact on the welfare of communities and to foster the fulfilling of human needs and potential. This version of the theory serves to reorient the focus of economic policy to the welfare of the community and the income-generating possibilities of trade. And, it serves as a superior guide to policymaking because it is better able to define the root causes of regional success than standard trade theories.

Eric A. Schutz
Rollins College

"Inequality, Power and Distributive Justice"

This paper considers the applicability of theories of distributive justice to economic inequality due to structures and exercises of social power. The standard economic theory of the distribution of income and wealth supposes individuals making choices about investment in the accumulation of capital and human capital, subject to constraints constituted in their initial individual endowments of non-human and human capital, the prices of the available investments and labor, and their endowments of and abilities to accumulate further social and cultural capital and other kinds of relevant information. Social power consists in some individuals being able benefit by non-reciprocally influencing constraints effective upon

others making choices. Exercises of power thus lead to “redistributions” of income and wealth from those subject to it; and the inequalities generated further bolster positions of power. This paper considers the three major contenders in distributive justice theory: libertarian, welfare liberal, and socialist. Do these theories address inequalities that are due to social power as described here, and precisely how so?

James L. Webb
University of Missouri, Kansas City

“The Marginalist-Antimarginalist Controversy and Peirce's Semiotics”

Original Institutional Economics has long criticized formalism in mainstream economics as deductivist and has offered realism as an alternative basis for analysis. This paper uses the marginalist (Friedman, Stigler et al.)/antimarginalist (Means, Lester et al.) controversy on the theory of the firm as an exemplar of institutionalist criticism of formalism. The marginalist-antimarginalist controversy is examined in light of C. S. Peirce's semiotics and his concept of diagrammatic reasoning. Peirce asserts that reflective inquiry necessarily involves irreducibly triadic relations between the object of knowledge, the representation of this object and the effect of the representation. Peirce's analysis shifts the focus from the misguided notion of realistic models to the effectiveness of representations as tools of inquiry about existent relationships. This preserves the intuition of institutionalists and avoids the muddle resulting from debate over the realisticness of assumptions or models. Peirce's approach has anticipated a number of new directions in philosophy of science and could be beneficial: (1) as a positive heuristic for institutionalist use of appropriate types of formalism; (2) in providing more effective critiques of formalism as used in the mainstream; (3) and in fostering cross-communication with those in other schools of thought.

Charles J. Whalen
Perspectives on Work

“Toward ‘Wisely Managed’ Capitalism: Keynes, Post-Keynesianism and the Creative State”

During the Great Depression, John Maynard Keynes divided economists into two groups: those who believe the capitalist system “has an inherent tendency toward self-adjustment” and those who do not. Keynes placed himself in the latter category. His goal was capitalism “wisely managed,” an objective that remains central to post-Keynesianism. This paper probes the roots of the post-Keynesian conception of the state via the writings of Keynes, Joan Robinson, and others. It also outlines the post-Keynesian notion of the *creative state* and distinguishes it from other views of the public sector. A look at specific policy areas demonstrates post-Keynesianism's strengths as a guide to the resolution of real-world problems. The paper closes by discussing similarities between institutionalist notions of the *pragmatic state* and the post-Keynesian creative state. Similarities should come as no surprise: In a letter to John R. Commons, Keynes wrote, “There seems to me to be no other economist with whose general way of thinking I feel myself in such genuine accord.” Although bringing coherence to institutionalism has always been difficult, a post-Keynesian institutionalism seems to be emerging. Its aim is wisely managed capitalism, and its approach to public policy is rooted in the notion of the creative state.

Matthew C. Wilson
The University of Denver

“The Institution of Public Investment: The Rise of American Municipal Enterprise During the Nineteenth Century”

In mainstream economics, the topic of public investment is usually approached from the standpoint of constrained optimality, with little or no regard for social and political institutions. In reality, public investment patterns bear little resemblance to standard economic theory. The assets that are publicly developed are those that the populous and its leaders deem to be legitimate enterprises of public

undertaking. Entrenched views regarding the legitimate role of government then are institutions, which are fundamental to the undertaking of public investment.

The early American republic was an extreme form of laissez faire. However, the end of American laissez faire was part and parcel of the rise of the market system during the mercantile period, followed, of course, by industrialization and urbanization. Hand in hand with the emergence of American capitalism was the rise of activist municipal government. State and local government emerged as planner, promoter, investor, and regulator of economic activity. Municipalities became heavily involved in canal and railway construction. Later these speculative activities were superseded by regularized investment in street paving, fresh water and sewer systems, school buildings, and more. The paper will examine this massive transformation, including its political and social context.

Jon D. Wisman
American University
Talip Kilic
American University

“Savings, Class Identity, and Conspicuous Consumption”

American save less than their counterparts in other countries, in spite of the fact that American incomes are among the world’s highest. This poses a paradox: it is generally expected that as incomes rise, people save an increasing proportion of their incomes. The hypotheses that will be explored in this article is that the rate of savings within a society is related to the perception of the degree of vertical mobility and the degree of inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. These hypotheses are motivated by Thorstein Veblen’s conception of conspicuous consumption, which held that above a certain level of subsistence, humans consume in order to demonstrate a level of social status. A belief that the potential for vertical mobility is high inculcates a sense that one is responsible for one’s social status. Therefore, individuals are more prone to internalize responsibility for their successes or failures. This places considerable pressure on people to demonstrate high status. The easiest way to show this success is through consumption. The higher the level, the presumed greater one’s success. Where income and wealth inequality is greater, the amount that must be consumed to create the impression of higher status is greater.

Mary V. Wrenn
Weber State University
Ron Stanfield
Colorado State University and Bowling Green State University
Mike Carroll
Bowling Green State University

“Critical Analysis of Capitalism: Marx, Veblen, Galbraith”

There is much to separate the work of Marx, Veblen, and Galbraith, beyond the obvious dimensions of time and place. The differences notwithstanding, we propose that there is much in common among these three political economists beyond their dissent from the orthodoxy. In terms of method, all called for an evolutionary economics. All recognized the important force of technological change and the importance of power and consciousness in the governance of this process. All foresaw a struggle between social forces that systematically opted for waste and repression and those that sought fundamental institutional change to secure sane human use of affluence. In light of the space available we shall be very selective in elaborating our case. We first emphasize the evolutionary outlook Marx set out in the “Introduction” to the *Grundrisse* and Marx’s well-known depiction of the forces and relations of production and the laws of motion of capitalism. Second, we review Veblen’s famous essay on evolutionary economics and summarize his famous dichotomy and the cultural incidence of the machine process. Third, we examine the implicit evolutionary outlook in Galbraith’s work and his declamations as to the squandering of affluence under the discipline of the conventional wisdom.

Timothy Wunder
Valparaiso University

“An Institutional Perspective on Government”

The title of this paper is prefaced with the word an rather than the word the since it seems unrealistic to argue that there is a unified conception of the purpose of government in the institutional tradition. Like most concepts within institutional thinking the perceptions on the proper role of government changes between each institutionalist you observe. Yet there does seem to be a common thread running through the institutional literature that argues that the government is like most other organizations and it can change and serve multiple purposes as it evolves. The organization of the social safety nets under the New deal seems to come from this practical envisioning that reflects an institutional perspective. This paper will explore the concepts of government in several works emphasizing Veblen, Commons, and others to draw out and make explicit this unifying thread.

ECONOMICS (BUSINESS AND FINANCE)

Kashi Nath Tiwari, KNT's Academic Financial Research

ECONOMICS (GENERAL)*Jack Hou, California State University Long Beach*

Shuming Bao
University of Michigan
Örn B. Bodvarsson
St. Cloud State University
Jack W. Hou
California State University, Long Beach
Yaohui Zhao
Beijing University

“Inter-provincial Migration in China: The Effects of Investment, Migrant Networks and the ‘Go West’ Policy”

Since the late 1980s, the Chinese government has gradually eased restrictions to internal migration. This easing, along with rapid growth, substantial increases in foreign and domestic investment, and policies encouraging development in the Western provinces, have greatly stimulated internal migration. Relatively little is known empirically about how growth, investment and deregulation of labor mobility have contributed to internal migration in China. We estimate a modified gravity model of inter-provincial migration in China that includes as explanatory variables regional economic conditions, human capital, domestic and foreign investment, amenities and migrant networks using provincial-level data for the 1980s and 1990s. To account for possible two-way causality between investment and migration and between the two forms of investment, our results include 3SLS estimates. Among key results, we find strong evidence that migration is influenced by the size of the pre-existing migrant community, investment, regional economic conditions and the Xibu Da Kaifa policy.

Örn B. Bodvarsson
St. Cloud State University
Scott M. Fuess, Jr.
University of Nebraska

“Immigration of Highly Skilled Professionals: Discrimination in Professional Baseball?”

Are highly skilled professionals paid differently than their native-born counterparts? To address this question, this study focuses on a particular profession with substantial inflows of immigrants, in which human capital is readily transferable: Major League Baseball (MLB). Racial discrimination in professional sports has received considerable attention, but it remains to be seen whether there has been differential treatment of foreign athletes. Focusing on a sample of 557 MLB players for 1997-1998, we find that foreign players are indeed treated differently than native-born players, favorably in some respects and unfavorably in others. Moreover, when controlling for birthplace, the extent of racial discrimination must be reconsidered.

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

“The Impact of Defense Spending on Economic Growth”

This paper examines the relationship between defense spending and economic growth by performing cointegration tests on a modified St. Louis model. In this reduced form model, the dependent variable is the rate of growth in GDP. The independent variables include distributed lags on the rate of growth in the

money supply, the rate of growth in military expenditures by the central government, and the rate of growth in non-defense spending by the central government. The results of the hypothesis tests will be compared across a sample of countries that include the United States.

The study uses data from World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, published by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. An annual data series between 1964 and 1999 can be constructed. The first question to answer is whether a long-run relationship between economic growth and defense spending exists. If this long-run relationship does exist, then the second question to answer is whether these variables have a direct or inverse relationship. Using econometric time-series techniques, impulse functions will be used to determine the nature of the relationship. Finally, to ascertain whether the findings are robust, the U.S. results will be compared to results from other countries.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“The Biological Decision to Work: Nineteenth Century Black and White Decisions to Participate in the South’s Labor Force”

In recent years, it has become clear that labor force participation decisions are related to workers’ health (Costa, 1998, pp. 60-105). Good health is necessary for long-run labor force participation, and poor health reflects workers’ chronic conditions that prevent meaningful employment. What was the incidence of labor force participation with respect to body dimensions in past populations, and how did physique relate to the types of occupations workers chose? This paper uses a set of nearly 42,000 observations from the 19th century Texas State prison to assess the relationship between body size, occupation selection and labor force participation by race in the American South. Inmates were most likely from lower economic socioeconomic statuses; therefore, this sample reflects the choice of the poorest segment of society’s decision to work. Like other studies, taller workers with heavier body masses were more likely to participate in the labor supply. Farmers were particularly more likely to be both taller and heavier than individuals in other occupations. This indicates that, although they were from lower socioeconomic statuses, 19th century Southern inmates’ decisions to participate in the labor force were similar to patterns observed in other studies.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“The Biological Decision to Work: Nineteenth Century Mexican and Hispanic Decisions to Participate in the United States’ Labor Force”

In recent years, it has become clear that labor force decisions are a function of workers’ health (Costa, 1998, pp. 60-105). Good health is necessary for long-run labor force participation, and poor health reflects workers’ chronic conditions that prevent workers from meaningful employment. What was the incidence of labor force participation with respect to body dimensions in past populations, and how did physique relate to the types of occupations workers chose? This paper uses a set of 9,166 observations of male Mexicans incarcerated in 19th century US western prisons to assess the relationship between body size, occupation selection and labor force participation. Like other studies, Mexican prisoners were significantly more likely to work when they were taller and had heavier body masses. Farmers were particularly more likely to be both taller and heavier than Mexicans in other occupations. Mexican white-collar and skilled workers were less likely to work at low and high BMI extremes, while unskilled workers labor force participation was unrelated to their BMIs. This indicates that 19th century Mexican worker’s decisions to participate in the labor force were similar to patterns observed in other studies.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“More Light?: The Biological Consequences of 19th Century Nativity on Black Stature in North America”

Brought to maturity under ideal biological conditions, Africans and Europeans come to comparable average statures. However, 19th century blacks in the American South were consistently shorter than whites. Modern anthropometric studies indicate that modern African-Americans come to comparable average statures with whites, which suggests that 19th century Southern institutions may have been responsible for 19th century stature differences. This paper uses an extraordinary new data set of 19th century American black inmate in 15 American prisons to determine how physical proximity influenced black stature. Biologically, black stature may be sensitive to exposure to the sun, because black skin is less efficient at producing vitamin D, which indicates that blacks farther from sunlight and the equator would be shorter since northern states receive less sunlight. From the prison sample, stature was related to greater sunlight, which allows the body to produce more vitamin D. Slave prices also influenced black stature. When slave prices increased, slaves grew taller, and black stature declined after slavery was eliminated. In conjunction, these results demonstrate that 19th century institutional constraints contributed to black stature variation and that the US's 1930s public policy to add vitamin D to the milk supply disproportionately benefited blacks.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Health during Industrialization: Additional Evidence from the 19th Century Missouri State Prison System”

Much has been written about 18th and 19th century slave biological conditions in the American South. However, less is known about their health immediately after slavery. Moreover, a distinct pattern exists between biological processes and industrialization. During the earliest period of industrialization, average stature, a reliable metric for biological living conditions, paradoxically declined when we expect it to increase. This manuscript demonstrates that the average stature of inmates in the 19th century Missouri Prison also declined with the removal of slavery, and this stature diminution was experienced for both blacks and whites, indicating both were made biologically worse off with slavery's removal. Biological conditions for farmers were also greater than non-farmers. Socioeconomic status was also more significant in stature variation than political and economics events—which includes the disruptions of the Civil War—in this largely rural agricultural economy, indicating that economic systems with a close proximity to sources biological conditions are not necessarily disrupted by political and economics events.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Health during Industrialization: Additional Evidence from the 19th Century Pennsylvania State Prison System”

A distinct pattern exists between biological processes and industrialization. During the earliest period of industrialization, average stature, a reliable metric for biological living conditions, paradoxically declines when we expect it to increase. This manuscript demonstrates that the average stature of inmates in the 19th century Pennsylvania Prison system also declined during industrialization, and this stature diminution was experienced for both blacks and whites, confirming that free-blacks also encountered the ‘antebellum paradox’ experienced by whites. Inmates from densely populated areas, such as Philadelphia and the Alleghenies, were systematically shorter than inmates from rural communities. Proximity to water and trade routes during the 19th century typically decreased average American stature. However, Pennsylvanian proximity to water positively influenced inmate stature, which is anomalous. Nevertheless, 19th century Pennsylvania was rapidly industrializing, and closer proximity to

water and trade routes probably decreased costs of acquiring foodstuffs, which were more easily obtained in areas engaged in trade near active trade routes.

Scott A. Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“BMIs in Black and White: the Biological Living Conditions by Race in the American South, 1873-1919”

In 1984, Waaler proposed and demonstrated a systematic relationship between stature, the body mass index (BMI) and mortality. Individuals with a terminal stature of 73 inches and BMI of 25 had the lowest mortality risk. A BMI lower than 20 is associated with increased risk of death from respiratory diseases and tuberculosis, while BMIs greater than 25 are associated with death from most cancers (Calle et al, 2003) and heart disease (Kenchiah, 2002). Moreover, this relationship between height, weight and mortality is consistent over time (Costa, 1993) and race (Jee et al, 2006; Adams et al, 2006). Using data from the 19th and early 20th century Texas State prison, this paper uses height and weight measurements to assess black and white biological conditions in the 19th century American South. Black BMIs during the Reconstruction period had nearly 10 percent greater BMIs than whites; however, black cause of death was probably less related to BMI than whites (Calle et al, 1999). Moreover, black BMIs reached their peak in the 40s age bracket and declined thereafter, while white BMIs for did not reach a peak but increased monotonically throughout life, which indicates that the known material inequality that existed between blacks and whites in the 19th century American South extended to human biology as well.

Jie He
Universite de Sherbrooke

“Green Solow Model Revisit: What is the Role of Institution In Regional Emission Distribution in China”

The Green Solow model proposed by Brock and Taylor (2004) offers convincing theoretical explanation for emission evolution through a dynamic angle; it shows that the pollution-growth decoupling is actually an accumulated result of ever-decreasing pollution intensity in the time, owing to the dynamism of technical progress.

The evolution trend of the SO₂ emission in China seems to correspond well to this model. However, the ratio of abatement investment over GDP (indicated by theta in the figure) of this country is in fact decreasing during the last 20 years giving its very rapid economic growth rate. This is actually at odds to the starting point of Brock and Taylor (2004).

The objective of this paper is to build a theoretical structure and empirical analysis that enable us to take into account of this varying abatement/GDP ratio and its relationship with some institutional development, in order to get better understanding on China's real problematic in economic growth, environmental pollution and pollution abatement efforts.

The first-version econometrical results show that besides the good confirmation to the original Green Solow model proposed by Brock and Taylor (2004), the particularity of the economic growth pattern of China seems to attribute significant role to some institutional factors as openness and market reform progress.

Janelle Hippe
University of Regina

“Medicalization, Individualization, and Perinatal Health: A Comparison of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Experiences”

The medicalization of pregnancy and childbirth has long been a theme in feminist health research. While most of the work in this area has focused on issues of female autonomy in relation to medical “expertise,”

recent studies have also begun to show how medical and epidemiological models of “risk” tend to individualize responsibility for poor pregnancy outcomes while obscuring social-structural barriers to health during pregnancy. Questions arising from this work relate both to the impact of individualization on the perinatal healthcare experiences of women perceived to be “at risk” and to the kinds of health barriers concealed by this discourse. There has been little research, however, that connects theoretical critiques of “risk” discourse to empirical investigation designed to answer such questions. In Canada, the need for such research is particularly salient in the case of Aboriginal and low income women, who experience statistically poorer pregnancy outcomes. This paper thus presents the results of interviews with 10 Aboriginal and 10 non-Aboriginal women from varying socioeconomic backgrounds designed to explore two interconnected themes: (1) how race and class affect encounters with the healthcare system during pregnancy and (2) what kinds of health barriers are obscured by the individualizing lens of medical expertise.

George E. Muncrief
Western New Mexico University
Linda Baldwin
Western New Mexico University

“Biking Demand as Outdoor Recreation in Southwest New Mexico”

Variability in travel costs may adversely affect local economies dependent on tourism. Bicycle tourism is becoming more important to Southwest New Mexico. Silver City is on Adventure Cycling’s “Great Divide” and “Southern Tier” routes. Local events include Tour of the Gila, Signal Peak Challenge, and Gila Inner Loop Bicycle Tour. The travel cost method is applied to a subset of bikers participating in bike recreation to estimate consumer demand. The model is utilized to examine sensitivity of outdoor recreationists to fluctuating travel costs. This work is a first attempt to estimate demand for biking as outdoor recreation in the region.

Tom Pierce
California State University, San Bernardino
Ken Rebeck
St. Cloud State University

“Political Influence on FOMC Voting: Individual-Level vs. Aggregate Effects”

A substantial literature investigates the sources and extent of political influence on U.S. monetary policy. Numerous studies have concluded that either the U.S. president, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, affiliation with political parties, or some combination thereof, exert at least some influence on monetary policy voting. Early studies often examined dissent votes cast by Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members for evidence of politically-motivated monetary policy. Others have identified factors affecting an individual committee member’s (typically a Board governor’s) vote for easier or tighter monetary policy at a given FOMC meeting, while some have studied the determinants of FOMC majority-vote decisions. The present study seeks to ascertain whether differing conclusions regarding the role of politics in monetary policy may be due in part to the level at which evidence of political influence is sought (dissents vs. individual votes vs. majority decisions). Results of studying FOMC voting at these different levels over the period 1960-2000 suggest that indications of possible political influence in dissent votes and governors’ voting do not affect majority-vote FOMC decisions.

Elizabeth L. Rankin
Centenary College of Louisiana
Harold R. Christensen
Centenary College of Louisiana

“Compensation of Private College Presidents”

In recent years, the pay of college presidents has soared. The compensation packages of corporate CEO's have long been scrutinized, analyzed, and, often, criticized. The models developed to explain the sometimes seemingly exorbitant pay rates generally include several measures of firm size and of firm performance as explanatory variables. These models are based on the principle-agent problem whereby the CEO must be motivated to act in ways that maximize shareholders returns and one way to motivate CEO's is to tie their compensation to firm performance.

A direct application of these models for executive compensation to college presidents is not possible since colleges do not have the same type of shareholder as corporations do, but college boards are motivated to find and keep presidents that are able to attract large donations, recruit distinguished faculty, and bring positive recognition to the college community. This paper will develop a model to explain presidential compensation at private academic institutions that will include performance measures such as increases in the endowment and college rating while controlling for institution type, length of service to the institution, number of students, average ACT of students, etc. The model will be tested using data from the 2000/01 academic year to the latest year available.

Amanda J Felkey
Cornell University

“Husbands, Wives and the Peculiar Economics of Household Public Goods”

Understanding how household income is allocated among different types of expenditures is of the utmost importance when considering policy targeted at increasing household well-being. This analysis uses the collective household model to determine how household public goods and household public bads are chosen in light of the relative power balance between husband and wife. This paper shows both theoretically and empirically that the effect of additional female power on household outcomes depends on the initial level of female power. And contrary to previous findings, it need not always be positive. The policy implications of this non-monotonic relationship between female decision-making power and household well-being outcomes are important. The effectiveness of aid to households depends not only on current expenditure levels, but also on household balance of power. More specifically, enhancement of female power, while generally good for child nutrition (more controversially, and the paper shows this theoretically and empirically) there is also a class of situations where this is not so.

Amanda J Felkey
Cornell University

“Will You Covenant Marry Me? A Look at a New Type of Marriage”

Scott M. Fuess, Jr.
University of Nebraska

“Pay and Work Time in Germany”

In the United States the relationship between worker earnings and work times has changed over the past century. Formerly, the most highly paid worked fewer hours than the lowest paid; by the 1990s the most highly paid worked more hours than the lowest paid. Has the reversal of the hours/pay relationship been repeated elsewhere? This question is particularly relevant today for another industrialized country:

Germany. In the past generation scheduled working times have been reduced across Germany. This study examines whether the time gains have been shared equally. Specifically, the analysis examines whether workers in particular industries or regions have become relatively more time-privileged. Since unification, there appears to be a sense of widening inequality in Germany. This study analyzes how the hours/pay relationship has evolved across industries and regions in Germany, to identify any changes in time privileges.

Marion Jones
University of Regina
John R. Graham
University of Calgary
Micheal Shier
University of Calgary

“Linking Transportation Inadequacies to Negative Employment Outcomes: Moving Beyond Placing Blame on Individuals for Unemployment”

Individuals with a proven inability to participate in labour markets are presented with “opportunities” to participate in life and social skills training courses that seek to provide skills that are attributable to the internal self. These courses offer very little, if any, attention or recourse to barriers that are considered external. One such barrier that exists externally, and subsequently puts limits on positive labor market outcomes, is accessing adequate transportation. The present article highlights the relationship between transportation accessibility and positive employment outcomes from the perceptions of people who have an identified historical and present difficulty in securing and maintaining employment. The intention of this article is to present the perceptions of these individuals and to draw potential solutions to help rectify the situation. Furthermore, the article has implications for not only transportation, economic and social policy but also for the mentality that goes into planning training programs that seek to better equip this population of people in participating in current labor markets.

Marion E. Jones
University of Regina
John R. Graham
University of Calgary
Erin Gray
University of Calgary

“Perceptions of People Self-Identified as Experiencing Difficulties Integrating into Labor Markets”

This paper is based on 1:1 and focus group interviews with 72 women who represent at least one, and frequently several intersecting categories of difficulty in labor market integration: Aboriginal status, single parent, disability, low socioeconomic status, and female. Respondents revealed internalization and individualization of barriers to employment in understanding their experiences. This was so in relation to all factors respondents associated with low labor market participation, including low education, health issues, family responsibilities, and transportation limitations. Respondents’ embrace of individual causes is very far advanced and a direct product of the climate of neo-liberalism in which we all exist. Further, it is demonstrated how the dynamic of individualization erodes already low self-esteem, and thereby creates a vicious or self-defeating cycle of welfare dependency, the complete opposite of the ‘fostering independence’ that is the watchword of contemporary social welfare policy in North America.

Helen Lai
Office of Thrift Supervision
Feng Li
Office of Thrift Supervision
Fred Phillips-Patrick
Office of Thrift Supervision

“FICO Score, Loan-to-Value Ratio and Mortgage Default for Basel I (A)”

In this paper, we summarize the relationships of FICO score, loan to value ratio (LTV) and mortgage default. The purpose of the paper is to provide Basel 1(A) committee empirical study support in choosing the variables for calculating risk weight for mortgages. According to regulatory agencies' ANPR (advance notice of proposed rulemaking) on October 20, 2005 Federal Register, known as Basel 1A, it preliminarily only used LTV to assign risk-weights for one-to-four family mortgages. We use the most popular mortgage data source: Loan Performance System (LPS)'s data to study FICO score and LTV in predicting mortgage default by examining the correlation of the two variables as well as to test their risk prediction performance in subprime sample and find that using LTV alone to decide capital requirement is not sufficient to cover the wide range of default risk especially. As a matter of fact, using LTV alone may encourage lenders acquire low FICO loans. Default risk within FICO bands is more consistent than those within LTV bands. This implies if only one variable can be used to calculate capital requirement, FICO is more preferable.

Kristina M. Lybecker
Lake Forest College

“Funding Pharmaceutical Innovation through Direct Tax Credits”

Rising pharmaceutical prices, more effective innovative drugs and growing public outrage have heightened criticism of the pharmaceutical industry. The public debate has focused on drug prices and access. As a consequence, the patent system is being reexamined as an efficient mechanism for encouraging pharmaceutical innovation and drug development. We propose an alternative to the existing patent system, instead rewarding the innovating firm with direct tax credits in exchange for marginal cost pricing. This concept is based on the fundamental assumption that innovation that benefits society at large may be financed publicly. As an industry which produces a social good characterized by high fixed costs, high information and regulatory costs, and relatively low marginal costs of production, pharmaceuticals are well-suited to such a mechanism. Under this proposal, drug prices fall, consumer surplus increases, access is enhanced and the incentives to innovate are preserved.

Tatoul Manasserian
Yerevan State University

“Local, Regional and Global Aspects of Food Security”

Nine of the 12 CIS countries have at least 5 percent of the population is undernourished. All three countries of South Caucasus – Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia – are now classified by the UN as low – income food – deficit countries, with an annual gross national product of less than US \$ 1,505 per capita. It is obvious that the progress towards the eradication of hunger is too slow. This underlines the urgency of immediate, determined and truly action. According to information and analysis available, in particular in the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI), the current annual rate of reduction in the number of undernourished people in the world is eight million, which is far below the average rate of 20 million per year necessary to reach the target set by the WFS. This, in turn, stresses the concern that unless corrective measures are taken on an urgent basis the target of the WFS will not be reached. Both views, the local and the global, must orient action. Our study targets specific remedies to the diverse needs of the group in every society who are vulnerable to or suffer from hunger. We also address the policies and

enabling environments at the national and international levels that hamper people's ability to find the opportunities and the means to conduct their own fight against hunger and poverty. The anticipated recommendations can educate future policy-makers and experts and make them more familiar with the issues related to the local and foreign implications of food security.

