2009-2010 ABSTRACTS

Dr. Michael O. Adams and Subria Lapps
Texas Southern University

"Web 2.0 and Globalization*: Moving African-Americans Abroad"*

Web 2.0 redefines and extends the traditional concept of culture. A concept that includes shared language, custom, and geographical area that has evolved to become a borderless community of shared information communication and a technological language rooted in an on-line forum of social networking. African-Americans account for persons who are least likely to engage in study abroad programs. Through the initial exposure to culture through technology and specifically access to the internet we will explore ways to change this phenomenon and encourage the physical movement and physical cultural immersion of African-Americans throughout the world.

Dr. Michael O. Adams and Latoya Williams
Texas Southern University

"The Digital Revolution and the Digital Divide:
Who Gets What in *the United States of America?"*

This study will examine the phenomenon of digital governance as it relates to public management and the factors that persists and form the digital divide between African-Americans and other groups of people. The focus will remain on the access to the internet, the emergence of e-government and the challenges that African-Americans will face while increasing and sustaining citizen participation and closing the gap of the digital divide.

Stephen Brown
Azusa Pacific University

"Bringing African American Male Back to College"

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

Zarah Butar
University of Nevada Las Vegas

"**Peace Education: A Comparative Study of Patriarchal, Feminist and African American Black Muslim Models**"

Peace pedagogy has developed throughout the ages. The African American experience in America has been all but peaceful. This paper will concentrate on the peace movement from the turn of the twentieth century up until today, with an emphasis on the Black African American Muslim experience. The investigation of the theories within peace education will illustrate why the Black Muslim experience has been labeled militant and what has been done in the last twenty years to change this label. Has the Black Muslim experience modeled itself in recent years towards a dialogue of peace? Is the peace model based on a feminist model or past white patriarchal models of peace? Considering a *feminist* peace education, this paper will compare that of the Islamic model (if any) and that of the Black Muslim and feminist model. These two models will be compared and an analysis made of both. Recommendations will be made for further strides towards peace, and away fro militancy and terrorism. This model will incorporate a feminist model with that of the Black African American Muslim doctrine. These models need to be promoted over what has been developed in past theoretical patriarchal models.

Adla Christine Earl
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"**The Civil War in Indian Territory: Opothleyahola's Bloody Exodus into Kansas**"

The American Civil War reopened old wounds between the Five Civilized Tribes living within the boundaries of Indian Territory, more than 15 million acres of land located west of Arkansas. The forced removal of these Native people from their ancestral homelands in the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Tennessee, and Florida that had taken place a generation before the War, also included the removal of the thousands of African American men, women and children held in slavery by individuals within each of the five nations. All five nations boasted republican forms of government, including semi-democratic representative legislatures. The outbreak of War Between the States inspired new legislation aimed at curtailing the rights of freemen and the hardening of the boundaries of citizenship within those Indian nations. The war reignited a blood feud among members of the Creek and Cherokee Nations that resulted in the slaughter of men, women, children, and ex-slaves who attempted to escape North into Kansas in the Winter of 1861. This paper examines these political, social, and cultural events between December of 1860 and the spring of 1862 using legislative records, letters and diaries, and interviews from the WPA and Oklahoma Writer's Project.

Dr. Barbara Hewins-Maroney
University of Nebraska at Omaha

"**Incipient Leadership: Black Nebraska, 1890 to 1920**"

The promise of a new life after slavery meant new opportunities and new responsibilities for

African Americans moving into Nebraska. Their ability to adjust to life on the plains was an exercise in rugged persistence, naivet, and emerging citizenship. Despite the challenges, the first black state legislator was elected in 1892, the state's first black mayor was elected in 1893, the first national Afro-American Fair developed to promote black businesses was held I Omaha in 1894, and the first African American to present a case before the U.S. Supreme Court began his law practice in Omaha in 1907. When the National Afro-American League was organized in 1890, a contingent of black Nebraskans was present to support the organization and again in 1899 at the inception of the National Afro-American Council. As the Niagara Movement took shape, black Nebraskans were squarely on board. When the Omaha NAACP was begun in 1914, it boasted of over 1,000 members. Although this period of black history is marked by lynchings, racial demoralization, and socio-economic strife, it was a growth period for black leadership in Nebraska. What factors and conditions attracted this group of talented, politically and socially astute African Americans to move to Nebraska? What factors enabled black leadership to thrive, and what caused the demise of the leadership core after the 1920s? These questions and others will be explored.

Angel Joye
University of St. Thomas

"The Case of the African American Single Parent Family in the post Moynihan Era"

In general The Moynihan Report set a trend for scholars analyze quantitative data and apply that data to Black single parent families as a whole group, rather than recognize the differences in familial experiences as it relates to diverse circumstances. Further, in a society where women of all races are choosing other non-traditional family methods, the definition of what it means to be a "family?" is constantly evolving. Unlike past scholars who relied on the "Black Perspective" argument as a means to ignore or demean Moynihan's findings, I believe that there is a way to acknowledge the weaknesses of the single parent structure without discounting its ability to work and be successful. It is my initial assessment that neither Moynihan's supporters nor his critics accurately evaluated this particular familial structure and the different situations that result from it and my purpose is to examine these issues anew, to review female headed single parent families in the new century and provide an analysis as to what really works.

Dr. George H. Junne, Jr.
University of Northern Colorado

"Denver and the Harlem Renaissance"

Known as the "New Negro Movement, the New Negro Renaissance, and the Negro Renaissance," the Harlem Renaissance flourished during the 1920s and 1930s, but "had no clearly defined beginning or end." It was in Harlem, "the undeclared capital of Black intellectual life—Black artists began to rally their forces" as artists, musicians, painters, poets and writers organized to protest the quality of life for African Americans. However, Denver had its intellectual and cultural triumphs that garnered both local and national attention. African Americans in Denver and other communities in the West were involved in social, artistic,

philosophical and political activities that influenced those in the East. At the same time, activities of the Renaissance's center in New York were influencing Black Westerners. Marcus Garvey, Jessie Fauset, Jelly Roll Morton, Hattie McDaniel, W. E. B. Du Bois, the NAACP, jazz, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Madam C. J. Walker, the KKK, Black Women's organizations and many more names and activities contributed to Denver's nickname as "The Harlem of the Plains." The focus of this presentation will be to document cultural and intellectual contributions Black Denverites made to that important era in African American history.

Phadrea D. Ponds,
U.S. Geological Survey

"Examining Underrepresented Minority Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Where Do We Go from Here?"

In the 1990s, administrators and scholars from the Academy of Leisure Sciences were questioned as to what key issues they felt land management agencies faced (Whyte, 1992). One issue cited as having great impact was the growing cultural and ethnic diversity of the American population. Another issue was the growing difficulty in providing equal opportunities and services to all people. Providing outdoor recreation services to diverse populations (e.g., ethnic, racial minorities (including urban and rural areas) is not an easy task because outdoor recreation managers often lack information about the recreation preferences and needs of these groups, and are, thus, unsure how to proceed (Dwyer & Hutchison, 1990). The problem is further complicated by the fact that the mission of some land management agencies may override the objectives for providing outdoor recreation services on an equal basis to all groups. The purpose of this discussion is intended to further understand and describe: the factors that impede racial/ethnic minority visitation on public lands and any specific (or additional) actions that could be undertaken by land management agencies to increase minority visitation.

Theodore Ransaw
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"Genesis and the Janus effect: Obama and a look forward to New Theories of Black Masculinity"

The Janus effect blends three approaches. Postcolonial theory is used to inquire into the historical influences of myths and legends in forming male identity (Desi & Nair, 2005),. The second, critical race theory examines current ideas that serve as catalysts for both unconscious and conscious residual memories (Tate, 1997). The last approach is called prolepsis, where the future is dealt with as if it were occurring today (Smyth, 1920). The Janus effect simultaneously sees the past, present as well as the future, by anticipating how coming times will challenge, reinterpret and restore conceptions of the Black male and Black masculinity.

Theodore Ransaw
University Nevada, Las Vegas

"Interpretations of Freedom by Frederick Douglass, William Edward Burghardt Du Bois and Molefi Kete Asante"

Freedom is a well known fluid and ambiguous term that diverges in meaning depending on the culture, race, ethnicity and social environment in which one lives. This study comparatively examines the hermeneutical interpretation of the word freedom by three influential African American theorists, Frederick Douglass, William Edward Burghardt Du Bois and Molefi Asante. While there are many different cross disciplinary definitions of hermeneutic theory, this paper defines hermeneutics as an approach to education that creates new and previously un thought of ways to exist that frees an individual from "limit[ing]-situations" and oppression through dialogue (Freire, 1993, 80). A qualitative approach, using a historical meta analysis, was used to conduct a word search of the generative words freedom, liberty, emancipation, education and oppression. The use and meaning of the word freedom was found to change meaning based on both self conscious and socially conscious reflection relevant to the social situation of the time it was used. This study's importance is underscored by the fact that these three theorists represent the continuous cycle of intellectual thought and contribution to education with regards to social experiences of African Americans from emancipation to the election of the first Black president.

Dr. Kristie Roberts
Clark Atlanta University

"Feminism: Movement or Mayhem in the Era of Welfare Reform?"

Feminist scholars emerged during the women's suffrage movement and in the wake of misogynistic perspectives and virtues that governed social, cultural and political contexts in which women are portrayed in American society. Paradoxically, this socio-political landscape creates an interesting yet complex intersection for women in terms of race and class in the shaping of social welfare policies particularly in the wake of the burgeoning movement for women's liberation. The confluence of these contexts have led to diverse schools of thought that ultimately helped to shape the moral fabric of the U.S. by raising questions on the significance of marriage, reproduction, citizenship status, maternalistic virtues all traditionally viewed through a patriarchal lens. To what extent have feminist perspectives negatively influenced social welfare policies in the US? To what extent did class and race influence feminist perspectives in the shaping of the Personal Responsibility Act? And how can feminist scholars help to influence future welfare legislation that will lead to self-sufficiency, government independence and employment sustainability among welfare recipients? This research will attempt to address these questions utilizing critical theory and feminist perspectives as a theoretical framework in an historical analysis of welfare reform legislation and feminism and conclude with an analysis and recommendations for the future.

Dr. Oswald S. Warner
Western Illinois University

"Black in America *Too*: Afro-Caribbean Immigrants"

Historically, and contemporarily to a large degree, what it is to be black in America is the polar opposite of what it is to be white in America. With the unprecedented massive entry and meeting of Afro-Caribbean immigrants and African Americans in New York City in the early decades of the 20th century, however, what is it to be black in America took on new meanings and new experiences for many of them. This presentation's central theoretical and empirical thrust is to explore the processes of racial/ethnic group formation of early first-generation Afro-Caribbean immigrants and African Americans in New York City in the early decades of the 20th century. These processes that are generally called "ethnogenesis" turn primarily on the dynamics of social identity boundary construction. By intersecting race with other categories of social identification, race can be fractured to reveal the saliency of social identities to group formation. Intersecting race, therefore, say with ethnicity, as I do mostly in this presentation, is an attempt, first, to discern the saliency of race and ethnicity to the social identities of early first-generation Afro-Caribbean immigrants and African Americans, and second, to demonstrate the transitive nature of their social identification.

American Indian Studies
Elizabeth Keith
St. Mary's University, San Antonio

Andrea Akers
Colorado State University

"American Indian Watch Fobs: Evidence of Cultural Entrepreneurial Continuity and Change"

Native Americans have always been involved in entrepreneurial enterprises and one way in which they did this was to create European fashion items in a native style and the, watch fob is a perfect example of that relationship. The exploration of watch fob origins and history tells a larger tale of skillful negotiation of entrepreneurial opportunities by Native American groups. Regional collections of watch fobs are examined in order to contribute to the understanding of this entrepreneurial trend. These trends are seen in contemporary American Indian groups and their art as well.

Cheryl L. Bennett
University of Arizona

"Remembering the Forgotten: Hate Crimes and Racial Violence in Farmington"

The history of the Four Corners region is violent and racial tension has been prevalent in this area for many years, since Europeans first arrived in the area. But more recently, crimes have been committed against a number of Navajo people by non-Indians. These acts of racial violence stem from long held historically tense relations between Indian and non-Indians. For this paper, I plan to explore the topic of hate crimes that have been committed against Navajo people in or near reservation border towns. The primary focus is in the Four Corners region of the Navajo Nation, particularly Farmington, New Mexico. As a result of racial tensions and violent

incidents, the Navajo Nation has created a human rights commission to investigate the prevalence of hate crimes and racial discrimination in border towns that neighbor the Navajo reservation. This paper will look at what steps the Navajo Nation has taken to combat racial violence and the relationship between Navajo people and their neighboring off-reservation border towns.

Amber Bill
University of California, Davis

"American Indian Studies: What is the future of our academic discipline?"

American Indian Studies (AIS), as an academic discipline, turned 40 years old in 2009. From its inception, Native scholars, students, activists, and community members, along with dedicated non-Native allies, have demanded from mainstream academic institutions equal rights to learn, teach, and create scholarship which truthfully represented Indian Nations and their tribal histories, traditions, and communities. Prominent founding Native scholars intended American Indian Studies to be applicable to Indian Country, embedded in distinct research methodologies, theoretical and intellectual foundations, critical analysis, and the history and development of the discipline; however, the main constituencies and beneficiaries were tribal communities and their respective homelands, resources, and governments. This paper reviews literature created by Native scholars that specifically addresses American Indian Studies, and it examines the trends of the discipline. In addition, discussion of the future direction of AIS and the roles of AIS graduate students and faculty will demonstrate how true to or how far the discipline has strayed from the original intent of American Indian Studies. Future scholarship, created and published by Native students, about the discipline will determine if American Indian Studies will continue to thrive in the next 40 years.

Michele Companion
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs

"Urban Indian Food Access and Nutritional Quality:
A Case Study of the Mid-west Urban Indian Food Pantry"

In a previous national study, urban food pantries were found to be nutritionally deficient and present health challenges to the urban poor. In this study, reservation level health pathologies stemming from a reliance of diets provided predominantly by the Food Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) on many reservations across the southwest are compared to diets provided by food pantries across the nation. An in-depth ethnographic study is conducted in one mid-west urban Indian Center to demonstrate how food patterns on reservations, and their associated health problems, are being repeated in urban centers. Clients who are reliant on the Indian center food pantry are interviewed and discuss their opportunities and constraints to altering their food habits and impacting their long-term health outcomes.

Thaddieus W. Conner
The University of Oklahoma

William A. Taggart
New Mexico State University

"Socio-Economic Differences between Gaming and Nongaming American Indian Nations: Is the House Winning?"

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) of 1988 has changed the face of Indian country in profound and significant ways in just two decades. Today, more than 200 Indian nations operate almost 500 gaming establishments spanning over half the contiguous American states. Although the success of these operations varies considerably, they account for roughly half of the $50 billion in revenues generated annually by the casino industry. A major consideration in passage of the IGRA was the expectation that gaming would have positive effects on Indian communities. It is therefore surprising to discover a dearth of investigations that have systematically explored the benefits of gaming for Indian nations. Utilizing data drawn from the U.S. Census and other outside sources, we attempt to address this deficiency by focusing on differences between gaming and nongaming nations on a number of economic and social dimensions following the IGRAs enactment. To this end, this paper develops and evaluates a model designed to understand changes in socioeconomic conditions among the nations during the 1990s, and considers the influence of different forms of gaming and the use of per capita payments plans, while controlling for a variety of other contextual factors.

Adam Dunstan
Brigham Young University

"With Anything Manmade There is Going to be Danger: The Cultural Context of Navajo Opinions Regarding Snowmaking on the San Francisco Peaks"

Recent debate over the expansion of a ski resort on the San Francisco Peaks, one of four Navajo sacred mountains, requires an ethnographic analysis of Navajo concerns with artificial snowmaking. This paper helps situate anti-snowmaking sentiments in Navajo concepts of sacredness, presenting research from 2009 in Leupp, AZ. Navajo in this community believe the Peaks are sacred in a variety of ways, and need to be respected by being left in a natural condition. Navajo oppose snowmaking in part because it is seen as an unnatural force which will damage and disrespect the sacred aspects of this mountain. Snowmaking concerns are presented as an example of matter out of place that violates a relationship intended to protect the sacred qualities of the mountain from destruction.

Seán Patrick Eudaily
University of Montana Western

"Effective Measures: Montana's "Indian Education for All" Law as an Example of the State's Affirmative Obligation to Promote the Cultural Integrity of Indigenous Peoples"

The passage of the United Nations? Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is a major event in the continuing history of the human rights regime under international law. However, the major white settler states Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States have so far failed to sign on to UNDRIP. Among its core norms UNDRIP places great emphasis on the affirmative obligation of states to protect and promote the cultural integrity of indigenous peoples. This paper will briefly outline the history of the cultural integrity provisions under UNDRIP, the reasons that the United States refused to support UNDRIP, and explore the possibility that the Obama Administration will reverse that position. The paper will conclude with an examination of Montana's Indian Education for All law as an example of the affirmative state action called for in UNDRIP's Articles 14 and 15.

Tracy L. Friedel
University of British Columbia

**"Inclusion's contradictions: Heeding the experience of identity for
Urban Native Youth in Canada Today"**

To a large extent, educational underachievement for Native students in Canada has been addressed through bringing Indigenous culture into schools. The thinking is that, if Native students have access to their culture, improved academic achievement will follow. Marker (2006), Hermes (2005), Kaomea (2003) and others have argued that the manner in which culture is brought to the fore in schools not only does little to address matters of educational equity, it may in fact perpetuate these. Given this, I sought to more effectively engage urban Native youth in the culture of their ancestors through a community-developed, non-formal place-based learning program delivered over the summer months. Place-based learning (Gruenewald, 2003) seems a 'natural' fit for urban Indigenous youth under pressure to're-connect' to culture. In the context of their involvement in such learning, I was interested to know what meaning Indigenous identity held for them. The 'voice' of Native youth is often silent in Indigenous education research; thus, I employed qualitative research methods that align with Indigenous epistemologies. While many are achieving remarkable things in Canada today, this paper makes clear that Native youth remain illusory objects of others making, subject to persistent racializing discourses in the places where they live.

Karen Jarratt-Snider
Northern Arizona University

**"From "Consultation and Coordination" to Collaboration: Environmental Justice and
American Indians in an Era of Devolved Collaboration in Forest Service Policy"**

In 2005, the USDA Forest Service issued a new planning rule for the revision and development of forest plans. Subsequent legal challenges to the rule resulted in the forest service generating a 2008 planning rule, which also met with legal challenges. These challenges have resulted in uncertainty in the forest planning process. Regardless of the legal challenges to the most recent planning rules, since 2005 Region three of the USDA Forest Service has continued to pursue a strategy collaboration with stakeholders--including American Indian tribal nations--in forest planning. As forest plans are comprehensive and strategic management plans generally in effect

for a minimum of ten years, the forest planning process has significant implications for a broad range of environmental justice issues for tribal nations. This paper examines the possibilities for resolving environmental justice issues for American Indian communities under the devolved collaboration approach to forest policy by comparing specific approaches and methods used by forests in Region 3 and examines how collaborative processes in the wake of challenges to the new planning rule complements or competes with the obligation of the Forest Service to consult and coordinate with tribes under Executive Order 13175.

Elizabeth A. Keith
St. Mary's University

"Indian Trust: A Case Study of Cobell v Salazar"

In December 2009, the U.S. Government settled a case filed in 1996 by Elouise Cobell on behalf of hundreds of thousands of American Indians. The class action lawsuit filed as Cobell v Salazar claimed that the federal government had mismanaged more than 300,000 American Indian Trust accounts for more than a century. This paper will present a case study of this lawsuit.

Leo Killsback
University of Arizona

"The Chiefs' Prophecy: the Destruction of Original Northern Cheyenne Leadership During the Critical Era, 1876-1935"

This movie is on the history of Northern Cheyenne leadership. From the creation of the ancient Chief and warrior society system of governance, through the diplomacy and wars with the United States, and through the early reservation era, the governing system of the Northern Cheyenne Nation has adapted. Concepts of leadership were maintained until the Northern Cheyenne were forced onto a reservation and forced to take on a foreign lifestyle of their oppressors. The imposition of oppressive laws and the near annihilation of traditional concepts of governance and leadership have taken their toll on the Northern Cheyenne people. Modern reservation corruption, poverty, and despair can be traced to the critical era, the time when the Northern Cheyenne people began to lose faith in their own leaders and governing system. This movie discusses the history, from birth, of Cheyenne leadership concepts and institutions, the imposition of the reservation system, and the Indian Reorganization Act style of government that has failed so many Indian nations. This movie also provides a possible solution that transcends modern concepts of governance and policy. Written from an insider's perspective, this movie incorporates oral histories, written historical and archival materials, and utilizes concepts of Federal Indian Law and Policy, history, culture, and spirituality.

Glen S. Krutz
University of Oklahoma

"The Evolution of the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs"

Scholars have explored the relationship between the United States Government and Native American tribes related to treaties, water rights settlement acts, and related sovereignty issues. However, scant research has examined how Native American interests are aggregated through the representative process in the U.S. Congress. This paper seeks to do so by tracing the origins, evolution, and membership of the United States Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs from 1820 to the present. I am interested in explaining how and why the Senate differentially chose to structure itself in committee to process Native American issues across its history. Why the original structure of an independent committee? Why was the full committee replaced by a subcommittee of Interior as part of the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act of Congress? Why did the temporary Select Committee model emerge in the 1970s and subsequently become permanent with legislative referral authority? Why do senators seek to serve on this committee and have their reasons for doing so changed? To answer the questions about committee structure, I am examining the historical record and conducting interviews with present and past staff members of the Committee.

Marinella Lentis
University of Arizona

**"Art Education and United States Hegemonic Power:
The Albuquerque Indian School"**

Art education was a tool for the assertion of U.S. hegemonic power over American Indians and this paper uses the case of the Albuquerque Indian School to illustrate this integration strategy. By examining the teaching of drawing and native industries such as weaving and pottery from 1890s to the late 1910s, this paper contends that art instruction was designed to uplift students' minds, teach them American values, discipline, skills, and proper work habits in order to prepare them for a life as subservient laborers. It will be shown that drawing and native industries were not intended to encourage American Indian self-sufficiency but were instruments for the maintenance of a political, economic, social, and racial hierarchy. Art education was an act of cultural hegemony that aimed to conquer the masses of students and manipulate them in order to achieve the government's goals of obedience and adaptation. In particular, teaching pottery, weaving, and basketry did not seek to preserve the crafts but to impart practical skills that served the needs of the dominant ideology, including a desire for handcrafted decorative arts. Art instruction was a preferred means through which the government asserted its hegemonic power.

Robert J. Miller
Lewis & Clark Law School

"The Doctrine of Discovery in the United States and New Zealand"

The Doctrine of Discovery is the legal principle that Europeans developed primarily from the 15th century forward to govern their claims to ownership and control of lands outside Europe and over Indigenous Peoples of the world. The United States and New Zealand governments and court systems expressly adopted this legal theory. Professor Miller, the author of a book and several articles on the subject of Discovery, will compare how the U.S. and New Zealand have adopted and applied the Doctrine against their native peoples.

William Haas Moore
Bellemont, AZ

"Grazing and Gold: A Navajo Struggle for Land"

As the 1890s began, the old issues of grazing lands and rich mines again popped for reasons expressed by leading businessmen and cattlemen in, or around, Gallup, NM.

Mary Olson
Cornell College

"Habitat and Harvest: Treaty Fishing Rights in the Pacific Northwest"

The l974 Federal District Court decision, United States v. Washington, reaffirmed the treaty-guaranteed fishing rights of several tribes in Western Washington. Later upheld by the United States Supreme Court, the case recognized the tribes' rights to fifty percent of the harvestable salmon resource and their rights to co-manage, along with the State of Washington, both the harvest of that resource and efforts to preserve, protect, and restore salmon habitat. Tribal exercise of co-management authority became increasingly important as several salmon stocks were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in l999. Based on a series of open-ended interviews conducted from l990-2006, this paper explores the development of tribal co-management authority, focusing on the issues of salmon harvest and habitat restoration.

Steve Pavlik
Northwest Indian College

"Deloria, Momaday and the American Indian Land Ethic"

Native Americans have long possessed a view of the land that differs greatly from that of Euro-Americans. The values behind this metaphysical view of the Earth comprise a distinct Native American land ethic. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the specific components of this Native American land ethic, and suggest ways that tribal governments can adopt this traditional land ethic to manage their natural resources.

Nicholas C. Peroff
University of Missouri-Kansas City

**"The Long-term Impacts of the Menominee Restoration Act, H.R. 7421 (1973):
A Complexity-based Perspective"**

Indian termination policy is usually considered the last in a long history of policy experiments developed by the federal government to assimilate American Indians. The goals of Indian termination were to end treaty-based claims of tribal sovereignty and the special trust status of Indians, dissolve traditional cultures, and in the words of an expression common in the 1950's, "get out of the Indian business". In Indian Country, the termination and subsequent restoration

of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin is one of the best-known examples of the attempted implementation and subsequent failure of Indian termination policy. This paper will look at the long-term political, cultural and socio-economic impacts of the Menominee Restoration Act on the Menominee Nation and assess the overall significance of the Menominee experience within the broader context of contemporary American Indian policy.

Philip H. Red Eagle
Tribal Journeys / Independent Scholar, Tacoma, WA

Canoe Way: The Sacred Journey

This movie documents the annual Tribal Journeys of the Pacific Northwest Coast Salish people. Indigenous tribes and First Nations from Oregon, Washington, Canada and Alaska follow their ancestral pathways through the waters of Puget Sound, Inside Passage and the Northwest Coast. Families and youth reconnect with the past and each other. Ancient songs, dances, regalia, ceremonies and language were almost lost and are coming back.

Christopher K. Riggs
Lewis-Clark State College (Idaho)

"The Peace Policy, 1869-1877: Violence and Continuity in U.S. Indian Policy"

This paper criticizes the way revisionist scholars have interpreted the Indian policy of President Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877). Known as the "Peace Policy," the revisionists have argued that it was humane and a significant break with past policy. To the extent that violence against Native Americans occurred, it was unintended and uncontrollable. Riggs challenges these views. First, he shows that the Peace Policy had much in common with earlier Indian policy. Second, he demonstrates that violence against Native Americans constituted an integral component of the Peace Policy and that Grant's officials understood and accepted that fact.

Stephen M. Sachs
Albuquerque, NM

"Returning Tribal Government to the Traditional Wisdom of The People: Applying Traditional Principles Appropriately for the Twenty-First Century"

The U.S. government, after disallowing tribal governments for years, in the 1934 IRA, imposed a form of government upon Indian nations that clashed with traditional values, causing serious governance difficulties and community disharmony that remain major problems in numerous Native communities today. Over the past decades, a number of Indian nations have taken steps to apply traditional principles of participatory inclusiveness to improve tribal governance and return to community harmony. This paper surveys the efforts at government improvement of a number of Indigenous nations, detailing the efforts by the Comanche Nation in the 1990s, and the long, and continuing efforts at Navajo Nation, to return to government appropriate for the people.

Michael W. Simpson
University of Arizona

"Judgement in Current U.S. High School History Books: The Appraisal Analysis and Critical Discourse Study of American Indians in Textbooks"

This paper presentation draws upon the APPRAISAL System developed from Systemic Functional Linguistics to examine the ways American Indians in U.S. History textbooks are judged (JUDGEMENT).   Often school history texts are written with a positionality of anonymous authority and seeming neutrality that is exposed through this method. Systemic Functional Linguistics is drawn upon by the Dialectical-Relational Approach to Critical Discourse Study. This framework allows research to examine the semiotic (signs and symbols, language) of school textbooks and the social practices/functions they serve. This approach allows an understanding of the constitution of the history textbook genre and the function it serves in advancing the master narrative of U.S. history which includes a certain JUDGEMENT of American Indians to serve a certain construction of national identity and social practices. Six current high school history texts are examined critically using the multi-theoretical and methodology discussed.

Peter T. Suzuki
University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Cross-deputization and Related Jurisdictional Problems Facing the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska"

The greatest part of the Omaha Reservation is in Thurston County, Nebraska. Its county seat is Pender, a nearly all-White town. This presentation will discuss the various entanglements and disputes between the Omaha Nation and officials of the county seat. In most instances, the State of Nebraska has sided with the Omahas.   Presently pending are issues that have often generated emotional responses. This presentation will be an analysis of the fundamental issues.

Alex Steenstra
Northern Arizona University

"Accommodating Indigenous Cultural Values in Water Resource Management: The Waikato River, New Zealand; the Murray-Darling Basin, Australia; and the Colorado River, USA"

This paper examines how indigenous cultural values are accommodated in the management of the Waikato River in New Zealand, the Murray-Darling Basin in Australia, and the Colorado River in the USA. The case studies of these rivers expose two distinct approaches; privatization and co-management. The paper examines these approaches and makes suggestions on how indigenous knowledge, cultural and social relationships, and social, cultural, and economic wellbeing may be integrated in a multi-cultural approach.

Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox
University of Arizona

"American Indian Women in the Academy as Faculty and Doctoral Students: Reviewing the Literature for Trends, Issues and Practice"

The number of American Indian women entering higher education as doctoral students and in faculty ranks is increasing. This presentation will examine the existing scholarship on these women to determine trends, issues and practices. What is the literature saying about the experiences of American Indian women in the academy? How are they navigating the system to succeed and what further research needs to be done? This information is significant to get a sense of how diversity efforts of higher education have impacted American Indian women.

Octaviana Trujillo
Northern Arizona University

"Scholars of Traditional Knowledge - Our Elders"

What is Traditional Knowledge? Traditional Knowledge, or the understanding, innovations, and practices of an indigenous people related to the world in which they live, is part of the collective oral tradition of a community. It takes the form of stories, songs, folklore, community laws, and language, as well as specific agricultural, horticultural, and other land management practices. The skills, techniques, and extensive knowledge indigenous communities have of local environment often overlooked by modern science makes traditional knowledge critical to advancing sustainable development, not only for those indigenous communities, but globally. Understanding how to effectively conserve and utilize traditional knowledge is an important part of the AIS program. Our location on the Colorado Plateau and our partnerships and collaborative programs with numerous tribes in the region makes Northern Arizona University the ideal location for resident and visiting experts in Traditional Knowledge tribal elders willing to share their wisdom and experience with the next generation.

Richard M. Wheelock
Fort Lewis College

"Another Legacy of Allotment: The 2008 case of *Oneida v. Hobart*"

In its struggle to prosper as a sovereign, self-sufficient nation, the Oneida Nation in Wisconsin has experienced many challenges. As a tribe that was subject to the ravages of the federal Allotment policy in the 1890's, its efforts today to regain a sufficient land base and homeland to meet the cultural, social and economic needs of its members have been challenged by political entities of the State of Wisconsin, erected within the exterior boundaries of the Oneida Reservation after the Allotment Policy was applied to Oneida lands. Now controlled by non-Indians hostile to the tribe's goals in land acquisition and jurisdiction in the area, the Hobart Village government successfully challenged tribal jurisdiction over fee lands in the 21,000 acre

Village in court in 2008 and continues to oppose tribal efforts to place land into trust in the area. What are the Oneida Nation's options? How can it respond to the well-organized policies of the Village of Hobart expressly challenging the right of the Nation to regain jurisdiction over lands there? This paper will examine the ramifications and possible solutions to this puzzling situation.

Lydia Wielgus
Northern Arizona University

"The Framing of Native Americans by Border Town Newspapers"

This paper intends to examine how border town newspapers frame Native Americans. A content analysis was conducted using two newspapers, the AZ Daily Sun and the Farmington Daily News. A discussion of past colonial ideologies of Native Americans will illustrate that modern day newspaper representations of Native Americans have been influenced by negative constructions of the past. Framing theory was also used to explain the process whereby individuals construct reality through complex interactions that occur between individuals, social groups, and through cultural products such as newspapers.