Thomas Poder
CERDI

"What is Really Social Capital and How Does It Relate to Health? A Review"

Since the middle of the years 1990, the concept of social capital made a remarkable opening in the academic literature: of a handle of sociological articles in the decade 1980, one arrives ten year later at several hundreds of documents per year, in sociology, but also in political science and economy. How to define social capital? Here the concern starts, because, if the concept always returns, in a way or another, with social relations and their purposes, the "social capital" object is declined in alternatives of substance and scale of such a width that it is impossible to give a consensual definition of it. The angle adopted here firstly gives the priority to the comprehension of the growing success of this term and its protean expansion, while starting with the principal contemporary conceptualizations of the social capital. Secondly, the priority is also to peel the relationships between health and social in order to show which aspects of social capital is of special interest in this debate.

Leila J. Pratt
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

"NCAA Control of Women's Sports and Its Impact On the Selection of Coaches for Female Athletes"

In 1980, spurred by the passage of Title IX and the new guidelines proposed by the Department of Health Education and Welfare, the NCAA decided to begin offering championships for women in five sports at the Division-II and Division-III level during the 1981-1982 academic year. The next year the NCAA membership voted to expand the number of championships in Division II and III and to begin offering championships in all major sports at the Division I level. This effectively gave control of women's sports to the NCAA.

Studies examining the period immediately following this change (1974-1979) concluded that while there were more opportunities for female athletes there were fewer female coaches. The present study would like to determine if this trend towards hiring male coaches for female athletes has continued. In particular, the period between the 1997-1998 and the 2001-2002 academic years are examined.

Miguel Robles
University of California, Los Angeles

"Aggregate Effects of Imperfect Tax Enforcement"

I study an economy in which the government is not able to perfectly enforce tax compliance among operating firms and compare it with one in which perfect enforcement is attainable. I develop a competitive general equilibrium model where imperfect tax enforcement may affect aggregate outcomes through two mechanisms. First, it may distort firms' optimal output level as long as the probability of avoiding tax compliance is related to the firm's size. Second, poor tax enforcement may lead to a low provision of the public goods that complement firms' productivity. The results for a calibrated version of the model suggest that in economies with tax enforcement problems aggregate output might be reduced by 12%. I also conclude that sizeable aggregate effects can be obtained only when the public goods mechanism is at work.

Robert Tokle
Idaho State University
Joanne G. Tokle
Idaho State University

“The Effect of Capital Ratios on Credit Union Rates Nationwide”

This study uses a data set that consists of a sample of credit unions nationwide to examine in a multiple regression model the effect that capital-to-assets (and other variables) might have on credit union used vehicle and money market interest rates. The capital-to-asset variable in particular should be of interest because some people in the credit union industry claim that many credit unions maintain too high of capital-to-asset ratios. Rather, they feel that credit unions should give some of it back to members in rebates or/and in better rates. However, if credit unions with higher capital-to-asset ratios offer more favorable interest rates for its members by using the higher capital as interest free money, then these credit unions in a sense are giving some of the capital back through more favorable interest rates.

Kay Unger
University of Montana

“An Initial Evaluation of Medicare Drug Enrollment”

The enrollment of the Medicare eligible population in drug coverage began in 2005 with the goal of universal coverage mediated by private insurance carriers. Since individual carriers had some discretion in coverage design, it is not surprising that the current enrollment of mostly senior citizens varies by state and demographics. This paper analyses the coverage characteristics that have the largest impact on enrollment with the intent of fostering Medicare Part D policy adjustments for subsequent years.

Hendrik Van den Berg
University of Nebraska

“U.S. Immigration: It Takes All Kinds of People to Keep the U.S. Economy Growing”

This paper develops a “globalized” variation of Krugman’s (1991) agglomeration model to explain the recent spread of both manufacturing and immigration to rural America. The model aggregates the domestic economy into four sectors: land-intensive agriculture, constant returns to scale services, increasing returns to scale manufacturing, and creative activities, which exhibit extreme increasing returns to scale driven by local knowledge spillovers. The latter also generates technological progress in all other sectors and overall U.S. economic growth. A foreign sector provides competition from, and opportunities for, overseas production. Location decisions depend on the gains from agglomeration, domestic and international transportation costs, factor prices in U.S. rural and urban areas (congestion costs), foreign production costs, and the location of product demand. Preliminary versions of this global agglomeration model show that (1) immigrant labor is critical for the spread of manufacturing to rural America and (2) overall U.S. economic growth depends on all types of immigrant labor, not just educated labor for the creative sector.

Ka-fu Wong
Peking University
Miaojie Yu
Peking University

“The WTO Accession and Countries’ Political Liberalization”

Recent researchers have suggested that accession to WTO is a complex, difficult, and a lengthy process, and such process has lengthened in recent years. In this paper we argue that the political system adopted by the applicant country has a significant impact on the time it takes to accede to WTO. After controlling for the endogeneity of applicant's political liberalization (measured by a political index) and various economic variables, we find that a more democratic country is likely to take longer to accede to WTO. We also find that the time taken to accede to WTO increases with the size of the country, numbers of existing WTO members. Our study also predicts the time that various applicants, including Russia, will take to accede to WTO.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*Dwight C. Kiel, University of Central Florida*

Sharon Adams
Northern Arizona University

“Water Management in the White Mountains of Arizona: problems and prospects”

The White Mountains area of northeastern Arizona is a beautiful and scenic region comprised of high desert, mountains and snow peaks, rolling hills, area lakes, streams and creeks, and one of the largest stands of pine forest in the world. The area enjoys a temperate climate year round but still also enjoys the four seasons. It offers many outdoor activities and amenities, some world class, for camping, boating, hiking, fishing, hunting, and snow skiing. A key treasure and natural resource of the area is the Coconino Aquifer, which in 1990 was estimated at 12 million acre feet of pristine groundwater storage. This treasure and critical resource is under threat of water mining from statewide and watershed wide interests and suffering from ineffective practices. Employment opportunities are needed, especially those offering higher wages and advancement. The area relies heavily on tourism related to natural resources and snow. An additional critical component of area water issues involve tribal legal efforts, further fueling the debate. There presently are not local or area wide water management plans in place, though plans are being addressed and developed. Bringing all issues to the forefront is a lengthy drought over the entire western United States. Without normal precipitation, the area groundwater and surface water is not recharging, naturally or otherwise, however explosive development is utilizing the reduced water resources at record rates.

Protection of natural resources, especially water resources, is an integral component of protecting the environment overall and must be a comprehensive and aggressive effort. The arguments contained herein may not be new, but remain critical for all. The purpose of this paper is to provide a working conceptual tool for local/area initiatives to act responsibly locally, and thus provide area wide and statewide impacts, and participate generously in the global hydrologic cycle for the good of all.

Chelsea Booth, Sammy Zahran, Samuel D. Brody and Michael Lacy
Colorado State University

“Explaining the Geographic Distribution of Household Solar Use of in the United States”

This study analyzes the spatial distribution of household solar energy use at the county scale. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and zero-inflated negative binomial statistical techniques are used to test three sets of predictors: environmental, economic, and sociopolitical. Environmental predictors include: solar radiation; precipitation; maximum temperature, and national forest presence. Economic predictors include: median home value; the presence of solar energy service providers; urbanization; and the percent of residents age 40 to 49. Sociopolitical predictors include: the percentage of residents that voted for Democrat John Kerry in the 2004 Presidential election; the number of environmental non-profit organizations; and whether or not a locality is party to the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI). Descriptive and regression results indicate that the expected count of household solar thermal use is predictable by the solar radiation (or resources) received, residential proximity to national forests, temperature, various estimates economic viability, and political ideological milieu. The study ends with policy and commercial recommendations to enhance the use of solar thermal technologies nationally.

Keith Brownsey
Mount Royal College

“A century of land use in Alberta”

A closer look at the Alberta experience with land management reveals a series of attempts to coordinate different users, industries and governments before the recent boom in oil and gas development. Dissatisfaction with the outcomes led to a period of deliberate policy drift, in which policy instruments designed to promote resource development during a recession were left in place during the boom. Belated efforts to undo this legacy have been dogged by intergovernmental jealousies and the entrenched positions of those who benefit from the status quo. Based on original interviews with stakeholders from government, industry, NGOs and First Nations carried out in 2006, this paper shows how new forms of coordination between resource industries spontaneously emerged in the absence of government action, and examines the challenges faced by the Alberta government in trying to transform these voluntary agreements, initiated from purely commercial consideration, into instruments of public policy.

Brigette J. Bush
Northern Arizona University

“Needless or Necessity?: Exploring Political Freedom and Democracy in Maintaining the Natural Environment”

Environmental degradation is no longer a localized issue. It is no longer contained within national boundaries. It is now a transboundary issue that requires global solutions. Yet there are considerable and fundamental differences in attitudes over what kinds of strategies to adopt in order to halt and reverse the damage to the natural environment.

When countries are faced with severe environmental destruction (especially due to human activity) this brings into the forefront the adequacy of the nation's environmental policies and the adequacy of the nation to enforce these policies. The question that then arises is what kinds of government institutions are best suited to dealing with acute environmental problems?

Many argue that saving the environment requires greater democratization of environmental governance - that democratization and the revitalization of political freedom is a key component to helping reduce and eventually eradicate the pressures on the environment. The present essay explores this theory of democratization and political freedom in relation to the natural environment. We explore this theme by asking: Do democratic and politically free nations take better care of the environment? In essence, does democracy really matter in maintaining the health of the environment?

Conny Davidsen
University of Calgary

“Noble Local Empowerment and Dirty Informal Politics: Strategic Lessons of Local Forest Communities in Regional Policy Networks”

Community-based forestry has manifested itself in different forms worldwide since the 1970s, and with widely varying success. Individual communities can have considerable prospects on political empowerment, local control and accountability, depending on the tenure system that defines their resource user rights, and the strong voice that communities manage to develop throughout the policy process.

Charles Davis
Colorado State University

“Preemptive Federalism or Regulatory Dismantlement? The Bush Administration’s Management of the Federal Coal Mining Reclamation Act”

In adopting SMCRA, Congress originally sought to establish uniform standards of environmental protection for constituents in all coal mining states and to prevent a race to the bottom by state policymakers seeking to placate industry interests. Most of the emphasis thus far has been placed on the analysis of decisions aimed at slowing or halting the downward spiral. But what happens when a Presidential Administration uses executive authority creatively to accelerate both decentralization and non-enforcement of federal regulatory statutes? This research suggests that the Bush Administration sought to elevate energy production goals by weakening key elements of the intergovernmental partnership designed to facilitate industry compliance with reclamation and pollution control objectives. This has been achieved by de-emphasizing regulatory deterrence, substituting industry reporting and correction of statutory violations for agency enforcement, and by giving more flexibility to noncompliant states to fix management problems.

Justin Ervin
Northern Arizona University

“Globalization and Consensus: Where the United States Stands”

This paper examines globalization as it relates to consensus building and assesses the role the United States plays in the globalization project. Utilizing differing theoretical standpoints, this paper examines United States foreign policy as it relates to international environmental agreements and military operations. This paper argues that the United States policy establishment considers the United States to be central to the globalization process, yet current policy is hindering the United States from achieving the consensus needed to produce stability within the globalization process. This paradoxical standpoint is a prominent feature of current United States policy, where a disconnect exists between theoretical policy discourses informing the process globalization and operational policy being pursued. The contradictions produced by this paradox are unlikely to be solved in the near future, given powerful factional interests within the United States.

Michael Howlett
Simon Fraser University
Jeremy Rayner
University of Regina

“Heirs or Choosers? Integrated Land Management and the Problem of Policy Legacies”

The idea of superceding the old sectoral approach to resource development on Crown lands with an integrated approach has recently gained favour within the environmental community and amongst many resource professionals and administrators. The ability to manage at landscape levels for cumulative effects and unplanned impacts makes Integrated Land Management (ILM) look like the answer to the new resource boom in western Canada. However, while, ILM is attractive in theory, it faces formidable obstacles from the legacies of the older, sectoral style of resource development. As Richard Rose has famously observed, “policy makers are heirs before they are choosers”. This paper will locate the challenges of formulating and implementing an integrated approach to land use at the intersection of the literature on policy change and policy legacies and the new literature on policy integration and “new governance arrangements.” It argues that achieving coherence of goals and a consistent mix of policy instruments is the real challenge posed by policy legacies and shows how optimal policy designs are threatened by layering, drift and policy conversion.

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

“Ulrich Beck’s Cosmopolitanism in a Time of Global Risk Societies”

Beginning in the 1980s Ulrich Beck developed his ideas on a second modernity characterized by a “Risk Society.” This paper examines Beck’s views on Risk Society and Cosmopolitanism. Particular attention is paid to Beck’s views on power, the new role of state and his attempt to articulate an emancipatory utopianism.

Marie Leigh Livingston, Sasha Charney, Mary Ann King and Edna Loehman
University of Northern Colorado

“Getting More Water in Our Streams: A Comparison of State Approaches”

It is well known that instream water flows are critical to freshwater ecosystems. When these environmental flows are not met, significant economic damage to society may result. In many parts of the Western United States, there is a gap between actual flows and the minimum flows necessary to protect ecosystem health. Many Western states are struggling with developing policies that enable private and/or public entities to establish instream water rights that are appropriate in terms of environmental and economic goals. How do these Western states differ in terms of their policy implementation experience? This paper reports on a comparative analysis of the key policy elements for instream flow provision in Colorado, Montana, Oregon, and Idaho. A survey of public officials was conducted to decipher patterns in individual state approaches. These patterns are used to speculate about the following questions: Which funding mechanisms seem to be more effective? What monitoring and enforcement strategies have been tried? Which particular market based and regulatory approaches seem to be more (or less) effective? Is there evidence about the success of different approaches?

Michael Ryan Nesbitt and William R. Mangun
East Carolina University

“A Cross-State Examination of Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program Implementation”

Because over one-half of U.S. citizens obtain drinking water from groundwater sources, many of which being threatened by leaking underground storage tanks (LUST), Congress enacted Subtitle I, Title IV of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). HSWA delegates responsibility for LUST program implementation to the states. Given the more than two million underground tanks across the U.S., USEPA lacked the money and manpower to fully implement the LUST provisions. Most states accepted responsibility for program implementation by the early 1990s. Similar to other federal environmental programs, considerable variation in policy implementation exists across state LUST programs. One source of variation lies in differences in technical support and oversight across the 10 federal regions. Other influences include differences in severity of LUST problems, economic capacity, level of interest group influence, effects of political ideology on policy innovation, and professionalism of state legislatures. This paper assesses how successful each state program has been in the implementation of Subtitle I. Success is measured on the basis of whether a state has developed a USEPA approved comprehensive program, the percentage of releases remediated in a state, frequency of inspections, and whether a state has authority to prohibit fuel deliveries to tanks out of compliance. Our findings suggest that differences in success are partially explained by differential socioeconomic influences present in each state.

Steven Parker
University of Nevada Las Vegas

“Natural Resource Policy Based on Shared Fear or On a Shared Vision? Southwest Water Planning in a Time of Uncertainty”

In the arid southwest one of the greatest and most divisive, political issues involves water policy: who gets it and under what terms. In this region the Colorado River is arguably the most important single source of water, and for the past 80 years its management has been based on an interstate compact negotiated in 1922. Today the Sunbelt faces simultaneous problems of population growth and declining water supply, due to an unprecedented drought. Together these twin trends mean that there is more demand for water and that its supply is shrinking. Within this context the main political questions of the early 21st Century focus on (1) shortage management and on (2) attempts to augment supply; to find additional sources.

This paper will examine what is being done by the seven river states and by the Bureau of Reclamation in order to move ahead in these two areas and thereby “keep peace on the river.” The main strategies to be examined will be conservation, water banking, the generation of what are called “intentionally-created surpluses” or ICS, ag-to-urban transfers, augmentation strategies and the negotiation of shortage criteria. The latter are designed to set standards for use by the Bureau of Reclamation, to ready it for the day when there is simply not enough water to go around. It is fear and the seemingly inevitable arrival of this dreaded day that is driving cooperation and bringing the stakeholders to the bargaining table.

Katrina Taylor
Northern Arizona University

“Review of the Current State of Renewable Energy Policy Throughout the World – the limited utility of market based solutions”

This paper will provide an overview of enacted renewable energy policies throughout the world and assessments of the potential of these policies to offset environmental degradation, including global warming, due to fossil fuel use. Looking through the lens of the precautionary principle, this paper will present the argument that significant mitigation of the negative environmental externalities caused by fossil fuel use ought to be a requirement for the adoption of renewable energy policies. It will further develop the case for the use of normative forecasting in energy policy formulation as a strategy for employing the precautionary principle. Market based approaches do not set targets for energy use, making it impossible to determine the impact they will have on energy use. This makes it difficult to assess their ability to meet the levels of energy use determined by normative forecasting. The resulting argument is that energy policies that set targets for energy use are necessary because they increase the certainty of meeting the levels of energy use by source provided through normative forecasting. Furthermore, market-based approaches are not guaranteed to create results that are congruent with the precautionary principle as applied to environmental degradation, particularly climate change.

Based on a comparative analysis, the research analyzes the paths of three different communities in Esmeraldas (Ecuador), Quintana Roo (Mexico), and British Columbia (Canada). Each became part of a distinct strategy to overcome the political dominance of the forest industry: International pressure groups, regional institutional re-structuring, or a strong regional grassroots movement. As all three communities sought to position themselves beneficially during the policy shifts, they experienced strikingly parallel lessons on their local leverage when confronted with the strategic behaviour of the dominant advocacy coalitions that drove the policy change.

The presentation reviews the community's roles in the strategic interplay of the regional coalitions, and how the local actors responded to these pressures to establish effective linkages with the regional decision-makers.

Benning Wentworth Tieke

"International Implications of Environmental Federalism: A Case Study of the Devils Lake Outlet"

North Dakota avoided more stringent federal NEPA standards by opting to use a state basis for the evaluation of devils lake Outlet. This paper examines the changing role of the federal government in the implementation of and enforcement of NEPA requirements and the international ramifications of those changes.

Chris Tollefson
University of Victoria

"After Mikisew: the implications of the right of consultation for integrated land management in western Canada"

The Supreme Court's Mikisew decision confirms the right of First Nations to be consulted when provincial land use decisions affect their treaty rights. The Alberta government has extended this duty to consult to its licensees in its First Nations Consultation Policy on Land Management and Resource Development. However, in the absence of a strategic land use policy reached after consultation with First Nations, the immediate effect of Mikisew is likely to be a multiplication of coordination problems and a further increase in the potential for undertakings to be delayed or blocked. The paper argues that the current approach of the oil industry, where pro forma consultation on a project by project basis is regarded as a cost of doing business, is unlikely to work in the long term or for larger and more controversial projects. The paper focuses on the Alberta government's efforts at consultation with First Nations and argues that First Nations will remain a significant obstacle to integrated land management while provincial governments continue to deny the consequence of historic land use decisions for aboriginal access to land and resources

Edward T. Wimberley
Florida Gulf Coast University

"A Nested Approach to Ecology"

This paper presents a model in which a set of three ecological models are presented in an integrated approach. Too often ecological studies approach pressing environmental issues in isolation from the impact of human ecological considerations. Consequently, ecological studies often fail to adequately integrate issues and considerations that emanate from human ecological systems. In an effort to address this common limitation, the author presents a model which integrates considerations relating to personal ecology, social ecology and environmental ecology into a single "nested," interrelated ecological domain. Personal ecology is built upon an individual by individual perspective of human ecology and integrates concepts of the ecology of self found within developmental psychology into a new perspective on the relationship of the individual with the larger environment. Social ecology, though grounded in personal ecology, is built upon the foundation provided by Murray Bookchin but proceeds beyond this historical orientation to include insights emanating from communitarianism. Finally environmental ecology is described as an orientation toward the natural environment that is grounded in both personal and social ecology. In this regard, issues relating to anthropocentrism discussed, particularly in regard to the limitations humans face living in an environment of nested ecologies.

GEOGRAPHY AND ARID LANDS STUDIES*John C. Stager, Claremont Graduate University*

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

“Recreational Water Attributes in Arkansas: An Analysis of Survey Data”

Water provides the source of some of the major recreational opportunities within the arid/semiarid states. Because of this, recreational water is of major importance to the continued growth of arid regions of the United States. At the same time, there is an apparent conflict between economic growth and recreational water. High water quality attracts both demographic and economic growth and that growth puts downward pressure on both water quantity and quality. This study's focus is on the perceptions concerning the quantity and quality of recreational water, rather than the relationship between economic growth and recreational water usage. The authors use results from the 2006 Arkansas Poll to analyze issues and concerns about recreational water within the State of Arkansas. The results illuminate the role played by access to recreational water usage. Economic, social, and demographic variables are examined to explore characteristics concerning recreational water quantity and quality. The conclusions about recreational water in the relatively water-rich state of Arkansas will be important in the relatively water-poor areas of the arid and semiarid West. Many of the arid and semiarid states have dual use water that also serves recreational uses.

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

“Tax Structures and Fortune 500 Headquarters Growth in the Arid States”

Previous work by the authors and others has shown that headquarters growth of the Fortune 500 companies has been more rapid in the arid states than in the humid states in recent decades. The fact of faster growth in the arid states raises the obvious question of the determining factors of location decisions. The “business climate,” or the degree to which institutional structures in each state support business establishment, must certainly be regarded as an important factor in determining corporate headquarters locations. Using data supplied by the Tax Foundation, a non-profit and non-partisan research association, this paper specifically examines the degree to which the state tax structure might provide an incentive or disincentive to corporate location within the state. The working hypothesis is that more favorable tax climates in the arid states have been a factor in the rise of Fortune 500 companies locating their headquarters in them.

Wayne K. D. Davies
University of Calgary
Ivan J. Townshend
University of Lethbridge

“Calgary: Patterns and Problems”

Calgary became a city of a million people in 2006, having grown from 400 thousand in 1970, and adding over 200 thousand people in the last decade. The main stimulus to growth is Calgary's role as the

headquarters of the Canadian oil and gas industry, especially the development of the oil sands in northeast Alberta where investments of over 100 billion dollars are planned. However, the city has also developed as a transportation hub and added many other new economic sectors. The contributors to this session will outline the distinctive geographical patterns of Calgary and its surrounding region, as well as discussing the major problems facing the city and its various areas and sectors in this period of unprecedented growth, in which the city has become the most rapidly growing centre in Canada.

Walter Doué
Texas Tech University
Mary Frances Agnello
Texas Tech University
Barbara Morgan-Fleming
Texas Tech University

“Water Across the Curriculum”

An interdisciplinary approach to the study of water as central to individual and social life can provide an opportunity to teach across the curriculum by relying on daily experiences of students. In the middle school, there are many Texas Essential Knowledge Skills (TEKS) that can be taught in a unit of study that combines science, the social studies (history, geography, and economics), reading, writing, service learning, and community involvement. In this example of a place-based study, students could trace the use and role of water in the area of Lubbock, Texas from the early nineteenth century to the present. In any region, students would begin with the use of water by Native Americans and progress to the present to consider current water usage. The educational importance and implications for the water curriculum is that it can be adapted to all regions and would engage students in the middle school in considering the importance of water to all facets of life and the implications for future use of water at present rates.

Joseph Earley
Loyola Marymount University

“Friedman’s Method of Ranks: A Useful Tool for Analyzing Arid and Semiarid Land Data”

Many studies involving arid and semiarid land topics consist of applying statistical analysis to quantitative data. For example, conducting statistical tests on analysis of variance results are based on the assumption that the populations sampled are normally distributed with equal variances. If this assumption is not satisfied, inferences from the data will be suspect. An alternative approach which does not rely on this strict requirement is for the researcher to use a nonparametric test based on rankings of the quantitative data. This test known today as the Friedman method of ranks test or simply the Friedman test has recently become quite popular due to the increased use of survey analysis as a method of data collection. This paper illustrates how the Friedman test may be applied to arid and semiarid data when the distributional assumption of normality is not satisfied.

Richard Greene
Northern Illinois University

“Exurban Growth and Cultural Amenities-Part I: Sustaining Population on the Great Plains”

The Great Plains (which includes Calgary, Canada) is being repopulated by exurban growth associated with the metropolitan areas on the edges of this vast region. Maintaining and growing the cultural amenities in the Downtowns of these metropolitan cores is critical to offsetting the sprawling low density development associated with exurban areas. This paper first compares the metropolitan growth experiences with the rural decline experiences of the Great Plains. To explore the current status of

cultural amenities in the Great Plains metropolitan areas, high culture establishments are analyzed at the zip code level and compared to their respective metropolitan areas.

Kim Kozak
University of Calgary

“Spatial Transformation and Spatial Justice: The Case of Casas Particulares in Cuba”

This paper examines key issues surrounding the presence of casas particulares (bed and breakfasts) in contemporary Cuban society. Spatial justice, a concept that arguably has been rooted in revolutionary Cuban housing policies, will be used as a framework to explore transformations in the organization and conceptualization of domestic space and housing in Cuba. The paper addresses the question: Are casas particulares causing spatial transformation and contributing to increasing spatial injustice in Cuba?

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University

“Athletic Success and Aridity: Is it Advantageous to Live in an Arid State?”

The author examines college football data from 2001-2005 to determine whether there is a larger “home field advantage” for universities located in the arid/semiarid states. In order to differentiate for obvious advantages in skill among teams, point spread data are studied. The author will attempt to determine whether there are distinct disadvantages teams traveling from humid states face when they must travel to an arid state. If there is a distinct difference in “arid teams” performance against universities from humid states, as opposed to universities from other arid states, it can be at least determined that this factor is not accounted for by the betting public. While point spread data are not perfect, it is the author’s contention that if this relationship exists, it points to a real difficulty in overcoming this climate change for teams from humid states.

Conrad Moore
Western Kentucky University

“Balanced Drought and Wet Year Sequences in the Southwest United States, 1895-2005”

Previous investigators have noted that wet years occur during drought periods and drought years during wet periods. The duration of uninterrupted drought and wet year sequences and possible patterns related to these are remaining issues. Based on Palmer Drought Severity Index data for the years 1895-2005, an analysis was made of the years when drought months were more numerous than wet months and vice versa. There were 56 drought years and 55 wet years within the 29 climatic divisions in the Southwest United States. 23 drought years and 32 wet years occurred between 1895 and 1949. 33 drought years and 23 wet years occurred between 1950 and 2005. There were four uninterrupted drought year sequences of 6-8 years, three of 3-4 years, and five of 2 years duration. For the wet years, there were four uninterrupted sequences of 5-7 years, three of 3 years, and six of 2 years. Nine single years occurred in each case. Three of the four longest drought year sequences occurred in 1950-2005. Three of the four longest wet year sequences occurred in 1895-1949. There were 9,519 drought months and 9,150 wet months during the 111 years.