AMERICAN STUDIES
Daniel McInerney
Utah State University

Darrin L. Grinder
Northwest Nazarene University

"Bread and Roses: Labor Songs and Union Solidarity in America's Progressive Era"

While there is no shortage of essays or books that recount individual strikes and labor battles in the United States from the period of 1865 to 1915, and there are plentiful records of the songs central to these battles, a short survey of the songs connected to several of the most significant strikes and labor battles of the era should be both interesting and helpful as a means of focusing on the particular songs, not as accessories to these events, but as documents worthy of study and analysis themselves. This conference paper will provide a survey of the songs central to the Haymarket Riot of 1886; the IWW Free Speech Battles of 1908 and 1910; the coal miners' strike in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, of 1910; the textile strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts, of 1912; and the textile strike in Patterson, New Jersey, of 1913. Furthermore, this paper will attempt to show how the singing of these songs played significant roles in the outcomes of these American Labor confrontations, that the songs accomplished more than merely to add color and entertainment to the strikes, that the songs provided key phrases to frame the issues and offered "centers" to hold the strikes together.

Pamela R. Howell
Midland College

**"What's Hume Got to Do With It?: the Curious Rhetorical Games
of Internet Dating Communication"**

I've delved into and experienced Internet dating for about a year. But what I found, other than some nice and interesting (weird, outrageous, kind) associations, was another and most curious rhetorical aspect in the communication that occurs online in Internet dating platforms (such as e-Harmony and Match.com). But in addition to the great fun – and sometimes not so great fun – of meeting, writing, and communicating with men on these on-line dating sites, I also was amazed at the rhetorical games that get played. But moreover, when I read David Hume's essay on the difference between "impression" and "ideas," I understood that the dissonance that sometimes occurs in the written communication is not only present but prevalent. This cultural expression and mode of communication and meeting, then, brings together a curious blend of social egalitarianism uniquely American, ideas of David Hume, and rhetorical dissonance. And a little Tina Turner.

Don Hufford
Newman University

"Public Education and the Democratic Process"

Public education is infused today with political agendas, and with ideologies that are so powerfully evident in the broader social, economic, and cultural spheres. The politically inspired, and misnamed, "No Child Left Behind Act" sanctions and enables an educational orthodoxy in which teachers are disempowered, curricula are standardized, procedures are regimented, and creativity is bureaucratically stifled. A new administration in Washington, D.C. has not changed the educational direction. A teach-to-the-test mantra sounds throughout the land. John Dewey's concept of democratic education finds "no room at the inn," except where there are risk-takers willing to challenge the prevailing educational establishment. In Paulo Freire's words, "We need to redirect our educational practice toward the goal of authentic democracy." This paper explores a teacher education program in which future teachers are educated in an educational foundations class to be critical intellectuals - even educational heretics - who have the courage, the power, and the *right* to challenge the educational, and the political/social status quo; who are encouraged to respond to an educational mission that seeks to "transform self, schools, and society."

Jenny W. Lau
Claremont Graduate University

"Johnson's Radical Equality in 'Rasselas'"

Samuel Johnson is a giant amongst authors of eighteenth-century British literature. Although critics have viewed Johnson as a chauvinist, this view may be misguided due to James Boswell's

colorful portrayal of Johnson in his "Life of Samuel Johnson." Radically, Johnson viewed women as equals to intelligent men of his age. His short narrative, "The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia" portrays the equality of the sexes as a given at a time and in a country where not only men, but also women believed women should not put themselves on the same footing as men. My paper analyzes Johnson's female characters, especially the character of Pekuah the maid, and explores the atypically equal relationships they have with the male characters in "Rasselas." Johnson satirically sets the maid above the prince in intelligence garnered through experience. Thus, he writes a radically feminist portrayal of a female character in eighteenth-century British literature.

Sondra Leftoff
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Georgeanne Brennan
Independent Scholar

"The Archival Imagination: Reading Navajo Colonial Archives from West to East"

Bureau of Indian Affairs agents, the local federal government representatives of the power of the state on reservations, have often received short shrift in scholarship on Native American colonialism. By the beginning of the 20th century, with the bureaucratization of the BIA and its agents, they could be considered as little more than cogs in the wheel of state power originating in Washington. Yet contemporary interest both in the colonial experience and in questions regarding Western U.S. autonomy suggests the relevance of a reading of the archives beginning in the West and moving East. By focusing on one BIA agent (William Shelton) in two separate papers, we consider how readings of these archival texts provides new understandings of local power and its contradictions on reservations. We consider how a focus on reading the archives on such a local level provides a context for multiple readings of power and interacting social fields in this data and a means to re-examine relations between colonizers and colonized in it. The first paper ("Reading Local Anxieties through the Archival Records") addresses this issue through a re-examination of the 1907 Bai-a-lil-le case (involving the arrest and incarceration of eight Navajo men by the US Army for actions opposing the imposition of US policy on the Northern Navajo reservation). The second paper ("William Shelton, the BIA and the West ") considers the significance of reading such archives as text, as socially constructed autobiography.

Stephanie Lewthwaite
University of Nottingham, U.K.

"Making Modernism in the Southwest: Hispano Art, 1930-1960"

This proposal examines Spanish-speaking Hispano artists as integral to the history of modernism in New Mexico between 1930 and 1960. Accounts about the revival and preservation of ethnic arts in the Southwest often portray Hispanos as objects of (anti) modernist primitivism rather than as active agents who helped shape the contours of modernism. Defining modernism not simply in relation to formal aesthetic qualities but to the modern cross-cultural contexts in which Hispano artists operated, this paper views Hispano art as an innovative response to the modernizing forces and intercultural encounters that accompanied depression, war, and state

intervention. I consider the work of Patrocinio Barela (santero sculptor), John Candelario (photographer), and Edward Chávez (mixed media). By negotiating multiple art worlds in and beyond the Southwest, these artists became culture brokers who facilitated aesthetic experimentation across a range of media. As transcultural agents, these artists generated new aesthetic paradigms beyond accepted understandings of place, ethnic identity, and modernism.

Jaclyn Mahoney
California State University, Fullerton

"Pushing Processed Over Process: How Mother's Milk Alternatives Dismiss Natural Processes of Female Health"

Cultural values about women's health established by the end of nineteenth century America resonate today. Concurrent with the formation of these ideas was a boom in marketing, media, industry, and professionalism. The effects of urban living and sense of isolation felt by middle class nineteenth century women paired with this new industrialized society to allow a space to market something that had formerly been made free: breast milk, specifically, alternatives to mothers' own milk. The creation and sustainability of this market disregards natural processes of female health and promotes the existence of an unattainable ideal. The marketing of this product reveals tensions and values of its corresponding society. Ideas about mothers, parenting, family are constructed within scientific paradigms and social realities. A comparison of advertisements from the markets conception to contemporary ads offers a way to measure any change in societal values. Whereas a survey of nineteenth century ads manifests the conception of a dialogue for alternatives to mother's milk, current ads extend themes of this conversation in terms relevant to modern social contexts. Together these ads construct an image of inadequate mothers who depend on consumer products to bridge the gap between an idealized motherhood and their own inherent deficiencies.

Anthropology
Stephan P. Edwards
University of Montana, Mizzoula

Mary M. Baker
Brigham Young University

"Respecting Our Ancestors and Continuing It for Future Generations: Perceptions of Navajo 18 to 25 Year Olds on Why Navajo Culture, Language, and Tradition Should Be Taught on Reservation Schools"

I examine the perceptions of forty Navajo college students on the Navajo Reservation to reveal how their knowledge of Navajo heritage shapes their lives and informs their perceptions of how Navajo culture, tradition, and language should be integrated into the reservation high school curriculum. Regrettably, many young Navajos today do not speak their native language nor

understand their tribal heritage. Reservation schools would like to integrate more Navajo cultural and language material into the curriculum, but state and government education policies and standards prevent them from achieving meaningful reform. My findings reveal that while students expressed a strong desire for more Navajo heritage and language in the classroom, all felt that the traditional teaching of culture and language is the primary responsibility of the family. Many expressed anger at their parents, not at their schools, for not teaching them their language. They deemed an understanding of their heritage as critical knowledge for valuing their identity and believed that if high schools taught more about Navajo heritage, students would feel more pride and less shame for being Navajo, and would gain important values such as respect and discipline, appreciation for their ancestors, and an ability to help their elders.

Hannah Rose Baker
University of Texas – Austin

"Rednecks, Revivalists and Roadkill: The Performance of Identity in an Appalachian Town"

Appalachian identity has historically been overdetermined and constructed from outside the region as a result of a long series of interventions from politically motivated cultural and economic projects. Furthermore, this identity has been constructed in terms of conflicting stereotypes, emphasizing either "purity" or "degradation", "tragic poverty" or "willful backwardness", "noble traditions" or "white trash culture." This project examines the ways in which residents of Appalachia create and perform an identity that is dialectically engaged with these stereotypes. I approach this question through a focus on two major community events in the mountain town of Brasstown, North Carolina- the Clay's Corner Possum Drop and the New Year's Eve dance held at the local John C. Campbell Folk School. These two events present alternative idealized views of Southern history and heritage that at times strongly contradict one another. I examine the ways in which residents of Brasstown navigate the road between these two conflicting events both literally and figuratively over the course of New Year's Eve, moving between these two very different representations of what it means to be a "mountain" person in the twenty-first century.

Megan Black
Mills College

"Gender Variant Undergraduate Student's Experiences at Mills College"

Previous research has shown that gender variant students perceive a lack of support on coeducational college campuses. There appear to be no studies on gender variant students who attend women's colleges. This project presents the perceptions and experiences of transgender and gender queer undergraduate students at Mills, an all women's college. I approached this project through the lens of grounded theory. Instead of applying any specific theorist's work to my research, I ground the findings in the responses of the community experts interviewed. I used convenience sampling to interview nine experts, and analyzed the transcripts using domain analysis. This research suggests that gender variant undergraduate students at Mills College have perceived varying levels of support on campus, and therefore proposed a diverse set of strategies

for change. Changes ranged from the implementation of strategies such as a name changing process to large-scale changes like integration of queer perspectives into all classes on campus. Most experts recommended the creation of an admissions policy, but some were unsure of how to create a policy that would be sufficiently inclusive of trans students without making Mills a coeducational environment. Many questions were generated from the findings, which provide relevant research topics for future studies.

Margaret B. Bodemer
University of Hawaii – Manoa

"Ethnologists and Ethnographic Museums: Narrating the Cultural Identity of the Nation (a Case Study from Contemporary Vietnam)"

This paper explores how ethnologists and their museums have participated in creating images of the modern, multi-ethnic state, drawing on my ethnographic research in Vietnam. Although most Americans continue to associate Vietnam with the war, the architects of the contemporary nation have traced a complex genealogy of resistance against foreign aggression going back several thousand years. This national history is exclusive in its inclusivity; inscribing the unilateral participation of diverse internal populations, while erasing internal resistance and previous autonomies in order to create a unified vision of the past. Drawing from interviews and historical research, this paper explores the personal experiences and perspectives of state-employed ethnologists in northern Vietnam who have worked to create this vision of the modern nation. It becomes apparent that ethnologists are not isolated from the wider economic and political changes happening now in Vietnam, but in some cases are at the forefront of creating new visions of the Vietnamese future. This paper will appeal broadly to those interested in the history of anthropology in a non-western context, the role of science in nation-building, how states deal with multi-ethnic populations and the fields of Anthropology, History, Museum Studies and Asian Studies.

Michelle Burnett
Brigham Young University

"The Economic and Social Structure of Musicians in Austin, Texas"

Musicians in Austin, Texas are subject to low, unstable income. Musicians are drawn to Austin because of the plethora of performance opportunities, the community of musicians and the health insurance provided by the city of Austin, in turn boosting the local economy. Relationships between musicians and band members are delicate and particular, necessitating well-defined social roles. This article answers the questions of why musicians stay in Austin, despite the hardships involved in the economy and social structure of Austin.

Douglas Caulkins and Hugh Redford
Grinnell College

"Organizational Sustainability and Egalitarianism in a Liberal Arts College"

Given the fragility of many organizations, non-profit as well as for-profit, in response to the economic crisis, we focused attention on organization "fit" of college student cultures in relation to rapidly changing external environments in which Schumpeter's "creative destruction" of organizations seem to be shortening the average organizational life span. "Self-governance" has been an important theme in the culture of Grinnell College for decades, but may be under pressure as a result of recent changes to the management of the college. To study the reasons for continuity of self-governance within the framework of recent management sustainability theory, we first contacted a sample of students and solicited scenarios from college life that were claimed to represent self-governing behavior. Second, we asked a larger sample of students and alumni (N=100) to rate the degree of "self-governance" of each of these scenarios, with additional questions indexing grid and group dimensions of the social structure, following the framework proposed by Mary Douglas. The sustainable version of self-governance fits best in egalitarian, rather than individualistic or hierarchical cultures. This suggests that organizational sustainability in our case study depends on maintaining a robust egalitarian culture that achieves continuity through selective recruitment and peer learning.

Eric C. Darsow
Brigham Young University

**"Just Putting Food on the Table: Fractured Identities and Mission Drift
in a South African Nonprofit Organization"**

Nonprofit organizations (NPOs) face a tradeoff between activities which further their mission and those which generate revenue to pay salaries and bills. For many NPOs, efforts just to keep cash flowing suppress the organization's service-oriented mission and alienate staff. This case study uses organizational identity theory to trace the causes and effects of this insidious cycle identity loss in RSEF, a small development nonprofit in South Africa. Despite its attempts to eliminate the mission-money tradeoff by generating income through program fees, RSEF remains reliant on government service-provision contracts for its financial viability. RSEF copes with the strain of administering their many government contracts by consolidating decision making authority among upper management and increasing its dependence on external contractors. I argue that these strategies erode the staff's level of organizational commitment because each member's own sense of identity is no longer reflected in RSEF's new, money-driven identity. Through six months of on-site observation and interviewing, this ethnographic study unravels the complex relationships between job commitment, organizational identification, and NPO effectiveness. Applying these findings can help create workplaces that fully engage staff in their jobs lead to more effective social service programs.

Hulya Dogan
University of Houston

**"Covering Up?: Dress, Concepts of Modesty, Agency, and the Body
Among Women at a large Urban University in the United States"**

Clothing has been one of the most prominent means of expression used by human beings to demarcate social boundaries and to distinguish "self" from "other" at both collective and

individual levels. Clothing enables communication in multiple ways, encourages people to reflect on identity and agency within a context of class, religion, profession, or ethnicity. The way women wear clothing has been controversial, and has prompted debates over identity in many contexts. In this study, the female body and women's clothing choices are examined as both an independent agent and a part of self-identity. In addition, the implications of modest dressing in terms of the multiple meanings of the term "oppression" have been questioned, based upon interviews, participant observations, group discussions, life stories and a review of the relevant literature. In addition to modest dressing, veiling is analyzed as another dimension of covering the body. The aim of this study is to explore why women who belong to different communities, nationalities, or religions dress modestly, and to explore the extent to which religion, ethnicity, family, and peer groups are connected to the motives of covering the body.

Justin A. Elardo
City College of San Francisco

"Economic Anthropology and the Evolution of Institutionalist Thought Since the Great Debate"

During the 1960s as a result of the substantivist - formalist debate, otherwise known as the "Great Debate," institutionalist thought was thrust to the forefront of economic anthropology. By the close of the 1960s, with the substantivist - formalist debate having passed unresolved, the role of institutionalist economics in economic anthropology reached a crossroads. Institutionalist thought could continue the legacy of the "old" institutionalists, i.e. Veblen, Commons, Ayres, and Polanyi, or follow the path of "new" institutional economics. Embarking on a historical review, this paper examines the evolution of institutionalist 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 both groups of institutionalist thinkers in the aftermath of the debate.

Michael Joseph Francisconi
University of Montana – Western

"Indian Education for All in Montana: Public Schools and Indian Education in Montana"

A program sponsored through the Dillon Middle School (Dillon, MT) with assistance from Salish-Kootenai College (Pablo, MT) educators has put together a curriculum to help middle school students gain a deeper understanding of history, culture, and contemporary issues of the Salish Nation in Montana. My role in this project has been to coordinate with team leaders and a group of University of Montana – Western students to create a database of Salish information from a Salish perspective to help facilitate the creation of a program easily accessible to Montana teachers in the future. This program has grown into an ongoing educational project to include the training of college students learning to become teachers for the public schools in the state of Montana. Since then "cultural committees" have been working with the school districts in Montana, and the colleges and universities in Montana, to make Indian Education for All pertinent to education at all level and across the disciplines.

Alexandra Hayes
Washington State University

"Breastfeeding among Rural Panamanian Women: Initiation and Duration Factors"

Although breastfeeding is an integral part of Panamanian culture and important to mitigate the high rates of infant morbidity caused by diarrhea, according to a 2007 UNICEF report only 25% of babies are exclusively breastfeeding at six months. This study identified the factors that affect breastfeeding initiation and duration to recommend and plan culturally appropriate public health campaigns to increase the support for and rates of breastfeeding among Panamanian families. Semi-structured interviews involving females aged 18-35 who had at least one child under the age of five were conducted from August 2007 until March 2009 in rural communities in Panama. Women who participated in prenatal education classes, described a social support network involving at least her mother and a male counterpart, and delivered in a hospital that did not supply infant formula and encouraged rooming-in, reflected higher breastfeeding initiation and duration rates. These findings suggest that current prenatal education should be improved to include in-depth discussions about alternative feeding methods such as breast pumping. Audio-visual messages should be developed that focus on infant feeding as a family decision with special emphasis on paternal influence and involvement. Public health agencies and hospitals should collaborate to develop a national breastfeeding policy.

Megan J. Highet
University of Alberta

**"Pocks and Politics: The Mark of Smallpox in the Yukon Territory
During the Klondike Gold Rush, 1898-1904"**

The anthropology of infectious disease recognizes that sickness is capable of impacting populations in ways far exceeding the influence that disease has upon individual bodies. An example of this can be seen in the case of smallpox when it erupted among the Klondikers during the legendary gold rush. Although the mark left upon the bodies of the gold rushers was minimal given that the unusually mild virulence did not result in any deaths from this cause, the fear that smallpox nevertheless inspired long after the threat of contagion has subsided had a significant and lasting impact upon the community. Commerce was jeopardized, local legislation inspired, regional politics colored and international relations tested in several important ways as a direct result of the dreaded disease. In ways far exceeding the threat posed to their wellbeing by the risk of infection, smallpox is revealed to have had numerous repercussions for the lived experiences of average individuals in this particular time and place, most of whom never contracted the disease themselves, and much more insight regarding life during the last great gold rush is thus gained through analyses of morbidity and mortality than simply what illnesses and diseases people suffered and died from.

Corinne Hoskin
Brigham Young University

"Between Two Worlds: Relationships of Hearing Children with their Deaf Parents"

Hearing children of Deaf parents (HCDPs), a population traditionally not recognized as significant for research, possess significant cultural differences from both Deaf and Hearing cultures. HCDPs acquire Deaf qualities from interaction with their parents but do not realize these differences from their hearing peers until adulthood. Relationships Deaf parents have with their hearing children demonstrate the way children balance between Hearing and Deaf worlds. Communication, a key aspect of culture, creates a divide between parents and children. In spite of cultural differences, HCDPs develop strong relationships with their parents as they progress into adulthood.

Cortney L. Hughes
University of California – Irvine

"Rapid Pregnancy Tests: Belief in God, Medical Practices, and Islamic Rationality in Morocco"

This paper is based upon data from fifteen months of fieldwork in reproductive health clinics in Rabat, Morocco. Using observations from women's reactions to the results of their rapid pregnancy tests and interviews with staff, I elucidate the entanglement of religious beliefs and medical practices surrounding pregnancy in the clinic. How are religious beliefs invoked in women's reactions? And how do their religious interpretations shape how they see the purpose and method of the test? My paper adds to the understanding of religion and the "modern" as concepts in-flux and remade through practice. In the eyes of my participants, Islamic beliefs worked through the scientific and medical and vice versa; one was not made precedent over the other. I show that for Moroccan women, God is considered ultimately responsible for their test results and Islam serves as their rationality for taking the rapid test. Focusing mainly on women with negative results, I elucidate how belief in God is an integral part of pregnancy tests and how the test itself becomes a way for women to live out key Islamic principles about motherhood, such as only bringing a child into the world who can be cared for properly.

Lindsey Judd
Brigham Young University

"The Connection Between Punishment and Discipline and Having a Good or a Bad Heart among the Himba of Kaokoland, Namibia"

In this paper I analyze the connection between discipline and punishment and having a "good heart" or a "bad heart" among the Himba of Kaokoland, Namibia. My research helps to determine not only the most effective perceived methods of discipline and punishment, but also helps to reveal who is essentially more responsible for reformation - the enforcer or the individual. I attempt to discover the processes taken by the Himba people in order to enforce discipline on themselves and others. I have discovered that although discipline and punishment can be temporarily effective in influencing individual's behavior among the Himba of Namibia, it is through communication, interaction, family, and desire that one can truly and permanently change the nature of his or her heart.

Bardia Khaledi
Simon Fraser University

"Botanical Gardens: Sites of Dense Histories, Intersected Imaginings and Institutional Discourses"

How have histories of European colonization and colonialism brought into existence new institutions concerned with representation of the natural world? Exploration of European social engagements with nature and the intersection of history, geography, and economy have brought into fruition nature-centered institutions informed by particular colonial rhetorics and institutional discourses. Through global collection of botany and its transfer to Europe, a new sphere of hegemony, (i.e. botanical science), was further heightened and aided the creation of new European institutions concerned with the use of powerful apparatus of science to shape ideas about the natural world. A botanical garden is an example of such institutions where discourses were given a social outlet and communicated with the larger public. The exclusion and de-emphasization of colonial histories and reliance on "commonsense" categories of scientific exploration and discourses of enlightenment have placed botanic gardens in an ambivalent social space. It is contradictory to edit and legitimize the colonial past and at the same time promote the achievements of European explorers and botanists. I argue that such complex institutions tell us a great deal about social construction of history, authoritative representations and unequal power relations, web of science, and re-appropriation and recreation of "nature."

Zell Lee
Brigham Young University

"Life, Death, And Reborn Again: Tourists' Out-of-Place Experience through Interactions with Natives at the Polynesian Cultural Center"

Through travel, tourists encounter different types of people, each fixed in a particular place. The Polynesian Cultural Center in Laie, Hawai'i creates a simulated experience of place by displaying village life of six Polynesian Islands. The PCC employs indigenous locals to represent their culture. This study examines American tourists' out-of-place experience interacting with authentic but modern Islanders representing unchanged cultures, and in doing so explores the multi-faceted notion of authenticity held by academics, tourists, and employed village participants.

Jasmine Low
Brigham Young University

"The Savvies Stick It To the Stupids"

In tourism, hosts and guests struggle for the power to influence the other's actions. On the one side of the power struggle, guests' dollars pressure hosts to provide the kinds of experiences their paying guests want and expect to see. Hosts submit to guests' demands in exchange for money. On the other hand, hosts assert power by emphasizing their superior knowledge and experience

to guests, which places them in a position to influence guests. Guests give in by paying hosts and by trusting hosts' opinions. To maintain a hold on their power, hosts in Waterton use stereotypes that pit guests' lack of knowledge against their abundant local knowledge; subtly distinguishing themselves from guests in their presence and openly doing so in their absence. While separation and stereotyping can be seen as a negative result of tourism, I contend that Waterton hosts use them as effective strategies for creating and reinforcing power in what would otherwise result in an unbalanced host-guest relationship.

Thea Luig
University of Alberta

"Critical Investigation of Adaptability and Vulnerability Studies of Northern Aboriginal Communities"

In this paper, I critically examine the discourse employed in vulnerability and adaptability studies of northern Aboriginal communities in the context of climate change. Based on ethnographic research on modes of knowledge production, processes of identity formation and the use of political strategies among indigenous people in Canada's Northwest Territories, I argue that conventional assessments of community vulnerability, which are rooted in development policy, focused on subsistence activities, and conducted in a context of immense political relevancy, do not correspond adequately to local meanings of change and continuity. In promoting an image of northern Aboriginal people as environmental experts at risk, vulnerability studies inadvertently pose barriers to people's capacity to successfully cope with ecological, economic, and social change. Building on the psychological concept of mastery and a phenomenological focus on the sense of control, as a crucial factor for various adaptations, I will show how Aboriginal people increase social capital in order to maintain their ability to innovate in a self-determined way.

Enrique Maestas
Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Sustainable Agriculture and Indigenous Knowledge in the Amazon Basin"

This paper reviews connections between South American Indian oral traditions and embodied practices with methods of rainforest conservation and alternative techniques of agriculture have emerged in anthropological research. First, research is reviewed from Brazilian and Peruvian Amazonia that substantiates the importance of conservation through cultural survival. Second, a review of Shuar (Jivaro) oral tradition from the Ecuadorian Amazon demonstrates important details regarding the humanization of Amazonian landscapes through bio-char burning, rather than swidden practices. Third, research is reviewed that demonstrates that soil building techniques based on adding ceramics to soil constitute an important alternative approach to agriculture with implications for global sustainability. In all, this paper provides a starting point for dialogue regarding both rainforest conservation and sustainable agriculture based on Indigenous knowledge from South American Amazonia.

Sean McMurry
University of Nevada – Reno

**"'And That's Not All!': The Archaeology of Twentieth Century Advertising
in Sulphur, Nevada"**

Commercial advertising for all products became increasingly aggressive and important during the first half of the 20th-century, and promotions by the food industry were no exception. Advertising had always been important to the sale of food, but during the 20th-century there was a tremendous increase in the number of nationally recognizable brands. In 2009, archaeological investigations of Sulphur, a 20th-century mining and railroad town in northwest Nevada, yielded remains of products from companies that would eventually become well known because of advertising, including Karo, Post, Hershey, Libby's, Borden's, French's, Heinz, Del Monte, and Kellogg's. Evidence for advertising of these companies included containers with visible advertising (such as a logo, brand name, or slogan), archaeologically recovered newspaper and cardboard advertisements, and historical documents and oral histories that recount the use of advertised products. An analysis of the extant record of advertising in Sulphur provides an excellent opportunity to understand not just what people bought and ate, but also how they operated within the larger economic and social framework present in rural Nevada in the 20th-century.

Taylor Merkley
Brigham Young University

**"Windmills and Walls: The Transitional Role and Stabilizing Effect of Social Clubs in
Brandenburg, Germany"**

In this paper, I explore the post-socialist transition to capitalism in eastern Germany as a change in the basis of solidarity that disrupted the social mechanics of East German life. The vocational solidarity of the socialist era was swept away in the tide of reforms in the early 1990s, which led to a collapse of the social networks that grew dependent on it. In the years following reunification, Western newcomers moved into the rural town of Lütte and sought to revitalize the community. Their influence has brought fresh ideas and an innovative spirit to the town through the instrumental use of the Verein "Altes Haus," a social club. The Verein created a new environment for social relationships to flourish with less dependence on infrastructure. Positive changes in the town have diminished the stereotypical resentment towards Westerners and stirred residents into collective effort and active participation in forming the town's identity, instead of passively accepting the unfortunately repercussions of the reforms.

Sophia Nathenson
University of Utah

"Mormon Women Energy Healers: Attitudes and Perceived Acceptance"

As far back as the 1830s, Mormon women preformed various healing techniques both in and outside the home. There were women doctors, women writing for medical journals, and women

active in exercising their gifts of healing in communities in relief societies and church organized rituals. Over time, the "right to heal" was revoked by the Mormon church and healing was restricted to a structured ritual which could only be performed by men with the priesthood. In this paper I explore the possibility of Mormon women venturing outside the church to practice healing. Drawing on in depth semi-structured interviews with devout Mormon women who use such alternative methods as reiki, emotional release therapy, and aura reading, I find that the desire to heal remains in Mormon women today. These women often keep their healing practices secret from their church, friends and family for fear of rejection, yet unanimously feel their practices are consistent with, and even strengthen, their Mormon faith.

Thuy Nguyen
Brigham Young University

"It's a Responsibility to Assume the Obligation: Public Services in a Guatemalan Town"

This paper will discuss the difficulties and complexities of public works infrastructure within developing areas. Additionally, it concerns the division of responsibility among community members concerning public services. Waste management, electricity, and water accessibility are the most important public services offered within the community. Communal and individual responsibility are exhibited in the essential public services in Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Guatemala. According to Jones & Gessaman, "rural community services possess a mixture of the attributes associated with pure public and pure private goods" (937:1974). The degree of importance of each public service within the Mayan community can be determined by how the community designates the handling of each service. This paper will explore the differing individual and communal responsibility concerning the access to water, electricity, and waste disposal in the aftermath of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan's fission. The less important the public service is to the community, the more individualized and less community-oriented it is. Public services that are viewed to be more important are placed upon the community. For example, electricity remains a privatized government monopoly as water is made into a community responsibility because of the high level of importance people attach to water.

Deborah Pratt
Brigham Young University

"Bringing in the Aq'ab'al: The 'New Dawn' of Education in Antigua Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Guatemala"

This study explores education in Antigua Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Guatemala. In 2000, all education institutions were removed from the village. Instead of studying the forces of national acculturation and local resistance, standard themes in anthropology and education, this paper details how parents in the village organized themselves, and petitioned to the government in order to re-establish the primary, middle, and high schools. The current challenge in obtaining an education is the economic situation of ASCI. In order to keep schools open, villagers turn to each other and foreign sources. Parents and town leaders view education as the key that will rebuild the abandoned town.

Natali Valdez
University of California – Irvine

"Inter- and Intra- Cultural Variation in Food Knowledge among Latin Americans"

There are well documented ethnic inequalities in health related to nutritional status. Much of the research in this area has focused on individual-level variables such as socioeconomic status or on structural factors such as access to retail food outlets. We know relatively little about the role of culture in explaining ethnic inequalities in nutritional status. This research explores food knowledge and experience among Latina/o populations in order to better understand food consumption habits. Preliminary results from text analysis have indicated salient themes surrounding culturally unique experiences related to food consumption that may help elucidate mechanisms surrounding nutritional inequalities.

Benjamin F. Viernes
Brigham Young University

"'There is no such thing as indigenous': An Indigenous View of 'Progress' in Nueva Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Guatemala"

A common question for multiculturalists and rights activists has been that of the importance of the preservation of cultural tradition: Is it more important to preserve culture or to promote equality and "progress"? "Progress" brings more than it proposes, but can really only be conceived on the basis of a culture's own assumptions about what the best way to exist is. In Nueva Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, the people have learned to reconcile indigenous tradition with their desire for modernization. They show that this dichotomy of culture vs. "progress" is not a "one or the other" decision, especially when the assumptions of these indigenous people make the decision to incorporate both. While they demonstrate this paradigm of incorporation, Nueva Ixtahuacan creates a model for development in the common issue of "progress" in Latin America. Just as it would be impossible to determine whether Latin America would be better off if Columbus had never arrived, without realizing the comparison, the indigenous K'iche' have concluded that they do not need to decide between tradition and "progress."

ARID LANDS STUDIES & GEOGRAPHY

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University
Richard Greene
Northern Illinois University

Conrad T. Moore
Western Kentucky University

"Determining Seasonal Climate Change from Stream Flow in a Semiarid Region"

An assessment of total stream flow recorded at the U.S. Geological Survey's Charleston, Arizona stream gauge on the San Pedro River for six 12-year periods from July 1935 through June 2007 shows that the semiarid region of northwestern Mexico and southeastern Arizona experienced enormous seasonal climate change that has gone undetected in climate literature due to a lack of adequate precipitation data. Summer and winter stream flow were inversely related through each of the six periods. When summer stream flow increased winter stream flow declined and vice versa without exception. From 1947-59 through 1983-95, summer stream flow declined from period to period while winter stream flow steadily increased. By 1983-95, summer stream flow was 63 percent less than it was in 1947-59 while winter stream flow was 70 percent less in 1947-59 than it was in 1983-95. Fall stream flow increased from an average of only 13 cubic feet per second in 1935-70 to an average of 46 cubic feet per second in 1971-2006. In contrast, spring stream flow, which was always comparatively low, was nearly 30 percent greater in 1936-71 than it was in 1972-2007 due primarily to early onset of the summer monsoon.

Andrew Ojede and Daigyo Seo
California State University and Kansas State University

"Africa: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis"

This paper develops a two stage procedure to investigate the key driving forces of agricultural productivity in Africa. In the first stage, we employ a stochastic frontier model to estimate the total factor productivity of 26 African countries from 1971-2002. In the second stage, we develop a fixed effects panel data model to examine the aspects of the structural adjustment program that impact agricultural productivity in Africa. The paper also controls for non-program exogenous factors that drive agricultural productivity in Africa such as the amount of irrigation, carbon emission. Our preliminary results show that agricultural productivity is driven by both program variables and non program variables such as the amount of irrigation, rural population density, carbon emission and other variables.

Thomas D. Graff and Charles R. Britton
University of Arkansas

"An Economic Analysis of Grocery Store concentrations in Arid Lands"

The past twenty years have witnessed tremendous changes in the grocery business. No longer populated with "mom and pop" grocery stores on every corner, it has evolved into larger and larger retail establishments. This study analyzes the continued concentration of grocery suppliers within the arid lands states. Data from 2008 provide the basis for analysis. The authors use traditional market concentration ratios as well as the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index as measures of market concentrations, such that certain conclusions can be reached. Certain

projections on the future of the general grocery business are also made within a historical context.

Seid M. Zekavat
Loyola Marymount University

**"A Statistical Analysis of the Cultural and Economic Impacts of
Undocumented Mexicans on the State of California"**

This research intends to make a thorough statistical analysis of costs and benefits of the flow of illegal Mexican immigrants to California. Assuming that the border crossing continues as in the past, the paper concludes: 1. Tax revenues of the State generated by undocumented Mexicans do not by any means offset the total cost of social services they receive.   2. Latinos cultural predominance with persistent use of Hispanic language will dominate other ethnicities as Mexican generations become majority in the State.   3. The political consequences of this trend would mean that the majority of elective local and state officials will be of Mexican descents.   4. The State economy in general benefits from Mexican low- paid labor in agriculture, construction and service industries that otherwise would not be done at low wage rate by the American white and black races. 5. The majority of the Mexican immigrants have proven to be hard working people with ambition in giving their U.S. born children college education. This will produce long-run positive effects in terms of human capital formation which will partially offset the negative balance of State tax revenues and service costs.   6. Even if the benefits of undocumented Mexicans exceeded the state costs of rendering social service through people taxes, the fact still remains that illegal border crossing and remaining in the U.S. is a serious violation of the immigration laws of the United States

Kara Ross
Kansas State University

"Trends in Poverty Rates in the Arid West"

The author examines changes in the poverty rates (using U.S. Census data) in both humid states and arid states over the past decade. An analysis of the data provides several potential causes for changes in the poverty rate on a statewide basis which are examined in detail. Special attention is paid to the problem of poverty among children in arid states. The author also examines the programs designed by the U.S. government designed to reduce the poverty problem and their effectiveness.

Charles Britton and David Gay
University of Arkansas-Fayetteville
Richard Ford
University of Arkansas-Little Rock

**"U.S. Government Policies Concerning Undocumented Immigrants:
Results from the 2009 Arkansas Poll"**

Many of the economies of the arid lands states are to some degree or another dependent upon undocumented workers. This study utilized results provided by the Arkansas Poll to analyze the demographic characteristics of respondents toward different government policies toward immigrants. Since U.S. policy toward undocumented workers is currently under review, it is believed that this study will shed some light on the subject. Whereas, The Arkansas Poll was conducted in a state classified as humid, the authors believe that the beliefs of the general population are transferable across all state lines. In October 2009, the Survey Research Center at the University of Arkansas conducted The Arkansas Poll. The Arkansas Poll is conducted annually and is sponsored by the Diane D. Blair Center for the Study of Southern Politics and Society in the J. William Fulbright College of Arts & Sciences at the University of Arkansas. The poll surveys Arkansans about their beliefs. According to the Summary Report, "Between October 14 and 18 the Survey Research Center at the University of Arkansas completed 754 telephone surveys among a random sample of adult Arkansans. Eighteen percent of all respondents spoke with SRC interviewers via cell phone.

Joseph Earley
Loyola Marymount University

"Arid States and the Quality of Life"

This paper investigates whether or not various quality of life measures differ in reference to state aridity classification. Using the Gallup-Healthways Well-being index for states, the author estimates numerous multiple regression models with well-being, emotional health, life evaluation, healthy behavior, work quality and physical health as the dependent variable along with numerous control variables such as age, income, ethnicity, education, population, state poverty characteristics and whether or not the state is considered arid. Assuming the correct model specification, the author comments on whether or not living in an arid state influences the quality of life.

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University

"Re-examining Economic Trends of the "Great Recession"

This is a follow up of a paper presented at last year's WSSA Meetings. "Effects of the Current Recession on Arid States" In the above paper the author examined changes in the unemployment data from December 2007 (the official start date of the most recent U.S. recession) until March of 2009 and discovered that humid states had significantly lower unemployment rates than arid states. The changes in those unemployment rates were not statistically significant when studying the difference between arid states and humid states. In this paper, unemployment data gathered by the bureau of labor statistics is examined from December of 2007 through early 2010 and also on a year to year basis to see if arid states have experienced less of an economic slowdown than humid states. Possible reasons for the economic differences between regions are examined in this paper.

Shane Sanders
Nicholls State University

"Studying the Economic Impact of the 2009 Stimulus Plan on Arid and Humid States"

The author looks at the effects of the Economic Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the stimulus plan) on both arid and humid states. The author studies the numbers of jobs created in each state (according to the government at recovery.gov) and determines whether arid states have experienced a relative increase in employment gains because of the plan. The veracity of the jobs created figures released by the government is also examined.

Richard Greene
Northern Illinois University

"Re-Examining the Debate about Converting Prime Farmland to Urban Land in the Humid East and Replacing it with Former Rangeland in the Arid West"

The patterns of agricultural and urban land use change in America's heartland were analyzed to determine if we continue to replace lost farmland to urban conversion with cropland converted from rangeland. We used data from the 2001 National Land Cover Database and NASS 2007 Cropland Data Layers to map the changing location of these conversions. An earlier study found that approximately 11 million acres of U.S. cropland were converted to urban land between 1982 and 1997 which coincided with an equal amount of arid rangeland converting to cropland. We find evidence to suggest that the trend identified in the earlier study has continued. Similarly, we find that the new cropland replacing the high quality cropland lost to urbanization was planted in more arid regions of the U.S. and therefore relied heavily on irrigation calling into question the sustainability of this new cropland given competing demands for water.

Cynthia Vogel
Northern Illinois University

"Converting Farmland to Urban Land and Detecting a Perimetropolitan Bow Wave"

The patterns of agricultural and urban land use change in the Chicago region were analyzed to determine if changes in their location supported John Fraser Hart's 1991 perimetropolitan bow wave (PBW) thesis. We used data from the 2001 National Land Cover Database and NASS 2001 and 2007 Cropland Data Layers to map the changing location of extensive (lower value) and intensive (higher value) crops and urban land use in one-mile buffer rings in the exurban area of the Chicago Combined Statistical Area between 2001 and 2007. Results show that the PBW was located and estimated to have shifted 20 miles from the urban rural fringe boundary.

Brad Broughton
Northern Illinois University

"Metropolitan and Micropolitan Voter Distribution in the 2008 US Presidential Election: Comparison of Arid and Humid States"

Small towns and cities across the country have had a significant role in determining recent US presidential elections. The U.S. Census Bureau has defined these geographic areas as micropolitan areas, in which about ten percent of Americans live. In close presidential races, such as the ones in 2000 and 2004, these areas can have a large impact in the outcome of a swing state's electoral votes for a given candidate. Florida and Ohio determined the winner in 2000 and 2004, respectively. However, if the Democrats had stronger turnout from micropolitan voters in each of the elections the outcomes would likely have been much different. Since metropolitan areas generally vote more Democratic and micropolitan and rural areas tend to vote more Republican, selection of geographic location for political support is key. Although the 2008 US presidential election was not as close an election, it is still important to examine the micropolitan turnout for Obama and McCain. The intent of this analysis is to determine the significance of population density as it relates to voter turnout between Arid and Humid States. Voter turnout rates for the two geographic areas are also included to further understand the impact of these areas on presidential elections.

Alex Steenstra
Northern Arizona University

"Accommodating Indigenous Cultural Values in Water Resource Management: The Waikato River, New Zealand and the Colorado River, USA"

This paper examines how indigenous cultural values are accommodated in the management of the Waikato River in New Zealand and the Colorado River in the USA. The case studies of these rivers expose two distinct approaches; privatization and co-management. The paper examines these approaches and makes suggestions on how indigenous knowledge, cultural and social relationships, and social, cultural, and economic wellbeing may be integrated in a multi-cultural approach.

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

Elizabeth Acevedo
Claremont Graduate University

"Working Harmony into Asian-American Students' American Education of Quality"

In an ongoing effort to improve the quality of Asian-American students' public education, we sought to investigate and minimize the underlying causes of student stress, frustration, and anxiety through teacher-training, considering cultural sensitivities, investigating advanced academic requirements, and enhancing family awareness of established requirements and methodologies. Our research indicated that improved communication and discussion of cultural differences in teacher-training programs may allow teachers, students, and their families to reduce stress levels and improve general relationships so that the ambiance of such educational settings may see less anxiety and more cohesiveness in building the learning conditions. Such minor considerations as students' birth dates can have an impact on the level of competitive success, whether the evaluation is in academics, sports, music, or other extra-curricular activities. When families are drawn into the equation of their student's educational career, we hope to lessen the drive for   their unilateral success, but place an appreciation and celebration on the achievement of completing of each stage or unit of study. Cultural needs for excellence may then cause less stress on children and provide more pleasure for the entire family in their children's accomplishments. This is the goal of this research.

Tatsuhiko Akamatsu & Akira Miichi
ASK Asset Consulting Inc. & Otemon Gakuin University

"The Study of the Relationship Between Social Background Factors and Manufacturing Company Employees' Work Stress in Japan"

 The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of certain environmental factors on work stressors and work stress responses in Japanese manufacturing company employees. The participants were 25 employees from a manufacturer of plastics and metal molds in Kyoto, Japan. We will present how a maker evaluated companies doing subcontract work about quality of manufactured goods and the appointed date of delivery, and how employees of the manufacturer doing subcontract work were managing work stressors and work stress responses. In order to prevent inferior goods and delays in delivery, these employees were asked about work stressors and work stress responses about near accidents.   Especially, when plastics molding outcomes were below standard, the questionnaire was checked and the employees were asked to describe the work status. By analyzing these questionnaires, we aimed at finding the effect of human error on plastics molding processes. The results of checking these questionnaires showed positive preventive effects against inferior goods and delays in delivery.

Chiung-Fang Chang
Lamar University

"The Effect of Moslem Culture on Fertility Behavior in China"

China is a multiethnic nation. There are 56 recognized nationalities in China. In 2000, out of the total population of 1.3 billion, 93 percent are members of the majority Han nationality; the remaining 7 percent, or 93 million people, are members of the other 55 minority nationalities. In China, there are ten minority nationalities are predominantly Moslems. These ten Moslem groups account for only an estimated 1.6 percent of the population. However, this small

proportion numbered 17 million of Moslems. The largest two Moslem groups are Hui and the Uygur, accounting for about 90 percent of all Moslems in the country. The additional eight Moslem groups are Kazak, Ozbek, Tajik, Tatar, Kirgiz, Salar, Dongxiang, and Bonan. Previous studies of minority fertility in the U.S. have suggested that along with the processes of interaction, minority members are likely to overcome their cultural barriers and tend to assimilate to the host society by decreasing their fertility. Although there are increasing literatures pay attention on the fertility patterns of China's minority population, their findings, especially for Moslems, were mostly restricted. In particular, most studies have either examined the relationship between socio-demographic variables and fertility at the individual level, or focused at the structural level to examine the effects of socioeconomic and demographic composition on the fertility patterns of different minority groups (Poston and Shu, 1987; Yusuf and Byrnes, 1994). So far, no one has examined the characteristics of both individuals and groups on China's minority fertility. The major objective of this study is to examine the impact of assimilation on minority fertility in China. By using a more appropriate statistical approach of multilevel analysis, this study is attempting to fill a methodological void to examine the assimilation effects not only among minority women but also among various minority groups. Particularly, the technique of hierarchical generalized linear modeling allows us to examine the cross-level interactions between the effect of Moslem culture and the slope of assimilation to fertility. Therefore, not only to examine the impact of assimilation on minority fertility, but more importantly, this study is attempting to examine how the impact of assimilation on fertility can be moderated by the effect of Moslem culture.

Linda H. Chiang
Azusa Pacific University

"Tibet: Culture and Education"

Traditionally Tibetan education was conducted mainly at temples and run by monks. Only youth from royal families could enjoy the opportunity of education. In 1954 the People of the Republic of China (PRC) constitution regulated that every tribe has freedom to use and develop their own language and all citizens have the right to an education.

The development of public education in Tibet has a short history. Keng and Wang (1989) stated that Tibetan public education was fifty years behind other minority groups such as Mongolia and Korea. Concerns of Tibetan education included: 1) the public paid attention to temples than schools; 2) due to the remote of the area, it costs much more and with higher level of difficulty to establish public schools; 3) there is a huge discrepancy between the rural and urban development; and, 4) education relies on government support and has difficulty to raise funds for education. This presentation will share the development of Tibetan's public education. The impact of Tibetan culture on education will be discussed. Personal conversations with the director and staff of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs will be shared.

Yi- Chun Hsieh
National Chengkung University, Taiwan

"Analysis of Supply and Demand of Elderly Labor Market in Taiwan:

A Preliminary Report"

Dramatic decline of fertility rate and rapid growth of the elderly population in Taiwan in recent years will undoubtedly have a far-reaching impact on Taiwan's labor market in the future. With the anticipated labor shortage in the future, the employment of those middle aged workers and the re-entrance of labor market of the aged seniors have surfaced as two major issues that deserve close attention and examination. The purpose of our analysis is to examine the supply and demand of labor force for the middle aged and the elderly seniors in Taiwan. Taking data from two nation-wide survey conducted by Taiwan's Executive Yuan in 2008, we will analyze the age and gender distributions of those still working and the demand of the future labor market in various industries for the aged. We will also analyze the planning of those near retirement age workers, focusing on their intention of whether to continue to work or to be disengaged from work totally.

Kiang, Walter
County of Los Angeles & California State University, LA

"Child Abuse and Neglect in Asian Families"

In Asian culture, physical punishment at home and at school is generally permitted and considered necessary as a way to educate and discipline children. Many Asians believe in the saying "spare the rod and spoil the child". Child maltreatment is not viewed as a serious social issue and no well-defined statute exists to prevent or intervene in child maltreatment in most countries of origin. Similarly, Asian immigrants tend to define only extremely harmful physical punishment as child abuse, such as skull fractures, and severe burn cases that could easily attract media attention. Many Asians believe that the physical punishment of their children for a disciplinary purpose could not constitute a child abuse case. The concepts of child abuse within the family and public intervention in private family matters for the stake of child protection are rather foreign and unacceptable to many immigrant Asian families.
Some of the study questions are as follows: 1. What is the incidence of different types of abuse? 2. What are the characteristics of Chinese child abuse? 3. What are the circumstances of Chinese child abuse? 4. Who informs the appropriate agencies about the abuse? 5. What are suggested intervention strategies/implications? Data will be obtained from about 200 Chinese case files maintained by Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS).

Shin Young Kim
Baekseok University, South Korea

"The image of Children - A Journey of Children's Painting"

 In the long historical period of Korea, we find out that what children are is based on the aspect of social or cultural background. In this presentation we will learn the image of children through Korean artists' paintings. Studies found painting is an instrument of children's communication. We will introduce the characteristic and different stages of development from children's paintings. Examples of how teachers support children to draw out their abilities through their paintings in the aspect of social constructivism.

Pei-Ru Lai
National Chengkung University, Taiwan

"Social Factors of Delusions of Patients with Alzheimer's Disease in Taiwan"

The elderly proportion of Taiwan has been increasing rapidly in recent years. In comparison with other population sectors, the elderly is more likely to experience not only the pain of diseases, but also face high probability in disability. There have many factors of disability in the elderly: stroke, musculoskeletal disorders, cardiovascular disease, various types of cancer, and dementia. Taking care of patients of Delusions of Alzheimer presents big challenge caregivers. The main purpose of this study is to explore relevant factors and underlining meanings of delusion of patient with Alzheimer's disease. Through the use of qualitative research methods, we attempt to identify factors that are associated with the occurrence of dementia and the care of the patients. We hope our findings will be helpful to the academics, medical experts, caregivers or support groups in their diagnose and care of the patients.

Jang-Young Lee
Kookmin University
Mike Toney
Utah State University
Sang-Lim Lee
Han-Yang University

**"The Relationship between Nation's Competitiveness and the Olympic Medals –
the Case of Beijing Olympic"**

This paper explores relationship between nation's competitiveness and Olympic Results of 2008 Beijing. I choose every nation which has at least one bronze medal. I used GNP per person, population size, number of athletics, and number of medals as variables. I analyzed these data by correlation coefficient, regression analysis, and path analysis. I found the following outcomes. First, the direct effect of population size on medals is positive but weak. Second, the indirect effect of population size on medals is positive and about twice larger than that of direct effect. Third, the direct effect of GNP per person on medals is negative and very weak. Fourth, the indirect effect of GNP per person on medals is positive and about ten times larger than that of direct effect. Fifth, the most effective path on medals is the number of athletics which come from population size and GNP per person. We analyzed 2008 Beijing Olympic Medals with Population, GNP per person, and the number of players.

Table 1. Correlation Table

Variables	GNP/p	Pop	# of Players
Pop	−.129		
# of Players	.319[**]	.396[***]	
Medals	.209	.513[***]	.889[***]

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table 2. Regression Analysis (beta coefficient)

Variables	# of Players	Medals
GNP/p	.377[***]	−.031
Pop	.444[***]	.182[*]
# of Players	−	.827[***]
R^2	.296	.822

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Figure 1. Path Analysis of Olympic Medals
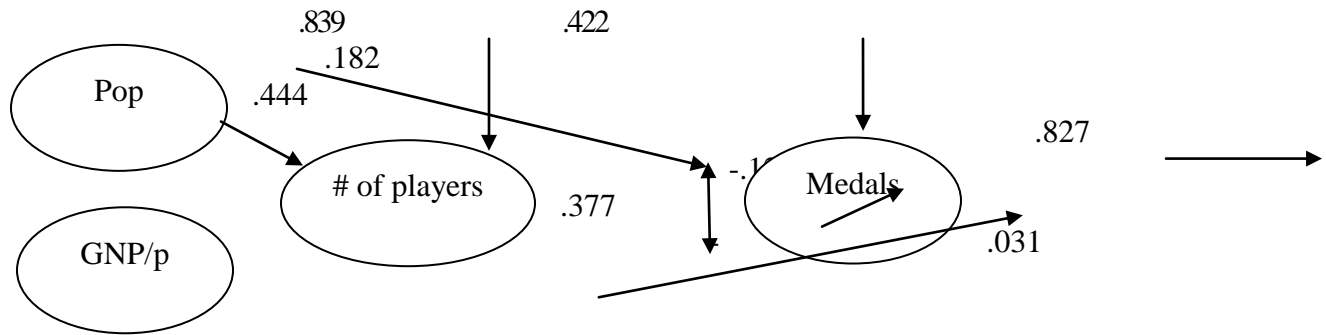
Tsung-Cheng

LinDepartment of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada

**"The Tradition of Women Warrior in Chinese Poetry from Earliest Times
to the Ninth Century"**

My research examines the tradition of the women warrior in the Chinese poetic tradition from earliest times to the ninth century. My research is particularly concerned with how both male and female knight-errant share the same tradition and how women warrior stand out as significant subject by distinguishing themselves from the tradition of male knight-errant. My research has found that female knight-errant is distinct from the male in dealing with social obligations when knight-errantry is practiced. The male knight-errant always suffers from tension between loyalty to the ruler or filial piety and bonds of friendship, finally either sacrificing himself in order to preserve both values, or one of the values is preserved while the other is betrayed or sacrificed. On the contrary, the female knight-errant does not care about any values, but wants only to fulfill her goals at any cost. Examples of this can be found in the three poems sharing the same entitle "Ballad of the Girl Nü-xiu from Qin," and Li Po's (701-762) "A Brave Woman from East Sea." My research has also found that the difference between female and male knight errant may be related to Chinese peculiar cultural context and especially Chinese literary tradition.

Irene M. Ota

University of Utah

**"The Discourse that Surrounds Asian/Asian Americans:
Exposing the Myth of the Model Minority"**

The Model Minority is regime of truth produces assumptions and traits of Asian/Asian American populations as a group and is remade into the personal attributes of individual Asian/Asian American students (Popkewitz: 1998, p. 56). This discourse presents Asian/Asian Americans as performing well academically. If they don't live up to the standards implied in the discourse, extra pressure is felt by Asian/Asian Americans, internalizing that they are somehow not good enough. While this regime of truth seems to praise and value Asian/Asian American student achievement, within that discourse are other statements that present this achievement and success as abnormal and unhealthy. This discourse that surrounds Asian/Asian Americans is created within the discourse that surrounds Whiteness and reflects power relations in academics and mark those as not White, in this case Asians/Asian Americans, as inferior (in terms of well-balanced and healthy) and locates them in a racial hierarchy (Barrett, Roediger: 2005, p. 37). I argue White privilege and superiority is challenged by the high academic achievement by some Asian/Asian Americans, who score higher in tests, especially in areas of math and science, which causes resentment and a sense of that Asian American academic success is wrong or insulting, for Whites.

Koichiro Otani
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne

"Prevention of Chronic Diseases: Japan's New Approach"

As people enjoy longer life expectancy, it comes with more chronic diseases and consequent disabilities. It is well known that prevention plays a very critical role rather than treatment of these chronic diseases. Since Japan enjoys the longest life expectancy in the world, it is particularly important for Japan to address the prevention. This study explores how Japan as a country tries to prevent chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, and diabetes by encouraging people to pay attention to life style changes. Their approach is unique because high blood pressure, high cholesterol level, and high glucose level are considered as symptoms rather than a problem. The underlying problem is their new concept of metabolic syndrome; a composite measure of overweight as well as high blood pressure, high cholesterol level, and high glucose level. They recommend that those people with the metabolic syndrome exercise, first and eat well, second. Then, the drug treatment should come last. This approach is initiated by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and they take advantage of their universal health insurance system to implement this project.

Rebecca Roe
Azusa Pacific University

**"What is the Role of Arts Education in China –
and Chinese immigrants to the United States?"**

The focus of the arts education programs in China (ca. 1989), could be divided into two main streams: teaching traditional Chinese art forms such as calligraphy, wood-block printing, paper

cutting, brush painting, folk dance, and opera; and instruction in ballet, choral music, drawing and painting in the Western mode, and Western musical instruments such as guitar, electric organ, violin, and piano. There is conflict between subjecting the arts to the dictates of politics and the indigenous culture. The irony of the situation is that the pedagogy of the art courses allows little room for diversity and creativity. There is little of the Confucian precept of "teach in accordance with the student's ability" being realized. Nevertheless, a Chinese avant-garde exists, despite their critics. Chinese politics take part in new global realities, and so does Chinese avant-garde art. This paper will examine the tradition of arts education in China and the efforts of a younger generation to also participate in a global artistic culture. The role of arts education among Chinese immigrants to the United States will also be included.

Jui-hua Shih Chengda
University & Tainan Education and Nursing Institute, Taiwan

"Population Distribution and Living Patterns of Elderly Singles in Taiwan"

Increasing life expectancy and declining fertility rates have contributed to the rapid growth of the elderly population in Taiwan. As traditional family system disappearing, the elderly who are single are facing increasing pressure in finding a suitable residence. Taking a large scale nation-wide survey data and population statistics prepared by the government agencies, this study aims to investigate the population distribution of the elderly singles in Taiwan and the patterns of their living arrangements. The paper will examine the regional differences of those elderly singles who are unmarried, divorced or widowed and explore factors that have contributed to such regional differences. Government policies toward the elderly singles will also be discussed.

Wen-hui Tsai
Indiana-Purdue University at Fort Wayne (Emeritus)

"The Current Status of Gerontological Training and Research in Taiwan and Future Challenges"

Taiwan's population is aging fast. Declining fertility rate and prolonging life expectance have contributed to the rapid growth of the aged in Taiwan's population. Although research on geriatric has been carried out quite extensively in Taiwan, the gerontological teaching is unfortunately lacking. This paper will discuss the main focus in geriatric research in Taiwan and in gerontological training. We will discuss the types of geriatric research and the funding that supports such type of research. We will also discuss the academic teaching of gerontology, with the special attention to the establishment of the first graduate institute of gerontology at National Chengkung University. The strength and shortcoming of geriatric research and gerontological teaching will be discussed.

Roli Varma
University of New Mexico

"Transnational Migration and Entrepreneurialism: Indians in the U.S. Technology Sector"

In the past, mostly big multinational corporations led entrepreneurial activities in the technology sector that created value and stimulated growth by bringing new ideas to market. Further, they were in charge of the growth internationally. In the last two decades, however, immigrants have increased their percentage in starting technology companies in the United States as well as invested in technology companies, built business partnerships, allocated resources, exchanged information, and tapped technical expertise in their home countries. This paper presents a case study of Indian immigrants in the U.S. technology sector to show how entrepreneurialism is changing with transnational migration. They are actively contributing to an emergent global reality where the borders containing them in the field of technology are increasingly virtual, and beyond the control of any country.

Yumi Wakasa, Tatsuhiko Akamatsu, Akira Miichi
ELSASK Asset Consulting Inc. & Otemon Gakuin University

"A Social Survey of Public Opinion Concerning Business Marketing of Flower Essence in Japan"

The purpose of this study was to investigate consumers' opinions of flower essence and the motivation of the flower essence shop managers toward flower essence business. Thus, the paper investigates the present status of flower essence business and future perspectives in Japan. At first, a questionnaire survey was conducted to people on the street to investigate consumers' opinions of flower essence. The opinion survey results are classified according the following three classifications: - Those who do not know the word "flower essence". - Those who know the word "flower essence", but have not used it. - Those who know the word and use "flower essence". These classifications may seem similar, but are classified to investigate how flower essence is recognized by consumers. Second, another questionnaire survey was conducted to the managers of a flower essence shop to investigate the motivation to and their future perspectives about the flower essence business. From these analyses, the researchers developed a marketing model of the flower essence business in Japan.

Chris Yoon
Azusa Pacific University

"The Role of Korean Churches in Helping Korean Americans Find an Identity"

The history of the Korean Americans can be traced back to the period of between 1900-1940s when the first Koreans migrated to the United States. There were many missionaries and Christians amongst these immigrants which made the establishment of the church community quite easy and this forged the Korean Society which was built on Christian principles. Hence, the Korean churches have taken the responsibility of helping new immigrants adjust to the life in America and this has helped the immigrants not to lose their ethnic attachment as well as playing the role of preserving and maintaining the Korean cultural traditions. Consequently, the involvement of the second generation Koreans in various church activities has been most successful in helping them find an identity in the mainstream culture. In this presentation, a brief history of Korean immigration will be discusses followed by describing how the Korean

churches have supported the second generation Koreans to find their identity through various church activities.

Association of Borderland Studies
Javier Duran
University of Arizona

Elda Aguilar and Cristina Sánchez
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

"El transporte público en Ciudad Juárez; contaminación en ambas fronteras"

En la frontera el transporte público podría ser un excelente medio y opción para disminuir algunos problemas muy particulares, como la contaminación ambiental, sin embargo, eso no es así. La realidad es que el transporte público de Ciudad Juárez afecta más allá de sus fronteras, la gran contaminación que emiten los camiones de modelos ya antiguos resulta evidente ante la vista de todos, no es sencillo pasarlo desapercibido. Los camiones que se utilizan para ofrecer el servicio de transporte público se adquieren sobre todo en Estados Unidos, en donde son más comúnmente utilizados para el transporte escolar. Debido al mal servicio que se ofrece en Ciudad Juárez, en toda la medida de lo posible, la gente opta por comprar un automóvil particular, que gran parte son importados de Estados Unidos, algunos son autos chocados, en malas condiciones, muy viejos que podrían considerarse "autos chatarra". Un camión tiene capacidad para aproximadamente 40 personas, esto implicaría menos autos por persona en la ciudad, menos contaminación, menos gastos económicos para los ciudadanos, etc. La realidad es que muchos de los camiones y automóviles que en Estados Unidos son desechados, están siendo utilizados en Ciudad Juárez, la contaminación no respeta fronteras, por lo cual el problema no es únicamente de una ciudad, sino que compete a ambas fronteras.

Don Alper
Western Washington University

"Stakeholders Perspectives on Border Management: Evidence from the Cascadia Cross Border Region"

The paper would report on a study of 46 stakeholders, representing multiple sectors, from both sides of the border. The goal of the project is to examine stakeholders perspectives on border management and what factors and processes would contribute to its improvement. Findings related to how stakeholders view security, border institutions, trust, and regional problem solving are elaborated upon.

Anita Alves Pena
Colorado State University

"Poverty and the Binational Population"

Mexican migrants are often among the poorest members of the working class in the United States. Traditional poverty measures, however, are inappropriate for analyzing this population and others with similar characteristics. Specifically, current measures include poverty thresholds and lines which are functions of family size and year, but are calculated under the assumption that a family faces a common price level set throughout the year. Those participating in migrant streams spanning borders, however, generally split annual time between source and receiving countries and therefore face different costs of living during portions of the year spent domestically and abroad. Given cost of living differences, U.S. wages that put a worker below U.S. thresholds often do not put the same worker below source country thresholds. A primary aim of this research therefore is to examine the sensitivity and appropriateness of current and hypothetical poverty rate measures for the case of a binational population that spends substantial amounts of time in a separate country of origin. The case of U.S.-Mexico streams will receive particular attention. Results should contribute to studies of the statistical measurement of poverty and of border populations more generally.

Joan B. Anderson
University of San Diego

"Where South meets North: Comparing the Spanish-Morocco and U.S.-Mexico Borders"

Tensions on borders are directly related to the economic differentials. Therefore, borders that divide a developed with a less-developed country tend to have the greatest tensions. The paper examines the relative economic differentials between Spain and Morocco and U.S. and Mexico, two cases where a developed nation borders with a less developed nation. The paper compares and contrasts border tensions with respect to issues of contraband flows and migration, both documented and undocumented.

Sarah Anderson
California State University at Chico

"Border Zones: Callejon Sucre y otros relatos"

In the short story compilation Callejon Sucre y otros relatos, Rosario San Miguel not only highlights the tribulations of Ciudad Juárez, México in the early 1990s, but also foreshadows and anticipates the current crisis that has plagued this border zone. In the collection, San Miguel portrays the diversity of the borderlands, as she acknowledges and emphasizes its differences, and undermines its vices. San Miguel's stories paint a candid picture of the streets of her native Ciudad Juárez as she delves into the many realities of life on the border. Moreover, her characters are emblematic of the broad spectrum of people and experiences that structure this zone. San Miguel does not mask the tribulations of her region but rather demands that these realities be seen and heard as part of the Mexican Nation. In so much as San Miguel's writing explores the diversity and hybrid nature of this complex but fascinating border, her text is a cry—"un llanto"—to the reader, to the Mexican nation and to those across the barbed wire fence

on the other side of the "frontera" to be seen, heard and accepted by both of these nations that have created but also abandoned this unique, but ailing border zone.

Luis Alfredo Arriola
El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Campeche, Mexico

"The Ongoing Re-configuration of the Guatemala-México Border"

I argue that the international border encompassing the Tabasco-Campeche (Mexico)/Petén (Guatemala) strip is being reshaped due to dynamic social, political and economic processes. State-centered security issues, i.e., drug-trafficking through the area and the presence of the so-called Zeta groups, the recent coming into being of human settlements in the Guatemalan side, and a diversity of migratory phenomena (most important, a in-transit stream of people on their way to the United States) make up the main driving forces behind the constituting of a new geopolitics of the area. At the heart of this budding transformation lie global-related processes connected to an active flow of goods and people moving through this border zone. Preliminary research reveals the way these macro-processes get manifested locally at a site traditionally overlooked in the border studies literature.