Conrad Moore
Western Kentucky University

“Factors Contributing to Stream Flow Decline in Southeast Arizona’s San Pedro River, 1943-2005”

The San Pedro River is one of the last free-flowing rivers in the Southwest United States. Because of its biological importance, the riparian area was federally protected in 1988. Average annual stream flow has declined by 43 percent since 1943. A 2006 United States Geological Survey report attributed the decline to (1) a highly questionable four-fold expansion of mesquite woodland between 1973 and 1986 and (2) long-term pumping of groundwater for irrigation agriculture adjacent to the river. The present study examined stream flow data for the years below the median for each of the 12 months during the 1943-57 and 1996-2005 drought periods, the 1958-72 normal period, and the 1973-85 and 1986-95 wet periods. For the peak growing season months of July and August, stream flow declined by 80 percent from 1943 through 1995, corresponding to increased agricultural pumping. Since 1995, July and August stream flow has rebounded in response to retirement of irrigated farmland. For the 10 remaining months, there was minimal stream flow change until 1996-2005 when stream flow plummeted by 37 percent in response to a five-fold increase in the size of the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca urban depression cone.

Judy Reinhartz
The University of Texas at El Paso
Dennis Reinhartz
The University of Texas at Arlington
Conrad Moore
Western Kentucky University

“Educational Preparation for the Looming Water Crisis in the West”

The panel’s discussion will focus on what can be done at the primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels of education to mitigate what will otherwise become a regional catastrophe in less than half a century. Continuing mandatory hydrological education from the earliest primary grades through post-secondary education is critical in order to build an educated resident citizenry capable of overcoming the political and economic forces that are the cause of the rapidly increasing problems of water scarcity and declining water quality. Politicians and land developers mutually reinforce one another and, thus far, have largely usurped the democratic process in that the desires of resident populations are largely ignored. With few exceptions, water laws throughout the western states stimulate growth and economic development, but ultimately guarantee hydrologic, demographic, and economic self-destruction. Through adoption of established water conservation measures, per capita water consumption can be reduced to less than half of current levels at far less cost than inter- or intra-basin water transfers. Sustainable water use can be achieved through this means and by changing or eliminating counterproductive water laws and replacing the politicians who support them.

John Stager
Claremont Graduate University

“Exurban Growth and Cultural Amenities-Part 2: What Drives Growth in the Metropolitan Areas of the West?”

The metropolitan areas of the 17 Western U. S. States are experiencing rapid exurban growth at the same time they maintain strong vibrant city centers. Metropolitan areas such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle score high on national indexes of “cool places” based on cultural and physical amenities. Maintaining and growing the cultural amenities in the Downtowns of western U. S. cities is critical to offsetting the sprawling low density development associated with exurban growth on metropolitan fringe areas. This paper first compares the growth experiences of urban cores versus exurban areas within the metropolitan areas of the 17 Western U. S. States. To explore the current status

of cultural amenities in the metropolitan areas of the West, high culture establishments are analyzed at the zip code level and compared to their respective metropolitan areas.

Cynthia Jo Vogel
Northern Illinois University

“Agricultural Land Use Change and the Perimetropolitan Bow Wave Across the United States Between 1982 and 2002”

Farmland in the United States steadily declined from its height of 1,161 million acres in 1950 to 931 million acres in 1997. In addition, 18 million acres of prime farmland soils were converted to urban use between 1982 and 1997 as less productive soils were converted to cropland. The result is a cycle of farming fewer acres on poorer quality soils across the U. S. John Fraser Hart proposed the perimetropolitan bow wave thesis in 1991 that posits that there is a zone at the urban-rural fringe where the least intensive land uses are replacing the intensively cultivated holdout crops. The result is that less intensive crops are pushed ever further from the urban-rural fringe. The purpose of this nationwide study was to discover if the pattern of change was consistent with the perimetropolitan bow wave thesis for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the next adjacent counties between 1982 and 2002. Using data from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Census of Agriculture, absolute and percent change in cropland was determined and mapped at the county level. Preliminary results show a pattern of agricultural land use consistent with the perimetropolitan bow wave thesis for many U. S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Seid M. Zekavat
Loyola Marymount University

“An Historical Perspective of the California Aqueduct: Water for a Thirsty Land”

The purpose of this paper is to review the history of the California Aqueduct which channels water from Northern California rivers to Southern California through a complex water system. Using data for water consumption in the region, the paper forecasts the future demand for water as population growth and suburban housing development continues. Indications are that in the case of a long-lasting drought, Southern California will face a serious water shortage.

HISTORY

T.H. Baughman, University of Central Oklahoma

HUMAN COMMUNICATION

Gayle Houser, Northern Arizona University

Richard A. "Tony" Parker, Northern Arizona University

Stephen P. Banks
University of Idaho

"Recovering the two lives of Neill James: A study of the communicative construction of identity"

Neill James was a prominent adventure-travel writer and novelist during the 1930's. In 1942 she went to Jalisco, Mexico to recover from injuries suffered when climbing Mt. Popocatepetl and from subsequent injuries incurred at the Paricutín volcano. She settled in Ajijic, never to travel for adventure again, and never to write for publication again. When she died in 1994, she was lionized as the century-old matriarch of the Lake Chapala expatriate retirement community, and the "cult of Ste. James" was born. Neill James in fact was not near 100 at her death, nor was she a matriarch of the international community, although she contributed to major changes in the economy of Ajijic and mentored two generations of Mexico's visual artists. This paper explores some of the incongruities between the mythology of Neill James and what has been recovered about the actual events of her life and her self-narrations. Grounded in Bent Flyvbjerg's phronetic approach to social science, this ethnography of communication establishes the first examination of the Neill James legacy and provides empirical evidence for a theory of the communicative construction identity.

Marjan Eggermont
University of Calgary

"Crossing Borders: Drawing on the right side of campus"

Training in engineering drawing has been traditionally focused on learning technical drawing or drafting skills in isolation from analytical and design skills. Since the introduction of computer assisted drawing in the 1970's, the drawing and drafting abilities of engineering students have declined in the same way that their design skills have declined. Engineering 251/253 (a first year communication and design course), as taught at The Schulich School of Engineering at The University of Calgary, has developed a visual literacy component that combines pedagogy and methods from Engineering, Communication and Culture, and Fine Art.

The basis of the approach is to involve the students in the performance of drawing as a means for developing the mind/hand/eye coordination necessary for achieving a high level of visual literacy. In addition to sketching skills the students are also exposed to different learning styles and mindmapping techniques to expose them to a broader solution space for their design work.

The drawing instructor and author of this paper has degrees in military history and fine arts and was recently hired full time in the Department of Mechanical Engineering to teach this new hybrid style of visualization. This paper discusses cross-disciplinary approaches and lessons learned.

Thomas P. Keenan
University of Calgary

"When Disclosure Becomes Spam – The Apparent Failure of Well Intentioned Privacy Policies and Legislation and How to Fix Them"

The state of California enacted legislation (SB 1386) in 2002 mandating disclosure of privacy breaches "in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay." The intention of the law was to protect consumers against the very real risks of identity theft, loss of confidential personal information, and derivative breaches of privacy resulting from the dissemination of their data, e.g. on "fulls for sale"

illegal exchanges of full personal information. Thirty four states now have such legislation, and it is often suggested in other jurisdictions such as Canada.

Armed with several years of experience, a look at the results of disclosure laws finds that they may give a feeling of comfort but in fact have done little to actually mitigate any of the risks they were designed to address. Privacy breach notices have become so common that some people view them as "spam," and simply delete them without reading. This paper suggests ways of "putting teeth" into these disclosures by monetizing the transaction in favor of the consumer.

Anthony M. Nisse
Brigham Young University

"Families and Bikes: A Transformational Model for Building Family Unity in A Challenging Age"

How we perceive familial relationships and how we behave in them depends on our family relationship schemas, and our family relationship schemas depend on our interactions within the family and mediated messages we receive about how family functions. Through the use of schema and framing theories, this paper is designed to inform the reader about how media portray the family in general, and then present a transformational model of how family members can adapt and find success as a cohesive organization. Families, like other organizations, have a system of consciously coordinated activities or forces of two or more persons, with goals, interaction patterns, politics, power, and reorganization. One of the main functions of family communication is for family members to define themselves as a family and to negotiate the relationships they have with one another. This paper will detail through the transformational model the framework of the family unit with the components of a bicycle serving as the model. This model demonstrates necessary communication patterns, roles, and functions of the family unit in society. The need for educating individuals on how communication patterns affect the family unit is also discussed.

Jim Towns
Stephen F. Austin State University

"Normal Grief versus Suicide Grief: A comparison of recovery Process"

Grief from suicide seems to have a different set of rules than the normal grief process. Victims of suicide grief carry a longer and more intense period of mourning than victims of other means of death. This paper is a descriptive study comparing the grief from suicide with grief from normal situations. Death is the ultimate loss of humans. Most people spend their lives fleeing from death. To purposely cause one's death is the ultimate abnormal life crisis. The paper gives some insights about what makes suicide grief different from other general grief.

Experiencing a suicide loss is a disorienting and disruptive life experience. Unlike those who experience other traumatic losses, they are usually left to make sense of the loss alone. They may also be made to feel that what happened was the result of "something wrong" with the victim, or families, and are treated accordingly.

For those dealing with grief loss, the most difficult emotion is the feeling of rejection. In many ways, suicide is like divorce to a spouse, disowning to a child and a failure to a parent. There's no road map to guide suicide griever to a comforted destination; nor is there a schedule as to how long it may take us to get there.

The debate as to the primary causes of suicide continues, yet in almost every case, suicide appears to be preceded by vehement levels of psychological pain. The toughest part for suicide griever is not having the answers. Losing someone you love or someone with whom you are very close through suicide is the most devastating loss of all. Equally disturbing is the fact that nothing in life can prepare one for the suicide of a loved one. The paper deals with the persistent questions of "why."

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES*Ignacio Medina, ITESO Jesuit University*

Angel Florido Alejo
Universidad de Guadalajara

“¿Microcréditos la otra opción? Una experiencia rural en Jalisco, México”

Ahora que se ha revalorado el microcrédito, luego de que fuera entregado el premio nobel de la paz al fundador del Grameen Bank Muhammad Yunus, como reconocimiento a su labor en el campo de los microcréditos, es pertinente la formulación de nuevas preguntas entorno a los microcreditos y sus beneficiarios.

Preguntas que tendrían que ver con la experiencia que ha tenido otros países que han adoptado o adaptado los métodos del Grameen Bank.

El presente trabajo busca dar respuesta a cuestionamientos entorno a la experiencia de microcréditos del gobierno del estado de Jalisco. A seis años de haber puesto en marcha esta experiencia los resultados no han sido del todo positivos, la intención inicial de beneficiar a los pobres se ha topado con el interés de una pronta recuperación del crédito otorgado antes de hacerlo llegar a la gente mas pobre del medio rural.

Denise Brown
University of Calgary

"Feminization of political spaces in the Maya region of Yucatan"

In July 1988, a Maya woman won the elections for Municipal President in the municipality of Chemax, Yucatán, in the heart of the Yucatec Maya region of Mexico. This marked the first time that a woman had entered this space of municipal politics, a space dominated by men for the six previous decades, since the municipality was founded. What was the significance of this change? This paper explores the political environment leading up to this historical moment, in terms of the economic, demographic and social changes experienced in the region that opened up the possibility for an indigenous woman to enter a male-dominated political forum. It is argued that the spaces of decisionmaking conventionally dominated by women, which include health, socialization and education, correspond to the domestic space. In contrast, the conventional spaces of male decisionmaking, in the extra-family arena, fall under the jurisdiction of the community. These include military, policing, social order, resource management and ritual protection of the community. Recent economic changes in the region, however, have provoked the temporal migration of the male population to find employment outside of the community. The resulting lowering of the number of men in the community for 6 days of the week, has precipitated a power vacuum in male-dominated spheres of decisionmaking in the community.

Efraín Eric Poot Capetillo
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán

“El Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Yucatán, México”

El presente trabajo tiene por objetivo mostrar la trayectoria seguida por el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Yucatán durante sus primeros treinta años de vida, período que va de 1940 cuando ocurre su fundación regional y primera participación electoral apoyando la candidatura del Gral. Juan Andreu Almazán, hasta 1970 cuando sufre la pérdida del Ayuntamiento de Mérida ganado tres años atrás, hecho que marca su desaparición de los procesos electorales locales por doce años.

Rolando Castillo, Alfredo T. Ortega, y Jesús Ruiz
Universidad de Guadalajara.

“Models of educational management and social participation”

The University Learning and Academic Services Communities (CASA) that are promoted by the Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur, are actions to enforce community development and to strength the link between university and society. In this effort organized social groups, municipal, state and federal governments, Virtual University and of course Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur get together. The challenge is to impulse this kind of learning spaces in the 23 municipalities that integrate the Costa Sur region of State of Jalisco, Mexico.

To get that goal CASA Universitaria takes the challenges derived from new social conditions and the scientific and technological development, because in Jalisco state still there is not enough educative coverage and there is also a strong concentration of higher education in urban areas especially at Guadalajara.

Manuel Chiu
Universidad jesuita de Guadalajara

“Los Piqueteros en Argentina: ¿un interés compartido?”

El movimiento de los piqueteros en Argentina comenzó a mediados de la década de 1990 y retomó aspectos fundamentales de lucha social de los trabajadores: un trato digno, salarios más justos y mejores condiciones laborales. Queremos ver si los piqueteros cumplen con las características de un movimiento social, y descubrir qué impacto han tenido dentro de la sociedad, si han sido un factor clave para la lucha social de los trabajadores, si han podido contar con el apoyo de la ciudadanía, si han involucrado más miembros o simpatizantes para su causa o lucha. Muchos sectores de la clase media trabajadora de Argentina demuestran un malestar o resentimiento debido a que los piqueteros en sus cortes de ruta acaparan o toman las calles; en ocasiones han agredido a los trabajadores que sí desean ir a laborar, impidiéndoles asistir a sus trabajos etc.

Se puede poner también la pregunta sobre si los líderes de este movimiento sólo pretenden aspirar a una escala de poder mayor, traducida en un bienestar personal y no en un bienestar colectivo, puesto que en las esferas de poder del movimiento se tiene una interrelación con sectores políticos y empresariales, en donde puede suceder la corrupción normal de la vida política.

Cesar Correa
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Configuraciones sociales sobre la calidad educativa en México. La voz de los académicos”

El proyecto se refiere a las construcciones de la realidad educativa de los académicos universitarios en México en torno a la calidad educativa. Considero como el mayor ordenador de la vida de los sujetos miembros de las instituciones educativas contemporáneas. La investigación se centra en las trayectorias socio-profesionales, bajo la metodología de historia de vida temática y bajo un enfoque socio-histórico de corte hermenéutico.

Erick Lobo Duarte
Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara

“Impacto de la implantación de la nueva gestión pública durante el sexenio del presidente de México, Vicente Fox (2000-2006)”

La alternancia política en la presidencia de México después de 71 años de gobiernos del Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) llevó al Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) al poder ejecutivo del país. Las propuestas de cambio del nuevo gobierno se plantearon en diferentes niveles: en medidas económicas que beneficiaran más a la población, en principios de honestidad para la actuación de los funcionarios gubernamentales, en una nueva manera de hacer política, etc. Esta ponencia analiza de manera específica los cambios realizados en el sexenio del presidente Fox a través de sus propuestas de nuevos modelos de gestión pública.

Jesus Ruiz Flores y Rogelio Raya Morales
Universidad de Guadalajara, México and Instituto Michoacano de Ciencias de la Educación, Mexico

“Economy and work, problematic location of transition school to work”

We try to identify for México the transition school-work as a field of study in the confluences of the sociology of labour, the economy of education and the management of the linkage university-productive system.

A route to the debate becomes respect to the relation between education and work, because in last case the social pertinency of Higher Education Institutions (IES) cannot suitably be appreciated only in terms the rate of entrance of their graduates into the labour markets, good pays, labor stability and a continuous profile of trajectory. The internationalization has caused new segmentations that modify the ways of entrance into the labour markets. The subject of the transition school-to-work has relevance in the Mexican context if we considered that, according to a study of the National Association of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES) (2004), one third of the students of university (as much in public universities as privates) works. To know if this situation to combine the work with the studies contributes or not in the perspective of starting to work by the time of ending career is another aspect of analytical interest in the study of the relation education-work that is approached in the problematic field into consideration.

Susan Franceschet
University of Calgary

"Transnationalism and Gender Politics in Argentina and Chile"

In the last two decades, gender politics in Latin America have been increasingly shaped by transnational actors and processes. Domestic policies on issues such as domestic violence, reproductive health, and women's political participation have been influenced by discussions and conventions that emerged out of UN conferences and regional conventions. Additionally, domestic women's movements have been drawn into organizing at the transnational level. The impact of transnational politics in the area of gender issues has been uneven, however, and there has been substantial debate among scholars over the relative merits of transnationalism for women's movements at the local level. In this paper I analyze two case studies, Argentina and Chile, where transnationalism has effected the organizing capacity of domestic women's movements in very different ways. In Chile, the dynamics associated with UN conferences have further demobilized the women's movement, while in Argentina, the women's movement has remained quite active. The paper argues that transnational processes are filtered through domestic processes, including different types of state-society relations and different partisan dynamics.

Luis Lauro Garza
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

“Empresarios regiomontanos y fundación del PAN en Nuevo León”

Los fundadores del PAN en Nuevo León aportaron al partido la primera versión del ethos empresarial que busca eficacia política traducida, en este caso, en la búsqueda de logros electorales. El éxito inicial del desarrollo industrial disminuyó el interés por un partido de oposición pero el partido sobrevivió por la acción de un núcleo de militantes. En los años setenta se renueva la participación empresarial y se compete por la hegemonía partidaria con la candidatura de José Angel Conchello.

Lourdes González de Santiago
Universidad jesuita de Guadalajara

“La gobernabilidad en América Latina en el contexto de la globalización”

El tema de la gobernabilidad en América Latina ha venido tomando nueva fuerza desde la caída de los regímenes autoritarios. El anhelado retorno a la democracia en la región pareciera se ha visto limitado al área de la elección popular. Responder el difícil binomio de crecimiento económico y estabilidad en el sistema político, no es tarea sencilla, donde se convive con una globalización que ha permeado todos los ámbitos de la vida pública y privada de la sociedad latinoamericana. Vinculado con un modelo económico que no ha logrado satisfacer las necesidades, en casos olvidadas, de un gran número de población.

Pareciera nos enfrentamos a declarar que las fuerzas del mercado han fracasado en lograr integrar y distribuir equitativamente los ingresos en sociedades con grandes rezagos y altos niveles de desigualdad. ¿Cómo lograr mantener la estabilidad política en dicho contexto? El tema es clave.

Tomando en cuenta que un importante número de líderes provienen de la izquierda con grandes retos en un contexto económico global no muchas veces favorable para lograr sus objetivos. En mantener la aceptación de la población y lograr implementar las políticas económicas necesarias y sostener la cohesión social y sus partidos en el poder.

Paula Delgado Hinojosa
Universidad de Guadalajara

“¿Nueva agenda Económica ó nuevo paradigma para el desarrollo?”

Una de las grandes transformaciones de América latina durante la década perdida, han sido los cambios estructurales simbolizados en el consenso de Washington. Actualmente se están buscando nuevas estrategias de desarrollo, como un desafío frente a la situación económica. El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar las propuestas de esta nueva política económica, que represente una agenda propia para la región latinoamericana, las estrategias y objetivos necesarios para un desarrollo sustentable y sostenible.

Luz Lomelí Meillon
Universidad jesuita de Guadalajara

“Características fundacionales del Partido Acción Nacional en Jalisco, México”

El origen del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Jalisco, México, tiene relevancia en la conformación del PAN nacional porque sus fundadores bajo el liderazgo del Efraín González Luna, constituyeron una de las principales corrientes del partido. El trabajo indaga sobre el perfil de sus fundadores, lo específico de la propuesta jalisciense y los elementos fundacionales que hacen de Jalisco una de las fortalezas más firmes de Acción Nacional.

Antonio López Mijares
Universidad jesuita en Guadalajara

“Ciudadanías reales y formales: algunas reflexiones sobre la experiencia “de ser ciudadano” en Guadalajara”

Me propongo desarrollar algunas hipótesis sobre la dimensión “imaginaria de la ciudadanía”, en el sentido en que ésta es una condición compleja y móvil, sólo visible cuando la ejercen sujetos políticos y sociales a través de iniciativas y experiencias de reivindicación y reconocimiento. Otro propósito es averiguar más sobre el hecho de que a mediados del siglo XX, haya empezado en Jalisco y en Guadalajara un proceso de modernización que en apariencia no formó ciudadanos ni provino, por lo menos no de modo especial, de iniciativas políticas o sociales “autodeterminadas”. A las cuestiones anteriores agrego otra: la de si un planteamiento específico sobre los rasgos constitutivos de la condición ciudadana que se exprese en un “modelo de ciudadanía”, puede dar cuenta de la especificidad de determinadas maneras de ejercer derechos. ¿Qué hay de invariante en la condición ciudadana? ¿en qué medida es útil considerarla a partir de una comparación analítica entre el modelo y las situaciones que se analizan?

Mirta Villegas Montes

“Las elecciones presidenciales de México 2006: fraude o derrota “

Este trabajo analiza las elecciones federales de julio 2006 en México para presidente de la república, donde, por primera vez en la historia, estuvo a punto de triunfar un candidato de izquierda, Andres Manuel López Obrador, (AMLO); los resultados de dichas elecciones tuvieron oficialmente una diferencia tan pequeña entre los contendientes mas cercanos, el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) y el Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD) que ello ha suscitado una serie de protestas e inconformidades que han puesto en riesgo la gobernabilidad del sistema. La pregunta central que formulamos es si la derrota oficial de esta izquierda del PRD en el 2006 fue realmente un resultado a través del conteo de la votación o si fue producto de un fraude electoral orquestado por el propio gobierno.

Martha Gloria Morales
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro

“El largo predominio de los católicos: fundación del Partido Acción Nacional en Querétaro, México”

El objetivo central es dar cuenta del modelo originario del Partido Acción nacional (PAN) en Querétaro, México, los principales dirigentes, sus estrategias políticas y electorales, el fundamento ideológico de su trabajo; partimos del supuesto de que el modelo originario genera una impronta organizacional indeleble que marca al partido hasta la actualidad y explica en buena medida los conflictos que hoy se tienen en el PAN de la entidad entre Neo panistas y doctrinarios.

Marleny Muñoz
University of Calgary

“Women's movements working for peace in Colombia”

Colombia's history of political and social conflict goes back about 50 years. It is a civil war among leftist guerrillas, right wing paramilitary groups, and the regular army. Although women are one of the most affected groups by the armed conflict, they have been invisible and excluded from peace negotiation processes. Despite this exclusion of women, they have been organizing in activist movements and civil society organizations to raise their voices not only advocating for their disappeared children or husbands, but also working for peace. This paper presents a review of how women have organized to show their

resistance and their work with other women in order to advocate for peace. The main focus of the paper is women's activism and mobilization for social justice and human rights. The paper contemplates women's activism from different spheres including grassroots, universities, foundations and non-governmental organizations from which different women's movements and initiatives at national, regional and local levels have emerged.

Ignacio Medina Núñez
Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara

“Procesos electorales en América Latina: Democracia y cambio de rumbo”

En la región de América Latina se desarrollaron durante 2006 nueve procesos electorales para elegir presidente de la república; en la mayoría de ellos la participación de la población fue abundante y estuvo polarizada en torno a diversos candidatos con propuestas encontradas sobre el modelo económico a seguir. Una tendencia electoral se ha manifestado a favor de las medidas económicas en el marco del neoliberalismo; la segunda tendencia se ha manifestado en propuestas de cambio buscando la reactivación de la economía con nuevas medidas y sobre todo una mejor distribución de la riqueza social. Una llega al poder gubernamental y otra queda en fuerte oposición. Esta ponencia analiza los resultados electorales en América Latina durante el primer semestre del 2006.

Juan Manuel Ramírez
Universidad Jesuita en Guadalajara

“El acceso a la información pública gubernamental y las organizaciones cívicas en México”

La “Ley Federal de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública Gubernamental”, de 2002, es considerada como una de las innovaciones políticas más importantes del primer gobierno de alternancia en México. Ante las limitaciones de que adolecía la propuesta oficial sobre este tema, dos organizaciones cívicas (“Grupo Oaxaca” y el colectivo “Juan Ciudadano”) intervinieron centralmente en su redefinición y en su negociación con los diputados y senadores federales para lograr la aprobación de la contrapropuesta ciudadana. Estas dos organizaciones demostraron niveles relevantes de capacidad de propuesta, de influencia y de generación de consensos entre los representantes políticos de oposición. Esta capacidad es notable porque, a nivel federal, no están legisladas las formas de democracia directa, en este caso su modalidad de la “iniciativa popular”.

Andrés Reyes
Universidad de Aguascalientes

“El Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Aguascalientes, México. Origen optimista y debilidad Institucional”

El origen del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Aguascalientes se distinguió por los contrastes. Nació como si hubiese tenido una deuda pendiente con el pasado inmediato y así fue, pero también se vio sometido a otras causalidades y razones que solo se encontraban en el futuro. El mayor contraste fue esa rápida evolución de origen sobre la base de un liderazgo individual que encumbró al partido como una fuerza política de apariencia sólida pero que, al paso de unos cuantos años, finalmente motivó el retraso franco para dar entrada a la modernidad institucional. La virtud de origen se convirtió en un problema del desarrollo posterior.

Luis Miguel Rionda
Universidad de Guanajuato

“La génesis del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en Guanajuato: del sinarquismo al neopanismo (1937-1997)”

La ponencia consiste en un recorrido analítico por los diferentes momentos que atravesó este instituto político en los espacios municipales de Guanajuato, desde la génesis del movimiento urbano-rural del sinarquismo –fundado en 1937–, el movimiento cívico leonés de 1946, la marginalidad política de las “élites excelentes” urbanas del panismo en los cuarenta y cincuenta, la oposición testimonial de los sesenta y setenta, el derrumbe del brazo político del sinarquismo –el Partido Demócrata Mexicano– en los ochenta y el arribo de los neopanistas en esa década, así como la conquista del poder político en el municipio de León en 1988, transitando por la debatida elección local de 1991 y la negociación posterior que dio origen al interinato panista y con ello la virtual alternancia en el ejecutivo local. Todo hasta culminar con el triunfo de Vicente Fox en 1995 como candidato de ese partido a la gubernatura, y el arranque de su precampaña presidencial en 1997, que le llevaría a la conquista del poder presidencial con ello y la concreción de la alternancia a nivel federal.

Jorge Abel Rosales Saldaña
Universidad de Guadalajara

“Evaluación de la política exterior de Vicente Fox. México 2000-2006”

El propósito de la ponencia es evaluar la política exterior del gobierno de Vicente Fox durante su sexenio. Especialmente, se hace énfasis en la relación bilateral con los Estados Unidos, en cómo las grandes expectativas que se tenían al principio de la administración en torno a una política bilateral equilibrada y equitativa se fueron desquebrajando. El problema de la migración, y de un posible acuerdo para regularizar el flujo de trabajadores de México a los Estados Unidos, es uno de los puntos centrales del análisis. Así mismo, la propuesta de profundizar la integración económica en América del Norte mediante un TLC Plus, se aborda a la luz del concepto de interdependencia asimétrica. La pérdida del supuesto liderazgo de México en el contexto latinoamericano, los problemas que tensaron las relaciones internacionales con diversos países del área, y la necesidad de una recomposición de los lazos de amistad, cooperación y asociación económica con los países Sudamericanos, se relacionan con la superación del modelo neoliberal y con la generación de proyectos alternativos al plan de integración hegemónica, al que México se adhirió durante un sexenio de desencuentros. Al final de la ponencia se argumenta que el papel de los académicos es impulsar una mayor interdependencia para la superación de los grandes rezagos, y generar una cultura de la integración no sólo de elites sino de pueblos.