Anthony Asiwaju
University of Lagos, Nigeria

"A history of Border Teaching and African Experience"

I note with keen interest the panel for 2010 on 'Teaching Border Studies'; but I do not consider it an accurate argument that 'As far as we know, theoretical research on dissemination of border studies in University curriculum is non-existent at present time'; what about the effort that led to the publication of the monograph, Teaching About International Boundaries, edited by Garth M. Hansen and published in October 1985 by the defunct Joint Border Research Institute, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces? I think what we should be thinking about is the need to update in light of growth and development in Borderlands Studies since these pioneering efforts. I am keen on contributing to the 2010 panel a perspective on the history of border studies and on African borders as well.

Alejandrina Barajas
University of Arizona

"Mexican Cultural Events in the United States"

The growing number of immigrants in this country is hard to deny. Not only is their presence obvious considering in the media due to the strong reactions recorded for the lack of an immigration reform last year, but their presence is also obvious through the growing numbers of cultural and traditional events organized throughout major U.S. cities. While these events generally consist of traditional celebrations that occur yearly in their place of origin, a political, social, economic, and/or ethnic purpose is often incorporated in many events celebrated by migrant communities. In this presentation I will present a well known Dia de los Muertos

celebration that takes place in Oceanside, California and generally consists of a transposition of traditions that originally take place in Oaxaca, Mexico, place of origin of many of the volunteers. Another traditionally Mexican custom that I will present celebrates "El día de la Virgen de Guadalupe" on a yearly basis and strongly connects the political issue of immigration reform as a vital part of this celebration. While these events reflect primarily Mexican cultural customs, people from many regions of Mexico, as well as other countries, also relate, celebrate and incorporate to these U.S. celebrations forming what Anderson coined as "imagined communities" that stretch across cultural borders to people from different countries.

Sharon Barrios
California State University at Ohio

"The Effects of Recent Immigration Policy and Agency Reform on Immigrant Children"

In March 2003, the unpopular U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was abolished and its enforcement and service functions were separated and moved to a variety of agencies. For long time agency critics, particularly those concerned with child immigration, the reorganization of the INS and the subsequent establishment of new policy reforms offered some hope that service and treatment of immigrant children would improve. As the history of immigration agency and policy reform shows, however, reorganizations may be well intended, but they rarely bring about significant or lasting change in how immigration policy is implemented. Although the vast majority of studies have focused on adult immigrants, this paper looks at what reforms were enacted concerning child immigrants and whether they have significantly improved the treatment of documented and undocumented children, including those arriving in the U.S. unaccompanied by adults.

Sonia Bass
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

"Ciudad Juárez una realidad provocada: entre la política urbana y el espacio público"

La planificación urbana se refiere a la planeación física de las ciudades, definiéndose como el intento de satisfacer los requerimientos humanos y sociales proporcionando adecuados y bien establecidos edificios de servicios. Se suele agregar que este intento es un proceso de acción y pensamiento humano, que considera al patrón de ordenamiento en el tiempo, aunque la ordenación queda sujeta a una disciplina más general que es la planeación económica-social. En México, las formas predominantes de estudiar el carácter de la planificación urbana, han sido: i) en términos de las concepciones y objetivos hechos explícitos a través de los planes y el fundamento científico de los mismos; ii) en su carácter de instrumento político y, iii) en términos de su contraposición con otros mecanismos para la toma de decisiones. El punto dos, el que tiene que ver con su carácter de instrumento político, ha prevalecido en el diseño de programas de desarrollo urbano, mismos que han impactado negativamente a sectores de bajos ingresos. El objetivo de esta ponencia, es vincular las variables planificación urbana y el espacio público, esto es, la planificación urbana encaminada desde una decisión política que favorece a ciertos grupos de la población, capital inmobiliario, maquilador y los dueños de grandes porciones de tierra, que

dirigen el crecimiento urbano y que no dotan de los satisfactores mínimos de calidad de vida. El carácter político de la planificación se vuelve, por tanto, en un obstáculo de vida digna, donde la segregación del espacio no sólo se refleja entre estratos de bajos sino también en altos, que se auto-segregan para evitar los problemas sociales como la delincuencia, el narcotráfico, violencia en sus múltiples aspectos, por
mencionar algunos.

Carling Beninger
Trent University

"Tobacco Smuggling along the Canada-U.S. Border in the 1990s: An Historical Analysis"

In the 1990's, as a response to the high tax Canada had imposed on tobacco, Canada experienced the drastic increase in the smuggling of tobacco at the Canadian and American border. However, the smuggled tobacco was not American cigarettes, but exported Canadian cigarettes that had been brought back over the border, mostly through the Akwesasne reserve that straddles both countries. These smuggled cigarettes would then be sold through the black market in Canada at a fraction of the cost of what a Canadian would purchase them for in a store. The biggest players in this smuggling business were the big tobacco companies. Much is to be learned from a close look at this history and the case studies of anti-smuggling policies of other countries such as, Spain and Thailand. From this research, recommendations can be made in order to combat the tobacco smuggling that still occurs today in Canada.

Daniel Boxberger
Western Washington University

"Shifting Borders and Translocality: San Juan Island 1846-1872, The Final Remnant of the Columbia District"

European colonialism in the HBC Columbia District (Old Oregon Territory) caused major demographic shifts as colonized people worldwide relocated to serve the hegemonic goals of colonial powers. The Columbia District included local and regional indigene, as well as Iroquois, Cree, Métis and Hawaiians and "colonized" Europeans, i.e., French Canadians and Scots. Ambiguous categories of colonized and colonizer emerged as these groups shifted from colonizers to settlers and from colonizers to indigene. These ambiguities were further blurred when Americans entered the scene and imposed citizenship categories based on perceived race and nationality: "Indian" and "white" and "trader" and "settler." For twenty-six years San Juan Island was the locus for dispossessed and relocated colonized people. This paper traces the movement of several groups "loyal to the crown" from areas of HBC settlement to San Juan Island after 1846 and the subsequent diaspora when arbitration awarded San Juan Island to the United States.

Christopher Brown
New Mexico State University

**"Ideas Towards a Renewed Environmental Agenda on the US-Mexico Border
in the Post 9/11 and Post Bush Era"**

In the years after the terrorist attacks that occurred against the U.S. on 11 September 2001, U.S. foreign and domestic policy has been largely driven by an approach to policy that has been referred to as "hyper-securitization," whereby security concerns have largely trumped all other issues in foreign and domestic policy debates. Recent appointments in the Obama Administration and some early discussions with senior Administration staff indicate a potential exists for what has been termed a "policy reset" in which other important policy concerns outside of security issues start to regain importance on the national policy stage. In spring of 2010, the Good Neighbor Environmental Board, a citizens' advisory board to the U.S. President and Congress on issues related to environmental infrastructure, released its 13th Annual Report to the President and Congress. In this report, the Board articulated a set of specific actionable suggestions to improve the quality of life of U.S. border residents that begins to approach that of US. citizens in other parts of the U.S. In this paper, I review the overarching themes of the report and develop some specific ideas towards binational cooperation by which the goals behind these recommendations may be advanced. Special attention is paid to innovative mechanisms to finance needed infrastructure and a review of potential enhancements to the existing institutional framework by which border environmental policy is developed and implemented.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly
University of Victoria

"The Politics and Policies of Borders and Borderlands"

This talk will discuss the challenges to teaching borders and borderlands policy and politics from the basis on the teaching of the course described below. This course introduces students to the various complexities of public policy making in an increasingly borderless world, with a specific focus on the Canada-US and US Mexican borders, but also uses examples from European border regions. Border-regions are a world where policy makers increasingly deal with the multiple activities of other governments, both intergovernmental and international relations, which intervene in the processes of production of public policies. This survey course presents the literature on border studies focusing particularly on politics and policy making processes spanning international borders. Most units of this course include a short lecture, a short power point presentation, and/or a short video clip and sometimes a voice recoding. Developed to present a comprehensive and interdisciplinary perspective on borders, borderlands, boundaries, and frontiers, the 12 units of this course and attached readings introduce students to the burgeoning theory and fascinating case studies that describe the current progressive and transformative challenges occurring around the world, which are modifying the traditional coherence of intergovernmental and international relations. The post-modern state is progressively evolving toward a hybrid and multiple, mosaic-like system of territorially overlapping incongruent spaces. Multiple special constructions exemplify this transformation: trans-border regions, twin cities, city networks, and autonomous areas, transnational and transcontinental native, linguistic, ethnic, cultural or environmental communities. All seem to form our postmodern world. The continuity of the modern world viewed as a territorial logic constructing space, identity and security does not wither away, however, but is juxtaposed and

intermeshed with postmodern new spaces and collective identities that organize in networks, virtual spaces, mixed and contingent identities based on gender, ethnicity, religion or language or culture. At the core of those moving junctures, are border, boundaries and frontiers where those transformations crystallize. This course addresses the following questions: what are borders, boundaries and frontiers? How do border, boundaries and frontiers define spaces, scales and communities? How do border, boundaries and frontiers link and delineate simultaneously? What institutional architecture organizes those overlapping constellations of communities, identities and polities? How does all this affect policy making?

Patrick Buckley and John Belec
Western Washington University

"Precursors to Cross-Border Synaptic Networks in the US-Canada Fraser Lowland"

In North America without a supra-national champion to foster Cross-border Region development as occurs in the European Union, it is hypothesized that such development is ad hoc, episodic, and highly dependent on Lareshe and Saez's concept of cross-border synapsis by like-minded actors. At the micro level, using a Delphi technique this paper explores the potential for the emergence of synaptic networks of decision makers for resource management in the Fraser Lowland along the far western US – Canada border. Specifically, it finds that precursors exist to the extent that decision makers on both sides rank similar issues as most pressing and most probable of solution, and both sides come to similar conclusions regarding the framework for addressing the issues. However, these experts are split as to whether or not a cross-border consensus is emerging among the general population, but a difference of opinion not related to the expert's nationality.

Creck Buyonge
University of Canberra

"Territoriality and Conflict in East Africa's Changing Borders"

The proposed paper will present a preliminary review of the internal and external borders of the East African Community (EAC) in terms of relative stability and conflict, the government agencies that have a presence in those borders and the legal and regulatory framework governing their activities, and progress towards coordinated management of the borders in question; Review the international norms and standards on coordinated management of borders including the International Convention on the Frontier Controls of Goods (Geneva Convention, 1982), the Revised Kyoto Convention (2004) and the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards (2005); Apply criteria drawn from those norms and standards to critically assess four borders (i) Busia and Malaba on the Kenya-Uganda border (ii) Akanyaru on the Rwanda-Burundi border and (iii) Katuna on the Uganda-Rwanda border; Make policy recommendations regarding the management of East Africa's borders in a Common Market environment.

Michael Calderón-Zaks
American Philosophical Society

"'Peaceful Conquest:' Race and Railroad Imperialism
in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, 1884-1910'"

Toward the end of the westward expansion of the United States, the next frontier was south into Mexico. Railroad constructed enabled Anglo-American capital to control the Mexican economy and society. Society changed where two racial regimes (Iberian and Anglo) rooted in colonialism merged. Railroads fostered changes that cemented white supremacy on both sides of the border, from the forced removal of indigenous peoples (either to build the railroad or to use it to control the territory) to the racialized division of labor ("Anglo" engineers and managers, Black porters, and Mexican traqueros). This period cemented an unequal power relationship between both nation-states and was foundational in differentiating "white" from "Mexican," with the railroads playing a central role.

Pablo Camacho-Gutiérrez, Baldomero García,
Jacqueline Benavides, and Heleodoro Lozano
Texas A&M International University

"An Economic Assessment of the MSAs on the Texas-Mexico Border"

This paper assesses the economic structure and economic performance of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) that are located along the Texas-Mexico border: Brownsville-Harlingen, El Paso, McAllen-Edimburg-Mission, and Laredo, and compare them with other MSAs. All such MSAs but El Paso are ranked among the Bottom 10 MSAs nationwide. Thus, this paper aims to provide policy recommendations to improve the future economic performance of the above mentioned MSAs. In particular, this paper discusses how economic activities related to international trade and hospitality have contributed to the economic performance of the MSAs under study as well as their future contribution. Furthermore, the paper discusses the need for developing other sectors such as manufacturing, professional and technical services, real estate, among others.

Naomi Chi and Akihiro Iwashita
Hokkaido University, Japan

"Borders in Representation: Case of Museum Exhibition at the Hokkaido University"

The objective of the paper is to introduce the current project being undertaken at the Hokkaido University Museum in collaboration with the Global COE Programme (grant-in-aid) "Reshaping Japan's Border Studies" at the Slavic Research Centre. The first exhibition "Journey through the Eurasian Borders" explores the dynamics of the belt areas of borderland regions that traverse Eurasia. The second "Unknown Tales of the Northern Borders" traces the footsteps of a Japanese painter, Yasuo Kazuki, whose life was at the mercy of the 50 degrees north latitude, to reconstruct the tales of the northern borders of Japan. These are the first two of the 5 part series planned as part of our research and education programmes to demonstrate "borders in representation." Through these exhibitions, it is our hope that visitors can go on a "virtual" journey through these regions and to contribute to the exploration of new potentials of the border region.

Breena Coates
California State University-San Bernardino
Richard Meinhart
United States Army War College

"Military Management Across Borders: Understanding Cognition & Culture"

As the United States' security environment expands globally, good management skills across borders and cultures become important. It is imperative that soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines not only understand different cultures but also the cognitive underpinnings of modes in which cultures express meaning. There are three essential reasons to do so: Firstly, the US joint forces must interact in significant ways with cultures in the countries where they are deployed. Secondly, they will likely be working within a space that includes other multinational forces. Thirdly, our military personnel must understand how inter-cultural differences between service branches. Cultural competence and understanding cognitive impacts on culture, are the "soft" power the military has available to advance national security interests. This article explores the concept that there is a symbiotic relationship between cultural manifestations and cognitive patterns. The article then examines the role of culture in shaping attitudes and attributions. Finally, the influence of culture on a leader's thinking is illustrated by its impact on different aspects of communication and decision-making.

Kimberly Collins
California Stornia State University-San Bernardino

"Regional Development in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region: What Are the Incentives for Cooperation?"

Cooperation in the U.S.-Mexican border region has been difficult through the years as decisions are made based on domestic policy concerns in the United States and Mexico. There have been very few shared decisions but when it has happened, as with the NAFTA side agreement institutions, cooperation has improved conditions in the region. This paper applies the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework to analyze the incentive structure of actors in the border region to cooperate. In order for effective border policy to be developed there needs to better coordination and stable inter-temporal exchanges among the actors.

Roberto Coronado, Jesús Cañas, Robert W. Gilmer, and Eduardo Saucedo
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

"The Impact of Maquiladoras on U.S. Border Cities"

For decades, the maquiladora industry has been a major economic engine along the U.S.-Mexico border region. Since the 1970s, researchers have analyzed how the maquiladora industry impacted cities along both sides of the border. Gordon Hanson [2001] produced the first comprehensive look at the impact of the maquiladora on U.S. border cities, considering the impact of these plants on both employment and wages. He estimated that a 10 percent increase in

maquiladora production in Mexican border cities leads to a 1.1 to 2.0 percent increase in total employment on neighboring cities on the U.S. side of the border. He also provided estimates by sector. His estimates were not specific to any city or state, but provided rules of thumb for the entire U.S.-Mexico border. These estimates have become dated, as Hanson's study covered the period from 1975 to 1997. The purpose of this paper is to update Hanson's results using data from 1990 to 2006, and to extend the estimates to specific border cities. For the border region as a whole, we find that the impact of a 10 percent increase in maquiladora production leads to only a 0.4 to 1 percent change in employment. However, we also find that the border average is quite misleading, with big differences found as we moved along the border, with cities along the Texas border benefiting most from growing maquiladora activities. We further analyze whether the cross-border maquiladora impacts are different before and after 2001 when border security begins to rise and the maquiladora industry began a severe recession. Empirical results indicate that the border cities are more responsive to maquiladora output from 2001-2006 than in the earlier period, and they are now more responsive in every sector, especially the service-providing sectors.

Willie Costley
University of Arizona

**"Rage Against the Machine: Nativist Discourse and the Performance
of Journalism on the World Wide Web"**

Nativism has been extensively studied as the underlying philosophy of anti-immigrant movements in the United States, but there has been scant analysis of its rising presence on the Internet. I therefore focus on the ramifications of spreading nativism through the new media. In particular, I investigate several websites based in the Southwestern United States. In examining them, I apply concepts described by Andrew Shapiro in The Control Revolution: How the Internet is Putting Individuals in Charge and Changing the World We Know to analyze their effects on the end user. My analysis concentrates on the elimination of cognitive dissonance in the consumer of these sites as a consequence of his or her ability to exclude all other perspectives on immigration. I therefore argue that by obtaining one's information about immigration solely through these and other nativist websites, the pre-existing biases of the user are never problematized.

Benjamin A. Ersing
Washington and Lee University

**"Federal Regulation 7885: Does the United States Current Border Policy Adhere to the
United Nations' Code of Human Rights?"**

The United States of America is a member of the United Nations Council on Human Rights and yet it has instituted a border control policy designed to funnel the flow of clandestine human traffic into some of the most inhospitable terrain in North America resulting in over 4,800 recovered migrant bodies over the 14 year period of its implementation. This paper addresses the subject of border control and the nation's humanitarian interests and values. It investigates the extent to which the current United States of America border policy and its practical

implementation adhere to the United Nations' code of human rights. First, I explain the logistics and purpose of the policy. Second, I explicate the process of its implementation and the consequential results that followed, paying particular attention to "the funnel effect" and "dusting". Third, I investigate the extent to which the policy adheres to the United Nations' code of human rights by elaborating upon the enumerated rights, as determined by the United Nations, and juxtaposing them to the results of the policy.

Derek R. Everett
Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Intranational Borderlands: California-Nevada as a Case Study"

Most studies of borderlands focus on areas that eventually developed into international boundaries, places between societies where no one group could dominate. But borderlands conditions persisted within the American West throughout the 1800s as a wide variety of groups competed for control of the land within the nation's newly defined borders. This paper demonstrates the validity of considering state boundaries as "intranational borderlands" by drawing from the illustrative example of the contested zone that eventually developed into the California-Nevada line. Diverse ethnic and religious groups, including native cultures and fortune-seekers, competed for control along it, and their struggles complicated efforts to define and mark the boundary for several decades. The 2010 ABS conference in Reno is excellently sited to investigate the nearby and complicated California-Nevada boundary's history. As this case study further demonstrates, the United States' "intranational borderlands" were oftentimes as difficult to organize and control as their international counterparts.

Carmen Fernandez-Casanueva
El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Campeche, Mexico

"A Destination that Did Not Mean To Be? The Case of Honduran Migrants Settlement Process at the Mexico-Guatemala Border Area"

Urban areas from the Soconusco region in Chiapas, Mexico (at the Mexico-Guatemala border) are places of transit and destination of many migrants from the so called Northern Central American triangle: Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Among them, the presence of Honduran migrants (children, men and women) has raised attention for its increasing numbers. I is also noted as a group which migration pattern can not being well defined neither as a transit migration nor as an immigration movement: some of these migrants cross Mexico on their journey to the United States, but some others, are unable to continue their transit up north and stay in the Soconusco region for an indefinite time. A transit place becomes then their destination. Within this context, I aim to show the settlement process of Honduran migrants in Tapachula (the main city of the Soconusco region in Chiapas), a place that neither thee migrants, nor Mexican immigration policy makers, recognize as a place of destination. I will analyze the role of a cluster of elements in the assimilation process: local conditions (legal status, employment, access to education, housing and health and relationship with local people and other migrants), transnational relationships of migrants with their communities and motivations and plans of the migrants themselves. To discuss this I use data from the project "Role and

contribution of Honduran migrants residing at the Soconusco region of Chiapas". The project started last July, 2008 and it is based on a qualitative research using interviews to key informants, to migrants residing in Tapachula and to their families in Honduras. It has also been applied photo-elicitation techniques with migrants and their families.

María de los Ángeles Flores, Lilia Eskildsen, and Christine Rojas
Texas A&M International University

"Succeeding during Challenging Times: The Case Study of DIVINO Magazine"

Approximately 139 newspapers and 89 magazines across the nation stopped printing in 2009. However, a monthly magazine that serves readers from Laredo, Texas, a town located on the border with México, is on the rise. This magazine, in English for a mostly Hispanic audience, is produced by local talent and supported mostly by local businesses. This research examines how DIVINO has overcome economic and technological changes by their continuing efforts to keep the magazine's content local. A content analysis of their past thirteen issues leads us to discover what kind of content DVINO publishes and what kind of businesses advertize in the magazine, revealing how DVINO has more than doubled its advertisement revenue in the past eight months by appealing to the distinct characteristics of this unique border town.

Adrian Foster
Trent University

"Arctic Boundary-Making in the International North"

This paper examines potential boundary issues within the circumpolar North from a variety of perspectives. It addresses Canadian sovereignty concerns from both the perspective of the state and from the perspective of Canada's indigenous groups, as well identifies the broader international discourses which inform Arctic boundary-making in the 21st century.

Héctor García
Loyola University, Chicago

"Explorando el transnacionalismo mexicano en la obra reciente de Carlos Fuentes, Juan Villoro y José Ramón Ruisánchez"

En esta ponencia académica me propongo explorar cuestiones de identidad, inmigración y "fronteras" tal y como se nos presentan a través de las varias historias migratorias que componen los siguientes textos literarios: la novela La frontera de cristal (1995) de Carlos Fuentes; la novela El testigo (2004) y el cuento "Chicago" (2007) de Juan Villoro; la novela Nada cruel (2008) de José Ramón Ruisánchez. Para este fin, me centraré en varios pasajes de los distintos textos y de sus personajes protagónicos que espejean las distintas realidades detrás de la inmigración méxico/latinoamericana del Sur hacia al Norte. La plática explorará no sólo las relaciones tensas socio-históricas entre EEUU y México sino también la necesidad de (re)definir la nueva identidad mexicana como manifestación transnacionalista.

Nora Groover
Western Washington University

**"Proselytization and Nation-Building:
Methodists and Catholics in the Willamette Valley"**

As congregations were established in the Pacific Northwest, competing ideologies accompanied the competing theologies of missionaries. The struggle for spiritual hegemony on French Prairie became political around the time of the Oregon Treaty of 1846. Methodist missionaries sent from the United States to settle French Prairie can be seen in the context of Manifest Destiny and the conflict between Great Britain and the United States for control over the Oregon Territory (HBC Columbia District). Catholics petitioned for a priest to serve the congregation that had formed out of fur trade and Native groups. Unlike the Methodists, the Catholic missionaries had little political motive towards nationalism. How did the differing theologies produce different political strategies?

Ricardo Andrés Guzmán
University of Arizona

"Beyond the Liberal Political Subject? The Figure of the Undocumented Immigrant in Contemporary Academic, Political, and Legal Debates"

If the liberal subject was constructed as the necessary counterpart for the consolidation of the modern democratic nation-state in conjunction with modern capitalism, how is this subject being rearticulated as a result of the changing form of the nation-state and capitalism under neoliberalism? In my dissertation, I look at three different discursive fields (academic, political, and legal) to investigate the ways that the contemporary political subject is being redefined in the United States in relation to the figure of the undocumented immigrant. I read such discourses in light of recent theories regarding the subject of the political, knowledge production, law, and ideology that are also concerned with how to re-think the conceptual foundations of new oppositional projects. The undocumented immigrant is usually designated in legal and nativist discourse as a pervasive element that under mines the juridical and political integrity of the nation. Discursively constructed as a supposed source of criminality, irresponsibility, economic dependence, and corruption, the undocumented immigrant usually functions as the epitome of what must be excluded in order to assure the coherence and stability of U.S. society and the nation itself. In my dissertation, I challenge such claims not by trying to find out what kind of people undocumented immigrants "really are," but by instead inquiring into the role that the category of the "undocumented immigrant" plays within the constitution of dominant discourses that attempt to redefine normative notions of citizenship and political action under neoliberalism. The dissertation then explores the ways in which the re-conceptualization of the undocumented immigrant can unsettle such notions and perhaps openup space for the articulation of new forms of political action.

Jason M. Hushour
University of Arizona

"The Golan Heights: Israeli and Syrian Perspectives on a Contested Borderland"

The Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan during the June War of 1967 inaugurated a period of contestation on the Syrian-Israeli frontier which is still unresolved. Zionist notions of theologically-grounded irredentism coupled with more pragmatic concerns of security for both parties has rendered the Golan a pivotal space for the ongoing search for peace in the Levant. This paper discusses the place of the Golan in both Israeli and Syrian strategic thought as well as the political and religious ramifications of its occupation. Historical and geographical aspects and their relevance will also be discussed. Given the status of the Golan as a borderland whose return to Syria remains pivotal in the perennial peace processes, its importance can hardly be overstated for both states involved, as well as the larger geopolitical realm.

Oscar Ibanez
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

"Integrated Water Resources Management for the State of Chihuahua, México"

This paper examines the basic elements of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and evaluates the status of water management in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico using the IWRM framework. Some proposals discussed in public forums involving government officials, academics and nongovernmental organizations are discussed as potential ways to improve IWRM for this Mexican northern border state.

Jorge Ibarra Salazar
Institution Technologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

"The Border Effect Induces Municipal Governments to Increase Property Tax Collection: The Case of Sonora Municipalities"

The paper relates geographic location and fiscal institutional framework with municipalities? property tax collection. Northern border municipalities have experienced higher economic and demographic growth as compared with the non-border municipalities. This has resulted in a higher demand for public services and infrastructure. In face of this situation, and given the possibility to modify their institutional framework, the central hypothesis in this article is to prove if border municipalities, as compared with non-border municipalities, have a higher property tax collection. We estimate a number of econometric specifications using panel data for the State of Sonora.

Ruth Iyob and Sheilah Clarke-Ekong
University of Missouri at St. Louis

"Old and New Crossing(s) of the Afro-Mediterranean World: Troublesome Present(s) and Uncertain Future(s)"

Iyob and Clarke-Ekong compare and contrast the older Trans-Saharan crossings of Africans into the Mediterranean with the Trans-Atlantic voyages which significantly altered the socio-political

formation of the Caribbean and the America(s). They argue that a major difference of the Trans-Saharan crossings is the development of technology – computers, cell phones, webs and digital cameras which facilitate these clandestine journeys while, at the same time, documenting the brutality of the ventures and the ingenuity of those fleeing their home countries and seeking a "brighter" future. Using the new medium of digital films to document new Trans-Saharan-Mediterranean crossings and narratives this paper examines the socio-economic and political transformation of both the immigrant societies (originating from the Horn, Central and Western Africa) and their host countries. Special attention will be given to the role played by civic groups, humanitarian organizations and independent filmmakers which have succeeded in increasing public knowledge of how and why these 21st century "trekkers" undertake the challenges of crossing the Sahara, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic in pursuit of uncertain futures.

Daniela Johannes
University of Arizona

"La representacion del subalterno "latino" en los personajes de Pedro Navaja y Juanito Alimaña"

El fenómeno "U.S. Latino" ilustra cómo cambió el panorama de las identidades en tiempos deglobalización. Si a comienzos de la modernidad las comunidades se imaginaban en relación con un territorio y lengua únicos, e incluso la ficción de una "raza unida, la de Bolívar" para costruir una identidad nacional; en tiempos de migración trasnacional, la políglota, multiéntnica y descentrada identidad encuentra otros puntos de intersección simbólicos. En este ámbito, el imaginario de "latino" emergerá como un elemento de identificación indiscriminada, subproducto de la industria cultural homogenizadora, expandida a través de las tecnologías de comunicación y las vías de consumo. Para ello, la industria musical de la salsa significó densamente en los 70´s neoyorkinos un modo de hacerse "visible/audible" en el sistema de mercado. Rubén Blades con su Pedro Navaja y Willie Colón, el "malo" a partir de su Juanito Alimaña, narran a un sujeto subalterno que refleja duras condiciones de vida en los barrios latinos. Si bien es cierto el imaginario estereotipado materializado en estos textos musicales refleja el ímpetu de narrar la experiencia "nuestra" de un sujeto fragmentado en la suerte de la diáspora, el tono homogenizador con que se inculcan y el paradigma de poder desde donde emergen estos textos son merecedores de suspicacia.¿Cuáles son las trampas en la representación de lo "latino" y hasta qué punto se puede narrar la identidad desde el estándar de lo hegemónico?

Martin Klatt
University of Southern Denmark

"Border Studies, European Studies, Regional Studies? Some Reflections on the Relevance of Border Studies for Fashionable Master Programs within the Social Sciences"

The University of Southern Denmark has started a combined BSc./MSc. program "European Studies" in cooperation with the University of Flensburg in Germany in 2006. The study program was co-financed by the European Union through the Interreg Community Initiative during the development and start-up period (2005-2008). The financial funding through the EU

was definitely a major incentive to initiate the program, especially for the underfinanced University of Flensburg. The themes Europe, Border and Region were the three buzz-words that should outline the study program and sell it on the competitive market of European Studies programs. In essence, a 45 h course 'Border Region Development', 9 ECTS, is taught in the third semester of the master program. The course is divided into a technical-theoretical part, where the students are introduced to border studies and European border issues, and a practical part, where the students are inclined to use the learned in applying it to the elaboration of a (fictional) cross-border cooperation project and to a case study of a European border region (both in groups). My paper will focus on the problem of relevance, interdisciplinarity and hierarchy of 'Border Region Development' in an interdisciplinary study program. It will address questions about the subjects market qualification and its relation to quantitative and qualitative programs in the social sciences.

Gabriele Kohpahl
UCLA, Center for the Study of Women

"Immigration and Border Enforcement Activism in Los Angeles Faith-based Organizations in Southern California"

The presentation analyzes the political struggle of immigrant and other activists who are part of faith-based organizations in the larger Los Angeles area and address the heightened activity of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) removed from the physical border with Mexico. The presentation is based on participant observation during community meetings, public protests and in-depth interviews with immigration activists.

Increased deportations of immigrants in the United States have initiated a revival of a new Sanctuary Movement among faith-based organizations. The New Sanctuary Movement addresses the fear of undocumented members to be deported. However, the political work of faith-based advocacy issues of deportation and immigration goes beyond providing a safe space for immigrants who fear deportation. Religious organizations also advocate for a larger political changes on behalf of immigrants in the United States. Some religious organizations provide a safe space for voices of immigrant members who might not be able to safely present their point of view in public. Political work of faith-based organizations with strong immigrant constituencies in Los Angeles attempts to influence political decisions of elected officials on the local, state, and national level as well.

Victor Konrad
Carleton University

Paper #1: "Security Primacy or Scaled-Down Gateway Management? Stakeholders Respond to the 21st Century Border in the Pacific Northwest"

For Canadian and American border stakeholders in British Columbia and the State of Washington, the post-9/11 regime of 'security primacy' is viewed as a central government, national force that prevails beyond all other border functions and reduces substantially the exercise of regional and local best practices of border management. A survey and interviews of government, enforcement, business, education and association border stakeholders in the Pacific

Northwest illustrates how the emphasis on security primacy has impacted trade, tourism, transportation and other sectors of cross-border interaction. Respondents detail and elucidate the nature of the gap that has emerged between port authority and central control, enhanced technology and human judgment, streaming and discrimination, and, ultimately, between autocracy and democracy.

Paper #2: "Economic Regions and Flows, Borders and Borderlands"

Arguments in this paper documents and assess the nature of various trans-boundary mechanisms that developed recently in six cross-border regions of North America and Europe. Indeed, the assumption that economic restructuring and arising economic regions, and their governance and policy responsibilities do not mirror other important social, political and economic, and spatial transformation. This paper tests the validity of the functional analysis which suggests that market forces foster cross-border regions because market forces promote systems of functional interdependencies.

Jussi Laine
San Diego State University

"Rethinking the Function of the U.S.-Mexico Border: Views of the Actors Involved in Cross-Border Interaction in the San Diego-Tijuana Border Region Context"

The bi-national San Diego-Tijuana border region has witnessed an enormous growth and is today one of the most dynamic regions along the entire United States-Mexican border. Despite the positive synergy, the region is nonetheless also prone to the challenges that characterize border regions worldwide. Above all, it has turned out to be far from simple to find a workable balance between access and control; i.e. between increasing interaction and growing security concerns. This paper examines how the United States-Mexican border and interaction across it are today perceived by actors involved in such activities. Based on questionnaire and interview material collected from both sides of the border, the paper aims in particular to clarify how the prominent geopolitical contexts on the one hand, and the rhetoric concerning globalization and a borderless world on the other are reflected on the practicalities at the U.S.-Mexican border in the San Diego-Tijuana Border Region Context.

Sohyun Lee
Texas Christian University

"La calle desde las fronteras: Que suene la calle de Itzel Martínez"

El largometraje Que suene la calle (2003) de Itzel Matínez se subtitula "la frontera desde las calles" y presenta la vida de cuatro adolescentes que residen en Tijuana, México, en la frontera con EEUU. Sin embargo, en la formulación del texto, las jóvenes exponen más bien su experiencia de la calle desde las fronteras. El presente trabajo analiza la manera versátil en que el filme documenta las andanzas de estas jóvenes en espacios periféricos, recurriendo a un andamiaje complejo, entrecortado y desordenado que requiere una lectura activa en que se debe deshacer toda la narrativa presentada en pantalla y rearticularla para trazar una trayectoria lineal

de cada una de las muchachas. En el proceso se barajan efectivamente los usos y las representaciones de la frontera y de las calles con la vulnerabilidad del cuerpo femenino de las adolescentes y el sentido transitorio de sus experiencias como residentes de un
espacio liminal.

James Loucky
Western Washington University

"From Bordered Lands to Common Ground: Towards an Engaged Anthropology of Borders"

Border studies represents a promising arena for challenging established thinking and practice not just with respect to nation-state borders but also as regards intellectual, disciplinary and institutional configurations. Borders tend to be perceived, by people as well as states, as essentially fixed and linear. But they are better conceptualized as complex amalgams of flows and integration, as well as divisions and exclusion. An anthropological perspective encourages a comparative, holistic, and prospective approach to borders of many kinds. My teaching of borders over the past decade has evolved beyond geography and politics, to increasingly probe indeterminable questions and uneasy relationships. I added new knowledge of the northern border to long interest in the Mexico-U.S. border, and in turn curiosity about other borders worldwide. Students explore key issues through pilot research papers, probing threads across the three papers when possible (e.g., how water is used or misused in the Californias, the Pacific Northwest, and elsewhere like the Mekong watershed). Increasingly we have also probed commonalities that extend across the diversity of world borders. With global connections now more powerful and more fragile than ever, and with crises emerging and extending ever more rapidly, border concerns of the future are also increasingly less likely to be national alone. An anthropology of borders that highlights commonalities as well as diversity offers considerable potential for insights and directions amid the profound challenges at hand. Comparative and cross-national evidence sheds light on effective paths toward citizenship concepts, multiculturalism, and effective immigration reform in an age of mounting disruptions and mobilities. Unprecedented ecological devastation and resource inequities will provoke ever more serious policy deliberations, with results critical for determining prospects for either conflict and disposability, or affirmation of social good and universal rights. The commons provides a framework for integrated learning and interaction beyond multiple borders – whether national, disciplinary, or reflective of dominant voices and power structures. Exploring how humans can and do use social and physical spaces mindful of shared fate, rights, and potential benefits is among the greatest contributions we can foresee as border studies continue to evolve.

Donna L. Lybecker
Idaho State University

"Removing the Barriers: Changes for Conservation of Riparian Areas in Northern Mexico"

The US-Mexico border once functioned as a line of separation between two neighboring nation-states. Over time, with increasing security concerns and resource use the border has become a

filter, creating a variety of barriers to free-flowing passage between the two nation-states. The barriers stop not only people and goods, but also ecological elements. This paper examines the diverse barriers affecting riparian environments within the US-Mexico border region: political, economic, social and physical. Furthermore the paper addresses the benefits and drawbacks to the barriers and the possibility of creating greater passage of ecological elements within the region.

Laura Madokoro
University of British Columbia

"In Hong Kong, the Border Makes the Refugee: 1949-1967"

In 1950, the land border between Hong Kong and China changed forever as masses of people fled the Chinese Communist Party's rise to power. For the first time, in an era of peace, the border was closed to migrants from China. Over the intervening years, the government of Hong Kong used a variety of strategies to keep this border closed: quota systems, categorization and re-categorization of migrants, deportation and coercion. Simultaneously, a humanitarian agenda emerged in the colony, inspired by the plight of the thousands who struggled to escape the economic turmoil and devastating famines born of China's modernist projects. As a result, the 700,000 postwar refugees in Hong Kong assumed a paradoxical character, at once victims to be helped and unwanted migrants. This paper considers borders at the micro, meso and macro-levels and argues that the porous physical, emotional and political borders between China, Hong Kong and the international community played a fundamental role in recasting migrants as refugees and refugees as illegals in the postwar period.

Sergio M. Martínez
Texas State University at San Marcos

"Participación transnacional de los emigrantes en el sistema de cargos de una comunidad michoacana"

Tradicionalmente la emigración internacional entre México y Estados Unidos ha constado de interminables viajes de ida y vuelta llegando a ocupar un importante lugar en diversas áreas de investigación. En este trabajo se exploran las prácticas religiosas transnacionales en San Miguel, una comunidad en la rivera del Lago de Pátzcuaro en el estado de Michoacán, México. Concretamente, esta etnografía analiza la participación de los emigrantes en el sistema de cargos desde una óptica transnacional. Se subraya la experiencia de una familia que, aún cuando viven en Estados Unidos, desempeña la importante labor de carguero, es decir, organizador y coordinador de eventos como las fiestas patronales y culturales del pueblo de origen. Dadas sus circunstancias de emigrantes les llamamos cargueros transnacionales. Consideramos carguero transnacional a aquel que llena la función de carguero en su comunidad de origen mientras vive en Estados Unidos. Creemos que el carguero transnacional juega un papel clave al desempañar el rol de educador al inculcar a sus hijos y nietos la aspiración a participar en la vida social y la organización de eventos que estrechan los lazos sociales con la comunidad de San Miguel. En este caso nos enfocamos en las fiestas patronales. La intención del estudio es analizar etnográficamente la situación de varios miembros de la familia transnacional de primera,

segunda y tercera generación y cómo se da la continuidad de prácticas de religiosidad y sociales durante las fiestas del santo patrón en San Miguel, Michoacán.

Allan K. McDougall
University of Western Ontario and University of Alberta

"Migrating People and Constructions: Truth, Untruth and Consequences"

As hegemonic structures gained ascendance on either side of the British—United States border in the 1840's emerging political constructions deviated from the ongoing practice and understanding of events in the region. To someone who experienced the transition these constructions were untruths but somehow they survived and eclipsed what had been. How did this happen? What does this tell us about fact and fiction in transitional regions? How do we define the place of assumptions that override ongoing reality? This paper will trace some cases to illustrate the epistemological revolution coincident with hegemonic transformation in the Pacific Northwest.

Janeth Mendoza Guzman
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

"Transporte Escolar en Ciudad Juárez. Una cultura fronteriza"

El actual alcalde de Ciudad Juárez como parte de su campaña en las elecciones de 2007, prometió generar un sistema de transporte escolar, como solución a la inseguridad que vive la juventud estudiante juarense, de secundaria y preparatoria, y como una acción preventiva para evitar la deserción escolar por falta de recursos para la movilidad que se requiere en esta localidad, para ir de la casa a la escuela, este programa piloto inicio en el ciclo 2009-2010. La cultura del transporte público en la frontera, tiene como base la relación que existe entre Juárez y El Paso, Tx. donde la dependencia de la entidad mexicana para la obtención de los insumos de transporte, las unidades en concreto, se convierte en un arma de doble filo, en tanto que se consiguen a precios económicos, pero, generan problemas de contaminación al medio ambiente, porque son unidades que en Estados Unidos terminaron su vida útil. ¿Qué se puede hacer al respecto? Ésta y otras cuestiones serán compartidas a través de un análisis acerca de cómo es el transporte escolar en la ciudad y las problemáticas actuales que éste implica, así como el objetivo del programa de transporte escolar encabezado por la administración que esta a punto de concluir en esta región fronteriza, Ciudad Juárez.

Cuauhtémoc Mexica
University of Washington

"Neoliberalism, Narcoculture and Corruption in
María Novaro's Sin dejar huella (2000)"

In many of María Novaro's films, particularly Lola (1991), El jardin del edén (1994), and Sin dejar huella (2000) we are presented with the contrast between political (North-South) and natural (East-West) borders within and across Mexico. For the protagonists of her films these

natural and political borderlands serve as a launching point for personal transformation. This paper examines María Novaro's film Sin dejar huella / Without a Trace (2000) from the perspective of the treatment of border theories and issues, both regarding Mexico's northern border, with its maquiladoras and drug trade, to the southern border, with its ethnic tourism and oil industry in the throes of privatization. Of particular importance are the images and presence of national forces (with shades of male dominance, ethnic and socio-economic differences, etc.) and transnational forces (neoliberalism and drug-smuggling) that affect their everyday lives.

Matthew S. Mingus
Western Michigan University

"Subprovincial Border Disputes in Iraq as Tribal and Bureaucratic Power Struggles"

Iraq has been decentralizing since the Provincial Powers Law was passed by the national Council of Representatives in 2008 and started to be implemented after newly elected provincial councils were seated in March and April 2009. While Iraq is a highly centralized system, there is now a struggle for power as it heads into the prospect of Iraq's first ever local-level elections, which are expected in fall 2010. In preparation the Province of Baghdad has been examining the boundaries of all local governments and some local entities have requested that their borders be changed. Both long-standing tribal groups and existing bureaucratic systems are seeking to influence the process as new lines for local borders are considered. An official committee of the Baghdad Provincial Council is studying these issues, but this masks the issues at play in local communities. These issues beg the question, that few dare answer, "what helps determine relevant, legitimate natural communities?" Should borders be changed so that local units are aligned with existing tribal structures or are natural patterns for essential services more important?

Yuka Mizutani
Hokkaido University, Japan

"Media on the U.S.-Mexican Border: How Newspapers Described the Yaqui People"

The Yaqui are an Indigenous people who have lived on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border from time immemorial. At a certain point, their community on the U.S. vanished. However, many of them fled to the U.S. due to ethnocide conducted by the Porfílio Díaz regime. Currently the Yaquis in the U.S. are recognized as Pascua Yaqui in Arizona. In this presentation, I will analyze articles published from the late 19th century to the present by major national newspapers such as Los Angeles Times and Chicago Tribune, and show how the mainstream U.S. society have described about the Yaquis. I aim to understand the politics and economy on the U.S.-Mexican borderland by examining the Yaqui figures appearing in these articles. At the same time, this analysis will enhance the understanding of Indigenous peoples on the U.S.-Mexican borderland.

David J. Molina
University of North Texas

"A New Approach to Understanding the Impact of the US-Mexico Border on Retail Sales"

There has been a long interest on understanding the impact of the US-Mexico Border on retail sales along the US border communities (Tamayo and Fernandez, 1983; Molina, 1995,2001;.Adkisson and Zimmerman, 2004; Phillips and Coronado, 2005; to name a few). The passage of NAFTA had been expected to decrease the need for Mexican consumers to cross the border to purchase many items that should be available now in Mexico. Data suggest that the sales along the border have continued. In fact, it is possible that places like San Antonio are also impacted. Using Fibonacci spiral patterns we investigate the impact not just of border communities but some further in the interior.

T. Mark Montoya
Northern Arizona University

**"The Continuing Story of the Search for Citizenship:
Chicana/o Studies in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands"**

Beyond the citizenship that is based on a legalized notion of membership to a particular political and territorial entity, this paper examines the cultural politics of border people who challenge traditional forms of citizenship in their everyday activities, creating thereby an alternative-citizenship of belonging. The paper specifically considers the broad issues of Chicana/o culture and identity in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, which arguably transcend both the border and traditional-citizenship. This is guided through an analysis of Chicana feminist poetry. In these works, the border is often something to be crossed and confronted; and borders that seek to define places and spaces in suppressive contexts are deconstructed through creative means. In addition, these works can be interpreted as a new discourse, where the creation of citizenship is no longer limited to the process of maintaining a national culture, but is itself a utilized new culture.

Stephen Mumme
Colorado State University

Paper #1: "Binational Agreements and The Tijuana River"

This paper examines the binational problem of managing the Tijuana River through the lens of applicable agreements now in place for water and environmental management along the U.S.-Mexico border. Extrapolating from these extant commitments in the context of old and new stressors on the watershed and its estuary, the paper argues that more can and should be done to apply existing protocols to the sustainable management of the Tijuana River, making better use of informal and formal consultation mechanisms as proposed by Chris Brown and Steve Mumme nearly a decade ago.

Paper #2: "Government set borders – Intergovernmental Tensions in Borderlands"

The argument presented in this paper is that when comparing the supra-national regimes of NAFTA and the European Union it is noticeable that each one imposes adjustments upon central-local intergovernmental relations that impact greatly local level government. In North America, the scope and policy capacity of central states are reduced by market pressures, without strengthening local authorities. In Europe, the intermeshing of all levels of governments weakens central state controls and enhances the policy capacity and power of local governments.

Kym Neck
City University of New York

"'You want me to be honest? F* the Wall!':**
Examining Local Responses to the Rorder Wall in Brownsville, TX"

In 2006, Congress passed the Secure Border Fence Act mandating 370 miles of physical barriers be built along the U.S.-Mexico border by 2009, 150 of those miles in Texas. Almost immediately the local community in Brownsville, TX vocally opposed the wall in general, and a wall within their community more specifically. Despite local protests and lawsuits, the construction of the border wall continues to move forward. During my 2009 fieldwork, using Respondent Driven Sampling, I recruited 261 informants for a survey in which each respondent was asked a series of over 80 questions designed to elucidate opinions about how the border wall would affect the community. Although opposition was the normative response, answers varied importantly by social standing and position. This paper examines how gender, class, citizenship status, and other social categories impacted the way respondents articulated and framed their answers.

Casey O'Neill
New Mexico State University

"Immigration and Human Trafficking in the US-Mexico Border Region:
A Conceptual Model of the Relevant Geographies"

Human trafficking is the fastest-growing criminal industry in the world, with much of this trafficking occurring across international borders. Accordingly, trafficking in persons and human immigration share transborder dynamics and concentrate in border regions. In this research, I examine the spatial patterns of human trafficking and immigration (and their similarities and differences), as these processes occur on the U.S.-Mexico border, the most frequently crossed international border in the world. Specifically, I explore the hypothesis that migration paths are similar to those used by human traffickers. To explore this hypothesis, I analyze source areas, crossing points, and destination areas for immigrants and victims of human trafficking, providing insight into the spatial patterns of both of these events. The results and conclusions gained from the above analysis are compared to understand to what degree trafficking in persons and immigration dynamics overlap, co-occur, and parallel each other. Knowledge gained from this research on the U.S.-Mexico border may be helpful in educating policy makers working to fight human trafficking.

Ramón Padilla Domínguez
Universidad Autonoma de Cuidad Juarez

"Eficiencia del presupuesto municipal asignado para disminuir la violencia social en Cd. Juárez, un enfoque de desarrollo regional"

Este ensayo trata de recoger la inquietud de muchos juarenses ante un fenómeno social que se magnifica a partir de 2008: la violencia social. Saber qué está haciendo la autoridad municipal para resolver este problema, cómo utiliza los recursos monetarios con que cuenta, bajo qué criterios y a qué nivel de eficiencia. De igual forma se propone revisar si la asignación de mayor presupuesto para la generación de espacios seguros pudiera ser la respuesta que lleve a reducir los índices de violencia, que poco a poco se ha ido apoderando del entorno social y que pone freno al desarrollo regional y la actividad económica.

Tony Payan
University of Texas at El Paso

Paper #1: "Gobernanza en la Region Paso del Norte"

Este ensayo parte de una descripción de un esfuerzo de varios ciudadanos de El Paso, Ciudad Juárez, y Sunland Park, de introducir la posibilidad de coordinación en las políticas públicas de los gobiernos locales. La idea central de este intento ciudadano fue el hacer un esfuerzo por proveer a la región de una gobernanza transfronteriza efectiva al lograr que los tres gobiernos locales entablaran un diálogo. El ensayo relata también los pobres resultados obtenidos de este ejercicios ciudadano e intenta explicar el por qué la pobreza de los resultados. Para esto, se recurre al trabajo académico de Saska Sassen, el cual, se sostiene, coadyuva a explicar la complicada naturaleza de la gobernanza en una región triestatal y binacional. Se utilizan los marcos conceptuales de las obras de Sassen, tales como sus conceptos de territorio, autoridad, derechos, y el privilegio de los mercados y de las lógicas policiales sobre las nociones de derechos humanos y seguridad comunitaria, así como las discrepancias en la organización política de un lado y el otro de la frontera, y se determina que todos estos elementos constituyen importantes obstáculos hacia la construcción de estructuras eficientes y eficaces que puedan contribuir a una mejor gobernanza transfronteriza en la región Paso del Norte.

Paper #2: "Borders and Borderlands – Security Policies"

Government policies, it seems, suggest that porous borderlands and secure borders are polar opposite policy problems. This chapter is a discussion of this policy gap between security needs and the complex cultural, social, political and economic tenets of borderlands. It brings together arguments about the human dimensions of border security policies in borderlands, and the broader cultural, social, economic and political processes that frame individual action in borderlands. In the end, it is the very nature of state borders, and contemporary government policy conundrums, issues of sovereignty and legitimacy are at stake.

Sergio Peña
University of Texas at El Paso

"Spaces, Scales, Institutions and Planning Paradigms in the U.S.-Mexico Border"

The objective of the paper is to offer a conceptual framework to identify planning paradigms in the U.S.-Mexico border. The conceptual framework takes into account three dimensions: space, scales and institutions. It is argued that each planning paradigm is embedded with different notions of space and scales and thus giving shape to the institutions. Three planning paradigms are identified: 1) Resource allocation and management of the commons; 2) Public goods delivery, and 3) risk management regime. Each planning regime as a set of norms and rules is analyzed in terms of the conception of space, scales and planning practice.

Martha Estela Pérez García
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

"Un acercamiento de la realidad fronteriza juarense"

Esta ponencia tiene el propósito de dar a conocer algunas de las vías alternas de participación que han construido las mujeres juarenses, para lograr una mejor distribución de las oportunidades y de los recursos, así como encontrar la viabilidad de una transformación de la cultura política. Para sustentar lo anterior se plantea un análisis de tres movimientos femeninos representativos del contexto fronterizo, tanto por la época, el espacio en que se desarrollaron y los objetivos que persiguieron. El seguimiento de estas experiencias permitirá observar las distintas vertientes de acción colectiva de las mujeres, comprender su historia participativa en Ciudad Juárez, las distintas formas de prácticas políticas y la posible evolución de las mismas. El primer movimiento se refiere a un grupo de mujeres en búsqueda de un espacio para vivir, derivándose en la fundación de la colonia Felipe Ángeles a finales de los años sesenta del siglo pasado. El segundo es la construcción de una resistencia civil en defensa del voto, abanderado por el Partido Acción Nacional después de las elecciones de 1986. Finalmente, el tercero expone la emergencia de organizaciones femeninas, como una respuesta a los múltiples asesinatos de jóvenes mujeres, que se suscitaron a principios de la década de los noventa del siglo XX. A primera instancia se observa que las mujeres de estos movimientos han adquirido, aunque bajo una distinta intensidad, algunos signos de emancipación y de conciencia política, mientras que otras de ellas han mantenido visos conservadores asociados principalmente a la clase social a la que pertenecen, de igual forma se visualiza también un acceso al espacio público, la creación de ámbitos de acción femeninos y la adquisición de capital político. Esta investigación también nos permite dejar de percibirlas como sujetos ausentes de los eventos importantes de la localidad y nos da la oportunidad de conocer la participación incansable de las fronterizas como luchadoras sociales, rechazando aquellas creencias que las colocan como un sector indiferente a los sucesos que afectan su vida pública y privada.

Lisa Philips
University of Alberta

"Translocality, Myth-building, and the British—USA Borderlands"

 In the Pacific Northwest borderlands myths of migration held a significant place in the self-definition of emerging settler societies. The contrast between the role of the Oregon Trail and the transcontinental railroad in the political identity of the American and Canadian sides of the border offers a window into the emerging differences in settler society north and south of the border.

Leslie Powner
Keele University, United Kingdom

"Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly's Model of Borders and Borderland Studies: Sharpening the Focus"

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly constructed a four-lens model for understanding the dynamics of borderlands. It assumes interplay between: multi-level government activities; market forces and trade flow; local border political clout, and; cross-border culture. A useful critique of the model was made by Victor Konrad and Heather N. Nicol who also provide an extension of Brunet-Jailly's model. They argue that the original model requires further precision regarding the definition of borderland culture and they propose a further lens for examining socially constructed cultural identities. I propose that the cultural lens needs the sharper view of a historical narrative lens. Based on my research into the U.S.-Mexico border, I argue that the historical narrative creates and sustains cultural identities at borderlands, enabling us to acquire a sharper image of cultural identity. It provides us with a clearer awareness of the
interplay between history, culture, and the original lenses in Brunet-Jailly's model.

Enrique Priego Mendoza
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

"Derecho A No Emigrar"

La ponencia es contenido derivado del proyecto de investigación "Reconfiguración de los Flujos de la Población Migrante Indocumentada e Impactos Institucionales y Locales en los Estados fronterizos de Baja California y Sonora" La ponencia tiene por cometido: 1-Divulgar la importancia de la ley en todo asunto, tema o conflicto; no existe acción u omisión humana ajena a alguna regla: Jurídica, técnica, natural o de uso y costumbre; toda infracción a la norma genera consecuencias, incluso penales. 2) Argumentar jurídicamente, México, a favor del derecho a no emigrar. 3) Mostrar que entre el derecho a no emigrar y a emigrar, no hay oposición.

Oscar Rico
University of Texas at El Paso

"The Enemy Within: The Consequences of Education Policy on the U.S./Mexico Border"

The present educational crisis distressing our country has the capability of impacting our culture in years to come. the growing number of Hispanic students enrolled in our schools coupled with our public schools' inability to successfully educating them can create a permanent underclass and divide our country in massive proportions. Although Hispanics are the majority in schools

across the U.S./Mexico border, many of them fail to graduate from high school and acquire the necessary skills to become productive members of our community. Our democratic values require an educated citizenry to continue to excel, but if we fail to provide democratic values to young school students, our democracy may be lost and with it our way of life. This study looks to evaluate the current crisis faced by public schools and its possible repercussions to the borderland by looking at current data and future projections.

Jesús Alberto Rodríguez Alonso
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

"Construyendo la política pública municipal en la frontera Paso del Norte"

La región fronteriza Paso del Norte, área en donde convergen el primer mundo (Estados Unidos) con el tercer mundo (México), es además un espacio donde tres entidades federativas (Nuevo México, EU., Texas, EU. y Chihuahua, Mx) y a su vez tres municipios y/o condados (El Paso, TX; Santa Teresa, NM y Juárez, MX), éstos comparten realidades complejas, que van desde aspectos culturales, lingüísticos, laborales, de seguridad pública, educacionales, ecológicos hasta los tradicionales propios de la migración, el tráfico diverso y los de relaciones entre países. Ante estas condiciones se precisa discutir las posibilidades de construcción de una agenda pública municipal transfronteriza, que auxilie en responder a interrogantes como: ¿qué problemáticas, de la región Paso del Norte, pueden ser abordadas desde políticas públicas municipales?, ¿cuáles serían los obstáculos institucionales?, ¿qué propuestas, desde la formación de profesionales, exitosas se aplican actualmente que puedan ser rescatadas para
proponer innovaciones en el diseño, ejecución y evaluación de políticas públicas municipales transfronterizas?

Myrna Rodríguez-Lara, Tomás J. Cuevas-Contreras
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez
María Guadalupe Velázquez
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

"Bilingualism and Touristic Businesses on the Northern Border of Mexico"

This paper focuses on analyzing the perception of the importance bestowed upon bilingualism as a tool to gain advantage in life; its use as an asset to access better work positions, to know how important bilingualism is considered by residents of two neighboring cities: El Paso Texas in the U.S. and Ciudad Juarez Chihuahua in Mexico, also its correlation with its use to enter the job market, its extension on the labor's framework, especially in touristic businesses. Also this work looks at recent research on bilingual education and studies considering the implications of their findings; it discusses the complexity of the bilingualism concept and how it pertains to the deficiency in the use of a second language by both communities residents. The term bilingual refers to individuals who can function in more than one language.

Agustín Sández Pérez
Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

"Tendencias de largo plazo en la dinámica de la violencia en Baja California (1999-2007)"

A lo largo de la última década se aprecia una importante modificación en los patrones de violencia sobre la frontera mexicana. En base al análisis de una sólida base de datos generada por una investigación realizada en el Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de la UABC, se examinan algunas de las tendencias mas significativas observadas en el período 1999-2007, referidas a las principales características en el comportamiento de las muertes violentas en la ciudad de Tijuana, Baja California, con lo que se verifican algunas hipótesis relacionadas con importantes cambios en la composición de este indicador social.

Yuki Sato
Waseda University, Japan

**"The Unawareness of Residing on the Borderline:
A Case Study on the Ogasawara Islands"**

Forty years ago, the Ogasawara Islands were handed back to Japan by the U.S.A. However, the inhabitants of Ogasawara who had experienced this development despite never having moved from their homes and experiencing the "spatial migration" brought about by the reversion of the islands to Japanese control are not aware the group of islands serving as a border of sorts between the U.S.A and Japan. A study of the people of the Ogasawara Islands, who are unaware of their geographical significance, will enable us to understand why the Japanese are unaware of this existence of so-called border even though Japan is an island country completely surrounded by water. In this paper, on the basis of the results obtained through an opinion poll, we discuss about obliviousness of the Ogasawara people residing on the borderline and aim to understand the reasons behind this.

Cari Lee Skogberg Eastman
Independent Scholar

"Media as a Mechanism for Social Change: How Activist Groups along the Arizona/Sonora Border Strategically Utilize Media Outlets to Further Their Messages about Immigration"

Increased media coverage of immigration-related issues in recent years has contributed to greater public awareness of humanitarian and security concerns resulting from current U.S. immigration policy. While debates ensue about benefits and drawbacks of current approaches, thousands of individuals have taken an active role in changing what they see as a failed system. Although their ideologies are varied, these border activists share a desire to spread their influence to a wider public. This paper examines the ways in which nongovernmental groups involved with immigration-related issues along the Arizona/Sonora border intentionally strategize and utilize media as a primary means of advancing their causes. By reaching beyond traditional news coverage and capitalizing on various forms of media outreach, such groups have gathered both physical and ideological support on a nationwide scale. In doing so, they
have successfully influenced public dialogue regarding the effect of current immigration policy along the U.S./Mexico border.

Alan Smart and Josephine Smart
University of Calgary

**"Food safety, Animal Health and Biosecurity at Borders:
Bringing the Plants and Animals Back In"**

Rapid growth in studies of borders has focused primarily on people and inanimate goods, but borders have long also been organized around the movement of non-human organisms. During the open border period for North America before 1914, exclusions of prospective migrants was primarily based on medical grounds (carrying microbes). Animal health risks, such as foot and mouth disease, was one of the early important restrictions on the movement of goods. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) was established in 1923 to control the global flow of animals and zoonotic diseases, well before other major supranational agencies involved in global governance such as the IMF, WHO, and WTO/GATT. Many borders have specified institutions for controlling the movement of plant threats, forbidding travellers to bring certain foodstuffs such as fruit and vegetables, or requiring declaration of visits to farms. There are specialized animal transit points, such as in Santa Teresa on the Texas/Mexico border. Invasive species are a serious concern for many countries, and there are fears that climate change will magnify the risks that they present. This paper will consider the history and present circumstances around what has come to be known as "biosecurity" and how it affects the operation of borders and ports of entry.

David Stea
Center for Global Justice, Mexico
Pierre Nel
Independent Scholar

"Adventures in Intermodal Transportation: Outsourcing U.S. Port Facilities"

Little known to people in the three NAFTA countries has been recent expansions of North American rail networks to link U.S. shippers, across borders, with ports in Mexico and Canada. While "intermodal" transportation has been of recent interest to several university research units, globalization of intermodality has yet to receive equivalent attention. The stated reason for "outsourcing" port facilities is that expansion of such major US ports as Long Beach, Oakland, Portland, and Seattle, surrounded by dense urban areas, is difficult. The unstated reason is that unionized U.S. West Coast dockworkers are costly: using railways to reach ports outside the U.S.A. will both reduce port costs and help to break the power of the strongest U.S. unions. Thus, the ports of Michoacan's Lazaro Cardenas and British Columbia's Prince Rupert will be greatly expanded and another port added in Baja California's tiny Colonet, all primarily serving U.S. trade with Asia.

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

**"Terror from the Skies: The U.S.-Mexico Border Region and the Development of Aerial
Warfare in the Early Revolutionary Period, 1911-1914"**

The paper examines the particularly important role that the border region played in the use of aircraft as a military weapon during the early part of the Mexican revolutionary struggle, from the Anti-Reelectionist revolt of 1910-1911 led by Madero to the defeat of the Huerta government in August 1914. It begins by looking at the first instance in which aircraft were used for observation purposes in actual combat conditions, in February 1911, when Chihuahuan rebels under Pascual Orozco and Luis A. García lay siege to Ciudad Juárez in an attempt to capture the town. The paper also examines the role that the Arizona-Sonora border region played in the smuggling of aircraft to the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico during the revolt against Huerta (1913-14) as well as the use of such craft in Obregón's campaign in Sonora and Sinaloa. Within this overall context, the paper also probes the "bombing hysteria" provoked by the news of aircraft in the border areas and their use in the Mexican conflict. It assesses the basis for this fear in the light of the reality of advances in aerial bombing techniques and capabilities during this period, as well as the psychological aspects of this issue as depicted in the news media and fictional accounts, especially by H.G. Well's novel The War in the Air (1908). The paper concludes by examining the controversy arising from the Constitutionalists' use of aircraft in bombing attacks against the federal garrison of Mazatlán in May 1914, which resulted in several civilian deaths and casualties.

James Umpherson
Trent University

"Public Policy Challenges in Managing the Canadian Border with the U.S."

Increasingly, Canada is challenged to respond to U.S. border security imperatives in ways which satisfy U.S. policy makers, and which assuage American fears about Canada's "liberal" immigration policies and their potential threat to U.S. citizens. This balancing act has increasingly become the subject of security deliberations and U.S. relations policy-making in Canada. This paper takes a step back and asks what are the important policy issues for Canadians from a "made-in-Canada" perspective? Where does border security fit in this scenario? What would a made in Canada policy framework look like and how might it differ from that of the U.S.?

Martin van der Velde
Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

**Paper #1: "Political Clout and Governance of Borderlands –
the Local Structure and Agency of Power"**

This paper discusses issues of power, politics and governance in the construction and deconstruction of borderland regions, and the tug-of-war that links agency and structure processes in the multi-scalar construction / de-construction of cross-border regional governance.

Paper #2: "De-bordering: Homogenization or Differentiation"

In this presentation I would like to question the current general strive (in the EU) for cohesion through homogenization. Our concept of the so-called "bandwidth of unfamiliarity" could be

used here as a tool to frame and find explanations of cross-border differences which may encourage and discourage international mobility. The historical contexts of borders and border regions play a role in this discussion when trying to analyze cross-border perceptions, purposes and practices of actors in border regions. Old but persistent meanings and myths could be an important part of the explanation of why people perceive cross-border differences, how they are experienced and what impact they have on purposes and practices. A preliminary conclusion could be that it is just a certain degree of fragmentation that is necessary to generation cross-border interactions and mobility and therewith a cohesive "de-bordered" border-region.