Daria Soltysiak
University of Calgary

“Women social movements in the period of democratic restoration in Chile”

My paper poses the following question: How have the goals and strategies of women involved in social movements changed in the transition to democracy in Chile? After the 17 year long dictatorship in which women’s social movements were extremely active, the restoration of democracy has led to the demobilization of these movements. Taking this observation as my point of departure, I will argue that women themselves have not demobilized in the transition to democracy; it is the space where they are active that has changed, as well as the goals and in many cases, the strategies. First, I look at the strategies and actions of women’s movements prior to the return of democracy. It is important to consider the political context in order to better understand why they structured their movements as they did. The strategies and goals of women in and after the transition to democracy is the focal point of my paper, and this examination will inevitably lead me to discuss the challenges active women currently face.

James Thing
University of Southern California

“Global Queers: Sexual Identities among Gay Mexican Men”

Most scholars agree that globalization is impacting homosexuality on a global scale; however, differences of opinions exist regarding whether it is having a homogenizing or localizing effect. While some theorize a “global gay” identity, others argue that local expressions of homosexuality are retaining their integrity. Proponents of the former position consider the recent emergence of “gay” identities in societies such as Mexico as evidence that globalization is creating Mexican queer subjectivities that are reflective of models from the Euro-American system. In contrast, opponents of this position argue that Mexican sexual subjectivities do not mirror those of gay men in postindustrial western societies.

This paper draws on my dissertation which is a multi-site ethnographic study of sexual identity formation among self-identified gay Mexican men in Los Angeles and Mexico City, to investigate the ways globalization is impacting contemporary queer identities in Mexico. Specifically, I examine some of the ways that migration, tourism and telecommunication technologies impact the construction of contemporary queer identities among Mexicanos. Drawing on what Hector Carrillo terms “the hybridization of sexual cultures,” I argue that contemporary gay identities among Mexican men combine elements of both an object-choice model and a “traditional” gender stratified form of male homosexuality.

Gina Villagomez Valdes
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán

“Violencia de género en la relación de pareja y políticas públicas en México”

La violencia de género es un fenómeno social de gran magnitud en América Latina. La organización de la sociedad civil en varios países ha sido decisiva para combatir la violencia desde diferentes ámbitos. Uno de ellos es la creación de centros de prevención, atención y rehabilitación. Asimismo, existen una serie de políticas públicas con perspectiva de género que han mejorado la situación de las mujeres en diversos ámbitos en varios países. A pesar de ello, el trato discriminatorio contra la mujer continúa manteniéndola al margen de la toma de decisiones dentro de la familia, el trabajo y la comunidad. En este documento expondremos algunos factores que detonan la violencia en la relación de pareja desde el noviazgo y que influyen en la disolución conyugal en creciente ascenso, además de presentar algunos programas de prevención y apoyo a la violencia de género promovidos por el gobierno para mejorar las condiciones de vida de las mujeres víctimas de violencia. Mostraremos algunas características de agresores y víctimas en México y testimonios de mujeres que después de un proceso de intervención institucional lograron salir adelante.

Ramón Gómez Zamudio
Universidad de Guadalajara

“El Facilitador en línea y la identidad del estudiante virtual: un estudio evaluativo del desempeño de los tutores de una licenciatura”

Este trabajo presenta un avance de investigación referente a los procesos que contribuyen a la conformación de identidad de los alumnos que cursan estudios en línea. Se presentan los resultados de entrevistas realizadas a usuarios y ex-usuarios de un programa de nivel de licenciatura, tanto estudiantes como profesores y tutores del programa. Al margen analítico de los procesos psicológicos y culturales, los resultados sugieren que la figura y el desempeño del tutor/asesor son fundamentales en el proceso de conformación de identidades virtuales de estudiantes en línea.

MASS COMMUNICATION*Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University*

Masaud A. Abdulrahim
Gulf University for Science & Technology - Kuwait
Ali A. Jamal
Gulf University for Science & Technology - Kuwait

“The Effects of American Programming, American TV Formats on Attitudes toward Women in Kuwait and Moral Traditionalism”

Employing the uses and gratifications theory, this study investigates the response of 550 students in Kuwaiti universities and colleges to a questionnaire exploring the use of American programming. It also investigates the influence gratifications obtained, time spent on American programming, and various television formats have on attitudes toward: women and moral traditionalism scales. A factor analysis indicated that respondents watch American programming for trans-cultural knowledge, education, parasocial, and entertainment factors. T-tests analyses revealed that there are differences in attitudes toward women and moral traditionalism among those who don't watch American programming, those who watch it little, and those who watch them a lot. Regression tests revealed that certain TV formats (American reality TV, American drama, and American talk shows), demographics (education and gender), and time spent watching American programming predicted attitudes toward women and moral traditionalism scales. The study discusses the influence of American TV programming on the social and political attitudes of the Arabs.

Osabuohien P. Amienyi
Arkansas State University
Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University
Myleea Hill
Arkansas State University

“Assessment of Student Learning Using ACEJMC Guidelines: ASU College of Communication Experience”

This discourse recounts the process of implementing assessment of student learning using the criterion set forward by the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communication. ACEJMC's core values are incorporated into a rubric to ensure the values are key components of an assessment program. In this case, only Journalism and Radio/Television Programs are considered. Assessment ideas and materials will be offered to assist programs and individuals needing guidance in developing assessment tools that can be used to improve program, curriculum and instruction. Particular attention will be paid to creating an assessment process that does not become a burden to the program units.

Osabuohien P. Amienyi
Arkansas State University
Tegest Heruy
Unity University College - Ethiopia

“Perceptions of Journalism Ethics and Professionalism Among Practitioners and Students in Ethiopia”

One of the lingering challenges facing Journalism practice in sub-Saharan Africa is the issue of credibility. Across the continent, the ethical and professional performance of journalists is constantly being challenged. Journalists are described as, “biased, unprofessional, unethical, lazy, corrupt, shabbily dressed, ignorant and weak in their command of their country's lingua franca, particularly English or

French". They are accused of deliberately slanting their stories or reports to embarrass people and cause them untold hardships. However, few empirical studies have been carried out to determine the accuracy of these accusations. This study attempts to make this determination by examining the ethical and professional orientation of Ethiopian journalists through a survey of students and practitioners. The findings suggest that Ethiopian journalists subscribe to a duality of ethical and professional orientation: Western and African.

Beth F. Barnes and Accrediting Council, ACEJMC
University of Kentucky
Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University
Paula Furr
Northwestern State University - Natchitoches, LA
Steven G. Horton
Northwestern State University – Natchitoches, LA
R. Ivan Pinnell
West Virginia University

"Is Journalism Dead?"

This question is probably one of the most important to debate, and the problem is that journalism education programs are not really responding to it. Slowly but surely "journalism" is fading away in our curriculum and being replaced by communications studies, convergence, public relations, advertising, and an assortment of other specialized courses. And in the meantime the news media are losing status, credibility, and attention. What can be done? Instead of losing its status through integration into a polyglot of courses, should journalism (in the curriculum) retreat into its former identity? Or should it further lose its identity and subsist on the fringes of the communications empire. Such questions as (a) what is the "press" today, (b) are Internet users journalists, (c) are "news media" a misnomer today, since even newspapers carry only 10-15% news? (c) Why are "Journalism Schools" and "departments" still so-named?

Beth E. Barnes
University of Kentucky
Paula Furr
Northwestern State University – Natchitoches, LA
Steven G. Horton
Northwestern State University – Natchitoches, LA
R. Ivan Pinnell
West Virginia University

"Fear Factor: ACEJMC Accreditation. Tips and Strategies to Ease Planning, Preparation and Site Team Visits"

Panelists will address best practices, tips and strategies for journalism programs to prepare for ACEJMC accreditation or reaccreditation visits. Included will be examples and discussion about self-studies, written statements on competencies, assessment plans and multiple assessment measures. Additionally, panelists will share how institutions effectively can integrate regional accreditation standards for their universities with specific ACEJMC requirements such as assessment of learning outcomes and faculty credentialing.

Charis Chapman
Baylor University – Waco, TX
Julie Copenhaver
Baylor University – Waco, TX
Amanda Sturgill
Baylor University – Waco, TX

“Uses and Gratifications of the Facebook”

This survey of college undergraduates examines the uses and gratifications of The Facebook (facebook.com), a social network website predominantly used in the college community. As has been true with other emerging networked media, there is some unclarity in classifying the Facebook as either an interpersonal or a mass medium. We examined the mass media characteristics using Palmer, Wenner and Rayburn’s Gratifications Sought and Obtained Scales (1980). We found that some standard media gratifications including entertainment and connection were cited by Facebook users, but that the ability to self present or “ego-cast” was as important or more important for Facebook users. We discuss the ability of social connection to become a source of entertainment.

Paula Furr
Northwestern State University – Natchitoches, LA
Hesham M. Mesbah
Kuwait University
John Merrill
Northwestern State University – Natchitoches, LA and University of Missouri

“Bridging Gulfs: A Pilot Study of U.S. Journalism and Kuwaiti Students’ Views on Culture, Interests, and Media-Use Patterns”

This paper addresses a pilot study and video conference conducted in fall 2006 with journalism students at Kuwait University and Northwestern State University. The authors hypothesized that students share common interests, including love of entertainment, identification with celebrities, and disinterest in general and/or international affairs. Yet, some inherent differences exist. These differences trigger research points: How do culture and media use patterns affect interest in the outside world and attitude toward self and others? Which students value, trust, and rely on their respective news media? This study seeks to explore how students confined within their continental country differ from their counterparts in a city-country in terms of interests in and perception of the outside world. The study explores several independent variables, such as media-use patterns, background knowledge, political interests, and lifestyle in relation with specific dependent variables, such as affinity with the media and social and political activism.

Jayne Gackenbach
Grant MacEwan College – Edmonton, AB

“Video Game Play Effects on Consciousness”

As video gaming crosses over from the purely young male market to the family entertainment world, educational applications, and therapeutic interventions, a full understanding of the media effects of gaming on the player is imperative. The mass media has continued to focus on warnings about the evils of video game play including violence and addiction. However positive benefits of video game play have also been studied. These include primarily cognitive benefits from improved problem solving skills to spatial intelligence superiority. In this paper the effects of video game play on various measures of consciousness are reported. Consciousness changes and associations to high end video game play include improved attention, higher sense of virtual reality presence, more psychological absorption, higher

experiences of flow while playing, and more consciousness during dreams. This paper will review these findings and explore the implications of such changes in consciousness among players.

Charlie Hicks
Northern Arizona University
Annette McGivney
Northern Arizona University
Brandon Neuman
Northern Arizona University
Peter Schwepker
Northern Arizona University
Mary Tolan
Northern Arizona University

“Johnny’s in the basement mixin’ up the media... ‘
The Problems and Possibilities of Converging a Student Newsroom at a Public University”

This is a round-table discussion panel comprised of educators who work with student media at Northern Arizona University. They will critically examine the challenge of creating a campus converged media newsroom. At a time when the commercial press is continually embracing and increasingly converged media, many university media programs are finding it difficult to create working models of convergence to train students. On the one hand, practitioners are invested and interested in creating an atmosphere of cooperation between the student newspaper, tv, radio and online reporters, editors and producers. On the other hand, they continually confront a set of problems established by the distinctive traditions and styles of print, radio, and video, and web-based reporting, as well as the historic attitude of competition between different media outlets. In addition to framing the potential benefits and problems of converging media, the panelists will discuss how setting up a converged newsroom must include reassessing Journalism (Print and Broadcast) curriculum, creating an online reporting/writing class, and working creatively within a state-funded institution to purchase necessary equipment (digital audio recorders, TV cameras, laptop computers, etc.) as well as the material logistics involved. Panelists will also consider the outcomes of the converged newsroom: looking at stories that lend themselves to any and all forms of media versus those that are best told in only format: either print, television, radio or online. The roundtable format aims to cultivate a discussion and dialogue with audience members.

Ali A. Jamal
Gulf University for Science & Technology - Kuwait
Masaud A. Abdulrahim
Gulf University for Science & Technology - Kuwait

“The Influence of Arab Satellite Television Channels, News Exposure and Attention on Attitudes toward Terrorism in Kuwait”

This study examines the response of 453 Kuwaitis to a national survey investigating the impacts of various Arab satellite television channels: Al-Jazeera, a pan-Arabism oriented private network, Al-Hurra, an American financed network, Kuwaiti television, a government-operated channel, and CNN, an American private network, on the attitudes of Kuwaitis toward 5 composite scales measuring attitudes toward: terrorism in general, events of 9/11, war on terrorism, American foreign policy in the world, and American foreign policy in the Middle East. Pearson R correlations showed that negative relationships between the war on terrorism, American foreign policy and American foreign policy in the Middle East and exposure to Al-Jazeera Network. Regression analyses revealed that age, education, attention to issues on terrorism, exposure to Al-Jazeera and Al-Hurra were more likely to predict different dependent variables (the five composite scales). In light of the results, the study discusses the important role satellite television channels have on shaping Arab public opinion and toward attitudes toward other non-Arab nations.

Susan L. Lewis
Abilene Christian University – Abilene, TX
Jennifer W. Shewmaker
Abilene Christian University – Abilene, TX

“The Grapevine on Steroids: An Analysis of Negative User Response to Degradation of Perceived Privacy on a Social Computing Website”

Social computing tools like MySpace.com and facebook.com continue to grow in popularity among college students. In September 2006 facebook.com burst the bubble of those users who believed their interactions on the site were private and not being recorded. This paper uses naturalistic inquiry to examine the users' backlash to the redesign of facebook.com in which the site's creator Mark Zuckerberg and his team produced a feature called the *mini-feed*. Mini-feed gave facebook.com users a minute-by-minute report of their online friends' activities on the network. For example, when Lauren posted on her profile that her relationship status had changed to *single*, everyone in her network of friends had knowledge of that break-up upon login. Individual users initially had no control over which of their interactions on the site were distributed through the mini-feed. Many facebook.com users had strong negative reactions to the introduction of the new technology; they believed it invaded their privacy. More than 500 facebook.com groups were created to protest the mini-feed within the first 36 hours of the launch of the new feature. This paper examines the groups and their postings to reveal the users' perceptions of privacy and reactions during that time period.

Gilbert D. Martinez
Texas State University

“Framing Theory and Judith Miller”

Judith Miller, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist of The New York Times, spent 85 days in jail on contempt charges during the summer of 2005 because she refused to divulge a news source. She found herself in the middle of a national and international firestorm that involved the White House, high-level informants, the war in Iraq and journalism ethics. While some applauded her principled stand to protect her source, others criticized her for shielding a government source who may have violated the law. The purpose of this paper is to conduct a content analysis to examine how The New York Times covered Miller's incarceration on the news and editorial pages and compare that coverage with news articles and editorials in the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times. In particular, the coverage will be examined through the lens of framing theory.

Utilizing framing theory can provide insight into how The New York Times viewed itself and its own reporter in a story that generated tremendous political, legal and public interest. Comparison with the L.A. Times and Washington Post can offer a more objective perspective, perhaps, as they were more distanced from the story than The New York Times.

Richelle Davis McCoy
Arkansas State University
Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

“Examining How African American and White Magazines Covered the One-Year Anniversary of Hurricane Katrina: A Content Analysis”

Hurricane Katrina was the costliest storm in United States history – with amounts surpassing \$81 billion and millions of lives that were changed forever. The media received tremendous criticism for its coverage of this natural disaster – from calling African American evacuees “refugees,” which many found to be extremely offensive, to describing some New Orleanians as violent criminals. The media frenzy brought numerous questions as to the integrity and fairness of American journalists. One year later, four large

circulation magazines, Ebony, Essence, Newsweek and Time, were analyzed to see what coverage appeared on the anniversary of the disaster and if coverage differed between the two predominantly white and two predominantly black publications.

Variables used included cover emphasis, photo emphasis, and a paragraph-by-paragraph examination of story issues, topics and emphases.

James E. Mueller
University of North Texas

“Tag Teaming the Arkansas Press: How Bill and Hillary Clinton Learned to Handle Journalists”

Bill Clinton's recent finger-jabbing reaction to a journalist's question shocked many viewers. Clinton's reaction to Chris Wallace's question about his administration's failure to capture Osama bin Laden can be seen as not only a defense of Bill Clinton's presidency but of a potential Hillary Clinton presidential campaign, which will be closely associated with Bill Clinton's record.

Bill Clinton's role as press critic is one that Hillary Clinton often filled when her husband was attorney general and later goernor of Arkansas. For example, when Bill Clinton ran for re-election in 1986, Hillary chastised reporters after a press conference for what she considered unfair questions. The governor, in contrast, was often free to use his legendary charm to gain positive relations with individual reporters.

This proposal will use personal interviews with Arkansas reporters who covered the Clintons to analyze their tactics for handling the press. It will also examine media coverage of the Clintons and records from the Arkansas state archives. It is hoped the paper will shed light on how the most powerful political couple in America learned to handle the media when they were beginning their political careers and how those lessons influenced their current press relations.

R. Ivan Pinnell
West Virginia University

“Why Major in Public Relations: Why, How, When?”

This is a statistical analysis of the results of a survey conducted in November 2006 during the annual Public Relations Student Society of American conference held in Salt Lake City, UT. Some 200 students from throughout the United States were surveyed in an attempt to determine what factors influence why, when and how students make the decision to major in public relations. Results were tabulated against demography data.

Byron Rentz

“Fear, Message, Enthymeme, and the Media”

This paper examines the structure of the terrorist's persuasive message, with special consideration of its enthymematic character. The terrorist's message radiates its theme of fear through an enthymematic argumentation structure. The media frame the argument so that it focuses directly on the safety and security concerns of targeted societies, thus maximizing raw emotion in the receivers' sensoriums. The terrorist's structure of a fear-based message contrasts sharply with a commercial advertisement containing a fear component. Published literature in sociology, communication, mass communication, and psychology constitute the information sources. This paper concludes that the enthymematic structure of the terrorist's message provides a chilling effect on an audience that encourages irrational behavior.

Steve Schild
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

“An Examination of Two Blogs’ Roles in a Community’s Discussion About its Public School System”

This case study examines the impact of two blogs on a community's discourse about its public-school system in advance of a school-board election. One blog was run by a daily newspaper and the other by an anonymous author who used the blog as a forum for criticizing the superintendent and school board. Both blogs allowed anonymous comments, and the study examines how the policy of allowing anonymous comments became an issue in and of itself. Also examined are community reactions to the blogs and ways in which public officials participated in and criticized the blogs.

Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

“OOOY ... LENGWIDGE” George Herriman: The Media Mind Behind Krazy Kat”

This paper chronicles the career of George Herriman, creator of the "Krazy Kat" cartoon strip. Herriman and his work are noteworthy for many reasons, including the fact that with "Krazy Kat," its creator became "the first person of color to achieve prominence in cartooning." Moreover, it was "considered an artistic triumph, and many feel it is the greatest comic ever published," even more astounding considering that fewer than 50 papers carried the strip during its author's lifetime. In the strip, Herriman displayed an uncanny self-awareness, a "media mind," rarely found in the work of his contemporaries. The paper also examines the influence the strip has had in the more than one-half century since its creator's death.

Vincent Vararaj
Osmania University Hyderabad - India

“Experiment India”

No less than 60 major studies and hundreds of minor survey and research projects have been conducted at India's one and only concept based TV Research Network – ETV-Network. This project addresses research taken to the world's largest viewing population and profiles their TV behavior patterns while examining theories and audience patterns. More specifically, it addresses the application of Geo-Application scale as a means of exploring and identifying audience behavior across a large geographic area.

Jessica M. Winney
Baylor University
Tina Libhart
Baylor University
Amanda Sturgill
Baylor University

“Harry Potter and Children’s Perceptions of the News Media”

This framing study examines how author J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series of children's books treats the news media and how that treatment could affect children. Researchers studied all references to journalism and journalists across the 6 books in the series, and determined 3 main frames in which the media are put: Government Control of Journalism, Misleading Journalism and Unethical Means of Gathering Information. Based on these frames, we argue that the series portrays journalism in a negative light. Because of the popularity of the series and because children learn from fictional media, children's understanding of journalistic integrity and views of journalism as a career could be at risk.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA STUDIES*William C. Schaniel, State University of West Georgia*

Sammy Basu
Willamette University

“The Nature and Origins of the Australian Sense of Humor”

After canvassing secondary scholarship and anthologies on what is distinctive about the Australian sense and style of humor, this paper considers 3 possible sources or explanations. First, and most obviously, some significance must be attached to the anti-authoritarian ethos of Irish and Cockney convict settlement. Second, the antipodean absurdities of the land from the perspective of European pioneers and settlers arguably required of the latter a black coping sense of humor. Third, though controversially, some explanation for the emergence of the dimension of distinctive humor in the national legend that Ward found solidified in the issue of *The Bulletin* by the 1880s, might be attributed to the cultural influence of aboriginal peoples upon white settlers. This paper focuses on the latter, while trying to avoid both black- and white-armed historiography. It draws upon journals, memoirs, poetry, travelogues, and early scholarly articles throughout the 1800s, especially pertaining to Western Australia, to sketch a more complex picture of the emergence of the sardonic bushman as a heroic type within the predominately urbanized culture of Australia.

Susan Jane Carson
Queensland University of Technology

“From Sydney to Shanghai: Expressions of Modernity in Australian and Chinese Women’s Writing”

This paper considers the processes of modernity in the Pacific Rim by way of a comparison of Australian and Chinese women’s writing of the 1930s and 1940s. It argues for a reconsideration of cross-cultural relationships through an emphasis on the similarity rather than difference in the work of writers who faced the pressures of modernity in the context of colonization, or semi-colonization. As such, the discussion focuses on Australian writers Eleanor Dark and Christina Stead, and Chinese writers Ling Shuhua, Lin Huiyin and Eileen Chang. Their broad engagement with modernity, and intermittent interest in modernism, is discussed in relation to an evocation of their urban environment, their gendered modernism, and their literary responses to war. The contradictions between their transnational interests and their desire to represent ‘home’ are explored in relation to a selection of novels and short stories.

Danica Cerce
University of Ljubljana

“Staging Social Struggle: Comparing Frank Hardy’s and John Steinbeck’s Proletarian Narratives”

This paper aims to show that despite the apparent disparity between Frank Hardy’s *Power without Glory* (1950) and John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), considering that the former traces the notoriously wealthy and powerful Melbourne entrepreneur in his insatiable lust for power, and mercilessly unveils the widespread corruption and gangsterism within the Australian labor party from the early 1890’s to the late 1940’s, whereas the latter portrays the Oklahoma farm family in its struggle for survival, and exposes the workers’ deplorable living conditions and the inhuman capitalist practices of agribusiness in the depressed 1930’s, the two novels share a number of other parallels, too.

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University
Suzanne Kelley
Minnesota State Community & Technical College

“Legends of the Lindis”

The Lindis is a distinct subregion within the broader region known as Central Otago. With its social center in the village of Tarras, the Lindis extends upriver to scenic Lindis Pass and down the Clutha to Cromwell. Any attempt to fashion a regional history of the Lindis must wrestle with the proposition of regional identity, and here the evidence of folklore is significant. A place with a body of folk narrative in its common possession is, indeed, a place, which argues for the coherence of regional identity. This paper explores the regional identity of the Lindis through the stories told about certain legendary local characters: the Polson twins, who lie in a lonesome paddock grave near their parents' boundary hut; Waddie Thompson, the last of the alluvial gold miners; and John “Shady” Shadrack, the irascible storekeeper of Tarras.

Helen MacDonald
University of Melbourne, Australia

“The Anatomy Inspector”

Recent scandals have revealed that organs and other material have routinely been removed from human remains without consent during post-mortem examinations. This paper explores an episode in the history of this behavior. It focuses on an enquiry held in South Australia in 1907 to investigate the activities of Adelaide physician, coroner and Inspector of Anatomy, Dr William Ramsay Smith. Smith had been removing parts from the bodies of those dying in the town's hospitals and lunatic asylums, retaining some and shipping others to anatomy collections ‘across the seas’. In doing so, he had broken the terms of the South Australian Anatomy Act (1884) which, as the state's Anatomy Inspector, he was meant to oversee. However Smith escaped punishment for his unlawful behavior when he pointed out that such activities with the dead were familiar practices in which many medical men were engaged. This paper draws on new research to reveal how commonly men in such positions took possession of the bodies of people who died in institutions in Australia and the United Kingdom, using them for purposes that included the collection and retention of anatomical specimens.

Jim Maher
University of New England, Australia

“Workplace Relations/ Work Choices, the High Court and the Balance of Power”

This paper will examine the Australian High Court's decision handed down in November 2006 in highly controversial Workplace Relations and Work Choices Case and its implications for Australian federalism.

Reynold F. Nesiba
Augustana College

“Teaching Australia”

During January 2006 Dr. Nesiba co-led a travel seminar course to Australia as part of the UMAIE (Upper Midwest Association for Intercultural Experience) consortium. The purpose of the course is to help students understand the development and performance of the Australian economy in a world undergoing rapid globalization. As a western, English-speaking, trade-dependent country located near Southeast Asia, Australia provides a unique yet inviting perspective for this study. An integrated set of course

readings, guest lectures, and visits to sites of policymaking and production were used to facilitate this understanding. Travels were primarily in and around Sydney, New South Wales (NSW) and Perth, Western Australia (WA).

During this WSSA session Dr. Nesiba will provide a brief overview of the course. Participants will be asked to provide a critical analysis of the course objectives, assessment activities, itinerary, readings, and site visits. These suggestions will be used to assist others who offer similar study abroad opportunities to Australia and New Zealand as well as to improve future offerings of this course. Others offering courses exploring topics related to globalization will likely also benefit from the conversation generated by this conference session.

Lisa Ossian
Des Moines Area Community College
Doug Werden
West Texas A&M University

“Kings in Grass Castles and Kings/Queens in Sod Houses: Learning About the American West from the Australian Outback”

This essay uses Mary Durack's epic biography of her grandfather's life (1834-1898) *Kings in Grass Castles* (1959) and the later "made-for-TV" mini-series *Kings in Grass Castles* (1997) to shed light upon unique characteristics of the American West. The biography was written as a family history and constructs her grandfather Patsy Durack as an entrepreneurial, individual Euro-American family patriarch, while the four hour mini-series is an artistic and political work that drastically shifts foci and, in essence, creates a "new" story of the Durack family fleeing British oppression in Ireland, but reproducing those power relationships in their struggle to create their own family security. To do this, the movie expands and personalizes the family's life in Ireland, increases the presence of aboriginals, and wrestles with the oppressive nature of capitalistic ranching towards both the land and the indigenous peoples. These texts bring out several issues present in the American west including: its individualism, its encouragement of women, its silencing of pre-homesteading European existence, its elimination of Native Americans, its reliance on small, individual settlers to populate a region, its mythic dimensions, and America's unwillingness to confront the problematics of its myths.