Mónica Verea
Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

"Admisión y Control migratorio Actual en Canadá, Estados Unidos, y España"

El principal objetivo de la ponencia será analizar las políticas migratorias de España, Estados Unidos y Canadá, partiendo de un análisis a nivel regional para situar a cada uno de ellos en su dimensión particular. Este es el caso de la Unión Europea y América del Norte, en términos de organización y estructura como regiones a pesar de que existen muchas diferencias entre ellas. Analizó las mismas variables para los tres países: lineamientos generales de sus políticas de admisión para inmigrantes, residentes permanentes y trabajadores temporales. Resalto los acuerdos que cada nación ha establecido a nivel bilateral. Por último, se analizan las diferentes políticas unilaterales para prohibir y sancionar el ingreso de indocumentados. A través de análisis estadísticos se intentara comparar poblaciones de extranjeros residiendo en forma permanente temporal con y sin papeles migratorios en los destinos evaluados.

Nicholas Villanueva, Jr.
Vanderbilt University

**"Militant Masculinities: Lynching, Violence, and American Manhood
During the Early Years of the Mexican Revolution"**

On the night of November 3, 1910, in Rock Springs, Texas, a mob broke into the county jail, dragged twenty-three year old Antonio Rodriguez from his cell, doused him with oil, and set him on fire. The Rodriguez case is the turning point in the early twentieth century when violence against ethnic Mexicans began to increase in the U.S. This paper examines white male masculinity and nationalism in Texas during the Mexican Revolution. Hundreds of letters sent to Governor Oscar Colquitt during the first four years of the Mexican Revolution illustrate who Anglo men modeled their masculine identity after, and which U.S. political figures threatened this identity. I argue that Anglo men attempted to justify violence against ethnic Mexicans because of a threat to their masculinity and nationalism. In this paper, masculinity refers a romanticized image of a "rough rider" and a "frontier cowboy" that early twentieth century Texans celebrated.

Evan Ward
Brigham Young University

"Reverse Conquest: The Economic Borderlands of Tourism Development on the Cold War Frontier"

In the aftermath of World War II American policy makers faced a difficult dilemma: namely, that of attracting international partners to Washington's Cold War coalition, as well as finding ways to make Native Americans living on reservations content to be American citizens. "Reverse Conquest: The Economic Borderlands of Tourism Development" explores the curious strategies of American policy makers targeting tourism as an economic tool to bridge the boundary/border between the developed world and economically marginal peoples (in this case Asian states, Peru, and various Native American groups) during the 1960s and 1970s. the study will incorporate the consultative writings of the Checchi & company consulting firm, which won United States government contracts to work simultaneously with foreign nations on how to attract American tourists, as well as with Native reservations where tourism development had been tapped as a potential means to economic growth.

Randy William Widdis
University of Regina

"'Across the Boundary in a Hundred Torrents': The Changing Geography of Marine Trade Within the Great Lakes Borderland Region During the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries"

This paper relies primarily on customhouse records to chart the changing geography of cross-border marine commerce taking place within the Great Lakes borderland during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Cross-border marine trade was initially more important in the lower than upper lakes, and much of this traffic was local in nature. Further integration occurred during the middle of the century when a number of factors, including the repeal of the Corn Laws and the negotiation of reciprocity, resulted in increased flows of goods. It was also during this period that railways began to replace boats as the primary mode of trade transportation. On the upper lakes, cross-border trade between the ports of this region and the lower lakes increased in response to the growing demand for lumber, minerals and other resources. Increasingly, the asymmetrical character of cross-border trade became apparent as the volume of flows favoured the U.S. In this context, new corridors developed while older gateways continued to prosper or decline.

Jamie Wilson
University of Arizona

"The Spectacle of Detention and Removal"

In this paper I study the images of the immigration raid on May 12, 2008 in Postville, Iowa and the television program Homeland Security USA as spectacles of detention and removal of migrants in the United States. Following Leo Chávez's Covering Immigration, and Diana Taylor's Disappearing Acts, I ask how these spectacles participate in a national discourse that constructs citizens and non-citizens? I find that these spectacles make visible and invisible certain elements of the detention and removal process so as to do particular kinds of work in the

frame of (or name of) neoliberalism and national security. By framing individuals in scenarios of migrancy and nativism, the spectacle of detention and removal invites its viewers to blind themselves from the larger injustices that construct the migrant body and are committed against the migrant during the detention and removal process. I also conclude that this spectacle makes visible the criminalization of the migrant and simultaneously makes seemingly
invisible the humiliation and mistreatment of migrants, thereby making it resistant to critique.

Tamar Diana Wilson
University of Missouri at St. Louis

"Humanitarian Moral Entrepreneurs and Undocumented Border Crossers: Revisiting Labeling Theory"

Since the early 1990s institution of border fortalization programs such as Operation-Hold-the-Line (1993), Operation Gatekeeper (1994) and Operation Safeguard (1994), the undocumented have been pushed into crossing through inhospitable territory such as the Arizona desert, leading to rising number of deaths. Partially in reaction to these deaths, a number of humanitarian "moral entrepreneur"-type organizations have come forward to represent the rights of the undocumented and even to aid them in their intent to cross the border by putting out water, food, and clothing for them at their crossing points. These moral crusaders, as opposed to those moral crusaders identified by Jorge A. Bustamante as working to deviantize and sanction the undocumented, include civil rights, human rights, and religious groups, as well as Mexican activist organizations. The work of some of these groups will be explored in this paper.

Krzysztof Wojciechowski
Collegium Polonicum Stubice, Poland

"One Community, Two worlds – Comparison of Two Student Groups Studying on the German-Polish Border"

The topic of the presented paper is a comparison of two student groups studying in the same trans-border academic location – Frankfurt(Oder)/Slubice on the German-Polish border. Two student groups can be identified in this location: more talented, more ambitious, "international", enrolled on the German side of the border as well as less talented, less ambitious, coming from the region, enrolled on the Polish side of the border. A survey conducted on both sides of the border assesses the attitudes of both groups towards their own studies, their academic location and the neighboring city. The results shall be presented against the background of the specificity of the location as well as processes taking place within the field of higher education in Poland and Germany.

Zeev Zivan
Ben Gurion University, Achva Academic College, Beer-Sheva, Israel

"Poetic Representations of Border and Fence in Israel"

In the heroic years after the Holocaust, border was a symbol of obstacle on the long way which the refugees passed on the way to the 'Promised Land'. The famous poem of the time was called: 'in between borders'. After the 1948 Independence War, the border turns to be a dangerous source of infiltrators and terror acts. The heroes of the time were the border settlers and the farmer who plough the land to the border line. A dangerous task in those years. Behind the border were many of the religious-national heritage monuments. Poets expressed their dream to visit and touch those monuments. In 1967 War, the border disappeared. Crowds flooded to visit the unseen land which was out of sight for 19 years. The poets' dream became true. The Terror acts in Israel's main cities at the last decade brought to the building of 'the Separation Fence' as a security barrier. A fence that followed the 'Green line' as an ethnic border. The main power behind the fence building was the public protest and pressure against the government that was not interested in spending its budget on this project. Since 2004, because of the fence the toll of terror in Israel's cities declined. Poets took over in their political writing as the continuing discussion for and against the fence. The paper will present both of them.

Isabel Zizaldra-Hernández and Tomás J. Cuevas-Contreras
Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez
Jaime Guía-Julve
Universitat de Girona

"Complexity of Border Tourism: A Conceptual Model for the Development of a México-United Sates Destination through Networks"

Tourism is a complex socioeconomic activity, and its complexity increases in the borderline since the context varies from the rest of a country. Nowadays, the tourist activity reflects the importance of sharing the frontier market; therefore, it is necessary that tourism authorities identify the great benefits of offering an interdependent destination. This article studies border policies, interdependence, power, marketing, and trans-frontier collaboration, premises by Timothy and Nye, main authors that offer an overview of the implication of frontier, a complex concept related to destination management in tourism. Continuous evolution aspects are analyzed, and the content of opportunity frontier is described, with the objective of presenting aconceptual model for the trans-frontier development of tourist destination networks. The article concludes with the identification of opportunities that benefit the participants in order to go deeply into the research about trans-frontier tourism concepts.

Joerg Zorbach
Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany

"The German-American Borderland: Conceptualizing an Unusual Encounter"

The area around the German city of Kaiserslautern is home to 55,000 Americans who live within the Kaiserslautern Military Community – the largest organized settlement of American citizens outside the U.S.A.. The resultant peculiar German-American encounter is being analysed from a borderland perspective: Instead of understanding the military presence as an autarkic American space under military rule, the paper suggests to conceive of this Little America as one part of a bi-national border region. The analysis reveals that indeed certain characteristics of regular

national borderlands have developed. However, the regional spatial setup of a quintessential non-place (the military base) getting in contact with the real places of the provincial German environs imparts the region with a unique socio-spatial quality: An exceptional mélange of forces which shapes the extant bi-national contacts and likewise challenges to deliberate on concepts of space and place, home, and the borderland from an unusual perspective.

Canadian Studies
Carol Beran
Saint Mary's College of California
Fr. Thomas Murphy
Seattle University
Rita Ross
University of California, Berkley

Chantal Allan

"'Bomb Canada' and Other Unkind Remarks in the American Media"

Canada and the United States. Two nations, one border, same continent. Historians have long documented anti-American sentiment in Canada, but what have Americans had to say about their northern neighbor? In this analysis of anti-Canadianism, Chantal Allan looks at the "first rough draft of history," journalism, and how the American media has portrayed Canada over three centuries. From Confederation to the 1911 reciprocity agreement, the Cold War era, the turbulent Trudeau years and now into the new millennium, "'Bomb Canada' And Other Unkind Remarks in the American Media" highlights press reaction to events that have tested bilateral relations. Research focuses on prominent national newspapers, including The Washington Post, The New York Times, the Los Angeles Times and the Chicago Tribune; television broadcasts on Fox News and CNN; magazines such as the National Review; and blogs like The Huffington Post. Research results chronicle comments ranging from the absurd to the menacing, and examine how remarks made today differ from those in the past. Informative and thought provoking, this analysis explores an area of Canadian Studies that has not been studied in depth and provides another dimension to the complex relationship between Canada and the United States.

Leslie Alm and Ross Burkhart

"Borders and Borderlands: Canada and the United States"

In 1989, the Canadian-American Center of the University of Maine published its first two monographs reflective of a borderlands project designed to "stand as a record of the depth and diversity of borderlands research [especially] as applied to the relationship between Canada and the United States." These monographs were introduced by two seemingly uncontroversial statements about the Canada-United States border: (1) The sense of mutual security and amity afforded by a century's experience with the "undefended" border masks the border's complexity

and importance, and (2) North America runs more naturally north and south than east and west as specified by national boundaries. It is our intention to explore these assertions given the context of the Canada-United States border as it exists today. In that regard, this paper provides a description of the conceptual framework that surrounds the terms border and borderlands as it appears in the literature today and delineates a research design to explore the implications these terms have in the overall Canada-United States relationship.

Carol L. Beran

"Glossing Glossolalia"

Early in Margaret Laurence's A Jest of God, Rachel, the central character, attends a Tabernacle service and is shocked to hear her own voice speaking in tongues. This passage is usually read in terms of a loss of control, marking a key psychological problem for Rachel; at the end of the book, she takes control of her life, resolving the problem at least partially. However, the biblical concept of glossolalia is complex, and its intricacy has relevance to interpreting Rachel's story. Biblical references to speaking in tongues stretch from the Old Testament story of the Tower of Babel to the first Pentecost to practices in the early church to St. Paul's famous essay on love in I Corinthians 13.

William J. Campbell

"'We Germans are British Subjects': World War I and the Curious Case of Berlin, Ontario, Canada"

When news of the outbreak of conflict in Europe reached Canada in 1914, the vast majority of the Dominion's population enthusiastically embraced the call to arms. Interestingly, some of the loudest voices rang from the largely Germanic population of Berlin, Ontario. Far from being "militantly concerned with nationalism [and] unification" as one scholar has observed, the response of Canada's 'Berliners' to war demands a closer look. Signs of both discreet and brash displays of anti-conformity in the region are evident in popular press reports in Berlin and Toronto.   Thus, by taking into consider regionalism and the pliability of commitment, this paper seeks to complicate historical depictions of Canada's non-francophone to the First World War.

T. Timothy Casey

"Divergent Opinions on a Sunny Day: Changes in Climate Change Policy in North America"

This research is structured as a focused comparison of US and Canadian climate-change policy, with an eye to explain the changes in approach to the issue during international negotiations from the Kyoto Protocol to the present negotiations in Copenhagen. Initially, Canada was enthusiastically in support of climate change agreements, but as theprovince of Alberta developed their own position in contrast to the Canadian national position, the Canadian approach to international climate negotiations changed. Although the US position toward climate change policy in the Kyoto Protocol was initially far less enthusiastic than Canada's, the

state of California was quite supportive of climate change measures, and has driven the US national policy toward one of constructive engagement and leadership on the issue as a new protocol is being negotiated at the Copenhagen Summit. Even though opinions at a
national level in Canada and the United States were quite divergent regarding international climate change action and they remain divergent,the change in both policies as a result of influential state/provincial government's reactions to these national approaches is worth exploring to better understand the role of federalist structures and domestic politics on international policy formation.

Gregory Croft

"Canada, the United States and Carbon Emissions"

Carbon emissions have recently become a diplomatic issue between the US and Canada. Three important factors in any discussion of US and Canadian carbon emissions are the abundance of carbon-rich fuels in Canada, their abundance in the US, and their abundance in the world as a whole. This paper is based on modeling of oil and coal resources. Differences in natural endowments will drive policy and this influence will provide an element of predictability, but it will also create tension because the US and Canada are on fundamentally different carbon paths. One reason is the Canadian oil sands but another is that coal is not as abundant in the US, nor in the world as a whole, as is widely believed. This last factor will facilitate the attainment of emissions targets, but it will also cause concerns about energy supply to become more urgent than those about climate change. The problem of carbon emissions will be smaller, but more front-weighted, than in most published scenarios.

Glynn Custred

"National Security, International Trade and the United States-Canada Border: A Historical Perspective"

Requirements of national security and the free flow of trade often pull against one another in relations between two adjoining countries. We examine this tension as it relates to the United States-Canada border as seen in historical perspective, with special attention to efforts to create closer continental ties between the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Carrie Dickenson

"Canadian Youth in the 1960s: An Examination of Current Literature"

This paper seeks to explore the place of Canadian youth as a component of the international youth movement in the 1960s. The paper seeks to address questions such as: what did the youth scene look like in Canada; what segments of society did they come from; and what was the influence of the U.S. activism in Canada? These, as well as other questions will be addressed through a detailed analysis of the current historiography. An outline of the Canadian youth movement will provide a clearer picture regarding the specific areas in question and the major characters involved. In addition, the question as to whether young Canadians rebelled against

government authority like their counterparts in the U.S. or if they used these ideas of rebellion and change to implement something different will be discussed.

Kevin Elstob

"Robert Lepage, a Québécois Cartographer"

Along with Céline Dion, The Cirque du Soleil, and Leonard Cohen, Robert Lepage is perhaps Quebec's and Canada's best known artist. However, in the French in North America culture class that I teach at Sac State, I find myself wondering how to bring Lepage into this class. In the class the content illustrates, or has a direct or obvious connection to the history and present-day situation of French in North America. At first glance Lepage?s work seems more about being outside of Quebec rather than staying in it. This paper proposes to examine Lepage's work (in particular Ka, The Image Mill, and The Blue Dragon) as cartographer - in content and methodology - who puts the Quebec region onto a global map. Instead of a Quebec culture locked in its dualistic power struggle for independence, autonomy, special status as a nation within a nation state, or as a language group at odds with the Anglophone culture that surrounds it, Lepage engages in a trans-cultural remapping as he flows from project to project as an artist anchored in his local world, but capable of bringing his vision into dialogue with other local, national, and international perspectives from across the globe.

C.E.S Franks

"What has Happened to the Canadian Parliament?"

This paper will look at the functioning of the present-day Canadian House of Commons. It will examine aspects of Canadian parliamentary government that have not had much attention in scholarly literature including, by drawing on data from the past sixty years: the number of days per year that the House sits; the government's success in getting its legislation through Parliament; turnover of membership in the House of Commons; and the amount of legislation Parliament passes per year. The paper will consider how the present House of Commons differs from the House of Commons of the past, how it has changed and what it looks like at present. The changes in the House over this more than half-century are striking, and not all for the better.

Geoffrey Hale

"Borders and Bridges: Navigating Canada's Policy Relations in North America"

This paper, co-authored with Monica Gattinger of the University of Ottawa, summarizes the findings of an edited collection, Borders and Bridges, on Canada's policy relations in North America to be released in March 2010. It notes the organizing themes of the work, including multi-sectoral comparisons of political and administrative dynamics of Canada's policy relations with the United States and, more selectively Mexico, and stresses the predominantly informal nature of these relationships, characterized as "transgovernmental relations". It outlines a typology of approaches to policy development and implementation that has emerged since the negotiation of the Canada-U.S. and North American Free Trade Agreements, contributing to

The history and influence of Longfellow's poem Evangeline on the Acadians of Canada's Maritime Provinces has been profound. Although her status today is problematic, the figure of Evangeline has served, and in some ways still does, as a model for Acadian identity within the group, as a representation of the group to outsiders, especially tourists, and as a symbolic link between Acadians and Cajuns. In this paper I look at Longfellow's poem from the point of view of a folklorist. Three areas are briefly covered: Longfellow's use of actual folklore items in his text; the question of what if any actual oral tradition may underlie Evangeline's story; and to what extent Evangeline, as heroine and story, has passed into today's oral Acadian lore.

J'nan Morse Sellery

"Violence and Silence: Joseph Boyden's Three Day Road & Michael Ondaaatje's the English Patient"

"Violence may be trivial, demeaning, horrific, or heroic in fiction, but it demands a moral response to the conflict that generates it" (John Moss 12). Boyden's Three Day Road and Ondaatje's The English Patient explore the historical differences between the two World Wars through culture, class, racial, and ethical values about public violence and personal silence. Graphic depictions of fictional brutality attract and shock readers into recognizing their own implication in ideological violence (Bok 111). For, "to regard certain practices as violent is never to see them just as they are. It is always to take up a position for or against them" (Tennenhouse in Bok 1992 110). In these novels, this essay develops a series of comparisons about violence and silence. In Boyden's novel, the image of the "three day road" leading to death and resurrection explores the dynamics of the Cree and Ojibway Indians' tribal attitudes about WWI and the Christian Missionary Residential School's practices. Ondaatje's complex vision about WWII explores the male characters's possessed self interests and unconsciousness through their competitive actions that reveal resentments toward victims and violence.

Nora Foster Stovel

"'American or Canadian': Carol Shields's Border Crossing"

Carol Shields, one of Canada's and America's most popular and critically-acclaimed writers, is the perfect example of the permeability of the Canada/US border. Not only did Shields enjoy dual Canadian and American citizenship, but she is the only writer ever to have won both the Pulitzer Prize in the US and the Governor General's Award in Canada for the same book—The Stone Diaries in 1993. Carol Warner married Don Shields in 1957 and immigrated with him to Canada, becoming a Canadian citizen in 1971. Shields died in Victoria, British Columbia, in 2003. Between her immigration to Canada and her death nearly half a century later, Shields crossed the 49th parallel—traditionally known as the world's longest undefended border, until 9/11 drastically changed travel—with ease. Swann, The Stone Diaries, and Larry's Party all boast characters who cross the 49th parallel with equal ease. Shields crosses borders not only literally, but also figuratively, however, as she moves easily from genre to genre. Most famous for her fiction, Shields published in many genres, including poetry, drama, short stories, biography, and literary criticism. Her experience in these diverse genres helped make her novels successful. Swann (1987), the watershed novel that transformed Shields from a popular novelist to a

critically-acclaimed writer, combines many genres, including poetry, drama, biography, and literary criticism. Shields shows how art can cross borders with exemplary grace.

Lawrence D. Taylor

"Mystery Railroad to the Arctic: the W.A.C. Bennett Government's Pacific Northern Railway Project and its Implications for Canadian Development in the North"

The paper deals with the efforts of the B.C. Social Credit government under Premier W.A.C. Bennett, in conjunction with the Wenner-Gren conglomerate of Sweden, to construct the Pacific Northern Railway (PNR) --an extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (PGER}-- from Dawson Creek in the Peace River region to the Yukon border and eventually on to Alaska. Although the PNR was primarily a provincial transportation initiative, the paper also examines it within the context of the "Roads to Resources" programme of the Diefenbaker government's "Northern Vision". The paper argues that, although the PNR did not enter the construction phase, the idea of an interregional railway line in the Northwest connecting B.C., the Yukon and Alaska has persisted to the present in the form of such initiatives as the Canadian Arctic Railway (CAR) and the Alaska Canada Rail Link (ACRL).

Charlotte Templin

"Comedy in Canada: Carol Shields and Margaret Atwood"

Irony has been described as the characteristic mode of Canadian humor, probably not surprisingly because of the situation of Canada as a "small" (in population) country next to an unruly giant. Many commentators have noted Canada's colonial status, first in relation to Britain and then to the US. Beverly Rasporich notes that "the ironist presents his audience with a doubled vision and double interpretation" (in her essay in the collection Canadian Cultural Poesis, ed. Garry Sherbert and all). Irony is the mode of the "little guy," she seems to say, but her thesis may not explain all of Canadian irony. Furthermore, Canadian writers are also heritors of a long comic tradition and shape their comic creations in accordance with the forms and themes that have identified comedy for centuries in the West. Both Shields and Atwood are ironists, and both draw on the traditions of comedy while altering or using those traditions in accordance with their own visions. In her first novel, Small Ceremonies, unmistakably comic in form, Shields calls irony "observation acid-edged with knowledge." Her Box Garden, like Atwood's The Edible Woman, has perfect comic form (with, in both cases, a brilliant adaptation of traditional form to the era and the vision of the artist). Atwood, known for her trenchant irony, shares that propensity with Shields.

Chicano Studies
Louis Holscher
San Diego State University

"The Missing Chapter on American Constitutional Law: Latinos and Their History with the American Legal System"

One of the most significant ways that Mexican-Americans and other Latino groups have been both subjugated and legitimated as a racial group is through the use of the American legal system. This paper will examine a select few of the federal court cases that are of great historical significance, not only to Latinos, but to the nation as a whole in determining the ways in which Latinos interact with other communities in the US and the American legal system. Many of these cases discussed in the paper are actually decisions of the United States Supreme Court which is significant in itself given that only a very small portion of cases ever make it to that level. Decisions in such cases help set the precedent for how cases across the nation, at all levels of the federal court system, will be decided. Unfortunately, the role that Latinos have played in many of these case, though they are becoming more and more known, is relatively unknown and missing from the story of American Constitutional Law. This paper is one step closer to ensuring that such a rich and important part of American legal history is no longer forgotten.

"The Emerging Hispanic Other: A Changing Demographic Profile"

Although the Latino population is often treated as a monolithic group, Census data have revealed an increasing diversity within the all encompassing Latino/Hispanic category. The ongoing influx of immigrants, the growing proportion of the "other Hispanic" population, and the increased dispersion of Latinos have changed the composition of the Latino population. This paper examines population change and selected characteristics of other Latino ethnic groups using the U. S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and decennial census data as the primary bases for this analysis.

Edgar W. Butler
University of California, Riverside

"Toxic Families: Identification, Treatment and Resolution"

A toxic family is dysfunctional because of misbehavior because of domestic violence, and/or substance abuse, among others. Such families may have standardized behavior that to them seems normal. It is only through adverse circumstances that agencies become aware of them. Typically such families have multiple problems. To resolve toxic families, caseworkers/home visitors need more information. Research suggests that many of them will be referred for child maltreatment. Families with domestic violence and substance abuse are especially prone to be repeat violators. This paper describes several case studies determining which families were

considered to be toxic. In solving the problems of toxic families, priorities need to be established before a family's issues can be unraveled. Available to develop a program after the families problems are brought to the attention of an agency is a vast array of data: (1) information about risks to the child from agencies, (2) needed provider referrals and follow-ups, (3) information obtained by the caseworker/home visitor, (4) demographic risk and protective factors, (5) safety check lists, and (6) a description of a measuring tool ascertaining the problems/issues. As well, it describes how to treat them. Finally, it presents information on how to resolve toxicity.

Chronic Disease and Disabilities
J. Gary Linn
Tennessee State University
Stephen E. Brown
University of Hawaii
Debra R. Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University

Jou-juo Chu
National Chung Cheng University

"Sociological Approaches to the Environmental and Health Politics in Science and Technical Parks"

Since the Hsinchu Science and Technology Park was set up in 1980, it has been devoted to shaping itself into the base of high-tech industries and advertised little environmental pollution as its high quality nature. Nevertheless, after a period of ten years, several emergent cases of environmental abuse have since 1997 seriously challenged the healthy image of the Hsinchu Science and Technology Park. To what extent have these cases raised public awareness of the environmental risks inherent in the high-tech industries in the Hsinchu Science Park? Apparently, environmental risk consciousness of the neighborhood communities surrounding the Hsinchu Science Park has not intensified fears and anxieties about 'hazards of annihilation'. Consequently little effective community action of surveillance has resulted. This paper adopts the sociological approaches to risks for analysis. Firstly, it explores how contrasting accounts of risk have been constructed by high-tech firms, governmental authorities, and environmental groups to shape the social psychology of the neighborhood communities towards environmental abuse. Secondly, the concept of political opportunity structures is examined along with the involvement of stakeholders in science park related environmental conflicts.

G. Doug Davis
Troy University

"Hannah Arendt and Empirical Reduction in the Social Sciences: Implications for the Study of the Social Antecedents and Consequences of Health and Illness"

Modern social scientists are accused of producing irrelevant research and for being unable to make meaningful distinctions. Hannah Arendt has several times criticized the quantitative methods that have becomes the dominant approach to reality in many social science fields. Arendt challenges quantitative methods on philosophic grounds stating that this approach "signifies nothing less than the willful obliteration of their very subject matter." This approach reduces social realities into numerical entities that can be manipulated through statistical techniques that are so simplistic that meaningful analysis is impossible. The philosophic assumptions ultimately lead to self-deception and a "generalization in which words themselves lose all meaning." This paper examines Hannah Arendt's critique of the quantitative methods employed in contemporary social sciences to pinpoint the inherent limitations founds in this approach to social subjects.

Sara M. Glasgow
University of Montana – Western

"But It's Not What I Do: Teaching about Chronic Disease in a Multidisciplinary Context"

It is understood that public health embraces contributions from many outside disciplines, including statistics, public administration, economics, and psychology. However, in the literature on interdisciplinary approaches to public health, the overwhelming focus is on training *health* students in these related fields (Larivaara, et al 2000; Umble, Shay, and Sollecito 2003; Fahrenwald, et al 2007). A different pedagogical dynamic exists with students with a *content* interest in health issues, but who come from divergent disciplinary backgrounds. In such cases, how can one structure the pedagogy to communicate complex information in an accessible, yet still rigorous form? I answer this question via a case study of the pedagogical strategies employed in teaching senior undergraduates the public health dimensions of a chronic infectious disease, HIV/AIDS. The students in this case study were enrolled in POLS 409 – Senior Seminar: Plagues, Power and Politics, at the University of Montana Western in the fall of 2007; they came from no fewer than five different disciplinary backgrounds, and none had any prior academic exposure to public health. The central thesis of the paper is that a three part pedagogical strategy proves effective, one emphasizing content immersion, a stakeholder component, and the pursuit of multidimensional expertise.

Elizabeth Helms
California Chronic Care Coalition

"California's First Coalition of Chronic Conditions Led by Patient Advocates"

Liz will give a colorful PowerPoint presentation that is an introduction to the California Chronic Care Coalition (CCCC) and an overview of the major reports issued on our health system that paved the way for an initiative to improve outcomes for people with chronic diseases while reducing costs by using the collective will of partnering patient organizations, providers and consumer groups. Handouts will be available to all attendees at this meeting.

Thomas Horejes
Gallaudet University

"A Sociological Analysis of Normalcy; Exploring Social Constructions of Deafness Disability in Social Control Institutions."

Schools, as a social control institution, provide deaf children with a unique opportunity to obtain a valuable education and to establish a foundation in linguistics; however, educational outcomes for deaf children are not on par with hearing children. To further complicate the challenges in defining appropriate academic, linguistic, and cultural pedagogues for deaf children, deaf schools are divided by divergent ideologies of oralism and American Sign Language (ASL) as the most "natural" language placement for the deaf. Using comparative method and grounded theory as my methodological orientations, the presentation examines two different types of deaf education institutions to discover some emergent ideologies, paradigms, identity formations, and everyday social constructions in the name of normalcy and deviance. The presentation identifies and analyzes emergent justice issues related to deafness and disability. The findings conclude that to improve the overall quality of education for deaf children, there is a need to carefully and seriously revisit contesting terrains of normalcy including disability, deafness, sign language, and its implications. Examining these justice issues have important implications influencing the types of knowledge and identities produced not just for deaf and students with disabilities, but for a greater understanding of humankind.

Dewa Kasnitz, Lakshmi Fjord, Nina Slota, Stephanie Jenkins, Cyndi Jones, and Pollie Price
Society for Disability Studies; University of California, San Francisco; Northern State University; The Pennsylvania State University; Center for an Accessible Society; and University of Utah

"A Writers Seminar on the Intersection of Disability and Chronic Illness"

People often speak and write about these intersections without close attention to implications of conflating the two. We will summarize a group of papers and then discuss conflations such as aging as "disability" (Lakshmi Fjord), chronic pain and a "sick" identity (Nina Slota and Stephanie Jenkins), parents of teens with orthopedic impairments' assignation of illness versus disability (Cyndi Jones and Dewa Kasnitz), and chronicity post SCI (Pollie Price). Further, in the popular imagination, the ADA (like civil rights legislation and "race") has "taken care" of the politics of disability. Yet, even in clinics everyday, we witness a lack of accommodations for disabled people, and a lack of meaningful "sick pride" to assist a sense of empowerment for those who are not identified with disability. While "disability pride" grants entry into a community with rights and may become a positive identity, there is no parallel "sick pride." As a result, people with many chronic impairments may be more likely to see their problems as individual, as opposed to societal imbalances in need of correction. We will describe any visuals. Handouts will be electronic, in several formats, and meant for later use.

J. Gary Linn, Thabo Fako, Maria Quive, Kwabena Poku
Meharry Medical College, University of Botswana, International HIV/AIDS Alliance, and University of Ghana, Legon

"Delivering HIV/AIDS Treatment in Rural Mozambique: Continuing Challenges and New Approaches"

In 2008, the second generation of The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which principally provides anti-retroviral (ART) therapy to 15 focus countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia was launched. By 2013, it seeks to treat at least 3 million people, prevent 12 million new HIV infections, care for 12 million people including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), provide at least 80% of the target population with PMTCT services, and train at least 140,000 new health care workers (CDC, 2009). The second PEPFAR follows a partnership framework model; a new approach that emphasizes strengthening country capacity, ownership, and leadership. Further, there is a focus on the development of comprehensive HIV programs with three overlapping areas: Prevention, including behavior change, management of STIs, use of condoms, and safety of blood products; Care, including ART, medical care, VCT, PMTCT, HBC, palliative care, nutrition and OI treatment; and Impact Mitigation, including OVCs, policy, and stigma reduction. High quality surveillance/monitoring systems capable of providing strategic information are integral to the success of the new generation of PEPFAR (VGH, 2009). These systems are built upon the PEPFAR "Next Generation Indicators," which promote better in-country and global harmonization of indicators. There is more attention to measures of coverage (i.e., program and population coverage) and quality (i.e., the Institute of Medicine key dimensions of structure, process, and outcome). This paper focuses on health indicators related to prevention, treatment, and care (e.g., number of people living with HIV/AIDS reached with a minimum package of prevention; number of eligible adults and children provided with psychological, social, and spiritual support; and number of individuals who received Testing and Counseling [T&C] services for HIV and received their test results).