Georgia Shiells
University of Melbourne

“Looking to America? The influence of the 'American example' on immigration policy development in 'White Australia' during the early 1900s and mid-1920s”

This paper argues that the American 'multiracial experiment' served as a particularly important reference point in Australian debates surrounding the introduction of exclusionary immigration policies during the early 1900s and the mid-1920s. In 1901, when the Australian government barred all non-European immigrants, the American 'example' was emphasized by those who sought to create a 'white Australia'. Again, in the mid-1920s, when the government sought to regulate the number of non-British European migrants arriving in Australia, the American policy-response that had culminated in the 1924 Johnson Act was considered by the Australian government as a possible model for its own policy response. While in 1901, Australian policy-makers sought to define their policy against and in contrast to that of America, by the 1920s, American immigration policy was considered to be the model of national racial regulation. While the construction and deployment of racial categories has occurred in different ways under vastly different circumstances in America and Australia, the transnational or global framing of discourses of race and, increasingly, of discourses of immigration policy, suggest it may be fruitful to compare the exchanges and entanglements, the points of convergence and divergence between the racial dimensions of American and Australian immigration policy discourse.

POLITICAL SCIENCE*Theo Edwin Maloy, West Texas A&M University*

Sammy Basu
Willamette University

“Support our Tropes: deliberative democracy and ironic speech”

Since 1990, political theorists and policymakers in America, Canada, and Europe alike have taken a ‘deliberative turn’ in the hope of revitalizing democratic institutions and the quality of political participation. From the onset, the range of otherwise variegated efforts to operationalize deliberative democracy and stipulate evidentiary requirements for public justification, from ideal speech situations and social strategies to various schemas of institutional design, has shared a deep suspicion of permitting ironic forms of discourse. My aim in this paper is to situate and defend the use of comic voice among communicative possibilities available in a democratic polity. First, I briefly survey the state of deliberative democratic theory. Second, I identify four broad objections to the inclusion of comic voice or character-types: the boor, the cynic, the buffoon, and the hysteric. Third, given the elusive nature of humor, I discuss its integral dynamics and variations -- incongruity, superiority, relief, and release. Fourth, I then rehearse the four objections to humor but turn them on their head, arguing that each stems from a problematic presumption internal to prevailing conceptions of deliberative democracy. Finally, fifth, I try to show that humor addresses these problems by developing the notion of the ‘ironic speech situation’.

Neil Berch
West Virginia University

"Electing Women in US House Districts: Is There a Ceiling?"

For years, a primary assumption in the literature on the representation of women in the US House of Representatives has been that time will cure the problem. Unlike, for example, the representation of African Americans, the representation of women is not thought to be a function of the drawing of district lines. The key finding in the literature is that when women run for the US House, they win in roughly the same proportions as men who run. Thus, incumbency and the reluctance of women to run are thought to be the two primary impediments to the increased representation of women. This paper challenges that notion. I argue here that a major reason why women candidates do as well as men is that potential women candidates are good at determining which districts are favorable or unfavorable to women candidates. Women have already run and won in many of the most favorable districts (urban and suburban districts, as well as those that are majority African American). Thus, I conclude that we should not expect to see much of an increase in the representation of women in the US House unless some of the other objective conditions change.

William E. Carroll
Sam Houston State University

“What Now Is a Conservative Party? A Conservative Voter? Ideological and Electoral Transformations and Metamorphoses”

This paper addresses the much observed transformation of conservatism, and conservative parties, in the last few decades. Empirically it analyzes ideological change: in platforms, manifestos, and candidates; as well as voter support for conservative parties, whether stable ideologically and socially. As the title of the paper implies, it addresses the transformation and even metamorphosis of conservative parties and conservative ideology - presumably from classical conservatives to consensus conservatives to libertarian conservatives; and whether, assuming this ideological change has occurred, whether it is matched in their voter support and candidates. Specifically then, party manifestos, platforms, and statements by leading

party spokespersons are content analyzed over the last three decades; electoral data and polls are also analyzed, focusing of course on conservative party voters. The British Conservative party and the American Republican party serve as the principal cases, but "conservative" parties in continental Western Europe serve as comparative referents. Preceding the empirical analysis and informing the conclusions is a review of "conservatism" and its changing meanings as philosophy, ideology, and basis of party politics.

Fabio Capano
University of Trento (Italy) and West Virginia University

"Islamic Terrorists' Violent Reaction to Globalization"

We are living in the age of Jihad vs. McWorld. Globalization, by eroding the economic and political power of the modern nation-state, produced a violent reaction among fundamentalist groups in the Middle-East, as growing process of Americanization or cultural homogenization threatened the spiritual values of Islam. The violent reaction of the Islamic terrorists is the proof of the contemporary clash of civilizations. Western culture is based on values as materialism and individualism while the Islamic world rests on the principles of spiritual faith and blood community. During Cold War the United States came to be perceived as the symbol of the western imperialism under a new guise, based on the economic exploitation of the Arab world and the hegemony of multilateral institutions. The fall of the Berlin Wall opened the Pandoras Box. The global values of the western powers crashed into the religious precepts of the Islamic world which attacked on the symbols of the western world. The coexistence among globalization and Islam is based on the promotion of democracy in terms of tolerance, justice, self-government and human liberty. These values are gathered in the liberal Islam which represents the way to reconcile religious faith and modernity in the Middle-East.

Philip L Gahagan
California State University-San Bernardino

"The Native Solution: A New Deterrence Model for Western Europe"

The fall of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War has created an entirely new dynamic in terms of providing defense for Western Europe. The possibility of a swift and massive nuclear first-strike against Western Europe has evaporated. The new reality in Western Europe is considerably different from the reality of the Cold War. Post Cold War transformation has taken hold in every aspect of Western Europe's defensive umbrella, every aspect except for strategic deterrence for Western Europe. The requirements needed for a successful deterrence model have fundamentally. What is needed is a transformation in the balance of nuclear forces within Western Europe and a redefinition of the roles of the various players given the current geopolitical landscape. What is needed is a new deterrence model for Western Europe. Through a careful examination of Allied strategic forces literature, as well as an examination of pertinent academic articles, it will become apparent that a deterrence model based almost entirely on indigenous strategic forces can form a sufficient nuclear deterrence given the unique political and strategic concerns facing Western Europe in the 21st century.

Alexandra Garcia
Universidad del Norte (Colombia)

"Ability versus Reality: The challenge of civil society"

In the search for theories that support the consolidation of democracy, authors have argued that a strong, organized and able civil society fosters the development of social capital and the deepening of democracy. However, even in the presence of important degrees of civil society activity and organization in developing countries, the quality of democracy is fragile and limited. In this paper I argue that the

character of civil society needs to be considered in conjunction with the institutional conditions that shape the political, economic and social environment where it acts. Using survey analysis, focus groups and detailed accounts of citizens' participation in health related watchdog groups in a Colombian city in this work I identify the institutional and factors that, according to the findings, need to be addressed in order for civil society to fulfill its role in the strengthening of democracy.

Ramona J. Grey
University of Montana

“Thucydides, Orwell, and the Vocation of Political Theory”

Thucydides and Orwell, though separated by two over two thousand years, had much in common. Both looked out on a world that appeared headed for disaster, and both tried to change its course, not by going outside of it, but by inventing a language that might enable its inhabitants to better understand their predicament. If this is the case, then what does Thucydides and Orwells respective works tell us about the political theorists vocation? Both offer a view of the human predicament, but are their methods of inquiry fundamentally different? Or do both thinkers combine fact, value, and reason into their inquiries on the human condition? And finally, is it the amount of emphasis a thinker places on values as opposed to facts (or reason) that determines whether their work will be labeled classical or modern political theory? This paper will examine these questions with reference to Thucydides and Orwells contributions to political theory.

Vladimir I. Guvakov
Maria A. Komarova
State University - Higher School of Economics (Russia)

“Metatheory of Consulting Activity (Political Consulting)”

This work is a result of political consulting activity research and is an attempt to construct a metatheory of consulting activity (and political consulting as its part). Main elements of this metatheory, system of notions and definitions will be described. We consider consulting as a constructing of event and its communicative space. We also review description of event strategy and developing. Event-trigger activity is an object of metatheoretical research in political consulting, and event is a subject of consulting activity. We will focus on the event phenomenon, on its description and on the nature of its construction. The notion source of event will be described in characteristics of consulting activity. Within the frame of metatheoretical project of political consulting construction will be considered the following mechanisms of consulting culture forming: 1) Needs, interests and purposes of the events subject in the system of consulting activity, 2) Consulting culture as the factor of the events subject adaptation, and 3) Freedom of conditions choice of events construction. The problems of observation of a marketing reality will be reviewed by means of political consulting.

James F. Keeley
University of Calgary

“Altering the Ground of a Culture of Argument”

The broad Realist-Liberal division in the study of international relations has been a basic structuring feature in the North American discipline. While the debate has stimulated considerable development in the discipline, it has also had less beneficial effects: it has led to stylized and ritualized argument, to the harnessing of phenomena and approaches to serve the debate, and thus to a failure to address other possible conceptualizations save as they could be drawn into the debate. The paper addresses these limitations, and the possibilities which could be opened up by overcoming them, through a brief

examination of four recurring and intertwined themes in the debate: society, rationality, progress and evolution. For all the benefits of the debate, perhaps it is time to move on.

John C. Kilwein
West Virginia University

“Aboriginal Rights Litigation in the Canadian Provincial Courts of Appeals”

The paper examines litigation before the Canadian provincial courts of appeals dealing with the rights of aboriginal North Americans. The paper will examine two broader research questions. First, it will examine the litigation strategies and effectiveness of Canadian interest groups that are concerned with the rights of Native North Americans. Second, it will measure the relative impact of the provincial appellate courts on aboriginal policy and federalism. The research is based on an empirical analysis of cases dealing with treaties, tribal sovereignty and governance, hunting and fishing rights, and family law issues. The data will be drawn from cases decided between 1974 and 2006.

Gail Kirtley
California State University-San Bernardino

“Iran's Nuclear Program: Is it for Peaceful Purposes?”

Contemporary state security is experiencing an evolution. During the Cold War small states had options available to them which almost guaranteed their national security. Small states were inclined to keep defense spending at a minimum and rarely sought to develop nuclear weapons technology. When the Soviet Union collapsed the perceived security umbrella more or less vanished. As a result of the new position of the U.S., small powers such as North Korea, Pakistan, India, Iraq, Argentina, Libya, Brazil and Iran saw changes in the international environment a threat to national security. In an effort to provide a balance in the international structure and counter U.S. strength small states succeeded in developing nuclear weapons. Iran is one example which reinforces the position that small states are trying to position themselves as leaders. Pressure by the international community on states to refrain from nuclear weapons acquisition has forced states to operate secret weapons programs. Hard facts which would prove that a state is moving toward nuclear weapons capability is difficult to obtain. However, small pieces of information obtained over several years can be put together like a puzzle and lead to a reliable conclusion. In the case of Iran, circumstantial evidence is mounting to support the position that it is engaging in a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

Jennifer LaMay
Alma College

“Human Rights Barriers: The Wall in Israel and the U.S. Mexico Border Fence”

The Secure Fence Act (2006) authorizes the construction of hundreds of miles of fence to prevent people from entering the United States illegally. The consequences of forcing immigrants into the remaining unfenced areas shows no respect for the human rights of migrants and may lead immigrants to seek more dangerous alternative routes which could lead to increased deaths during border crossings. In effect, the fence criminalizes the human right of mobility. The purpose of the separation wall in Israel is also for security reasons, to prevent terrorism. However, the barrier is being constructed in such a way that is restrictive to the movement of Palestinian civilians, preventing access to water, agricultural lands, as well as healthcare and spiritual centers. Limits on human rights may be permitted on security grounds if they are strictly necessary and proportionate to the security threat. This paper demonstrates how both barriers violate human rights standards in a way that that is disproportionate to the security threats.

Jonah A. Liebert
Columbia University

“From Statehouse to Schoolhouse: the Institutional Politics of Educational Progress”

Institutional responsiveness has long been a central focus of debate amongst students of education politics in the United States. The primary issues revolve around whether the institutions (e.g. school staff, districts, school boards, state education departments, etc.) that govern public education effectively respond to their constituents. One theory, articulated by John Chubb and Terry Moe, is that democratic politics (concentrated interest groups and ideological conflicts) prevent such institutions from responding to their clients (parents and students). Another variant of the principal-agent theory of education governance, seen most obviously in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, is that the lack of responsiveness is a result of excessive autonomy exercised by the agents local school staff. A third theory, advocated for by Clarence Stone and his colleagues, is that institutions are responsive when their clients develop enough civic capacity. In a state-level analysis, I control for socioeconomic factors in order to assess which theory best explains education policy outputs and outcomes: expenditures and test scores. I find that there is no single theory that explains policy; instead, state ideology and wealth are much more influential in determining policy tools and effectiveness.

Tim R. Miller
University of Illinois at Springfield

“The Importance of Active Leisure Endeavors for American Presidents: Case Analysis of Ulysses S. Grant”

In 1985 Robert E. Gilbert drew our attention to the fact that the American presidency is "a killing job," in the sense that American presidents consistently die earlier than the average for males in their age cohort (even discounting assassinations). Consequently, an extensive study of the benefits of active recreation for reducing the killing tendencies of the job was undertaken by the author during the late 1990s. An extensive literature review was conducted across the research on leisure studies, executives in general, and the presidency in particular. From this review, an original model of the benefits of active recreation for American presidents/leaders has been developed.

The model examines benefits of three primary types: stress reduction and health, personal growth and development, and--most importantly for our purposes--political symbolism. This paper examines the active-leisure endeavors of one of the 19th century's foremost leaders--General and two-term President Ulysses S. Grant--demonstrating their politically-relevant symbolic uses in support of, and as attack upon, this controversial figure.

Steven Parker
University of Nevada-Las Vegas

“Political Corruption: A Conceptual Framework and Case Study”

The political-corruption typology first proposed by Benson has proven useful to scholars seeking to examine the nature and dimensions of this phenomenon. The proposed paper will begin by providing an expanded version of this typology, focusing both on the techniques of political corruption (bribery, conflict of interest, etc) and on the public-policy areas that seem most vulnerable to it (bidding on contracts, regulatory decision making, etc). The second part of the paper will apply this model to a recent (2006) series of trials and convictions of government officials in Las Vegas, Nevada. Offenses ranged from the acceptance of kickbacks for zoning actions to bribes for the granting of business licenses. The significance of this paper will rest with the ability of its revised model to account for a wide array of behaviors that Theodore Lowi has characterized as “Little-C” corruption.

John David Rausch, Jr.
West Texas A&M University

“Guiding the Vote: The Daily Oklahoman and Voting on Moral Issues”

The present research examines the role of newspaper editorial support for state ballot questions dealing with moral issues. Findings uncovered by previous research suggested that the Daily Oklahoman, the largest circulation newspaper in Oklahoma, influenced voting on ballot questions dealing with the state legislature and state government. This analysis seeks to understand the relationship between the Daily Oklahoman endorsements and statewide votes on a lottery, the expansion of gambling on Indian lands, same-sex marriage, and cockfighting.

Jeannine E. Relly
University of Arizona

“Does Access to Information Legislation Influence the Level of Corruption in Developing Nations?”

Since world leaders met at the G-7 summit in Paris in 1990 and announced the need for governments to act transparently in an effort to reduce corruption, legislatures in developing nations have adopted access to information laws at a pace unlike any other time. Historically, the legislation has represented a step toward promoting governmental accountability. A small body of literature links governance institutions to the control of corruption; this concept is explored empirically in the study. This research uses Ordinary Least Squares regression to examine whether a set of political and economic factors influence levels of corruption in developing nations. The study includes an explanatory variable created for this research that is an access to information index, which measures whether or not a developing nation has an access to information law, how long it has had it, and how many elements of an international model the law contains. This study is designed to test what influence, if any, access to information legislation may have on the level of corruption in a developing nation. The other explanatory variables used in this study include press freedom, political rights, Gross Domestic Product per capita and privatization of state industries.

Michael Robert Stiegler

“Lessons from Post-World War II Germany and Japan: How They May Influence the Current Policy in Iraq”

Currently the United States faces significant challenges in the post-war Iraq. Though through different means and for different reasons, the administration is facing questions and challenges that are not new in American history. In the twentieth century the United States occupied countries such as Cuba, Germany, Japan and the Philippines. In those cases there were similar challenges that are seen today. The most modern of the four, Germany and Japan, offer much insight of how to transition an occupied country into a sustainable democracy. In each case, certain internal elements were present which aided the transition. Furthermore, prior planning was aimed at controlling the threatening aspects that each country possessed against the surrounding nations. The current administration focused its planning on building a sustainable democracy, thus creating many vulnerabilities. Because the administration focused its planning on establishing a sustainable democracy and not on other security issues, the transition has had to overcome substantial obstacles. By applying the lessons learned from the two post-World War II occupied countries, the United States can make significant advances in the rebuilding of Iraq.

John Sutcliffe
University of Windsor

“The Role of Local Citizens in the Reform of the Detroit River Border Crossing”

For over a decade scholars have questioned the capacity of local citizens to influence government decision-making in the face of globalization. One prominent argument is that the public have become increasingly powerless vis-a-vis global business interests, something that is particularly evident at the municipal level. In this view, government decision-making is constrained by the fear of businesses relocating to more favourable locations. This paper examines this issue using a case study of the on-going reform of the Windsor-Detroit border crossing. This border crossing is one of the busiest and most economically significant border crossings in the world and it is of vital importance to both the local economy and that of North America as a whole. American and Canadian governments at the federal and state/provincial levels are currently in the process of debating and planning how to improve and add capacity to this border crossing. This paper examines the extent to which local citizens have had a voice in this decision-making process. The paper argues that there are definite limits to the extent of public engagement and influence in the decision-making process. Nevertheless, there have been opportunities for the public to participate in the decision-making process and there have already been examples of this participation shaping decisions in ways that have not been supported by major business interests.

Ray Taras
Tulane University

“Old Europe and New: Transnationalism, Xenophobia, and Belonging”

This paper examines whether the imagined cultural border between a postmaterialist, inclusionary, tolerant old Europe and a materialist, nationalistic, xenophobic new Europe is empirically grounded. I examine their cultural differences by reviewing their demographic makeup, contrasting the immigrant societies of the west (especially the size of their Muslim communities) with the more hermetic societies of the east. Data are provided on the ethnic makeup of select western and eastern European states. I then review survey results on citizens' prejudices about various ethnicities (for example, which are their favorite and least favorite nationalities), which bring into relief the normative divide in Europe. I suggest that the two parts may, ironically, be converging in their xenophobic attitudes: as fear of foreigners in the west increases in the wake of terrorist attacks, it may be decreasing in the east as citizens have more contact with foreigners. I plan to summarize and compare data on patterns of exogenous marriages—those between individuals of different ethnic background. Do such data confirm the existence of civic rather than ethnonationalist orientations in the west? Is, the percentage of endogenous marriages in the east constant, reflecting a sense of security anchored in co-nationals? This paper concludes that citizens' contrasting understandings of their political homes—of who belongs to them—continue to separate the two Europes.

Kanji Watanabe
Northern Arizona University

“Human development theory and its Empirical Evidence”

This paper first discusses theoretical differences between neo-liberal free trade theory and human development theory on economic integration and human development, considering the relations among economic integration, economic development, government performance, and human development. It later shows to what extent empirical evidence supports the theory of human development by using the data of 156 states of seven years, 1995 and between 1997 and 2002. It finally analyzes the connections between the assertions of human development theory and the empirical evidence and evaluates how legitimate the assertions are, compared with the empirical legitimacy of neo-liberal free trade theory based on the data.

Jared Wesley
University of Calgary

“Comparing Party Systems: Toward a Comprehensive Typology”

Since the mid-twentieth century, comparative political science has held party system analysis as a key component of its research programme (Mair, 2002: 88-89; Milner, 2002; Katz & Mair, 1995). Beginning with Duverger (1951), Downs (1957), Lipset & Rokkan (1967), and others, analysts have long concerned themselves with measuring, categorizing, and comparing states according to the configuration of their political parties. Most students have employed the taxonomic approach in this endeavor, examining the depth, breadth, fragmentation, fractionalization, distance, direction, openness, and many other qualities of party competition. Nonetheless, contrary to some analysts (Gunther & Diamond, 2003), comparativists are far from agreement when it comes to establishing a common typology of party systems. With further research and theorizing, however, abridgement is possible by combining several components into a manageable number of indices, and employing a stringent set of rules for proper taxonomy. In particular, a careful, comprehensive review of the comparative party systems literature reveals two core dimensions upon which such a typology may be based. Combining (1) the analysis of polarization through content analysis of party manifestos and (2) competitiveness as measured using secondary analysis of election results, this paper offers a well-defined, but flexible framework within which to study party systems. This typology is presented and applied to cases from the Canadian federation including the federal, Alberta, and Saskatchewan contexts demonstrating the value of focused taxonomy to the comparative study of party systems in Canada and elsewhere.

Aaron Wilder
Northern Arizona University

“Losing Control of Popular Opinion: Images and American Foreign Policy in the Middle East”

Today, images shape the perception of the world outside each individual's daily routine. In the West, these images have, since the concentration camp liberation of World War II, been used by governing administrations and the media to engineer how the events depicted are perceived. The way in which humans experience these visualizations is in a manner where they are not only seen, they are sensed. These passionately charged sensations are then used by governing administrations via the media to attain public support for political ambitions. Several recent events have been exploited in this way to make American foreign policy supreme in the Middle East. In careful analysis of how these events are linked through images, it becomes clear that documentary photography is the most efficient and effective mode of steering American public opinion today. Even more evident is the chaotic power of the loss of control by governing administrations over images of atrocity. Like Vietnam War photos, several photographic documents, citing the increasingly failing war in Iraq, are working today to subvert the very propaganda the American government has been building since the 1980s to legitimize its engagement with Iraq.

Celia J. Wintz
Houston Community College

“The Evolution of the International Committee of the Red Cross in a Conflicted World Arena”

The icons of the Red Cross are recognized, understood, and accepted as a representation of the first non-governmental organization (NGO) developed to provide neutral humanitarian aid to military personnel and civilians alike in a conflict environment. There is, however, reason to question both this representation and assumption based on the behavior of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the contemporary international arena. This paper will examine the original purpose of the ICRC, particularly its multinational structure envisioned at the time of formation and its evolution into the organization as it exists today. Particular attention will be focused on the concept of neutral humanitarian

aid. The theoretical ability to meet such principled standards will be discussed. Finally, this paper will provide an example of the determination, effort, and difficulties of the ICRC to achieve their self-developed standards.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION*Victor L. Heller, The University of Texas at San Antonio**Nathan A. Heller, Arizona State University*

James C. Collard
Shawnee, Oklahoma

“Tribal – Municipal Intergovernmental Cooperation”

The interaction of indigenous populations with the local governments in their immediate geographical area is understudied. A search of the policy papers produced by the leading professional organizations, such as the International City Management Association and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, shows a dearth of information concerning how local governments should interact with their native American citizens. This presentation will include an overview of the numerous obstacles to cooperative tribal-municipal interactions and to suggest a possible model that enhances the ability of municipal officials to interact with tribal leaders and citizens

Charles Conteh
McMaster University

“Privatization in Singapore and Botswana: Lessons in Pragmatic Cooptation”

One of the strength of public management in Singapore (East Asian) and Botswana (Southern Africa) is their built-in flexibility to institutional adaptation that has been a key part of the successes of market governance in these countries. However, in light of recent developments of economic restructuring over the last decade, the following question emerges; how equipped is the public sector for the challenges of the 21st century especially as the Singapore and Botswana economies restructure into becoming a more globalized and regionalized economies with new rules of engagement and new players? This paper will highlight the above process through a cross-regional, empirical analysis based on in-depth field interviews of public and private elites in Singapore and Botswana, with a view to comparatively throwing light on the hybrid nature of privatization in these two countries.

Mark C. Ellickson
Missouri State University
Terry L. Ellickson
Saint Louis University

“Explaining Job Satisfaction Among Municipal Employees: A Path Analysis”

Using data from a recent survey of more than 1,200 city employees this paper will examine the impact of various micro-level and macro-level characteristics on municipal employee job satisfaction vis--vis the intervening role of organizational commitment. Path analysis will be employed to test the proposed model and assess the various linkages.

Andrew I.E. Ewoh
Prairie View A & M University

“The Role of Nonprofit Organizations in Public Service Delivery: Lessons Learned from Hurricane Katrina”

When Hurricane Katrina ripped through the Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005 nonprofit and community-based organizations were the first responders in providing relief and recovery services to the stranded residents when emergency plans at all levels of government came up short. In fact most recent studies

show that nonprofit organizations contributed successfully to the relief effort irrespective of government obstacles, and with no direction or support from government. The Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath have revealed significant weaknesses in the American federal system to deal with emergency planning and response without mutual cooperation and partnership with nonprofit organizations.

On the basis of lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina, the proposed paper will begin with an explanation of how nonprofit organizations at all levels of government responded to the crisis. This will be followed by a comparative analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness of well-established and well-financed nonprofits nationally with religious-based charities and with nonprofit organizations that spontaneously emerged across Louisiana in response to specific relief and recovery needs created by the Katrina disaster. The paper will conclude with suggestions on how to conceptualize the role of nonprofit organizations in public service delivery in the twenty-first century and the public policy implication of this role on the future of nonprofit organizations in the United States of America.

Viola Fuentes
Arizona State University

“Analyzing the Benefits of Public-Public Partnerships”

In 2002, the Arizona Board of Regents adopted the Changing Directions Initiative. The initiative enabled the states three four year universities to gain greater autonomy in their strategic decision-making. At the same time, the state legislature decreased funding for the universities. With the adoption of the Changing Directions Initiative, Arizona State University moved from the agency model to an entrepreneurial model which resulted in the formation of a partnership between ASU and the City of Phoenix. The two entities represent public sector organizations. The partners collaborated in the development of the ASU Downtown Campus which represents an effort to stimulate economic development in downtown Phoenix. This research examines the partnership through the lens of the New Public Management paradigm to determine whether these types of entrepreneurial public-public partnerships benefit citizens as well as the local economy, local city government and university. The New Public management paradigm

Joe Graves
The University of Texas at El Paso

“Does anyone care about Public Sector Ethics?”

Where is spirit about public sector ethics today? It seems many people trivialize ethics in government today. However, we are living at a time when ethical ideas have increasing salience. Ethics is so close to live that it should not be obscured by opportunism. But it is. What can we in education do about this? People should acknowledge the extent to which our liberty, security and our ability to pursue happiness depends on an intricate web of communal commitments and public sector actions. The public service should not be disfigured by unethical actions of those making decisions for the public. The paper explores the elements of a framework for an ideology of public service that would hopefully deter unethical decision making in the public sector.