Gary E. May
University of Southern Indiana

"The Indiana Ohio Vietnam Veteran Amputee Study: Overview and Early Findings"

Recently, much national media attention has focused on traumatic amputees from the Iraq and Afghan conflicts. However, we know little about the long-term outcomes of traumatic amputees arising from war. The largest remaining group with a lifetime of experience is Vietnam War amputees. By communicating with this group, we believe we can gain valuable insights on a variety of important issues. The Department of Defense has funded a partnership between Indiana University and Ohio State University to create the Indiana-Ohio Center for Traumatic Amputation Rehabilitation Research. The presenter is a consultant for this project. The focus of the Center is to better understand the health and welfare of traumatic amputees over the course of their lives. The Center is studying the experiences of Vietnam War veterans with amputation, so that this information can help us better understand the special needs of these veterans. Our objective is to study the health, psychosocial, and rehabilitation needs of veterans with

amputation to help determine the needs of Vietnam veterans and aid in the rehabilitation of traumatic amputees from present and future conflicts.

Pinky Noble-Britton and Shanda Brown
Tennessee State University

"The New Healthcare Reform and its Affect on the Cost of Prescription Drugs for Elderly Patients"

It has been reported that our elderly population are consumers of over thirty percent (30%) of all written prescription drugs. This definitely translates into significant costs and often elders are faced with the grim task of choosing between paying for necessary drugs or paying for other immediate needs. The gravity of this situation is intensified when the chronically ill elderly is uninsured or underinsured. The new health care reform bill, H.R. 3962 – Affordable Health Care for America Act, was approved by the House of Representatives on November 7, 2009. This bill proposes a goal of expanding health care coverage to the approximately 40 million Americans who are currently uninsured by lowering the cost of health care and making the system more efficient. This roundtable discussion will focus on identifying whether the introduction of this bill would increase or decrease or generate no effect on the continuous rise in cost of prescription drugs for our chronically ill members of this society.

Rachel Owen
Brigham Young University

"Women's Health and Medical Pluralism: Ayurveda and Allopathy in a Changing Andhra Pradesh"

The seemingly successful introduction of western health views into a Hindu culture has affected politics, personal careers, family traditions, and women's health care. Specifically, this research addresses how medical pluralism affects the lives of women in Andhra Pradesh, India. As compared with Ayurveda (traditional Hindu medicine), Western Medicine (referred to here as Allopathy) has gained popularity even though it lacks spiritual and religious context in Indian culture. Women use Ayurvedic principles in daily life, diet, religious worship, and childcare, as well as health care. These practices stem from thousands of years of tradition that make Ayurveda compatible with Hindu culture where Allopathy is not. Thus Ayurveda survives the competition posed by the 'quick fixes' of Allopathy because it is culturally compatible and effective though slower than Allopathic cures.

Ray Pence
University of Kansas

"Uncomfortable in One's Own Skin: Psoriasis, Psoriatic Arthritis, and the Side Effects of Marketing Enbrel and Humira"

Current advertising campaigns by pharmaceutical companies that manufacture the prescription drugs Enbrel and Humira have brought people with psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis (P/PA) greater media visibility, but this higher profile is problematic. As a person who has lived with PA for 15 years, I am interested in and affected by how these drugs are marketed and the consequences of that marketing. My perspective will speak to the concerns of people who share my condition and challenge the assumptions of advertisers, who promise to help consumers thrive "in a world that doesn't understand psoriasis," to quote from a 2008 pamphlet on Humira by Abbott Laboratories. I intend to critique the construction of P/PA and the representations of people with P/PA in the competition between the makers of Enbrel and Humira. In addition to drawing from my experience of the physical pain that does, and the social stigma that can accompany PA, I will use the tools of media literacy and cultural studies to investigate how these ad campaigns are as much about selling and consuming a particular way of thinking about chronic illness and the people who live with it, as they are about managing P/PA symptoms.

David T. Pletcher and Ashlee D. Russeau-Pletcher
Kansas State University

"Changes in the Civil Rights of Physically Disabled People."

There is a need to research and study the changes in the civil rights of physically disabled Americans. Like many other minority groups, the physically disabled are not always represented in the study of American History. Awareness among the physically disabled of their lack of civil rights existed prior to the passage of The Americans with Disabilities Act. There is a need to examine whether the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s was an impetus to this increased awareness. What impact did the civil rights movement of Black Americans in the 1960s have in the momentum of the civil rights movement for the physically disabled in the United States? In my research for this paper I will examine primary sources such as government publications, laws, and Supreme Court decisions. I will also study other primary sources such as first-person accounts of participation in the civil rights movement for the physically disabled. Marta Russell's book, *Beyond Ramps:Disability at the End of the Social Contract*, is an account of Ms. Russell's active participation in the movement. My research will also focus on sources that include accounts and analyses of the social impact of disability, the historic accounts of the civil rights movement of the 1960s, and the steps toward the passage of The Americans with Disabilities Act.

Bill Remak and Elizabeth Helms
California Hepatitis C Task Force and California Chronic Care Coalition

"Meeting the Chronic Disease Healthcare Challenge"

Liz Helms will discuss the principles and the concepts behind the creation of the California Chronic Care Coalition and how it was able to be involved on the health reform stage in California and Nationally. This will also entail an explanation of its goals and mission and why "chronic conditions" are paramount in the debate for health reform. An overview of the membership and the governance philosophy will demonstrate how others may replicate this activity in their states. Liz will provide an overview of the Right Care Initiative underway in

California and the role our group has with this project. This presentation will include a PowerPoint presentation and a question and answer period. Bill Remak, who was involved at the start and active with helping as a steering and communications committee member, will give details as to just some of the pivotal meetings and partnerships that Liz was able to bring to fruition that resulted in the group's ability to represent over 16 million Californians that previously had only a siloed voice on health issues regarding access to affordable and quality care.

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Bill Remak and Ken Morgan
California Hepatitis C Task Force

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"The Hepatitis C Story in the United States and the Impact Today"

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This paper presentation by Bill Remak provides an explanation and argument for why hepatitis C and B as liver diseases should be under the control of the patient advocates that are most familiar with the issues related to addressing the condition, treatments, psycho-social issues and related stigma. How policy wonks representing commercial and political interests have betrayed the interests of those affected and their families by working towards pandering to elected officials for the purposes of funding their continued activities and self enrichment while providing altruistic rhetoric to appease dissenters. Several articles and letters will be provided related to this presentation.

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Bill Remak and Ken Morgan
California Hepatitis C Task Force

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"The Scandal Surrounding Hepatitis C and the Government Cover-Up"

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This will be a discussion with Bill Remak and Ken Morgan about how Hepatitis C was discovered and the Federal government's reaction to it and how it fairs on the global health stage. This will include a short 5 minute video presentation and a PowerPoint presentation of about 45 slides given by the Association at the International Conference on Hepatitis C in Manchester, UK in November 2009 and 25 minute interactive discussion and Q & A.

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Mary Esther Rohman
Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission

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"Women with Disabilities: Characteristics and Outcomes of Vocational Rehabilitation"

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In Massachusetts, more than half of the working people with disabilities are women, but 8-10% fewer women than men come to the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC) for vocational rehabilitation services. Part of this inequality may be due to the fact that women with disabilities who come to the MRC for help often find more income equality on public support than in the marketplace, regardless of type of disability. Nearly two-thirds of women in this study received public disability benefits at some time during their tenure at MRC. Widespread dependence on public benefits by women with all types of physical, mental, and cognitive disabilities was associated with reduction in number of hours worked, which exacerbated their

already low incomes. Women sought occupations where thy could work part-time, had fewer sources of income, and lower hourly wages than men. They were also more likely to have significant disabilities and had higher levels of education. Women must be provided with gender specific information on disability benefit administration and occupational choice, given support at home, and encouraged to take up full time employment in line with their high educational level as well as their disability.

Diane E. Schmidt and Donna R. Kemp
California State University, Chico

**"Managing Diversity in the Public Personnel Sector:
The Challenges of ADA and 508 Compliance"**

Accommodation is non-negotiable for the continued inclusion of the disabled in the community and particularly in the workplace. This paper explores the veracity of opposition to disability accommodation within public sector employment, theoretical explanations for such opposition, and organizational solutions that can help mediate intolerance and resentment toward the disabled, especially those with invisible disabilities. To address these issues, the authors first discuss the challenges and importance of inclusion for protected classes. Second, while acknowledging broad issues of protected classes, the authors identify particularly difficult problems of addressing ADA and Section 508 compliance when there is organization level resistance to program development and mandates for accessibility and accommodation. While both legal "rules" and social norms encourage sensitivity to the disabled, when such responsiveness involves at least the perception of mandating a right or benefit, it can lead to a "crowding out" of respect for rules and norms, as well as resentment. It is here that the substantial differences between *recognizing differences* in needs and *embracing accommodation* are most important. Third, this paper examines what public sector managers can do to restructure personnel policies so as to promote organization compliance and reduce resentment.

Debra Rose Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University

"Psych Pharm: An Interactive Learning Program for Psych Drugs"

Psych Pharm is an interactive computer based tool for learning about psychiatric medications. It was developed in the summer of 2009 with the aid of an ITD fellowship. This program assists nursing students in understanding psychiatric drugs, in assessing for and recognizing complex side effects, and guides the student to appropriate patient teaching. Psychiatric drugs are some of the most difficult pharmaceuticals to learn, and many have complex and potentially deadly side effects. Students who are not exposed to these drugs early in their medical and nursing programs may be at a disadvantage. The development of this tutorial and review of its use will be discussed and encouraged in other academic institutions.

Debra Rose Wilson
Middle Tennessee State University

"Self-Care for Stress: The PNI Connections to Health"

There is increasing evidence that stress and stress management influences immune function and progression of chronic disease and depression. The science behind the connections between the immune system function and the perceptions of and reactions to stress will be presented. Recent research on stress management and immune function (primary research) will lead to personal application of concepts. Participants will be reminded of their responsibility for self care and be motivated to apply personal stress management tools in their lives. This presentation will be presented from a holistic theoretical framework.

Criminal Justice and Criminology
Stephen Patrick
Boise State University
Elizabeth Keith
St. Mary's University

Nicholas Astone
Alabama State University
Mary Astone
Troy University

**"The Cycle of Violence in Abusive Intimate Partnerships:
Criminal Justice System Response"**

The AMA estimates 75 percent of battered women first identified in a medical setting will go on to suffer repeated abuse and the majority of women who are murdered by intimates have previously sought medical help. This research describes the cycle of violence in abusive intimate partnerships and identifies the causative factors associated with its' manifestation. This research reveals the characteristics of abusers and victims and presents a paradigm for prevention strategies.

Emmanuel Barthe
University of Nevada, Reno
B. Grant Stitt
University of Nevada, Reno
Amanda Sandoval
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Perception and Realities of Campus Crime"

This paper examines how the perception of campus crime and fear of victimization affects student participation in campus activities. The findings are drawn from a student survey administered to a representative sample of college students from a large Western university.

Questions about the role of the campus police and the reality of campus crime will be compared to the students' perception of the crime problem. Estimates of offense magnitude will be presented and the impact of fear of crime on student routine activities will be discussed.

Dr. Bruce K. Bayley
Weber State University

"Correctional Special Operations Teams and Dynamic Cell Extractions"

One of the most common functions of a Correctional Special Operations Team is the dynamic cell extraction, however very little is known about what occurs and why during these high-risk engagements. Using over 100 hours of classified video acquired from two northern Utah Correctional Special Operations Teams that documents over 50 cell extractions, this study analyzes such elements as the different formations extraction teams use and why, the type of equipment each member carries, the duties of each extraction team member, techniques used prior to extraction, the time and intensity of extractions, technologies used during extractions and when they are used, injuries sustained and by whom, and the aftermath (personal and structural) of each extraction. Due to the sensitive nature of team identities and the need to maintain the integrity of their missions, all information will be presented in aggregate form and extraction tactics will not be discussed.

Dr. Bruce K. Bayley
Weber State University

"The Ethical Ideologies of Correctional Special Operations Teams"

The connection between moral behavior and moral values has always been of interest to those within the criminal justice field. Utilizing an adaptation of the Ethics Position Questionnaire (EPQ), this study investigates the levels of Idealism and Relativism among Correctional Special Operations Team members, as well as which of the four primary ethical ideologies they and their teams are most closely aligned with (Situationist, Absolutist, Subjectivist, & Exceptionist). Surveyed at the 2009 Mock Prison Riot in Moundsville, West Virginia, the sample contains 187 Correctional Special Operations Team members participating from a variety of local, state, federal, and international agencies. This unique sample not only allows for comparisons between the age, sex, and years of service, but also regional, jurisdictional, and global relationships. In addition, the importance of knowing a team's general ethical orientation will be discussed in terms of training and policy implications.

Michael Blankenship
Boise State University
Larry Mays
New Mexico State University
David Keys
New Mexico State University
Hong Lu
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Bin Liang
Oklahoma State University, Tulsa
Siyu Liu
State University of New York, Albany
Ian M. Gomme
Colorado State University, Pueblo
David Keys
New Mexico State University

"Death Penalty Roundtable"

**"A discussion of the Current Issues in the Debate on the Death Penalty
Both in the United State and Globally"**

Melissa J. Blind
University of Arizona

**"Reliving Historical Trauma: The Potential Impacts of the Indian Residential Schools
Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Canada"**

Preliminary research surrounding the impact of the Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Canada will be presented. The Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission is part of the larger Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement, which came into effect on September 19, 2007. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission is an independent body that oversees the process of allowing former students (or anyone who has been affected by the Indian Residential Schools) the opportunity to share their experiences in a safe and culturally appropriate manner. Since its implementation, the national Truth and Reconciliation process has been plagued with delays, including the search for a new Chair person and Commissioners to oversee this process. This study will look at the delays in the process and how this affects Residential School survivors. I will also explore questions surrounding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including what is reconciliation?; what does it mean to Aboriginal people?; and can this process facilitate the healing process amongst the numerous generations affected by residential schools?

Michael Botts
Arkansas State University

"Developing the Classical Canon in Organized Crime"

Through the utilization of content analysis of organized crime texts, an assessment of what is considered "classical" is determined. Contemporary areas of organized crime are assessed as well. These classical and contemporary areas are discussed.

Dan R. Brown
Southwestern Oklahoma State University

"The Destruction of Privacy in American Society"

This paper will examine the expanding use of compulsory DNA testing. The presentation will examine Julie's law, a new law in Oklahoma, requiring compulsory DNA testing for persons convicted of misdemeanor offenses along with laws in 11 other states that require DNA testing. The paper will conclude with an analysis of whether such laws are constitutional under guidelines established by the United States Supreme Court.

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

"Ethical Orientation and Ethical Decision Making Among Recruit 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 new local law enforcement recruits attending basic training at a local regional training program.

Robert Chaires
University of Nevada, Reno
Susan Lentz
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Strange Bedfellows of Arizona v. Gant: A New Direction or Anomoly?"

Arizona v. Gant(2009)may signal a realistic attempt by the court to rein-in some of the more outrageous antics of the police in automobile search and seizure -- or it could represent part of a hidden agenda of the right wing of the Court to refashion criminal procedure in ways less bound by precedent. Using a scenario matrix (a future casting instrument) to supplement traditional case law analysis, this writing develops four possible scenarios for the future of automobile search law.

Michael J. Coyle
California State University, Chico

"Boredom Criminology: Making the Tiresome Exhilarating and the Mind-Numbing Electrifying This Paper is Part of an Ongoing 'Language of Justice'"

Research project, which surveys modern vocabulary used to discuss, disseminate and dream about justice in social life (e.g. "victim," "crime as evil," "tough on crime," etc.). The use of language for defining others as legitimate and illegitimate, and therefore, eligible for reward or punishment, has a long history (Goffman 1959, Becker 1963, Ericson 1987, etc.). The purpose

of studying justice language is to test my hypothesis that the language of justice reflects (1) moral entrepreneuring in everyday life, (2) the social construction processes of social control and social freedoms, and (3) ideas about how justice and injustice are imagined and how systematic criminal-justice and social-justice practices are constructed in social life. To demonstrate how these are created and maintained within language itself, in this paper I examine media documents to create a body of data from which I explore how crime descriptions and etiologies are recreated in loaded language to stimulate excitement and interest that is void of anything newsworthy or substantive.

Stephen L. Eliason
Montana State University Billings

"Trophy Poaching: A Routine Activities Perspective"

The poaching of trophy wildlife resources is a serious problem in the Western United States. This paper examined trophy poaching in Montana using a routine activities theoretical perspective. Data on trophy poaching were obtained from state game wardens. The findings revealed that the convergence of three factors, including motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable guardians, results in large quantities of trophy wildlife being taken illegally.

Ian M. Gomme
Colorado State University, Pueblo

"In the Duration of a Moment: The OK Corral as a Malleable Metaphor for Modern Policing"

This paper examines the processes through which the southeastern Arizona conflict of 1880-1882 became firmly situated in American popular culture as an iconic and enduring symbol of both honorable and rogue policing. Explored are the ways in which fact and fiction coalesce in historical context, biography, and media representations to cast in unique forms the age-old tensions between law and social order and social conflict, outlawry, and anarchy. The argument illustrates how the Tombstone narrative, its characters, and the moral ambiguity of the events have transformed images of policing over the 20th Century through poetic license and retrospective interpretation.

Ian M. Gomme
Colorado State University, Pueblo

"From the Last Dance to the Stainless Steel Ride: The Transformation of Execution Rituals in America"

This paper explores the role of scientific advance and technological change in the transformation of America's execution rituals over the late 19th and 20th Centuries. It examines how electrocution and the gas chamber replaced hanging and how lethal injection has more recently become the dominant mechanism of death. These scientific and technological transformations,

themselves fueled by broad social cultural elements – humanitarianism and rationalization – are analyzed along four interrelated but shifting vectors: 1) location and setting, 2) the size and composition of the onlooker/witness group, 3) equipment sophistication and mechanics, and 4) practitioner professionalization.

Kathryn Hermelin
Northern Arizona University

**"Angry, White, and Armed: How Extremism is Becoming Part
of a Mainstream Social Movement"**

The economic downturn, higher taxes, illegal immigration, health care reform, and even the first African American president have all been catalysts for inspiring grass-roots activism this past year. The momentum of the Tea Party movement has been infectious. Nation-wide, citizens are mobilizing against the current administration by participating in tea parties, town meetings, rallies, and letter writing campaigns inspired by American patriotism and reclaiming what many feel is their "constitutional right" to dissent against a government no longer meeting their interests. Much of the rhetoric and ideology inspired by the Tea Party movement echoes sentiments that reflect the root of American dissent and radicalism. Some is rooted in paranoid behavior and an unrealistic interpretation of government and socialism. Another encourages violent extremism and racial intolerance. Using participatory research and interviews with key stakeholders in the movement, this research provides a snapshot of the new-right wing social movement known as the Tea Party. This paper analyzes cultural and structural frames though visual ethnography, as well as conducting semi-structured interviews of leaders within the National and State Tea-Party movements. The paper will show how people are being engaged, enticed and encouraged to join a social movement gaining mainstream momentum and recruiting individuals based on shared ideals about justice and political reform.

Audrey O. Hickert
University of Utah
Erin E. Becker
University of Utah
Moise's Pro'spero
University of Utah

**"Mentally Ill Offender Challenges and Factors Associated with Success:
A Mental Health Court Evaluation"**

Mental Health Courts (MHC) have proliferated since their inception in 1997, with much of the literature showing comparable outcomes for MHC participants as mentally ill offenders processed in the traditional criminal justice system. Furthermore, some studies have shown better outcomes for MHC participants. This paper examines the effectiveness of a MHC in the Western U.S. at reducing recidivism and increasing treatment usage among participants. In addition, factors associated with MHC graduation and recidivism are examined. Lastly, a comparison of MHC participants and a group of similar mentally ill offenders who received treatment as usual

in the criminal justice and mental health systems is conducted to identify differential outcomes and factors associated with success for both groups.

Pam Keller
University of Nevada, Reno
Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Using the Theory of Planned Behavior to Predict Intent to Report Crime"

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a social science research tool used many diverse areas to determine whether certain factors (attitudes, norms) predict intentions. A survey conducted in several different states which included self-report crime reporting intention questions was used to explore how well using TPB factors (attitudes, norms, and perceived behavioral control) could determine crime reporting intentions. There were two hypotheses and a research question explored in this paper. The first hypothesis was whether TPB can predict intent to report a crime. The research question was determining which of the three TPB factors were most predictive. The second hypothesis was whether the basic model of TPB, enhanced with other crime reporting factors studied in previous research; predict intent better than just TPB alone. The results of the research showed that TPB does predict intent to report crimes. It also showed that social norms were the strongest factor in the TPB model. The second hypothesis which included variables that has been shown in previous research to be significant in predicting crime reporting only marginally improved the basic TPB model.

David Keys
New Mexico State University

"Testing GREGG Reforms in Oklahoma: Proportionality in Homicide Trials, 1973-2008"

Data, derived from Oklahoma Criminal Offender Records, Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals, and *newspapers of record* across the period of 1973-2005, were analyzed to test the effectiveness of judicial reforms instituted by *Gregg v. Georgia* (1976) and reflected in Oklahoma Revised Statues in the post-*Furman* sentencing period. Binary logistic regression analyses (n = 2516) demonstrated that considerable race and class disparities persist in that state's death sentencing. Prosecutorial administration and discretion were significant predictors of death sentencing when combined with ethnicities of victims and criminal histories of defendants.

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

"Regarding Recommendations and Received Sentences: Who's Getting Locked Up and Let Out in the State of Nevada?"

In the state of Nevada, judges receive a sentencing recommendation from the Department of Parole and Probation (DPP) based on its evaluation of the offender using the information gathered in the presentencing investigation report (PSIR). Though this recommendation may be useful to judges, they have the authority to render whatever sentencing decision they feel is appropriate, which may or may not coincide with the DPP recommendation. This study focuses on the instances in which the DPP recommendation is not followed and the judge choose to lock up or let an offender out on probation in opposition to the DPP recommendation. The question naturally arises, who's getting out and who's being locked up in the state of Nevada? Utilizing data collected in 2007 on nearly 11,000 felony offenders, this study examines what kind of offenders (demographic features, criminal history, etc.) are sent to prison or released on probation and what types of crimes they committed. This study also explores what specific profiles emerge within each felony category for offenders that were sent to prison or jail – that is, those who were locked up – and those released on probation, in opposition to the DPP recommendation.

Hong Lu
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Bin Liang
Oklahoma State University, Tulsa
Siyu Liu
State University of New York, Albany

""Paternalism" or the "Evil Woman Hypothesis" An Analysis of Violent Female Capital Offenders and the Execution Decisions in China"

There are two competing hypotheses on gender and crime: chivalry/paternalism and the evil woman hypothesis. While the paternalism hypothesis suggests that women receive more lenient treatment than men because the criminal justice officials tend to protect the weaker sex from harsh punishment, the evil woman hypothesis suggests that women may be perceived as a worse criminal than men for a similar crime when their criminal behavior is outside the bounds of traditional sex role expectations. Using 150 violent capital court cases that resulted in either execution or the suspended death sentence from China, this study examines these competing claims about gender and sentencing. More specifically, the net impact of legal and extralegal factors on judges' decisions of whether to execute the offenders or not will be assessed. In addition, the direct and conditional effect of gender on the death penalty decision will be examined. Theoretical and policy implications will be discussed.

Sherri Mitchell
University of Arizona
Michael W. Simpson
University of Arizona

"Citizenship in Native Nations"

This panel will discuss materials developed for two publications; one for tribal leadership and the other for individual citizens. This is a collaborative work between the Indigenous Peoples Law Clinic at the University of Arizona and the Native Nations Institute. The panel will discuss the various criteria for tribal citizenship and membership globally, and how these criteria have the ability to impact the continued existence of tribal peoples as distinct political groups. Issues related to blood quantification, in born belonging, lineage, and the racialized identification of tribal peoples in legal and other discourses are discussed.

Marianne Nielsen
Northern Arizona University
Linda Robyn
Northern Arizona University
Karen Jarrat-Snider
Northern Arizona University
William Archambeault
Minot State University
Eileen Luna-Firebaugh
University of Arizona
Jon'a Meyer
Rutgers University
James Zion
Navajo Nation Juris-consultant
Linda Robyn
Northern Arizona University

"Contemporary Issues in Native American Criminal Justice Roundtable"

Participants will be exchanging information about their latest reserach in the area of Native American criminal justice, including: policing, corrections, environmental justice, and youth advocacy.

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

"Doing the Crime and Doing the Time: Exploring Profiles of Representative Offenders by Felony Category and Corresponding Sentencing Outcomes in Nevada"

In 2007, nearly 11,000 felony offenders were sentenced in the state of Nevada. Each case presents a unique opportunity to better understand patterns that emerge across sentencing outcomes. Though each case is unique, trends may be analyzed across cases that allow researchers to construct profiles of representative modal offenders. What features define a "typical" offender? This study explores empirically derived descriptive profiles of representative, modal offenders within each felony category – ranging from Category A offenses (murder, kidnapping, and other offenses that carry the most severe penalties) to Category E offenses (offenses that carry the lightest penalties). A corresponding question naturally arises. What "typical" sentencing outcomes are associated with these "typical" offenders? This study also reviews the modal sentencing outcomes that are associated with each category-specific modal offender profile. The differences and similarities that emerge across profiles are discussed as well as the policy implications those difference and similarities may hold for the criminal justice system in the state of Nevada.

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

"One thing Leads to Another: Exploring the Direct and Indirect Effects of Offender Behavior and Official Recommendations on Sentencing Outcomes"

What comes first: the crime or the consequences? In the criminal justice system, there is no ambiguity. The sentence decision for any offense arrives after a series of events have transpired that have shaped the course of the case's ultimate outcome. In simple terms, one thing led to another – and it is that chain of events that causes the wheels of the justice system to turn. This study employs path modeling in order to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of specific offender behaviors (e.g., use of a weapon, infliction of harm, possession of a controlled substance), consequences (e.g., circumstances of the arrest, severity of crime charged), and outcomes (sentencing recommendations) that set the stage for the final disposition of the case. This study utilizes 2007 felony sentencing data from Nevada, representing nearly 11,000 felony offenses. The findings reveal the extent to which behaviors, consequences, and recommendations have not only on the final sentencing decision (direct effects), but also how these elements influence each other as a sequence of events (indirect effects).

Dr. Richard Seklecki
Minot State University

"Utilization of Law Enforcement in Maintaining Social and Economic Structure and Separation and its Relationship to Occurrences of Police Brutality (A Theory Conceptualization)"

All modern industrialized nations have long recognized the need for some form of functional law enforcement authority. The prudent application of practical law enforcement is often the intended goal however physical abuse is still all too frequent. This theory will lay the foundation for a new perspective and understanding of the intricate relationship between policing and some instances of police brutality especially in capitalistic-centered societies. Based upon two essential beliefs this theory contends that the order maintenance role as it is commonly characterized is distorted to the degree that law enforcement essentially serves as a resource of the powerful upper class to control the lower class. Secondly, those law enforcers that serve in the most poverty stricken areas are expected to impose order upon the desperate and economically frustrated residents. The emerging conflict over a continued period can place an intolerable strain on law enforcement officers causing a release of directed physical violence. In this sense, the police are sacrificed and victimized by society to maintain the status quo of social order and hierarchy.

Melissa Spelchen
Minot State University

"The Differences between Canadian and the United States in its Treatment of Youth Offenders: Specific Emphasis on Native American and Aboriginal Populations"

Although they share a land border, the countries of Canada and the United States differ in many ways, including how their justice systems operate and definitely how their youth justice systems function. Although similar in many different theoretical aspects and overall goals, the terms utilized in the country's laws and statutes are very distinct. For example, within Canadian youth justice, the term juvenile is never used. In addition, the term offender is rarely used; it is typically young person who has committed an offense. Within the United States juvenile justice system, juvenile offender is often the verbiage of choice. Although both country's focus on an individualized case by case basis and theme of "best interest of the child", Canada has the highest youth incarceration rate than any other western country including the United States; and a recent USA today article stated that 111 juveniles in the US, who committed non-violent crimes, were serving parole-less sentences. United States Native American and Canadian Aboriginal populations have continually been disproportionately represented in the overall justice system of each country with this commencing in the youth systems. This can be attributed to many reasons including: poverty, issues with substance abuse, language barriers and overall cultural differences between Native American and Aboriginal values and non-Native / non-aboriginal values. What are the underlying issues for the high amount of youth native and aboriginal crime? Do the justice systems of each country pay specific attention to these underlying issues?

Sherrie L. Stewart
University of Arizona

"Grinding the Maze: Tribal Jurisdiction in Indian Country"

Indian law is an intriguing, but certainly perplexing, area of law. As recently as April, 2009, a federal prosecuting attorney in Arizona, where there are twenty-two separate Indian

communities, admitted a lack of knowledge regarding federal or tribal jurisdiction over Indian lands. American Indian law, and indigenous laws and policies globally, are underlaid with knowledge of not only the appropriate laws and precedent-setting cases, but historical, cultural, and even sacred foundational principles for each Indian nation.   Federal Indian Law began when the Supreme Court was confronted with issues regarding relationships between federal entities, Native peoples, and/or those non-natives conducting business with Native persons, tribal communities, or other governmental entities such as states within tribal lands.   This area of law focuses on three central concerns: Tribal sovereignty and Indian property rights, Federal power and obligations, and Jurisdiction over the reservation lands. Therefore, this paper investigates factors that determine whether jurisdiction falls under federal, state, or tribal jurisdiction.

Through scrutinizing Three Indian policy "models," a recommendation is also included for future styles of sustainable tribal governance. These models are   the Marshall Model named for the Supreme Court Justice John Marshall, the Human Rights Model based on a more global forum, and the Nation Building Model which develops an economic foundation for sustainable tribal governance.   After approaching each model critically, the finding encapsulates tribal sovereignty, economically sound nation-building techniques, and tribal specific and culturally appropriate approaches to tribal jurisdiction, courts, and governments.

Arlie Tagayuna
New Mexico Highlands University

"The Management of Learning Disabled Identity"

This paper explores the complex identity trajectory of delinquent individuals labeled of having learning disability during the latter course of their secondary education and eventual incarceration. Finding out about their learning condition after their various involvements with the criminal justice leads them to question and reject their affiliation to disabled identity. This continuing internal struggle of their new identity labels participants begin a new process of reconceptualizing themselves and engage in various form of masculine and hyper-masculine activities to reclaim a normal identity. Using an inclusive research approach, this paper identifies the stages of adaptation to the new label of 20 individuals who were diagnosed with LD later in their adult life and how they settle to this new identity.

Michael Tanana
University of Utah
Moise's Pro'spero
University of Utah

"Improving Prediction of Juvenile Recidivism: Utilizing Age Adjusted Growth Curve Modeling"

Developmental psychologists have repeatedly established that anti-social behavior follows a non-linear trajectory and that early initiation of anti social behavior results in a more chronic and serious path. Unfortunately, this understanding has not translated to an improvement in the way that juvenile risk assessments make use of offense history to predict the likelihood of future delinquent involvement.   The common practice of creating a simple additive score to predict

recidivism essentially discards vitally useful data: the age of each offense. This study looked at the offense trajectories of 2056 court involved youth from a western state in the U.S. Using growth curve modeling, this study compared the model fit and predictive utility of a simple additive model to an age-adjusted growth model that allowed for non-linear growth. Basyesian estimation was employed to resolve violations of multivariate normality. Results showed the growth-curve model to be a better fit for the data than the simple additive model.

Brandi Vigil
California State University, Sacramento
Jennie Singer
California State University, Sacramento

"Sex Offenders: The Differences Between Those That Re-offend And Those That Do Not"

Is it possible to determine which sex offenders re-offend sexually while on parole and which sex offenders successfully reintegrate into the community? If so, are there significant differences between sexual recidivists and sexual offenders who do not re-offend? This presentation will explore the data from a statewide review of all sexual recidivists who committed their second offense while on California parole between January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2009 and a comparison group of sexual offenders who were released to paroles between January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2006 and did not re-offend with any crime or violation. The groups will be described and discriminated between with characteristics such as living situation, substance abuse history, employment, type of victim and victim factors, mental health issues, type of sex crime committed, and prior criminal history. The two distinct groups differ in many ways and suggestions for reducing recidivism based on these differences as well as other conclusions will be offered.