Nathan Heller
Tarleton University

“The Impacts of a partner’s Reputation on Brand Alliances”

In recent years, there has been significant growth in strategic alliances and reliance on various forms of collaborative partnerships. A particular type of strategic alliance which has experienced rapid growth in the past decade is brand alliances, also referred to as Co-branding. Co-branding, defined as a form of strategic alliance which involves the linking or integration of the attributes of two or more brands to offer a new or perceptually improved product to customers, a strategy of combining brands within the framework

of a common project is increasingly being used by firms. This paper will discuss the concept of brand alliances, also referred to as co-branding as applied to public and non-profit organizations.

Vic Heller
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Canadian and U. S. International Workplace Communications: Understanding Values and Ethics Differences”

Effective communication with international business partners is critical in 21st century global trade and economics, defense and security cooperation, natural resource management and environment management, and in protection of Canada’s social foundations. Contributing to effective international business communications is mutual understanding of the values and ethics held by involved parties.

This exploratory study responds to situational workplace ethical scenarios, identified potential trends in the application of values and ethics based on business ethics scenario categorization by organizational frame.

Qian.Hu
Arizona State University

“A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Private School Tax Credits Policy”

In recent years, there have been numerous debates on the school choice policy. Compared with the discussion on charter schools and vouchers, the study on the tuition tax credits seems to be not enough. Especially, a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of the tuition tax credits policy is missing.

A cost-benefit analysis framework is employed to analyze social benefits and costs of the private school tax credits policy in Arizona in this paper. The social benefits of this policy include the saved money on education, the quality education for the students switching to private schools and the improved performance of some public schools. The social costs of this policy encompass the school tuition organizations operation costs, additional administrative costs in the Department of Revenue, the decreased social cohesion, and potentially deteriorated performance in some public schools. In a conclusion, this study shows that this policy can bring about millions of dollars net social benefits to society, most of which come from the life-long benefits for quality education. Therefore, generally this policy is worthy of being implemented though some issues still need to be explored further in practice.

Doug Ihrke
University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee
Brian Cherry
Northern Michigan University

“Evaluating Local Government Leadership: The Case of Michigan Municipalities”

Evaluating the performance of employees remains one of the most challenging aspects of management. The process is fraught with problems, ranging from the technical aspects of measuring performance to the political aspects of dealing with human emotions. It is also a process that is all too often neglected by supervisors as an opportunity to develop employees and enhance their performance.

Measuring the performance of employees regarding their leadership capabilities and prospects is even more difficult than the more mundane aspects of evaluation that deal with timeliness, courtesy, etc. Yet public agencies continue to pay lip service to the growing need for leaders to run these institutions. Leadership, we are told, is what is needed to transform our organizations to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

In this research we explore and explain the leadership capabilities of chief executives officers (i.e., city managers and/or mayors) of cities in Michigan (populations > 10,000). These evaluations are

done by department heads and city council members, providing a 360-degree perspective on the leadership abilities of these important officials.

Kant Patel
Missouri State University

“The Politics of Stem Cell: Ballot Initiative in Missouri”

Since the announcement of President’s Bush’s policy of limiting federally funded stem cell research to existing stem cell lines, some states have aggressively moved to support publicly funded stem cell research. Today, California, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois provide public funding for stem cell research. A successful petition campaign in Missouri placed the issue of stem cell research on the ballot November 2006 elections. If the measure is passed by the votes of Missouri, it will amend the Missouri Constitution to allow and set limits on stem cell research, therapies, and cures. Both the supporters and opponents carried out a significant campaign in support or opposition to this initiative. Both sides spent considerable amount money, including newspaper and television advertising to persuade Missouri voters. This paper examines [1] the failed efforts by the opponents to challenge the initiative in courts, [2] the campaigns by both the supporters and opponents, and [3] the outcome of the election based on analysis of county level data.

Ellen Rubin
University of Georgia

“Managers Perceptions of Procedural Justice at the Department of Defense”

Procedural justice is defined as the perceived fairness of the process by which outcomes are determined within organizations. Procedural justice perceptions moderate both outcome judgments and attitudes towards organizations and authority figures within organizations. As the federal government considers reforming the civil service system, including changes to the procedures used to discipline employees and resolve grievances, understanding these relationships becomes particularly important. One gap in the procedural justice literature is the lack of examination of differences in perceptions between managers and line employees. Using survey data from the Department of Defense, this paper will seek to close that gap by empirically examining the differences in procedural justice perceptions between these two groups. The success of civil service reform is dependent, in part, on 1) managers trusting the system and communicating that trust to employees, and 2) employees trusting the fairness of the system. If managers perceive the system as unfair they are less likely to support its implementation and that distrust may filter to line employees. Early results indicate that managers at the Department are in fact less trusting of the personnel system.

Keith Steel
Mount Royal College

“Being a Governor: A Different Perspective on Governance “

The paper explores the ontological question, "What does it mean to BE a governor?" Using a peer learning circle approach with a group of experienced board members, six dimensions of governance were used to frame the research. The approach encouraged participants to traverse the gulf between knowing of and knowing that through critical dialogue and self examination. Results suggest that while governance training focuses on governance as a process, those living the experience perceive it to be a practice. This has implications for how we go about improving the governance of the public and nonprofit sectors.

Suzanne E. Thompson
University of the Pacific
Qingwen Dong
University of the Pacific

“How Positive Leader-Member Communication and Trust with Others Relate to Subordinate Job Satisfaction.”

The research paper incorporates Sullivan’s Motivational Language Theory and Mehrabian’s Immediacy Principle to investigate the correlation between positive leader-member communication measurements (PLMC) and subordinate job satisfaction. The other component evaluated in the study is the correlation of trust between members in the work environment and its relation to subordinate job satisfaction. A sample of 237 subjects from eight local organizations in the Central Valley, Northern California measures job satisfaction, trust, and a scale designed specifically to measure positive leader-member communication between supervisors and subordinates. Supervisors exhibit a variety of communication attributes that impact subordinate perception, satisfaction with their leadership, and ultimately impact overall job satisfaction. The study found that there is a significant positive correlation between positive leader-member communication and subordinate job satisfaction.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGETING*Deborah Carroll, University of Georgia**Justin Marlowe, University of Kansas*

Christine Thurlow Brenner
Rutgers University-Camden

“Local Public Enterprise Funds in the Post-Recession Environment”

Public enterprise funds account for the operating of various city activities that are provided to the public on a cost reimbursement basis. Through the use of user charges, cities can use public enterprise funds to avoid increasing local taxes. The financial reporting of enterprise funds is segregated from the city's general fund. This paper examines the use of public enterprise funds in the post-recession environment. Using data from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the largest 100 metropolitan areas in the United States, this paper analyzes the number, types and revenue from public enterprise funds and updates prior research (Bunch 2000, 2003). The paper also addresses the tax rate impact if public enterprise funds were not in place.

Beverly S. Bunch
University of Illinois at Springfield

“State Governments’ Use of Long-Term Debt to Address Operating Needs: An Analysis of the Implications and the Need for Transparent Reporting”

As state governments become financially constrained, some states have turned to long-term debt as a means to help supplement operating revenues. This has taken a variety of forms such as the issuance of deficit bonds, pension bonds, tobacco bonds, the use of sale-leaseback of assets, and the deferral of principal payments. Using a sample of state governments, this paper examines the use of debt for operating purposes and how that debt is reported in a state's comprehensive annual financial report. The focus of the analysis is on the short-term and long-term implications of this type of debt and on how reporting could be made more transparent.

Deborah A. Carroll
University of Georgia

“Diversifying Local Government Revenue Structures: Fiscal Illusion or Instability?”

Local governments were traditionally dependent upon property tax revenue –the most stable and visible of all tax revenue sources – to finance public service provision. However, the property tax revolts placed limits upon property tax growth and forced local governments to diversify their revenue structures away from reliance on property taxation. Therefore, local government diversification required movement toward greater reliance on revenue sources less stable than the property tax, thereby likely resulting in greater revenue instability. Moreover, public economists argue that revenue complexity decreases the visibility of government financing to its citizens, thereby resulting in fiscal illusion and greater public expenditures. The purpose of this paper is to determine whether local government revenue diversification has resulted in 1) greater fiscal illusion, or 2) greater revenue instability. These questions are answered using a fixed effects regression model of panel data on local governments throughout the United States during the 1970-2002 time period.

Gonul Colak
Wichita State University
W. Bartley Hildreth
Wichita State University

“The Preferred Habitat Patterns in the Holdings of Canadian and US Sub-National Debt”

Canadian and U.S. sub-national governments issue debt to obtain financing. This study examines the investors composition in those securities. Who holds the debt of Canadian provincial and municipal bonds? There is no known study that answers that question. More importantly, what explains that holding pattern, and what accounts for any differences between the holders of provincial instruments and the investors in municipal bonds? There is a clearer understanding of who holds “municipal bonds” issued by American state and local governments. But, what explains that holding pattern? A more interesting question is: how are the findings for Canadian sub-national debt different from state and local debt in the U.S.? The study examines these questions through a comparative study of cross-sectional and time series holding patterns of municipal debt in US and Canada.

James Conant
George Mason University

“Appropriations for Aviation Security: Priorities and Progress Since 9/11”

One of the ways to determine congressional and agency priorities is to look at agency appropriations. On this basis, it seems clear that the top priorities for congress, and thus for the Transportation Security Administration, since 9/11 have included changes in passenger and baggage screening, changes in passenger prescreening, and changes in on-board security (air marshals). This paper contains a description of the changes congress has made in appropriations for each of these elements of the aviation security system since 9/11, and it contains a description of the changes that have been made in the way each of these elements operates. The paper also contains an evaluation of the progress that has been made in aviation security since 9/11.

Daniela Cristofoli
University and SDA Bocconi
Angelo Ditillo
University and SDA Bocconi
Mariannunziata Liguori
University and SDA Bocconi
Mariafrancesca Sicilia
University and SDA Bocconi
Ileana Steccolini, Bocconi
University and SDA Bocconi

“Does Marketization in the Public Sector Work? The Determinants of Control Mechanisms in the Relationships between Municipalities and Local Public Utilities”

Over the last few decades public sector organizations have been involved in a deep process of reform in order to “make the public sector more business – like”. A new fragmented and complex world of markets and networks has pushed governments at all levels to move from a direct delivery of services to externalizations. As a consequence, there is an increasing need for new control mechanisms to orient the mission and the performance of the public service firms. Given the existing literature on “management control systems of market-like organizational arrangements”, the paper aims at investigating the main factors influencing the configuration of control systems in public groups, defined as organizational forms in which the holding is a municipality and the service providers are municipality-owned enterprises. A

multiple case study will be used, based on the experience of one Italian public group, whose holding is the Venice municipality.

Amy Donahue
University of Connecticut
Mark Robbins
University of Connecticut
Emily Shepard
University of Connecticut
Bill Simonsen
University of Connecticut

“Willingness to Pay Taxes for Federal Homeland Security Measures: A Study of Pecuniary and Inconvenience Costs”

Since the events of 9/11, federal, state, and local governments have put substantially increased resources into providing homeland security services. These increased security efforts cost money and can be inconvenient—such as long waiting lines to pass through airport security. This paper focuses on citizens’ willingness to pay taxes for increased homeland security measures as well as their willingness to be inconvenienced by those measures. We use a contingent valuation approach to measuring willingness to pay taxes for a specific homeland security program. We also ask a parallel set of questions about their willingness to be inconvenienced by increased waiting times in lines due to the implementation of this program. Our data comes from surveys administered nationally and specifically in four cities: Fort Collins; Anaheim; New York City; and Washington, D.C. These surveys were sponsored by the Directorate for Science and Technology in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Amy Donahue
University of Connecticut
Mark Robbins
University of Connecticut
Emily Shepard
University of Connecticut
Bill Simonsen
University of Connecticut

“Tax Share, Services, and Willingness to Pay Taxes”

Research in political economy and public finance has explored the connection between the characteristics of citizens and their demand for public services (gauged by their willingness to pay taxes for them). Previous work has shown that support for services drops in the presence of information about the amount of the corresponding taxes, and research from a variety of local sources has shown different degrees of influence of tax price on the voting behavior and residential location choices of citizens. In order to fairly gauge the influence of tax demand, however, consumers must be faced with, or allowed to select from, a variety of prices for goods and services. In this study we examine a particular method to gauge the relative influence of tax share on demand, employing a willingness to pay framework that iteratively faces respondents with prices until they select their highest acceptable tax. We use individual level tax share data to control for the tax price differences across respondents. We base our work on national cross sectional surveys.

Carol Ebdon
City of Omaha, NE
Aimee Franklin
University of Oklahoma
Alfred Ho
Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

“Participation, Performance Measurement, and Policymaking: A Case of Causal Connections or Citizen Disconnections?”

What happens when citizens are given the opportunity to develop performance measures for city departments? Do they select measures that are perceived as important by elected officials? Does establishing preferences for performance measures encourage greater accountability? Are these participation mechanisms more valuable than other methods used to gather preferences? To answer these questions, we present the results of an elected official survey of Midwestern cities. Our analysis describes the level of citizen engagement, the types of measures preferred and the use and usefulness of this information relative to other participation mechanisms. Results from this research can inform our understanding of a gap that may exist in budgetary policymaking between the stated preferences of different local government actors.

Carl D. Ekstrom
Iowa State University

“Governmental Coping in the Buffalo Commons”

In 1987 Deborah and Frank Popper created a great stir in the already sparsely populated area of the Great Plains with the suggestion that the land should be allowed to revert to its original natural state. This implied the deprivatization of land and the depopulation of the area. Naturally the then residents protested but in the subsequent years, the outflow of people and economic activity has continued and some of the land has been converted to nature preserves. In the interim, state and local governments have struggled with what to do about the losses and how to retain essential public services in these areas. This paper is an examination of actions at the state and local level in only three of the states involved—Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado to cope with the difficulties of public service provision in these areas.

Mary Jane Kuffner Hirt
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

“An Assessment of Pennsylvania’s Early Intervention Program for Pre-Distressed Municipalities”

Over 20 local governments in Pennsylvania have been declared financially distressed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since 1987 due to the decline of heavy industry. In 2006, the state initiated the Early Intervention Program (EIP) for municipalities which evidence signs of financial distress. The program focuses on the examination of budgetary, cash, long term and service level solvency issues and the development of short and long term solutions. The proposed paper will be a case study which assesses the efficacy of the EIP study framework as well as its application in a large, suburban Pittsburgh municipality where an absence of sound financial and managerial practice rather than industrial decline has exacerbated the challenges posed by a no-growth economic base. The case will be based on my experience as the state’s project director for this EIP. I teach public sector financial management and have prior professional experience as a city manager in two council-manager communities.

Myungsoon Hur
Marist College

“Fiscal Limits and Fiscal Structure in the American States”

This study assesses the impact of fiscal limits at the state level. Most states employ various constitutional and statutory limitations to restrain government tax revenues, spending, and debt. While most states' provisions are long-standing, state governments have experimented with tax and expenditure limits (TEs) since the late 1970s. Four states adopted TEs in the first few years of the 21st century; recently, more than a dozen state legislatures considered adding new tax and spending limits. Those actions have renewed interest in the effectiveness of TEs and fiscal limits in general. This study extends the previous studies concerning this topic to investigate how these fiscal limits, and the way in which they interact with one another, affect the structure of revenue, expenditure, and debt at the state level.

Aman Khan
Texas Tech University

“Punctuated Equilibrium: Some Theoretical Implications”

Punctuated equilibrium has received considerable attention in the literature on public budgeting in recent years as an alternative model of budget behavior to the traditional model of incrementalism. Recent studies also indicate that the model makes better sense when applied to budgets for individual functions rather than the aggregate budget. This paper argues that while the discussion on the applicability of the model to aggregate or individual functions is important, it leaves out the far more important question of how punctuation affects the stability of budget behavior. The paper provides some theoretical interpretations of the nature of the affect on budget behavior.

Kseniya M. Khovanova
University of Illinois-Chicago

“Fiscal Policy Spaces of Arizona Cities”

The fiscal pressures faced by central cities in the late 1970s - early 1980s spawned numerous efforts across disciplines to assess local government fiscal health and financial performance and, in some cases, develop indices of these conditions. Composite measures of financial condition developed by the economists are primarily focused on environmental factors and conceptualized in a manner that does not reflect the complexity of government fiscal action. The proposed case study takes a different perspective in its financial condition analyses by examining a broader concept of “fiscal policy space” of municipal policy officials in three cities in Arizona: Phoenix, Tempe and Avondale. It identifies and analyses five major constraints that shape and limit policy opportunities for the cities' governments: intergovernmental limitations; economic base and its linkage to the city's fiscal health; city-imposed fiscal regulatory policies on revenue-raising capacity; public service demand and supply, and political culture of a city. Further, the study examines how well and why have cities adopted fiscal policies within state-imposed constraints given their taxable base, their political inclination to fiscal policy change, the demands for services, and how well matched the revenue system is to its underlying wealth or to its engines of growth.

Ronald Kneebone
University of Calgary

“What to Do with So Much?”

The government of the province of Alberta faces a budgeting problem that most jurisdictions would envy; a considerable fraction of its revenues are collected on the basis of royalties earned on the sale of non-

renewable resources. High prices on oil and natural gas have enabled the government to provide generous public services while maintaining low income and excise taxes. Still there are some flies in the ointment. Royalties are volatile and the resources on which the royalties are earned are non-renewable. Add to this mix legislation which prevents the government from running current deficits and we have a difficult situation in which to budget: Relying too heavily on resource royalties exposes the government to the possibility of deficits should energy prices fall while relying too heavily on income and other taxes exposes the government to threats from tax-cutting rivals. This paper reviews the government of Alberta's attempts to balance these concerns.

Osung Kwon
 Korea Institute of Public Administration
 Younsu Kim
 Korea Institute of Public Administration

"Fiscal Decentralization and Local Expenditure Structure in Korea"

As fiscal decentralization proceeds in Korea, two particular policy areas have received much attention – redistribution and economic development. Most Korean scholars argue that there has been too little emphasis in redistribution area in Korea while much attention has been paid to economic development policies. As fiscal decentralization proceeds, functional realignment between the levels of government may be expected. An important question is what is the nature of that realignment? This study tests several hypotheses regarding the realignment and uses a variety of time-series regression. Findings suggest that fiscal decentralization is closely related to local expenditure structure in Korea.

Louis Chih-hung Liu
 University of Maryland
 Nara Chuluubat
 University of Maryland

"Budget Process and Incrementalism: The Application in New Zealand and Taiwan"

This paper attempts to contest the principles of incrementalism in budget practices of two countries New Zealand and Taiwan. In the first section of the paper, the budget processes are examined with a focus on the major players involved in the process. In the second part of the paper, we attempt to find the incremental characteristics from the budget data, 1993-2002 of both countries. Four empirical models, incremental trend model, strict incremental model, fair share model, and base budget model, are employed to undertake the analysis. We find that both countries have top-down budgeting processes with relatively high concentration of power at the higher levels of government. Our preliminary finding is that, based on the analysis of the budgetary processes, incrementalism is likely to be limited in the two countries.

David S. T. Matkin
 University of Kansas

"The Co-Management of State Tax Credits"

State governments often attempt to promote economic development by offering tax incentives and credits to encourage corporate investment and expansion within their state. Since these tax programs do not usually require a new administrative agency they are usually thought to simplify policy implementation. In fact, the implementation of tax incentives and credits is complicated because the managerial functions required to implement tax incentives and credits are spread across multiple organizations in the private and public sector. State revenue departments develop rules and procedures for claiming tax incentives, provide policy information to prospective incentive claimants, audit claims, and

evaluate the success of incentives. State departments of commerce promote incentives in order to attract and retain corporate investment and may determine eligibility for some programs. Corporations manage the implementation of tax incentives by searching and screening for incentive opportunities and deciding which incentives to use and when. Previous research on tax incentives and credits has focused on the economic outcomes of corporate tax incentives. This study, based on interviews of corporate and governmental officials, seeks to further our understanding of tax incentive programs through an examination of how state tax credit programs are co-managed by public and private organizations.

Michael Moody
University of Kansas

“Do State Debt Policies Impact How Much Public Universities Borrow?”

Most states have established debt limits to manage their outstanding debt. Established state debt limits may be narrowly defined or may apply to all categories of debt issuance. Some states have broad based debt limits that apply not only to the state agencies but extend to include public authorities and universities. In a broad debt limit state, capital projects from state agencies, public universities, and public authorities compete for bond issuing authority (if capital projects are financed by the issuance of bonds). Therefore, universities compete with other state units for scarce debt dollars as they are subject to the same debt limit cap. As a result, public universities may face undue constraints in their ability to finance new buildings and facilities even though those facilities are financed independently of state appropriated funds. This paper assesses the impact of a state’s broad debt limit on the public universities.

Michael Moody
University of Kansas
Justin Marlowe
University of Kansas

“Iterations in the Public Budgeting and Finance Curriculum: Is What Practitioners Need Being Taught?”

A seemingly perpetual question asked of public budgeting and finance curriculum is how well what is being taught matches what practitioners believe is important. In the past, authors evaluating financial management curriculum have concluded that public management programs are not producing what employers desire and need. Our paper revisits this issue presenting preliminary results from a series of surveys. First, we take stock of what is being taught in core and elective courses in this area. Second, we attempt to gauge the priority given to the issues that are being taught by looking at the amount of time spent in class on these issues, in addition to asking teachers to identify topics of importance. Finally, we present how well what is being taught and what is considered important by the academic community matches the priorities of practitioners.

Scott T. Moore
Colorado State University

“The Origins of Colorado’s Tax Revolt: Assessment Reform in Colorado as a Precipitating Event”

An ‘assessors’ property tax revolt began in Colorado within a year after statehood in 1876. For a century, tension between the State and county assessors would simmer between short periods of limited state initiatives to change the statewide assessment and equalization processes. In the early 1970’s, however, federal court decisions regarding school finance equalization loomed for the state. There was renewed imperative after the 1974 election of Democratic Governor Richard Lamm that the state’s property tax system be rationalized to permit schools to be financed equitably. The state created new categories of taxable real property and brought numerous appraisals up to date after decades of inattention. Inadvertently confused public expectations of property tax and school finance reform by characterizing

these as tax reduction measures through 1986, by which time the State's tax reform project was complete. In pursuing reform of property tax administration, the State Board of Equalization and the General Assembly made changes during a decade of economic duress, amplifying the political impacts of taxation reform. 1986 would herald the beginning of a more determinedly anti-government tax limitation agenda whose proponents would employ the constitutional initiative with increasing success, culminating in the passage of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights in 1992.

Boris Morozov
University of Nebraska-Omaha

"History of Financial Management Reforms in the USA"

Public financial management (PFM) is an essential part for a country's development. Sound PFM supports aggregate control, accountability and efficiency in the management of public resources and public services' delivery. Historically, PFM bears the imprint of the period and reflects the existing societal needs. Financial management reforms cover a wide spectrum of issues. These reforms are frequently considered synonyms with (de)centralization of public authority, equity, efficiency and effectiveness of public goods/services provision and resource allocation. This research has two goals. The first is to identify the common structural elements of past financial management reforms. We focus on those elements which define and shape the financial management systems the reforms were designed to address. The second goal is to identify the factors that led to and shaped the reforms. We examine the political, financial, and economic forces that defined the reform and the financial management system that emerged from the reform.

Robert Nye
University of Kansas

"Total Recall: Did Municipal Bond Investors Anticipate the Effects of California's Recent Elections?"

It is unclear whether market efficiencies apply to non-market information within the secondary bond market. This study looks at the affects of non-market information and the secondary market for California bonds. The California state elections in 2003 and 2005 had a significant impact on the secondary bond market. The 2003 electoral decision concerned a gubernatorial recall during a turbulent economic downturn within the state, and the 2005 electoral decision involved a referendum including a number of proposals affecting the state's budget and finances. Using a comprehensive data base encompassing six months before and six months after the California state 2003 and 2005 elections, a correlation between the volatility in the secondary bond market for California securities can be matched with polling data prior to the elections, the actual elections, and post election activities to determine trends involving investor - stakeholder decisions and trading activity related to the anticipated and actual political outcomes.

Jun Peng
University of Arizona

"Florida Retirement System: A Case Study"

After the stock market crash between 2000 and 2002, most public pension funds suffered heavy losses and their funding ratio plummeted compared to their pre-crash ratio. This has led to a sharp increase in pension cost for state and local governments. There have been many negative media reports of public pension funds over the last few years, arguing that the current public pension system is not working and calling for a fundamental change. In this article, we argue that if managed prudently, public pension plans can still work, for the benefit of both the public sector and government employees themselves. Specifically, we will use Florida Retirement System as an example to show how a public pension plan can

be sustained without putting a heavy financial burden on state and local government. Through interview and secondary data analysis, we will draw some good practices of managing a public pension plan.

Eugenio Anessi-Pessina
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Greta Nasi
Bocconi University
Ileana Steccolini
Bocconi University and SDA Bocconi

“Determinants of Local Governments’ Accounting Innovations”

The introduction of accruals accounting in Italian LGs has been mandated in a way that permits a merely formal compliance. LGs are expected to produce a balance sheet and an operating statement, but are free to do so without introducing double-entry bookkeeping. Moreover, should they introduce a proper accruals-accounting system, they would not be allowed to abandon traditional budgetary accounting. Why, then, should they bother? The purpose of our paper is to empirically investigate LGs’ choices of accounting innovation and their determinants. To this end, we focus on the universe of all LGs with populations greater than 40,000. According to our preliminary results, most of the respondents have introduced full-fledged accruals accounting. Elements such as size, types of activities performed, presence of surpluses, financial independence and access to capital markets are seemingly unhelpful in explaining why a LG decides to introduce full-fledged accruals accounting. What counts are the perceptions of CFOs and the north-south divide.

Mark Robbins
University of Connecticut
Bill Simonsen
University of Connecticut

“Dynamic Debt Issuance and Persistent Underwriter Use: Is there a Mismatch?”

Most governments rarely issue municipal bonds, and given the complexity of the task, reliance upon outside experts seems prudent. How are the relationships with these experts configured? What are the ways that public managers bring to bear their management resources—and those of their hired experts—on a process that involves a wide variety of actors inside and outside of government? In this paper we examine the effects of persistent use of the same underwriter on borrowing costs. If a persistent relationship work in the favor of issuers, their cost of borrowing should be lower than for those who have not built and sustained such relationships. If instead underwriters are using relationships to gain a pricing advantage then these costs should be higher. In this study of Missouri bond issuers we find that persistent use of the same underwriter is a significant determinant of higher interest costs for issuers.

Daniel L. Smith
University of Georgia

“State Debt Avoidance and Balanced Budget Requirements: Is there a Link?”

Hou and Smith (Public Budgeting & Finance, 2006) counter a belief held by scholars of public budgeting that state governments are not permitted to utilize debt instruments to balance their budgets. On the contrary, they find, a number of state codes and constitutions either explicitly or implicitly permit the use of debt as a “balancing” tool. Meanwhile, there is a prevalent understanding that BBRs are at least partially designed to minimize the assumption of debt.

This paper will investigate the linkage between state debt avoidance and the structure of state balanced budget requirement (BBR) systems. Specifically, the empirical analysis will uncover whether BBRs impel states to: 1) rely more heavily on own-source revenue to fund government; and 2) exhibit greater fiscal effort. In conducting this empirical investigation, a critical assumption underlying the logic of balanced budget requirements will be tested.

Robert Tuohy
Hicks & Associates, Inc.
Amy Donahue
University of Connecticut

“Transferring Military Technology to Homeland Security: Not as Easy as You Might Think”

With the advent of homeland security as an area of policy and operational concern, mission responsibilities have proliferated, and demand has dramatically increased for technologies to help agencies charged with homeland security missions meet their multifarious operational goals. The military has had longstanding technology research and development programs that have resulted in many technologies that logically seem to have ready application to homeland security-related operations. Responders, developers, and policymakers alike wonder why more military technology has not been transferred to homeland security purposes. This is motivated by the sense that national and homeland security operations have much in common, and by the desire to leverage the huge military investments. Yet there are obstacles and pitfalls to technology transfer. This paper explores the rationale for technology transfer between the military and civilian uses, examines the validity of the supposed opportunities, illuminates potential challenges, and recommends considerations for public officials seeking to advance technology transfer programs.

Wen Wang
East Carolina University
Yilin Hou
University of Georgia

“Paygo Financing of Capital Projects and its Effects on Cyclical Stability of State Budgets”

While standard theory suggests that capital projects are best financed through pay-(as-you-) use means so as to improve inter-generational equity, pay-(as-you-) go financing for infrastructure is regarded also as necessary supplements to pay-use and has even been recommended by professional organizations and scholars as a best practice, especially when the economy is strong and/or the entity has extra resources available. However, there has been far less than adequate empirical research on the effects of pay-go financing on state budgets. Based on Wang, Hou, and Duncombe (2006) study of what determines when a government will use pay-go instead of pay-use, this paper, using a panel data set (50 states, 16 years), attempts to empirically test the effects of pay-go on the cyclical stability of state budgets, with the assumption that the use of pay-go may not only benefit the smooth operation of state finance in the technical aspect but also have (un-)intended consequences in the politics of the budget process. As so designed, this paper may contribute to the current literature in several important ways.

Daniel W. Williams
Baruch College-CUNY

“History of Performance Budgeting Old and New”

The term Performance Budget originated with the first Hoover Commission in 1949 and is attributed to Herbert Hoover, although it likely originated with A. E. Buck. There are four periods of Performance Budgeting: Pre-Hoover Commission (1912-1949), Hoover Commission (1949-1965), Alphabet Soup

(1965-1993), and National Performance Review (1993-now). This paper examines these developments asking such questions as: Are there similarities and differences? What drives Performance Budgeting today? What is its fate?

Wenli Yan
University of Kentucky

“Revenue Diversification and Credit Quality of U.S. Local Government”

Over the past three decades, revenue structure diversification has emerged as an important trend in local government finance. A direct repercussion is that, diversification enhances the stability and predictability of revenue streams, and hence increases the capacity of local government to combat the unusual demands for increased expenditure and thus achieve better fiscal performance. Since it is commonly agreed that greater debt capacity can be achieved by risk-reducing diversification efforts in corporate literature, we may argue that the diversified revenue structure of local government can affect its credit quality through changing its debt capacity. The purpose of this paper is to explore whether and the extent to which local revenue structure diversification influences its credit quality. With the financial, socio-economic and rating data for county governments across the country, a credit rating model is proposed and relevant hypotheses are tested. Findings from this analysis can serve as guidance for a local government to stabilize its revenue streams while enhance the credit rating by diversifying its revenue sources. Furthermore, it may also enrich the municipal bond rating criteria and improve the credit assessment process for credit rating agencies.

RURAL STUDIES

Anthony J. Amato, Southwest Minnesota State University
Suzanne Kelley, North Dakota State University

Anthony Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University

"Mavericks at the Glenbow"

In March 2007 the Glenbow Museum in Calgary will open a new permanent gallery under the name "Mavericks: An Incurable History of Alberta." The promotional material touts Alberta as a place that was and is "shaped by mavericks—adventurous, hard-working and spirited young men." "Mavericks" celebrates the province's history with stories of forty mavericks, based on collaboration with Albertan Aritha van Herk, author of a book by the same title as the exhibit. The panel for Mavericks at the Glenbow is comprised of historians who study Canada and Western Canada. Panelists will respond to the exhibit, the "Mavericks" website (<http://www.blenbow.org>), and van Herk's book. Their commentary will examine how the story and presentation corresponds with popular and scholarly views of Western Canada, evaluating "Mavericks" in the scheme of western thought about Canada.

Anthony Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University

"Sweet Memory and the Sting of the Past: A Cultural History of the Bee"

This paper examines honey bees and present in the past, focusing on these small actors in four areas (Kenya's Rift Valley, Ukraine's northern frontier, the US Southwest, and Southern Minnesota). Drawing on the approaches and methods of ecology and anthropology, people can gain insight into a range of issues surrounding relationships and agency in agriculture. Apiculture, which permits much agriculture, brings together the wild, feral, and domestic. Because of their places in the past and present, ordinary honey bees are extraordinary guides to environmental history.

Anthony Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University
Evan Fust
Anthony Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University
Nic Podoll
Southwest Minnesota State University

"Taking over the Farm and Taking over Farming"

This panel features a dialogue with two North Dakota student-farmers/farmer-students who are active in both academia and agricultural operations. Guided by a moderator and a discussant, the panel focuses on the experiences and views of college students who are active in agriculture at a time when they face a crossroads in life and agriculture faces a crossroads. The panel aims to create an open forum and engage the public in a discussion about the state of agriculture and rural areas.

Amalia Anderson
Main Street Project
Diane Finnerty
University of Iowa

“Raíces, a Rural Latino Capacity Building Project”

Unlike the often cited statistics about out migration and declining populations in rural areas—the 2000 census shows that Latinos account for 25 percent of all non-metro population growth during the 1990s. Between 1980 and 1992, the number of Latinos in 10 mid-western states - climbed from 1.2 million to 1.8 million. Currently, nearly half of all non-metro Latinos live outside the Historically Latino Southwest. Raíces is a four-state, four year “principles-based” project focused on building community capacity in rural Latino communities in Iowa, Minnesota, Idaho, and Oregon. This presentation/discussion will be conducted in a workshop format. Using a critical lens we will explore/discuss the following themes using the Raíces project as our case study: 1) The “browning of the Midwest” (as it is often referred to) and the issues it raises with regard to globalization, rural economic development, human migration and displacement. 2) Ethical partnerships between a Research University, Community-Based Organization, and community members. 3) Working in a principles-based way to understand current demographic changes and work with both Latino communities and Anglo communities to build sustainable, transformative rural communities.

Jeanette L. Drake
Kent State University

“The Social Construction of Rurality: Competing Paradigms Down on the Farm”

With the industrialization of agriculture, rural America has undergone an identity crisis. *Rural* is nearly impossible to define, and *farming* as we remember it is difficult to find. Confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) have precipitated grassroots protest, placing the agricultural industry in the crosshairs and on the public relations defensive. Central to the controversy are alternative paradigms about agriculture for which the media have become center stage because how an issue is framed significantly affects whether it will advance to problem status or precipitate policy change. The most basic element in framing is naming; symbols and language shape social reality in a way that is as important as the actual issue itself. This study used textual analysis to examine how agriculture and rurality are being framed in America. Findings illustrate major policy decisions that have resulted primarily from symbolic battles, supporting constructionists’ claims that *everything* is in a name.

Lorelei L. Hanson
Athabasca University

“Filling the Gas Tank without Guilt: exploring ethanol as a case of ethical consumerism”

My paper will critically explore ethanol as a form of ethical consumerism and ask does it really advance environmental and rural sustainability for the Canadian provinces and federal government to heavily subsidize development of this industry? Using the work of agro-food system analysts, rural geographers and food sociologists, I will theoretically explore ethanol in the relation to the social reproduction of globalised consumer capitalism and its attendant discourses and ideologies. I will investigate the degree to which ethanol promotion is engaging with the discourse of ethical consumerism and the attendant contradictions, possibilities and limits of this discourse.

Rachel Herbert
University of Calgary

"Adapting to the Frontier Environment: Ranching on the Northern Great Plains, 1880-1914"

On a frosty foothills morning in the early 1900s, shouts of "ride 'em LaGrandeurs" pierced the chilly air. Two riders, one with skirts flapping, rode out their frisky, bucking mounts before galloping off, much to the delight of the cheering friends they left behind at the barn dance. Violet LaGrandeur's life story, punctuated by independent triumphs and the literal and figurative bruises from hard falls, is only one of many that could be told about women who rode, ranched, and raised families in the Canadian West. However, extant histories of ranching frontiers have largely been dominated by research that has perpetuated the myth, glorification, and ideology of the cattle industry as a masculine realm. This paper illustrates the lives of pioneer ranch women, specifically examining their interaction with the social and natural environments and their labours in the early ranching communities on the northern Great Plains. It is an attempt to determine whether and how women's involvement with ranching enabled them to transcend gender roles and participate as active and productive agents in a predominantly masculine industry and social climate.

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University
Suzanne Kelley
Minnesota State Community & Technical College

"Legends of the Lindis"

The Lindis is a distinct subregion within the broader region known as Central Otago. With its social center in the village of Tarras, the Lindis extends upriver to scenic Lindis Pass and down the Clutha to Cromwell. Any attempt to fashion a regional history of the Lindis must wrestle with the proposition of regional identity, and here the evidence of folklore is significant. A place with a body of folk narrative in its common possession is, indeed, a place, which argues for the coherence of regional identity. This paper explores the regional identity of the Lindis through the stories told about certain legendary local characters: the Polson twins, who lie in a lonesome paddock grave near their parents' boundary hut; Waddie Thompson, the last of the alluvial gold miners; and John "Shady" Shadrack, the irascible storekeeper of Tarras.

Suzanne Kelley
Minnesota State Community & Technical College

"Gather 'round the Table: The 2nd Annual Rural & Agricultural Studies Book Discussion"

Each year the Rural and Agricultural Studies Section features a round-table book discussion. This year's selection is Jeffrey A. Lockwood's *Locust: The Devastating Rise and Mysterious Disappearance of the Insect that Shaped the American Frontier* (NY: Basic Books, 2004). Lockwood is Professor of Entomology at the University of Wyoming and has several publications to his credit. Our discussion format is informal, and all conference attendees are welcome to attend and join in the conversation.

Kurt Lively
Oklahoma State University

"From Allotment to Agriculture: The Origin of Oklahoma's Tenancy System"

Farm tenancy in the United States is generally seen as a southern issue. Though Oklahoma is occasionally viewed as a Southern state, in many historical aspects it does share the Confederate

heritage. However, Oklahoma's heritage of communal Native American land holding late into the nineteenth century poses a problem. Oklahoma's high land tenancy pattern is a direct result of problems created by the allotment of Native American land. Excesses were bought by transplanted Southerners who mimicked the system of sharecropping that existed in the South. By 1910, Oklahoma had a tenancy rate that rivaled most of those in the cotton South. The origins, however, were much different. This paper will explore the transition from Native American communal land holding to a mixture of ownership, renting, and sharecropping and highlight the differences between the former Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Kimberly Porter
Oral History Review

"Publishing the Prairies"

This panel consists of editors of prairie publications representing Canada and the United States. Each panelist will have the opportunity to briefly describe his organization's history and what he seeks in manuscript submissions, but also to engage in dialogue about the following:

1. Current trends in regional history, as reflected in manuscript submissions and based on your observations
2. Define geographical scope of your publication in relation to the extent of the plains and prairies
3. Possibilities, directions for cross-pollination in international work
4. Open discussion with your own comments and those of the audience

Kimberly Porter
University of North Dakota

"Farmer Hoover and the Exactitude of Managed Agriculture"

Throughout the 1920's and into the first years of the 1930's, Secretary of Commerce/President Herbert Hoover, with a small number of friends, maintained the Poso Land and Products Company. Located in southern California, Hoover had grand plans for the 1,300-acre tract. Not only did he seek to use it as a symbol of his sympathies for American agriculture, he also specifically chose land in California to bolster his political clout. Considering a run for the presidency in 1920, Hoover assumed his greatest opposition would come from California governor Hiram Johnson. When necessary, Hoover claimed a childhood on the farm. In reality, however, Hoover had little connection to the land. Rather, in land ownership he saw not only a chance for political preferment, but also an opportunity to illustrate that his managerial skills so finely honed as a mining engineer could be transferred to a variety of industries. And, Hoover did see farming as just one more variety of industry. This paper will demonstrate the purposes behind Hoover's foray into agricultural production, as well as his reliance upon New Deal programs to salvage his investment.

Brian P. Thompson
California State Fullerton

"Oink wonders: the human-pig nexus in the Gold Coast [today Ghana], West Africa, 1900-1957"

This proposal centers on the roles of pigs in Ghanaian society, from the beginnings of British rule by 1900 to the founding of independent Ghana in 1957. The project will cover three themes of the human-pig nexus in Ghana: the management of porcine resources, the emergence of the colony's commercial pig industry, and the cultural role of pigs. Several sources of primary documents will inform my work. There are Departmental (Annual) Reports on the Northern Territories (part of the Gold Coast) as well as those from the Veterinary (later Animal Health) Department. The "Daily Graphic" newspaper contains relevant articles from the 1950s. The sources reveal several pertinent developments. The colonial government's efforts included breeding

experiments, hog domestication courses for local farmers and pig giveaways to chiefs. Local Africans sometimes managed pigs traditionally. But they also introduced pig domestication to the Northern Territories, elsewhere launching commercial porcine enterprises. Pork consumption began in many areas, to the consternation of local Muslims.

Doug Werden
West Texas A&M University

“Kings in Grass Castles and Kings/Queens in Sod Houses: Learning About the American West from the Australian Outback”

This essay uses Mary Durack's epic biography of her grandfather's life (1834-1898) *Kings in Grass Castles* (1959) and the later "made-for-TV" mini-series *Kings in Grass Castles* (1997) to shed light upon unique characteristics of the American West. The biography was written as a family history and constructs her grandfather Patsy Durack as an entrepreneurial, individual Euro-American family patriarch, while the four hour mini-series is an artistic and political work that drastically shifts foci and, in essence, creates a "new" story of the Durack family fleeing British oppression in Ireland, but reproducing those power relationships in their struggle to create their own family security. To do this, the movie expands and personalizes the family's life in Ireland, increases the presence of aboriginals, and wrestles with the oppressive nature of capitalistic ranching towards both the land and the indigenous peoples. These texts bring out several issues present in the American west including: its individualism, its encouragement of women, its silencing of pre-homesteading European existence, its elimination of Native Americans, its reliance on small, individual settlers to populate a region, its mythic dimensions, and America's unwillingness to confront the problematics of its myths.

Kevin Wipf
University of Alberta

“Dissonance on the Prairies: Contemporary Agricultural Policy-making in Western Canada”

The direction taken by governments toward agriculture policy in Western Canada is seriously complicated by the important differences that exist among the provinces in the field, including both how they view their agriculture sectors and their relative ability to implement and administer their own programs. Such differences are especially important in Canada because the agriculture sector falls under the shared jurisdiction of the federal and provincial governments. These differences have surfaced recently in the debate over the federal governments desire to end the Canadian Wheat Boards status as a single-desk seller. While Alberta favors the change, Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not. Differences have also emerged in the income stabilization regimes in each province in recent years. Alberta has had the willingness and ability to create its own programs. In contrast, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have sought similar transfers for their producers by combining to lobby the federal government together. Also, important differences have emerged in the way each province administers the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program. Consequently, in many ways agriculture policy in Western Canada remains disjointed and contradictory. This raises important questions about the ability of the federal government to develop a coherent agricultural policy framework on the prairies.

SLAVIC STUDIES*Evguenia Davidova, Portland State University*

Luc Beaudoin
University of Denver

“Constructing Identities for Russia’s Sexual Minorities”

In this paper, I evaluate the ways in which Russia’s gay and lesbian population has been constructing its identity in the face of Russian nationalism. In light of the current social and political environment, I address how gay men and women appropriate the verbiage of nationalism to create their own sense of self. Viewing nationalism itself as a social construction, this research concomitantly maps the creation of gay identity as both constitutive of and in opposition to the boundaries of contemporary Russian nationalism.

Mark Cichock
University of Texas-Arlington

“Ethnic Minorities in East Central Europe”

This roundtable will discuss the current status of minority populations in E.C. Europe. Minority issues, very important in the histories of the region's countries, are more important than ever within the framework of EU enlargement. The roundtable format will help encourage an investigation of the most important topics relating to the conditions of ethnic minority populations. The roundtable will focus on the Russian population in the Baltic States, the Roma (Gypsy) population throughout the region, the Albanians and Turks in Southeastern Europe.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

“Professional Ethics, Polyglot Communication, and National Loyalty as revealed in the Nineteenth-Century Practical Guides for Double-entry Bookkeeping: A Case from the Balkans”

The paper examines both Nineteenth-century Greek and Bulgarian Commercial Guides as sources for shaping professional behavior in the era of Nationalism. The analysis of different practices such as forming partnerships, arranging contracts, epistolary communication on the one hand provides insights into the intricate use of polyglot professional language among the multiethnic milieu in the nineteenth-century Balkans. On the other hand, the guides offer an opportunity to trace the emergence of national awareness and its application within a profession, which epitomizes the transnational communication; both, however, are not in contradiction but reinforce each other. Thus the Commercial textbooks shed some light on the gradual “Bulgarization” of Greek models of behavior in both commerce and nation building. The coloring of the professional ethics with the tan of nationalist sentiments are examined against the backdrop of the increase of literacy and modernizing social practices in general and within the commercial field in particular, too.

Bart Dickson
California State University, San Bernardino

“The Contradictory Nature of Turkmenistan’s Foreign and Domestic Policies”

Turkmenistan is unique among the nations to emerge from the collapse of the Soviet Union due to a great contradiction in the implementation of government policy. The eccentric and capricious nature of the

President Saparmurat Niyazov's domestic rule is inconsistent with the careful and calculated foreign policy he has pursued. While Turkmenistan possesses a wealth of energy resources, much of the revenue it generates is invested in Niyazov's personality cult rather than the more critical needs of the country. Government officials are routinely fired or imprisoned on charges of corruption, arbitrary decrees continue to gradually degrade the standard of living, and all dissent is forbidden. In contrast, Turkmenistan has taken a very deliberate approach to foreign policy by adopting neutrality as its guiding principle, thereby avoiding the ideological conflicts among Russia and the other nations in the greater Eurasian sphere. It has instead focused on developing business relations with these countries to expand the potential markets for its gas and oil supplies. Thus far unaffected by the chaos to have plagued other former Soviet republics, Turkmenistan has the potential for continued foreign policy success if it does not succumb to a growing internal crisis of its own making

Furnas, Glen, Independent Scholar.

Edward Glatfelter
Utah State University

"Émigrés without Passports"

The chaos of the Russian Revolution and Civil War resulted in nearly a quarter of a million Russian refugees in China. For a short time, these emigres were represented by the continued presence in Beijing of the Tsarist Minister to China, Prince Kudachev. The emigres lost that treaty protection, however, in 1920 when the Chinese closed the Tsarist Legation. Although the emigres were under Chinese law, they attempted to deal with that situation with local organizations, relying on a League of Nations committee set up to ease the blight of emigres and, finally, many just left China. This paper will examine the legal status of the emigres as a result of the closing of the legation based, primarily, on the basis of a publication of documents by that legation.

Bohdan Harasymiw
University of Calgary

"Failure of Ukraine's "Orange Revolution": Causes and Consequences"

Although a brilliant illustration of "people power," Ukraine's "Orange Revolution" of October-December 2004 has not yet produced significant change either in personnel, institutions, or political culture. What went wrong? Despite wholesale turnover in provincial and district elites implemented by President Viktor Yushchenko after his inauguration, other features of the political system were not fundamentally transformed. The new parliamentary-presidential arrangements, in a state of permanent deadlock, do not work properly. The 2006 parliamentary elections were a sharp rebuff to Our Ukraine, the party of the "Orange Revolution." The new post-election cabinet is very much like the old one under President Kuchma.

Going beyond the popular label for this event, the paper examines the period since then in light of several theories of revolution to uncover the reasons for the failure. Was the Ukrainian "revolution" stalled by indecisive leadership, or by some peculiarity of relationships within the political elite? Was there not a sufficient change in political culture, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding? Were economic conditions not right? Were the people not ready to support change?

Cynthia Klima
SUNY-Geneseo

“The Influence of Russian Decadent Literature on Czech-German Literature: Sologub’s “The Petty Demon” and Leppin’s “Blaugast”

This paper will investigate the influence of Russian decadent literature on Czech-German literature. I will use Sologub’s “The Petty Demon” and Leppin’s “Blaugast” as examples. Neither Leppin nor Sologub was a typical author. Both were rather flamboyant in their dress and their suspect behavior made them outsiders among their own peers. They reflect the ills of society in their works via violent, strange and deviant behavior. Both works above are representative of underground society. They speak of the unspeakable, they address the unimaginable. Gloom and death hang in their respective novels. Evil behavior permeates their characters. Sologub’s work was written pre-Russian Revolution, while Leppin’s was published before World War II. Indeed, one could surmise that the darkness pervasive in these works could be derived from a foreshadowing of “things to come.” Dreams of death, sexual disease and destruction of beauty are themes common to both works. The sexual openness of both works was rather shocking to readers of their times; however, what is more surprising is the popularity that these novels attained. My paper will investigate not only the similarity in these works but also the Russian and Slavic influence on decadent literature in Prague.

John Kolsti
University of Texas-Austin

“Marko and Tito Back Among the Serbs”

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries writers and film makers in Belgrade had little to be optimistic about. Crowds in the streets were witnessing political confusion brought on by the brutal assassination of King Aleksandar and Queen Draga, and a century later by civil war and the collapse of their socialist federal republic. Crowds clamored for relief. Who better to ride to the rescue in 1903 but the 14th century epic warrior Kraljevic Marko and the recently departed Marshal Tito, one on his famed wonder horse the other in a sedan.? In reality it was the writer, Radoje Domanovic, and the film maker, Zelimir Zilnik, who rallied their respective audiences not by any semblance of Serbian nationalism but by a sense of humor that helped provide some relief to almost unbearable situations.

The purpose of this paper is to compare the “documentary accounts” of the return of the two legendary heroes to Belgrade.

Peter Mentzel
Utah State University

“Ethnic Minorities in East Central Europe”

This roundtable will discuss the current status of minority populations in E.C. Europe. Minority issues, very important in the histories of the region's countries, are more important than ever within the framework of EU enlargement. The roundtable format will help encourage an investigation of the most important topics relating to the conditions of ethnic minority populations. The roundtable will focus on the Russian population in the Baltic States, the Roma (Gypsy) population throughout the region, the Albanians and Turks in Southeastern Europe.

Arianna Nowakowski
University of Denver

"Fixing the Boundaries of Russian Identity: Discourse, Politics, and the Normalization of Gender"

In this paper I discuss the attempted creation and subsequent contestation of an ideal Russian national identity, focusing on the "normalization" of gender roles through language. Through an evaluation of changing discursive representations in politics, as well as in cultural productions such as literature and film, I evaluate the process of constructing a unified Russian self in opposition to minorities, as well as resistance to such imposed identities. Considering this process as a type of "revolution from above," I look at the ways in which it has played out in the Soviet period, particularly the 1930's, and argue that similar practices are transpiring in contemporary Russian society. As part of a larger work, this paper draws on the work of Mikhail Bakhtin and Russian formalists, situating their work in the current Russian political context, and questioning the efficacy of such politics in light of Russia's tumultuous past

Tom Priestly
University of Alberta

"'Identity' among the Minority Slovenians of Carinthia, Austria"

Members of minorities often have to deal with mixed "feelings" about their own identity and the pressures on them to identify with the majority population and sometimes with populations elsewhere. The case of immigrants to a country like Canada is well-known, and can even lead to arguments as to whether a person is, or should consider her/himself, e.g., a "Ukrainian Canadian" or a "Canadian Ukrainian." Members of the Slovene-speaking minority in the Austrian province of Carinthia, who for over 150 years have been affected by pressures to become Germanized, may be expected to have "mixed feelings" about their identity. During fieldwork in Carinthia,

Slovene-speaking subjects were (in Slovene) asked "Do you feel like · " with the question repeated with a number of names for groups to which they might or might not "feel" that they belonged, for example: "Do you feel like [a member of this village community]? · like a Carinthian? · a Carinthian Slovene? · a Slovene? · an Austrian? · a European?" This paper is a report on the responses, both overall and categorized by age and gender.

Dennis Reinhartz
University of Texas -Arlington

"Ethnic Minorities in East Central Europe"

This roundtable will discuss the current status of minority populations in E.C. Europe. Minority issues, very important in the histories of the region's countries, are more important than ever within the framework of EU enlargement. The roundtable format will help encourage an investigation of the most important topics relating to the conditions of ethnic minority populations. The roundtable will focus on the Russian population in the Baltic States, the Roma (Gypsy) population throughout the region, the Albanians and Turks in Southeastern Europe.

Gunter Schaarschmidt
University of Victoria

"Complete vs. Incomplete Bilingualism: A Realistic Assessment of the Maintenance/Revitalization of Minority Languages in the EU and in Canada"

There is no agreement among sociolinguists and language planners concerning the scope of maintenance/revitalization efforts for minority languages. Specifically, there is a view that in the absence

of a fully bilingual situation, certain linguistic domains may need to be emphasized at the expense of others. Our concern in this paper is the domain of LSP ("language for specific purposes" - German Fachsprache). Concentrating on Sorbian in Germany and Doukhobor Russian in Canada, it can be shown that while a fully developed level of LSP is available to both language groups, a large percentage of speakers cite the lack of LSP terminology for not using the language in business establishments (Sorbian) or ritual ceremonies (Doukhobor Russian). For this reason, it may become necessary to allow a "reconfigured" LSP, i.e., a kind of planned code-switching within that domain that will not require the exclusive use of the dominant language (German for Sorbian; English for Doukhobor Russian).

Lena Sherstobitoff
Simon Fraser University

"Flowers and Weeds: Negotiating the Contemporary Doukhobor Diaspora"

Contemporary Canadian Doukhobors are facing a situation where a significant segment of their populations do not speak the Russian dialect of their predecessors. Consequently, English translations and substitutes are becoming increasingly popular, even necessary. Although these translations are direct evidence of Doukhobors' assimilation into Canada, Doukhobors have not entirely forsaken their connection to a Russian ancestry. The investigation of this subtle negotiation between here and homeland will be facilitated through personal interviews with contemporary Doukhobor youth .

Charles Wukasch
Prairie View A&M University

"Characteristics and Taxonomy of Minority Language Survival - The Evidence from the Sorbian Languages"

Minority languages, like virtually anything (e.g., animal and plant species), can be defined, described, and classified. Given society's increasing interest in multiculturalism, linguists and social scientists are becoming more concerned with the preservation of minority cultures and languages. This paper will deal mainly with the excellent work on minority languages by Paul White and Colin Williams, specifically their quality contributions to the anthology *Linguistic Minorities, Society and Territory* (1991). Paul White's typology of minority language situations is a groundbreaking classificatory scheme by which non-dominant languages can be analyzed using three criteria, resulting in a total of ten categories. Colin Williams gives John Edwards' ten observations on declining linguistic minorities. I will also mention Norman Berdichevsky's study of language conflict in his excellent and detailed work *Nations, Language and Citizenship*.

As a Slavist and Sorabist, my focus will be on the two Sorbian languages of Germany: Upper and Lower. I will apply Edwards' and White's observations and criteria to the situation obtaining with Sorbian today. However, where appropriate, I will also comment on other Slavic and Balkan minority language.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY*Heather Albanesi, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs*

Heather Albanesi
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Perceptions of Sexual Power: Subjectivity and Power in (Hetero)Sexual Negotiations”

This paper examines the gendering of the subjective experiences of powerfulness and powerlessness within hetero(sexual) encounters. Most of the feminist literature that looks at heterosexual power dynamics is based on research on these power dynamics that presents the point of view of women. Because of this, particularly with reference to the literature on sexual assault/coercion, the assumption has generally been presented that (a) women feel unempowered in sexual relations with men and (b) that this logically must mean that men experience sexuality as a realm where they feel powerful. This paper uses data from 83 interviews with heterosexual young men and women to evaluate both of these assumptions. Evidence is presented that suggests that not only do many male subjects commonly experience sexual encounters as unempowering but that for a significant minority of women, sexuality is experienced as a realm where they feel particularly powerful.

Kristina A. Babich
University of Calgary

“Window of Opportunity: An Examination of the Emergence of Pension Policy in the U.S, Canada and Great Britain”

As the myth of pension fund bankruptcy grows, the relevance and saliency of pension policy reform has become acute. This paper examines and compares the emergence of a mature earnings-related pension plan in three liberal welfare states, which include: the U.S (with Social Security), Canada (with the Canada Pension Plan), and Great Britain (with the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme). The influence of institutions on policy-making is traced using the historical institutionalist framework. In addition, the sequences of events leading the pension plans are illustrated in order to pinpoint important causal mechanisms and patterns in policy-making. The examination of the emergence of public pension policy in each country brings to light a sharp distinction. Although these three countries are all highly industrialized, democratic and capitalist nations, a mature earnings-related plan was implemented in the U.S decades earlier than in Canada or Britain. Through the identification of institutional influences, causal mechanisms, and time frames, this paper outlines why the U.S. implemented a system of social insurance years ahead of both Canada and Great Britain.

Tadini Bacigalupi and Martha Shwayder

“Stratification and Health: Results from the Colorado Baby Boomer Study”

This paper, based on a health survey conducted in spring 2006, examines the health of baby boomers ages 50-60 in relation to gender, social economic status, race/ethnicity, education and lifestyle. Disorders, types of treatments, and overall disability are examined. A comparison is made to national data.

Thomas Drabek
University of Denver

“Emergency Management and Homeland Security Curricula: Contexts, Cultures, and Constraints”

During the past three decades, emergency management has become more professionalized. An important part of this transformation has been the explosive growth in higher education programs designed to provide the fundamental knowledge and skills required of emergency managers. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, however, curricula reflecting homeland security issues and competencies have been established. Some have proposed that these programs should be better integrated. Following a brief summary of the historical context in which these developments occurred, key points of culture clash are identified. It is concluded that future faculty and administrative initiatives will be constrained by these cultural differences and deflected by future governmental policies, disaster events, and other external factors.

Richard L. Dukes and Eduardo Portillos
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Molly Miles, Colorado Springs Police Department

“Community Oriented Policing and Citizen Satisfaction: Results from Four Surveys”

As Community Oriented Policing has replaced traditional models, police have become solvers of citizens' problems; therefore, surveys of citizen satisfaction with police services now are used as measures of effectiveness of policing. Respondents (n=3591) from Colorado Springs participated in four surveys of satisfaction. A Structural Equations model used data from 2002-2005 and latent variables of Victimization, Neighborhood Safety, Having Enough Police Officers and Police Response to predict Satisfaction (CFI=.95). Further testing showed that this model did not vary over time or by demographic characteristics of respondents. Another Structural Equations analysis used data from 2005 and twelve latent variables to model Satisfaction more thoroughly (CFI=.91). This model varied slightly by geographical area of the city. Results are discussed within a process-based model of policing.

Benjamin J. Edwards
University of New Mexico

“Using the Growing Neural Gas Algorithm to Partition Social Networks”

Subgroup analysis has been heavily studied in the social networks community and a myriad of methods have been developed to determine appropriate partitioning of network actors into groups. In this paper I introduce a concept from the field of pattern recognition to identify clusters of actors, and partition the actors into groups accordingly. The Growing Neural Gas (GNG) algorithm develops a self organizing undirected graph through the repeated unsupervised analysis of an actor's ties, either to groups or other actors. The resulting map provides intuitive measures of actor prominence, membership degree, and connections between groups, while providing results that are consistent with ethnographic accounts and other analytical techniques. This algorithm is also particularly flexible, being able to operate with symmetric or non-symmetric, binary or valued data, in addition to having low computational complexity. Examples are provided from several classic data sets

Stephan P. Edwards
Brandeis University

“The Forest for the Symbols: An Ethnohistorical Perspective on Tourism and Development in Russian Karelia”

In this paper I explore the post-socialist economic transition in the northern Russian region of Karelia, and the resulting conflicts of cultural identity that many Russian Karelians now face. An ethnic and linguistic minority living near the Finnish border, Karelians were heavily persecuted during Stalin's purges. The Red Army destroyed their rural villages, and most were absorbed into Soviet society. However, the re-opening of the European frontier in 1991 marked a radical change in the economic character of the area. A wave of eco- and cultural tourists from Scandinavia has come to Karelia seeking virgin forests and an “authentic” experience of Karelian culture and history. To meet this demand, tourism cooperatives from Finland have rebuilt many of the ancient villages, and they are actively recruiting Russian Karelians to return to the countryside to reclaim their heritage, language, and history. But who is this reclamation for, and how “authentic” is it? Karelians are confronted with a revival of their culture as a commodity that they do not control, and that many do not want. In the “ritual” of this new tourist market, Karelians are trapped in a liminal stage from which they are finding it increasingly difficult to emerge.

Philip L Gahagan
California State University at San Bernardino

“The New Network: Using Network Analysis and Group Dynamics to Explain Characteristics”

The death of the head of al-Qaeda in Iraq, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, has led to a reexamination of the structure of al-Qaeda and its organization in order to answer one prevailing question. Who's next? However, the organizational structure of al-Qaeda is such that there is no absolute hierarchical order. It is a new style of network with fuzzy-boundaries and no distinct leadership cells. This new style of network requires new methods of analysis. Two sociological methods which will lend tremendous utility to understanding the nature of the cells and the network itself are the practice of Social Network Analysis (or Network Analysis and the application of the principles behind Group Dynamics. These two methodologies can be applied to the knowledge base that already exists in the area of political violence organizations, and a growth of new knowledge can be elicited. Through an examination of the academic literature in the areas of Network Analysis and Group Dynamics it is possible to apply key principles of these methodologies to the al-Qaeda political violence organization and elicit a fuller picture of the network and organization. Failure to apply these new methodologies can lead to lapses in intelligence in the future.

Susan Kent
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

“Derogatory Treatment of Zingari in Italian Print Media and Electronic News”

This study analyzed the content of articles pertaining to *zingari* (aka Roma, Romani, Gypsies) in seven Italian daily newspapers and a news service during 2005-2006 to gauge the pervasiveness and strength of prejudice/derogation. The articles contained 18 themes, and none of them were positive. Three themes were used most often; 1) *zingari* are involved in criminal activities (i.e., robbery and selling stolen items), 2) their presence damages public spaces and, 3) they are referred to as *nomadi* -- a term that distances them from the larger population. Analysis indicates that pejorative treatment is not regional; it is country-wide. Media derogation is used as a justification for current discrimination, and it is a call for increasingly restrictive policies toward *zingari* in a pattern of institutional racism.

Kimberly Mair
University of Alberta

“Phantasmagoria and the Painterly Utterance - Intersensoriality and genre in Gerhard Richter's October 18, 1977”

The fifteen oil paintings that constitute Gerhard Richter's October 18, 1977 echo several press photographs that provide visual documentation of the arrests and deaths of the core members of West Germany's infamous Baader-Meinhof Gang of the 1970s. Problematizing the identity of the paintings' content, this paper suggests that the subject of Richter's cycle is the press photograph, demonstrated at the limits of its potential as a representational medium. I argue that Richter's paintings make direct reference to the practice of photography but stage a reversal of the aesthetics of the pictorialism of late 19th and early 20th century photography (when some photographers sought to achieve a painterly perspective through the lens of a camera), thereby suggesting a phantasmagorical intervention into the viewer's perception of space, time, and movement. My project adopts Mikhail Bakhtin's theory of speech genres but makes explicit its inherent inter-sensorial implications to the role of mass media images in collective cultural instruction by considering how Richter's cycle offers an intervention into the norms of expression by producing a structure that points to the iterative practices of media representation and by moving these images, which are pivotal to German post-war history, from the sphere of reportage to exhibition.

Arthur Mason
Arizona State University

“Of Enlightenment and Alaska Early Moderns”

In this paper, I describe a configuration of practices through which mid-nineteenth century Alaska Native elites become entangled with modern juridical identities. By tracing passage of an elite group of Pacific Eskimo through distinct categories of their historical human condition (pre-contact noble class, Russian Imperial burgher, United States citizen), I consider how their articulation with Imperial Russia and, later, the United States, establishes the nineteenth century Pacific Eskimo as Alaska's first home-grown early modern. My aim is to call attention to citizenship-making as a technology of subject formation and in reproducing a structural position through which elites can carry out their historical project of modernizing society. In so doing, I contribute to recent inquiry into the dynamics of rapidly changing societies in which Pierre Bourdieu's “forms of capital” and “habitus” are employed to analyze how elites stay on course during massive changes in social structure.

Cynthia J. Miller
Emerson College

“We are not just passing by: Words and Images of the Unsheltered Homeless”

This paper explores the landscape and life-course of homelessness, as it is written and photographed by its inhabitants. Retrieving these often-silenced stories is also significant to the lived history of the community. For many homeless individuals, the vessels of historical memory are not museums or classrooms or library archives, but parks, alleyways, and subway stations - and as their numbers and the duration of their time on the streets increase dramatically each year, more and more of this intimate experience falls to the margins of the community's history and future. The research discussed here explores both the processes and products of a community-based life-writing project, in which all individuals who participate are among the unsheltered homeless -- those who spend their nights on heating grates, under highways, and in ATM kiosks. Based upon interdisciplinary fieldwork, the project chronicles the histories of a group of Boston's homeless, adding new stories to the narratives, which animate the city's downtown region, and expanding the notion of history to include voices and truths previously unheard. Recovering the narratives of homeless individuals creates a powerful strategy for

grounding their lives in time and space, as well as mapping the sense of community and disjuncture apparent in the stories they create and share.

Leslie Miller
University of Calgary

“Narratives of Power on the Boundary between Family and Business”

This research looks at selected popular biographies of large and powerful family business "dynasties" (e.g. the Bacardis, the Bronfmans, the McCains) in order to see how conflict in these family firms has been narratively constructed. As a social form which blurs the boundary between two starkly different worlds -- the public and the private -- the family business becomes the site of intense power struggles and moral dilemmas. In order to explore these issues, I apply and extend Michael Shapiro's distinction between "pious" and "critical" biographies. Following Shapiro, I argue that some biographical narratives foreground the negotiation of power and morality, while others mask it. How they do so, and with what consequences, is the subject of the study. In Part 1, I analyse the biographies to see some of the common forms these narrative "pieties" take, and how they work to close off a deeper understanding of power struggles in the business family. In Part 2 I consider the critical biography -- the narrative that probes rather than resolves the dilemmas that are at the heart of these disputes. Even in a scandal-weary age, power struggles between intimates remain a socially threatening and disruptive spectacle. I suggest that popular journalistic treatments can tell us something about the strategies employed within a given historical culture for responding to serious transgression in its midst.

Maryam F. Razavy
University of Alberta

“Hawala and Surveillance”

Post 9-11, interest in an age-old method of banking, traditionally referred to as hawala, increased, as many believed it was the method of fund transfer used by Al-Qaeda. Drawing on this, this presentation provides an overview of hawala banking, focusing on the ineffectiveness of contemporary surveillance tactics on preventing, or at best impeding, this method of money transfer. This remains in part because hawala banking is heavily steeped in religious and cultural belief systems that, in large part, remain ambiguous to Western authorities attempting to explore and disclose the practice. Why it is that the scope of surveillance capabilities has increased so immensely, and yet, despite its breadth, it is unable to tackle the underground banking system will be discussed.

Brian Seaman
Alberta Civil Liberties Research Centre

“One Origin, One Race, One Earth: Genetics, Human Rights and the Next Phase of Human Evolution”

The human species is evolving in a bold direction. Geneticists have unlocked the DNA codes for many species of life, including homosapiens. How that knowledge is translated, acquired, applied and transferred will profoundly affect the lives of future children. As geneticists continue to explore life at its molecular level, the challenge for ethicists, social scientists, philosophers and lawyers is to ensure that an examination of the relevant normative issues informs this process and that publics are engaged in discussion of these issues within the relevant social and policy arenas. “One Origin, One Race, One Earth: Genetics, Human Rights and the Next Phase of Human Evolution” will address various legal, social, philosophical and ethical issues that arise within the context of genetic research and its impact on the future of human health. We will be addressing the following questions: 1. How is the principle of individual informed consent impacted by biobanking and large-scale genetic research involving mass sampling of populations? 2. What unique issues arise within the context of genetic research projects

involving indigenous peoples and people in the developing world? 3. Who owns the body and who can profit from it?

Emilia E. Segura
University of the Pacific

“Employees’ Work-Family Conflict and Job Satisfaction”

The purpose of this study is to examine the conflicting dual roles of working parents when work-family and family-work stressors interfere with job satisfaction. A cross-sectional survey of 239 employees, from several organizations in the San Francisco and San Joaquin Counties in Northern California, shows that degree of job satisfaction in the work place positively correlates with emotional stability at home. As more women have joined the workforce, the numbers of dual-career couples and single parents with young children, trying to balance work and family roles have increased. Studies during the past forty years have shown that the issues of time management, job autonomy, and social support are the primary factors that positively influence employees’ job satisfaction. The results of this preliminary study indicate that the main cause of an employee’s lack of job satisfaction is the employee’s personal problems rather than work-related issues. This study further suggests that job satisfaction stems from a happy, healthy and organized family life.

Rae Shevalier
Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Gender Differences in Willingness to Evacuate”

Emergency evacuations are stressful and evoke strong emotions and reactions among evacuees. Emergency responders who conduct evacuations must be sensitive to issues that lead residents to resist evacuation orders. This study explored the link between gender and reasons why residents would resist evacuation. Data were collected via self-administered surveys mailed to a random sample of registered voters in the Denver metropolitan area. Primary findings indicate that women may be more likely to delay evacuation if they are unable to take household pets with them. Men may be more likely to delay evacuation in order to secure homes and personal property.

Christine A. Walsh and David Este
University of Calgary

“Removing Barriers: Moving Towards a Socially Inclusive Society”

Calgary is a city with a thriving economy and one of the highest standards of living in Canada. Yet, in the midst of prosperity some citizens are left on the margins with little opportunity for full and equal participation, increasing the risk for persistent poverty and social despair. Two populations are at increased risk, racialized minorities who account for 20% of the population (City of Calgary, 2003) and homeless persons with an increase of 32% increase since 2004 (City of Calgary, 2006). A contradiction exists between official inclusion policies and the growing social exclusion for Canada’s racialized communities (Omidvar & Richmond, 2005). Social inclusion focuses on the capacity of a society to provide conditions of security and well-being for all of its members. This presentation draws on the presenters’ research with populations at risk for social exclusion, specifically homeless persons and racialized newcomers. Our vision of a socially inclusive society is one which promotes a “transformative agenda that links together the various, often disparate struggles against oppression, inequality and injustice” (Saloojee, 2003, p. 1).

Marisa Young
University of Calgary

“Productivity Among Law Firm Lawyers: Does Gender Matter?”

Drawing upon human capital theory the purpose of my research paper is to explore the individual determinants of worker productivity. This research also aims to identify whether these determinants differ for women and men, and by extension, whether these determinants have significant gender effects on productivity. In order to complete this analysis, I employ statistical techniques on data from the 2000 “Juggling It All” survey, collected by Dr. Jean Wallace of the University of Calgary. This data includes information from 986 lawyers across Alberta, Canada, including 663 men and 323 women. This research is restricted to lawyers in law firms since, unlike most occupations, law firms have a standard measure of work productivity that spans across all North American law firms. This valid and reliable measure of productivity is referred to as billable hours. Results provide support for human capital arguments on workplace productivity. More importantly, conclusions about whether men and women differ in their investments in human capital and their levels of productivity are also reported. Policy implications and future recommendations for research are identified as well.

URBAN STUDIES*Thomas Sammons, College of the Arts*

Hilary Botein
University of Connecticut

“Tax Lien Sales and Affordable Housing: Urban Decay and Revitalization in Weak Markets”

This paper examines the impact of bulk sales of municipal property tax liens on affordable housing and neighborhood revitalization efforts in “down” markets, by focusing on the City of Waterbury, Connecticut’s bulk sale of its property tax liens in 1998. Tax lien sales became widespread in the 1980s, as federal and state funding to cities was cut, and they were forced to seek new sources of revenue that did not involve raising property taxes. The paper explores the history and rationale behind Waterbury’s sale of tax liens to several private companies, and assesses the subsequent impact of these sales on efforts to create and preserve affordable housing and encourage neighborhood revitalization in this city troubled by disinvestment, deindustrialization, and poverty. The paper develops a spatial, analytical, and historical understanding of the problem. It addresses abandonment and disinvestment in a city that has been excluded from the benefits of a booming national housing market, and thus cannot rely on attracting the private capital that has bolstered most recent urban redevelopment.

Jean Edwards
University of Louisiana - Lafayette

“Public Art in the 21st Century: A Way to Socially Responsible Art?”

“It is still the case that art finds no direction from society – and we are stuck in the paradox of an overload of stimuli but an absence of coherent purpose.” – Suzi Gablik

This paper examines the following questions: 1) Is there a relationship between art and social responsibility or are they mutually exclusive constructs? And 2) Can the practice of public art provide a model for art that is socially responsible? To address these questions, this paper explores some of the assumptions about art and the role of artists through the lens of an on-going critique of public art, an arena where art and society often collide. Public art, as a marginalized practice within the already marginalized field of art, provides a vehicle for new ways of looking at art and education in the context of social relevance and agency. The transformational potential of art done in collaboration with rather than in opposition to community suggests a new paradigm for the role of art and the artist in society. This potential is the subject for discussion and debate.

Douglas Graf
The Ohio State University

“Urban Design, at 3/16”=1”

Urban design often is an activity that aspires to elevate the banal or acts to restore the ‘normal.’

There is another parallel pursuit that is not urban design, but that has the same goals of recreating traditional urban fabric. It is not New Urbanism, but seeks to promote the same ecstatic reverie via urban forms of the past. It is not urban planning, but shares its interest in interrelating issues like transportation infrastructure and land use, and it is not the sort of contemporary urbanism that embraces the chaotic aggregation of the commonplace in algorithmic models as might be found in Lagos or the Brazilian shanty town, but it shares an enthusiasm for brutal juxtaposition and a celebration of happenstance. It is not set design or cinematography, but it shares an almost exactly similar strategy of the dramatic, the theatric, and the urban spectacle.

Of course, what it is model railroading, which seeks to propose a confluence of what must normally be two contradictory aspirations: to find within the normal, banal, and even brutal the fissures which can be teased and manipulated to create design opportunities and significant urban moments.

This paper seeks to explore the particular ways in which some aspect of model railroading is essentially an urban design activity and to catalog and evaluate its particular strategies and methodologies in comparison to those of the full scale world.

John Graham
Bev Sandalack
Christine Walsh
University of Calgary

“A homeless shelter in Calgary, Alberta: Insight via precedent research”

In 2006, a project was commenced by the Faculty of Environmental Design Urban Lab and the Faculty of Social Work at the University of Calgary to investigate how a social service centre and homeless shelter might be positively integrated into a developing urban setting. The purpose of this project is to critically evaluate relevant precedents and to propose alternative models for development. The project focuses on both social and physical dimensions, and is innovative and interdisciplinary. Favorable and unfavorable precedents were identified with respect to their potential of informing a social strategy and urban design proposal for the Mustard Seed Ministry within its Calgary context, and for improvements to the Centre Street business and emerging tourist area. Selected precedents were analysed including context, spatial structure, urban morphology, typological conditions, and social service provision and function. The paper will elaborate on methodology, initial findings, and significance, and outline the analysis and urban design concepts. It will conclude with implications for future research and social practices.

Catherine Hamel
University of Calgary

“Crossing into the Border”

During the civil war in Lebanon [1975-1991], the artifacts of National Museum in Beirut were buried in carcasses of concrete to save them from destruction. The Museum itself lay on the demarcation line that divided the city. Post conflict, the building was restored and surviving artifacts resurrected by archeologists. Archeology transmits culture across vertical time lines. Migration, on the other hand, is often thought of as a horizontal movement across a border. The narrative of the National Museum structures a discussion on the intersection of the horizontal and vertical movement the museums location within the line of confrontation and the artificial archeology of survival it endured. Though the building and its holdings did not migrate, its role in the cultural memory of the people did. War accelerates the slippage of the present into the past with a violent break. Memory is torn in such a way as to pose the problem of its embodiment. Borders form shifting thresholds and distance can be created beyond geography. Though this paper tells the story of an anchored building, it is the story of a cultural crossing, in conflict, and how people translate themselves across such borders.

Noel Keough
University of Calgary

“Deliberative Policy-Making for a Sustainable City: The Calgary Experience”

Since 1996, Sustainable Calgary Society, a small not-for-profit has been promoting actions and initiative that move Calgary toward sustainability. Over this period of time Sustainable Calgary has moved from an initial focus on community sustainability indicator reporting to the identification of priority policies and actions for a more sustainable Calgary. From 1997 to 2003 over 2000 citizens were engaged in the

identification, research and documentation of 36 social, ecological and economic indicators. Beginning in the fall of 2005 over 1000 citizens have been engaged in a deliberative policy-making process. Starting with an analysis of the status of the 36 community sustainability indicators, critical issues were identified and priority actions and policies identified. The final Citizens' Agenda report contains an analysis and recommendation for 12 priority actions and policies across social, economic and ecological domains. A unique feature of the deliberative work of Sustainable Calgary has been the inclusion of groups and individuals typically marginalized from the deliberations on city-wide issues. This paper will present a case study of the indicator to action experience of Sustainable Calgary Society.

Graham Livesey
University of Calgary

"The Gardener as a Modernist Urban Figure"

Urban gardens have been found in cities since ancient times, typically, as private spaces associated with a house or palace. The garden was the precursor to the broader urban park; for example, Paris is enhanced by its former royal gardens (Tuileries, Palais Royale, Jardins des Plantes, and Jardins de Luxembourg), which were variously made public in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. With the emergence of the influential Garden City movement, initiated by Ebenezer Howard at the end of the nineteenth century, there was the advent of broad green space systems and the development of new urban space typologies. There was also a new emphasis placed on the urban gardener as a quasi-public figure intended to be engaged in an activity that connected the individual with nature (and the country), and provided a leisure pastime that had moral importance. The expectation that a city is a dense, vibrant, and largely hard landscaped environment inhabited by the boulevardier and flâneur, has in many cases been challenged during the twentieth century with the emphasis on dispersed, low intensity, soft landscaped environments informed by notions of the garden and the farm. This paper will examine the figure of the urban gardener as it emerged during the first half of the twentieth century in association with the Garden City movement.

Robert McKinney
University of Louisiana - Lafayette

"Luttenburg Foundry, New Iberia, Louisiana: HABS, Processes and Documentation of Louisiana Architecture"

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette has had a long tradition of documenting Creole plantations, sugar mills, industrial buildings, and civic buildings throughout Louisiana and the region. Luttenburg Foundry, New Iberia, Louisiana, will be used as a test case to highlight the survey of traditional and new technologies in conservation techniques of restoration, and standards for the documentation of historic buildings. These investigations incorporate student and faculty field techniques including measuring, photography, sketching, and detailing historical precedents and documenting these significant pieces of Louisiana history for the Library of Congress.

Brian Powell
University of Louisiana - Lafayette

"Building Hope: Service Learning in Design Studio Instills the Student's Capacity to Care"

As faculty of design, we believe that the professions of interior design and architecture must be critical practices. Excellence in design can only be achieved through the kind of inquiry posed by three dimensions of life: the critical, the ethical and the poetic. Our goal for a group of recent projects was to provide experiences that required our student designers to critically examine current issues within the design studio in a poetic form whose results were socially responsible. Students enrolled in first year

design studio created projects that became a part of the campuses of two local organizations; a Boys and Girls Club and a shelter serving the homeless and abused. The projects they created not only met the needs of the studio, but the community as well and instilled in students the idea that design can be a creative tool for social change.

Thomas C. Sammons
University of Louisiana - Lafayette

“Rita: The Forgotten Storm Community Design Project for Cameron, Louisiana”

The small town of Cameron in Southwest Louisiana sits at the bend of the Calcasieu Pass near the Gulf of Mexico. Because of its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico and vast areas of marshes and wetlands, Cameron’s picturesque landscape and economic base, which is comprised of the oil and shrimping industry, and recreational and eco-tourism, is unique to this region of Louisiana. However, the vivacity of this town was disrupted when Hurricane Rita made landfall on September 25, 2005, with a 15-25 ft. storm surge and 115 mph winds. Our studio’s task, then, was to collaborate with and assist this community in crisis to redesign and redevelop their own town while retaining its inherent character. Our studio’s urban design plan is based on 4 key design principles: large-scale hurricane resistant strategies, reestablishing infrastructure and promoting eco-tourism, preserving the distinct character of Cameron, and connecting Cameron to nature and its unique coastal setting.

Georgia Silvera
University of California, Berkeley

“Garden, Park, and Region: The Development of Urban Open Space in the U.S.”

The garden, the park, and the region are design frameworks for the development of urban open space in the U.S. Each represents a spatial and social ideal. The garden is a micro-scale intervention of enclosure and domesticity, simultaneously privileging community and self-sufficiency. The urban park is a symbol of civic unity reflecting its early incarnations as a central park. The region comes out of the idea of bigness exemplified by Daniel Burnhams big plans for the Chicago metropolis. The design of regional open space is premised on equitable distribution and access. This paper investigates how the three frameworks garden, park, and region have consistently influenced open space design in U.S. cites. In addition, I discuss how the actual forms reflect the ideals of the time periods in which the frameworks are implemented.

Gabor Zovanyi
Eastern Washington University

“The Impact of the Smart-Growth Movement on Growth-Management Precepts in the United States”

The growth-management movement that emerged in the United States during the late 1960s and early 1970s has continued to encompass new considerations over time. Since the late 1990s it has been impacted by ideas propounded by members of the smart-growth movement, which represents the latest incarnation of growth management. This article examines the nature of smart-growth thinking via a review of various formulations of smart-growth principles. The characterization of smart growth that emerges from that review is then utilized to assess how smart-growth ideas have altered earlier growth-management precepts in America.

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Diane Calloway-Graham, Utah State University