Christopher Brown
Economics AFIT
Arkansas State University

Richard V. Adkisson
New Mexico State University

"Original Institutionalism in a Pluralist Economics"

This paper attempts to achieve two goals. The first, and perhaps the most difficult, is to express the basic original institutional economics (OIE) paradigm in a form that is brief, true to its intellectual roots, generally agreed upon by OIE adherents, and understandable by economists not yet exposed to OIE thinking. The second goal is to explore the place of OIE in a pluralist economics. Two potential questions come to mind in this regard. 1) Can OIE be of use in a pluralistic economics? 2) Is there room for pluralism in OIE? The overall purpose of the paper is

to provide an introduction that will be useful to economics instructors taking a pluralistic approach in their teaching but unfamiliar with the OIE approach.

Nursel Aydiner-Avsar
University of Utah

"Understanding the Impact of Trade Openness on Wages in Developing Countries: The Case of Turkey"

This paper aims to study the impact of trade openness on wages using a bargaining framework. Traditional trade theory, based on Hecksher-Ohlin and Stopler-Samuelson theorems, predicts a positive effect of openness on the relative wages of low-skilled labor as a result of increased labor intensity of production in developing countries, leading to equalizing effects on distribution. On the other hand, political economists point at the role of labor disciplining effects of globalization resulting from increased competitive pressures that put downward pressure on wages particularly in labor-intensive industries that use low-skilled labor. We estimate a wage equation based on a standard bargaining model extended with measures of trade openness. We take advantage of cross-sectoral differences in trade openness status (traded vs. non-traded) as well as the differences in foreign trade structure within the traded sector to study the impact of trade openness on wages. We also look at the implications of trade openness for the bargaining power of labor via its impact on wage flexibility and rent-sharing channels. We make use of survey data for 2006 taking advantage of the detailed work place related variables and industry level macroeconomic data for the 2000s in our analysis.

Erdogan Bakir
Bucknell University

Al Campbell
University of Utah

"Trade, Employment, and Economic Growth: The Case of Turkey"

The objective of this study is to investigate the pattern of trade in the manufacturing sector of Turkey and its impact on employment and economic growth. Given that majority of Turkish trade is mainly with EU countries, we begin with the analysis of international competitiveness of Turkey and her pattern of specialization vis-à-vis EU countries. A special attention is given to the factors responsible for the changes in international specialization within the industrial sector through upgrading. Secondly study uses Chenery style decomposition approach to assess the effect of trade on the employment by determining the factor content and changing structure of Turkish trade in the 1980s and 1990s. One can determine the extent to which the technological change is responsible for the employment loss in the manufacturing sector using decomposition approach. This analysis, however, does not allow us to determine if this is exogenous technological change or trade-induced technological change. The third contribution of this study is, therefore, to introduce a model based on the decomposition analysis to examine the effect of trade on the technological change (and on employment loss/gain).

Tuna Baskoy
Ryerson University

'Antitrust Policy after the Economic Crisis`

Recent financial and subsequent economic crisis in the United States has dealt a lethal blow to dominant neoliberal ideology that zealously advocates for laissez faire approach to government regulation of the economy. Political support for more regulation of the market has gained momentum recently due to failure of the biggest financial as well as industrial firms. However, recent shotgun marriages to save the financial system signaled weaker antitrust policy and more market concentration in the financial system. There are two important questions to be answered about the role of antitrust in economic regulation in the post-crisis period. What should be the role of antitrust in regulating the capitalist market in the aftermath of the economic crisis? What is the Obama administration's antitrust policy? From a Post Keynesian economics perspective, this presentation will argue that antitrust is an important public policy tool to deal with prevention and control of economic power and the Obama administration seems to follow vigorous antitrust enforcement policy to review economic recovery. While first section introduces the role of antitrust in economic regulation in Post Keynesian economics, second part analyzes the Obama administration's antitrust policy. Finally, third section offers some policy proposals.

Douglas H. Bowles
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"An Integrated Theory of Social Stratification"

Among economists, investigations of social stratification and class analysis are largely limited to the Marxian framework. One familiar with diverse bodies of economic thought, but not yet an economist, might wonder why Veblen and the "institutional" tradition which follows him cannot also be cited alongside Marx, for Veblen made his reputation with publication of *Theory of the Leisure Class* in 1899. An institutional economist, however, would know that those following Veblen have made little use of that particular patch of plowed ground. Sociologists, however, experience an embarrassment of riches when it comes to the field of social stratification: Marx, Durkheim, and Weber stand on the disciplinary horizon like the patriarchs of Zion; almost all contemporary stratification theory and research in sociology traces itself back, in some fashion, to one of these three. Veblen is marginally known to stratification sociologists, where he is usually characterized (in offhand manner) among "consumption" theorists. The argument advanced in this paper, however, is that a close reading of the introductory chapter to Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class* provides all that is necessary to productively integrate the diverse traditions of stratification theory and class analysis descending in sociological thought from Marx, Durkheim, and Weber.

Christopher Brown
Arkansas State University

"Do the Findings of Evolutionary Cognitive Neuroscience Give Impetus to 'Top-Down' Theorizing in Economics?"

Institutional analysis may be classified as a 'top-down' species of economic theorizing because its basic unit of analysis is the institution-defined as a distinctive or milieu-specific complex of codes and shared expectations that regulate human thought and behavior. Evolutionary cognitive neuroscience (ECN) involves the identification and description the neural mechanisms forged by adaptive pressures of human evolutionary history. The argument is made that the findings of the ECN project serve to update and enrich the 'micro-foundations' of top-down approaches to social science. A key finding of the ENC is that the structure of the brain—or more specifically the agglomeration of neuronal circuits that produce automatic or habitual mental and behavioral responses to stimuli-- is strongly influenced by environmental factors. The inherent plasticity of neuronal circuitry supplies a mechanism by which institutions shape brain development and produce cognate habits of thought and behavior .

Dell Champlin
Eastern Illinois University (retired)
Janet Knoedler
Bucknell University

"The Virtuous Economy Revisited"

In the 19th and early 20th centuries American economics was closely associated with religion, ethics and moral values. After 1920, economics became "secularized." However, economic policy has never been a wholly secular matter. Economic policy debates such as the recent fight over health care are often cast as competing "morality plays" with each side claiming righteousness for their position while condemning their opponents for their lack of virtue. In this paper we examine the competing versions of morality derived from the theoretical underpinnings of economic policies from a historical perspective. We compare the views of Richard Ely and others in the late 19th and early 20th centuries who advocated an active role for government in social reform to those of pre- Civil War economists, Francis Wayland and John McVickar, who were staunch *laissez-faire* advocates. The religious or ethical divide between these two groups of economists is strikingly similar to the one that exists today. In short, the crucial question for current policy disputes is not *whether* economic policy incorporates moral and ethical values but *whose* moral and economic values are represented?

Paula Cole
University of Denver
Valerie Kepner
King's College

"Green Consumerism: A Path to Sustainability?"

Abstract: The Green Movement, with its mission to care for the planet, has become an effective marketing strategy adopted by companies in their pursuit of profit. Being "green" brings new

customers, provides opportunities for technological development, and allows for new product lines. However, a truly green consumer would necessarily consume less. For this consumer, more would not be better which is a direct contradiction to the role of consumers established by our capitalist economic system. We explore the identity of a green consumer and how this sustainable economic individual fits within our capitalist economic system. We also examine how consumers are (mis)informed through green advertising and the motive of companies to be identified as green. Finally, we make recommendations for improving the development of green consumers through government regulations, ethical guidance, and social norms.

Daniel Negreiros Conceicao and Erik Dean
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"On Human Nature and Institutions"

Contemporary research across disciplines suggests that the Standard Social Science Model in which all behavior is learned is not tenable. In contrast we propose that institutional economics return to nature. Moreover, we suggest that this empirically grounded understanding of human nature is intimately tied to the concept of human health and well-being. Following this, we discuss several innate proclivities and their correlated psychological needs, as well as evidence in support of their existence as species-typical properties. The implications of such for analysis of the evolution of institutions fall primarily on the application of the Veblenian dichotomy. Here we argue that the instrumental-ceremonial distinction must be made, not only in terms of warranted knowledge vs. myth, but also in terms of the satisfaction vs. thwarting of innate or organismic needs. The application of an empirically grounded instinct-habit psychology and the Veblenian dichotomy is thus shown to be a vital part of institutional analysis

Rhonda R. Corman and David Aske
University of Northern Colorado

"The Rhetoric and Reality of No Child Left Behind: An Agent-Based Approach"

Can school choice and school accountability truly leave no child behind? Politically and socially popular beliefs in the miracles performed by the invisible hand of the free market have led to a movement towards accountability and quality assurance that relies on the powers of competition. The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) promotes the idea that competition between schools will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the education system. At the same time, the rhetoric of NCLB maintains the progressive message of the "Common School" era. Specifically, the forms of school choice and school accountability are at odds with the concept of universal provisioning of education outlined in the verbiage and title of NCLB. This article builds on previous work that employed economic theory to explore the dichotomy existing between the rhetorical intent and practical implications of the NCLB. That analysis centered on the classic efficiency/equity trade-off and showed that NCLB is leading to an educational environment deadlocked in a battle with itself over how to reach two conflicting goals. In this paper, we employ an agent-based approach to examine the behavioral dynamics

associated with school choice and school ratings and the implications for educational equity and school re-segregation.

James Cypher
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Mexico

"The Absence of the Essential in Latin America: Technological Capacities, Innovation and Economic Development"

The lack of a systematic national project designed to institutionalize endogenous innovation capabilities constitutes a critical impediment to development. The attainment of such capabilities in highly-industrialized countries resulted from the construction of a National Innovation System (NIS). The creation of a NIS embodies an interactive and interdependent process: It entails the joint participation of (1) scientists and others involved in research and development (R&D) activities in the public and private sectors (2) universities and (3) agents of the State empowered to finance and *having capacity to* centrally coordinate the construction and maintenance of the NIS. The construction of a NIS constitutes the creation of a "public good". The consequence has been to induce "increasing returns" in production processes. With the dominance of the neoliberal paradigm, "projects of national accumulation" ceased to exist from the 1970s onward. Eschewing the creation of public goods, most nations in Latin America abandoned incipient efforts to develop technological autonomy as undertaken during the State-led industrialization period (1940-1973). Recently, Neoliberalism's monolithic grip has been loosened. Brazil has undergone somewhat of a paradigmatic shift while advancing toward the creation of a NIS, thereby offering important lessons for other Latin American nations.

Quentin Duroy
Denison University

"The Place of Biotechnology in Modern Civilizations: A Veblenian Analysis of Public Misgiving Towards Stem Cell Research and Cloning"

Embryonic stem cell research and cloning are among the most controversial and ethically-loaded scientific advances of the past few decades. This paper argues that, in the context of recent theoretical developments in evolutionary anthropology and cognitive psychology, Veblen's analytical work on the place of science in modern societies, published over 100 years ago, can shed some useful light on public qualm about biotechnological developments in post-industrial societies. It is argued more specifically that the concepts of hazard-precaution and inference systems—concepts used to represent certain sets of brain functions which have been inherited from the past—are highly compatible with Veblen's analysis. In particular, these concepts help explain the apparent dichotomy, noted by Veblen, between a modern human habit of thought shaped by scientific inquiry and a human tendency to seek "comfort in marvelous articles of savage-born lore," which seems to contradict the wide-spread acceptance of technological progress. Thus in the evolutionary tradition of institutional economics, this paper proposes to update and apply Veblen's analysis on the place of science in society to the current societal debate on stem cell and cloning research, illustrating once again the timeless nature of Veblen's insights.

Dan Friesner
North Dakota State University
Donald Hackney
Gonzaga University
Matthew Q. McPherson
Gonzaga University
Dan Axelsen
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

"Has Anything Changed in the Past Century? Re-Visiting Graue's 'The Social Cost of Bad Debt'"

The political, cultural and economic circumstances precipitating the current recession exhibit a number of empirical similarities to those of the Great Depression. One similarity that has not been fully explored is that of personal bankruptcy protection. In both eras, there was a dramatic change in the formulation and interpretation of bankruptcy laws, followed by a slow rise in bankruptcy filings which escalated dramatically once the recession took hold. In a seminal paper, Erwin Graue (QJE 1939 Vol. 53 pp. 477-486) provides an institutional analysis of the causes and consequences of personal bankruptcy protection in the U.S. during the period 1900-1937, when bankruptcy procedures were guided by the Federal Bankruptcy Act of 1898 (the Law was revised in 1938). This paper re-visits the Graue study in the context of the current recession using a simple institutional framework. Consistent with Graue, we begin with the implementation of the Bankruptcy Abuse Protection Consumer Protection Act of 2005 and follow its evolution to the present time. Our goal is determine whether the underlying institutional forces shaping these superficial similarities are consistent or fundamentally distinct. Our results may be used to inform policy makers about whether bankruptcy codes are truly effective at enhancing social welfare.

Paul Fudulu
University of Bucharest

"A Cost – Signaling Theory of Preference Shaping and Some of its Implication."

Two obstacles have barred the revelation of a mechanism of preference shaping: (1) economists have focused on the shaping of preferences for ordinary goods, a case in which causal connections are very intricate and (2) satisfaction has been taking as a final end. It is the shaping of cultural preferences for the cultural goods wealth and power and looking at preferences as a means for depicting the anti-entropic process that life is which reveals a clear and simple rule: preference rankings are shaped inversely related to the opportunity costs of goods and actions that humans face. Based on this relationship two more forceful explanations can be presented with respect to systematic corruption and the inverse relationship between latitude and economic performance.

Kevin Furey
Chemeketa Community College

"The Friedman Defense"

The question this paper attempts to answer is how orthodox economists can defend the use of models that have highly unrealistic assumptions. Friedman, in his 1953 Essays in Positive Economics, argued that a hypothesis cannot be judged by the realism of its assumptions, but only by the accuracy of its predictions. To this day, orthodox economists have used Friedman's argument as their primary defense. Musgrave (1981) has pointed out the fallacies in Friedman's position, which is based on a failure to differentiate the difference between negligibility and domain assumptions. The paper, written for students, discusses the four steps of the Friedman Defense, including the final, and perhaps most important step, the need to hide the mispredictions of orthodox models. In the last section of the paper I use the AS/AD model to demonstrate this fourth step, by focusing on the two most unrealistic and important domain assumptions in the AS/AD model: labor markets always clear in the long run, and the Federal Reserve targets the money supply. I will look at how the model's predictions for labor markets and interest rates deviate from reality and how orthodox economists hide these erroneous predictions in their introductory textbooks.

Marc-André Gagnon
McGill University

"Veblenian Analysis of Big Pharma's Intangible Assets: Capitalizing Medical Bias"

Since the mid-1980s, a curious paradox is found in the pharmaceutical sector: while the therapeutic innovation is constantly decreasing, the rate of profit for dominant pharmaceutical firms is constantly growing. Veblen's analysis of capital as a mean of control over the industry and the community allows one to better understand this paradox. A more detailed analysis of Big Pharma's earning-capacity shows that profits are not related to the production of innovative products, but to the growing corporate control over medical research and medical practice. Producing the right medical discourse through massive promotional campaigns has become central in developing "blockbuster drugs", even when these drugs are in fact less efficacious than previous ones. After measuring profits and innovation in the pharmaceutical sector, the presentation will show that promotion expenditure dwarfs research and development. Analyzing in more details the promotional campaigns put in place by Big Pharma, it will be possible to show that they create important bias in medical knowledge. Such corporate bias serves well the interests of the shareholders' wallets to the detriment of patients' health.

Winston Griffith
Bucknell University

"The Decline of Caribbean Manufacturing"

After a vigorous expansion from about the 1960s until the 1980s, Caribbean manufacturing has been on the decline and shows little evidence of revival. Some of the more developed countries in the region have seen their manufacturing sector contract considerably. For example, the manufacturing sector of Barbados, which played so important a role in that country's economic

growth, is miniscule compared with what it was in the 1970s. This paper offers a heterodox explanation for the decline of Caribbean manufacturing. It argues that the failure of Caribbean countries to maintain a vibrant manufacturing sector may be due less to conventional elements such as size and more to cultural and psychological elements.

John Hall
Portland State University and Institute for Economic Research-Halle

'Toward an Institutionalist Critique of the Convergence Hypothesis`

This inquiry advances an Institutionalist critique of the convergence hypothesis. Veblen is credited for presenting an overarching philosophical view that considers the neoclassical's second canon of truth: namely, an uncritical acceptance that a *meliorative* trend generates improved economic performances leading toward auspicious outcomes. Myrdal's contribution to regional theory, complementing Veblen's, offers a an *open system approach* that considers backwash and spread effects, what proves useful for examining interregional dynamics between the eastern and western regions of Germany. Four tables suggest that a host of cumulative effects have arisen related to the eastern region's juxtaposition to the richer western region.

John Henry
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Is Neoliberalism an Institutionalist Program?"

This paper seeks to identify the core principles of neoliberalism, specify the agenda that was developed by its adherents to promote the neoliberal program, and examine the interrelationships among the various institutional forces that led to its political success. I shall argue that the neoliberal program succeeded because its major figures paid close attention to those institutions—represented in the final analysis by "ideas"—that constitute our societal arrangements, and utilized those institutions to promote this program. I shall also address the issue as to what underlying conditions were operating to allow this program to appeal to a broad range of the population.

P. Sai-wing Ho
University of Denver

"Rethinking Trade and Development: A Developmentalist Perspective"

Smith observed that there was more scope for division of labor in manufactures than in primary production. Prebisch noted that primary products generally have lower income elasticity of demand than manufactures. These observations, in a global context where some countries undertook industrial development ahead of others, would generate trade patterns of the type that Ricardo predicted. Investment would flow from the industrial center to the periphery to augment primary production as Mill anticipated. Through the dominance of backwash over spread effects, international inequalities would widen *à la* Mrydal. International dualism, especially in a technological sense, would be aggravated *à la* Singer. To counter such uneven development,

developmentalists like Hamilton, List, Rosenstein-Rodan, Prebisch, Myrdal, Singer, Nurkse, Hirschman, and others advocated technological acquisitions and industrial development on the part of the less developed countries or regions. Contrary to the mainstream literature they did not simply advocate protectionism, knowing full well that if practiced excessively, that would be counter-productive. Instead, their policy suggestions were nuanced and sophisticated, and included both non-trade and trade instruments, means of building technological capabilities (with continuous multinational corporations.

Barbara Hopkins
Wright State University

"Consumption as a Site for Gender Oppression"

This paper presents a theory of gender built around institutionalist theories of consumer behavior. By integrating the symbolic aspects of consumption described in institutionalist theory with theories of gender perfomance from the feminist theory literature, I develop a theory of gender inequality in consumption that challenges neoclassical formulations of revealed preferences and complements the existing theories of gender inequality in employment and in household decision making. Consumption is an important site for gender inequality because the symbolic aspects of consumption are an important part of each person's expression of their identity including gender identity. While neoclassical economics emphasizes each person's freedom to choose which goods to consume within their financial limitations and more recent theories have highlighted the idea that individuals can consume different identities, traditional institutional theory highlights the social constraints that if applied to gender can form the basis of our understanding of oppression in the sphere of consumption. Since individuals do not control the meanings that goods embody, those meanings, which are shaped by the culture and by advertising, form part of the structural constraints that limit women's choices.

Yunsun Huh
University of Utah

"The Cultural Effect of Home-Country Characteristics on the Self-Selection of Immigrants by Gender"

This paper examines the self-selection of female and male immigrants across different countries of origin. Self-selection is measured by Net Different Index (NDI) which compares educational level between immigrants in the U.S. and non-migrations in the home country, using one percent sample of the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) and Educational Attainment measure (Barro-Lee 2000). The regression model includes gender development and empowerment indices (GDI and GEM) to reflect different cultural and institutional conditions that shape gender inequalities and development status in these countries. According to the preliminary results, women and men have different self-selection pattern according to different gender status in home country. The GEM has positive effect on educational attainment of both female and male immigrants; the GDI has a positive effect on educational attainment of male immigrants but it has a small negative effect on female immigrants. In this sense, this study provides different

effects of various cultural backgrounds on an individual's decision making in the labor market and different institutional effects between women and men.

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

"Atoms, Bits and Wits: The Elements of Economics"

This paper examines the role of three elementary components of economics: atoms, bits and wits economic analysis The economics of atoms is quite familiar to economists, in the production of physical outputs – under rising and falling cost – treated as substitutes in consumption. The relation of value to scarcity among atoms shows in the water-diamond paradox, in which abundance undermines the worth of material goods. The economics of bits is somewhat less well-understood, though in information network contexts the issues appear in network effects, where abundance actually augments the worth of intangible goods. Substitution is here replaced by complementarity in social relations: 'what goes around, comes around' in this setting, where competition defers to cooperation as an efficiency standard.

Economics becomes a socially embedded process in network contexts: the economics of atoms and bits appear in transportation networks akin to what distinguishes parallel from serial linkages: conflicts of interest (tradeoffs or negative feedbacks) are balanced with concerts of value (positive feedbacks or reciprocity) in our social relations and cultures, where both forms of interdependence are intertwined in a nondecomposable mix. As learning affects the organization of factor inputs into efficient productive outcomes, wits complete the picture of economic activity.

Thomas Kemp
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire
Rula Kemp
University of Wisconsin – Stout

"Growth versus Development: An Examination of Jordan's HDI "

Growth without development in less developed countries (LCDs) has been faulted in a number of studies as being an explanation of the coexistence of rising GDP and a falling HDI (Human Development Index). Institutional economists have long argued that economic growth cannot be sensibly treated as an end itself. Instead economists and economic policy should be concerned with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedoms we enjoy. Under the guidelines of the 1994 peace agreement and the 1996 trade agreement Jordan has been able to engage in trade with Israel. As a result the volume of trade significantly increased between these two nations. Using the HDI developed by Amartya Sen, we contrast poverty and inequality before and after the expansion of trade in order to ascertain if expanded trade has promoted human development in Jordan. This is done using data published by World Bank.

Fred Lee
University of Missouri, Kansas City

"Heterodox Economics and Its Critics'

The purpose of this paper is to argue that there exists a body of heterodox theory that does try to explain the social provisioning process and which could be (but is not) a focus of the heterodox critics. The first part of the paper will delineate its outline and its theory of value. The second section of the paper discusses the body of criticism that heterodox economists are ignorant of mainstream theory and the implicit claim that their critical analysis of mainstream theory is wrong. This discussion merges with the issue of engagement with the mainstream. One argument is that heterodox theory should either be theoretically fused with mainstream theory and/or just provide ideas for mainstream theory. In either case, heterodox theory should have no independent existence relative to mainstream theory. A second argument is that heterodox economics is incommensurable with mainstream theory which means no merger is possible. The third section deals with the issue of program/training inferiority and discrimination. The fourth section deals with the issue of identity—whether there should be a heterodox identity that has intellectual integrity and an adherence to intra-and inter-paradigm pluralism and hence whether the term heterodox should be used in economics.

Yan Liang
Willamette University

"Money Manager Capitalism, Capital Flows and Development in Emerging Market Economies: A Post Keynesian-Institutionalist Analysis"

The mainstream argues that free capital flows generate "collateral effects" on recipient, developing countries. That is, capital flows from the advanced capitalist countries improve financial institutions and policy making in the emerging market economies. However, this view fails to take into account the evolving the capitalist systems and hence the changing nature of international capital flows. This paper employs a Post Keynesian-Institutionalist theory to demonstrate three points: first, accelerating financialization since the 1970s brought advent the money manager capitalism where managed money is prevalent and powerful; second, the increase in managed money shapes the nature of international capital flows; and third, the changing nature of the capital flows engenders adverse impacts on financial systems and limits policy space in the recipient developing countries. These analyses cast serious doubt on the merits of financial liberalization policies and call for alternative financial development strategies.

Ranganath Murthy
Western New England College

"Economic Growth and Employment Generation in India: Looking Back and Looking Ahead"

As far as GDP growth is concerned, the Indian economy has done much better than ever before. But higher economic growth has not been accompanied by improved employment generation. Indeed the annual growth rate of employment fell sharply in the 1990s, from 2.72 percent for the period 1983-84 – 1993-94 to 1.02 percent for the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000, leading to an increase in unemployment from 20 million in 1993-94 to nearly 27 million in 1999-2000. The

quality of employment generation has not been very good either: there has been an increase in casual employment and an increase in employment in the informal sector. There is widespread recognition that the market cannot be relied upon to generate the quantity and quality of jobs needed to employ the large and growing labor force. What is needed, it is argued, is a policy that *directly* targets employment generation.

Berhanu Nega and Geoffrey Schneider
Bucknell University

"Democracy, Development and Comparative Institutional Advantage in Africa"

Development in Africa has been stalled for decades in a vicious circle of poverty, underdevelopment, corruption, and conflict. Easterly and other development economists now admit that there is no consensus on the appropriate approach to economic development. And yet, the policies of the Bretton Woods institutions continue to be predicated on a modernist conception of economic development that is of questionable validity. Also, development assistance must start somewhere: some goal or philosophy must guide the actions of donors. In this paper, we argue that donors should focus on democracy and accountability as a first priority in development aid. We use the theory of comparative institutional advantage to identify the key institutions that facilitate particular types of production operations in Africa, especially those necessary for structural transformation. Subsequently, we discuss how a lack of democracy and accountability inevitably undermines development efforts and investment. Finally we discuss how donors, by emphasizing democracy and accountability along with other policies that support democratic institutions, have a greater chance of effectively contributing to African economic development.

Xuan Pham
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"An Evolutionary Theory of Socioeconomic Development"

The evolutionary theory of development is founded on the works of Clarence Ayres, John Fagg Foster, and John Dewey. Ayres showed the goals of development are determined by the state of the industrial arts. Dewey spelled out the deliberation process by which the community selects its course of action to achieve intended goals. Foster shed light on the importance of minimal dislocation, or the litmus test which all proposed institutional adjustments must pass. The implications of this evolutionary perspective on economics are threefold: 1) development is a continuous, never-ceasing activity; 2) the dualistic theory of relative versus absolute development goals is futile; and 3) economic development must originate at the local level where democratic participation is not hindered.

Chiara Piovani and Minqi Li
University of Utah

"Climate Change, Sustainability, and the Future of Humanity:
The Role of India and China"

World capitalism is now confronted with climate change, which is primarily caused by greenhouse gas emissions associated with fossil fuel consumption. To prevent catastrophic environmental consequences threatening the survival of humanity, a fundamental and immediate change in the capitalist commitment to economic growth is compulsory. A transformation in the developmental approach and in the use of energy resources is also required to assure consistency between human activities and the earth's ecological limits. This article discusses the interplay between the rise of China and India in the world economy and the climate emergency. In particular, it considers alternative growth scenarios for China and India assuming both countries agree to adopt a low-carbon economy. The results show that next-to-zero growth will be required to achieve the emission reduction targets required to mitigate the climate crisis. It also argues that traditional development models based on the intensive use of fossil fuels are no longer sustainable, which clearly suggests that China and India need to revise their development approach to avoid a global ecological collapse. Only a new development strategy focused on social and environmental progress, rather than economic growth, can provide hope for the future of humanity.

Clifford S. Poirot. Jr
Shawnee State University

"'Darwinism' and Social Values: The Contribution of the weak Sociology of Scientific Knowledge Program"

Geoffrey Hodgson has argued that Original Institutional Economics should be a form of "Generalized Darwinism." Others have questioned the utility of the term and noted that at a minimum there is a need to more carefully define what "Generalized Darwinism" does and does not mean. This is particularly important given the arguable, but nevertheless widespread perception that the triumph of "Darwinism" in biology reflected the ideological acceptability of laissez faire, and that its generalization to the social sciences will only reinforce invidious distinctions. A similar, albeit more extreme argument has been voiced by intellectual historian Richard Weikart who has argued that the racial and eugenic polices of the Nazis were directly influenced by "Darwinism." This paper evaluates Weikart's arguments in light of the underlying assumptions of strong SSK which appear to be implicit in Weikart's work and have achieved growing acceptance in the Intelligent Design movement in which Weikart participates and finds them to be lacking. I argue in contrast that Darwin's own social values did embody multiple contradictions as they were largely shaped by 19th century English political economists, and these values sometimes caused him to make scientific errors and also accept the inevitability of European Imperialism.

Stephanie Sheldon
University of Missouri-Kansas City

**"The Sherman Act and the Rise of the Large Business Enterprise:
Failures in Law and Theory"**

Every society encounters transformations that substantially alter the future. Societies intervene in the face of massive change, given that change will have disastrous consequences to some groups as old institutions are challenged (Polanyi 1944). Whether transformations result in crisis and great tragedy or progress is largely a matter of how society shapes the changing circumstances. The rise and dominance of the large business enterprise transformed society in a substantial way and one of the most influential interventions to shape this transformation was the Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890. Rather than founding the Act on reality, and placing legitimate constraints on enterprises, the Sherman Act was passed in an attempt to return to the days of isolated local competition—days which had long since passed. The Supreme Court—charged with enforcing and interpreting the Act—is not an institution capable of successfully shaping transforming societies. Basing policy on distorted conceptions of reality, while handing responsibilities of interpretation over to an institution not free to address the realities at hand with the flexibility required by changing circumstances resulted in the very outcomes the Act was intended to prevent. The Sherman Act encouraged development of enterprises of a never-before-seen size and power.

Kellin Chandler Stanfield and Yang Chen
DePauw University

”*Café Con Lech*: An Enabling Myth of Venezuelan Racism”

The phrase *Café Con Leche* has been developed by Venezuelans to describe their population which is descendent from European, African, and indigenous groups. While the phrase indicates an appropriate awareness of widespread miscegenation, the conception of a population consisting of one race with variation in skin tone, more or less *leche*, is an enabling myth perpetuating Venezuelan inter-group disparity. Like much of Spanish Colonial America, Venezuelan society began as a caste system in which relative advantages were not only gained by the lighter skinned population but a cultural notion of the superiority of whiteness and white cultural characteristics was engrained. With its theoretical commitment to analyzing culture as an on-going concept and its application of the Veblenian dichotomy, the problematic scope and methodology of Veblenian institutional economics is ideally suited for the agenda of stratification economics. An analysis of the structure and evolution of Venezuelan inter-group disparity indicates the use of the myth of *café con leche* to legitimize persistent inter-group disparity and reveals the re-occurring resistance of whites to the relative advancement of subaltern groups. Ultimately, comprehension of the cultural dynamics of Venezuelan inter-group disparity is deemed necessary to understand the rise, significance, and opposition of the Chavez government.

Alex Steenstra
Northern Arizona University

“Accommodating Indigenous Cultural Values in Water Resource Management: The Waikato River, New Zealand; the Murray-Darling Basin, Australia; and the Colorado River, USA”

This paper examines how cultural values are accommodated in natural resource management and compares and contrast the approaches used in the Waikato River in New Zealand, the Murray-

Darling Basin in Australia, and the Colorado River in the USA. Economics plays an integral part in the management of rivers in these case studies and two distinct approaches are used; privatization and co-management. The paper reviews these approaches and proffers suggestions on how indigenous knowledge, cultural and social relationships, and social, cultural, and economic wellbeing may be integrated in a multi-cultural approach.

Kate Stirling
University of Puget Sound

"The Economics of Mothers Ordered to Pay Child Support"

An extensive literature has developed on fathers ordered to pay child support and (to a lesser degree) the mothers who receive it. Scant empirical investigation, however, has been undertaken on mothers who are ordered to pay child support and, the corollary group, fathers who receive it. This project is a modest start to target that deficit in the current research on child support. Using a data set drawn from Washington State Child Support Orders, this paper explores several questions regarding the economics of mothers ordered to pay child support. First, we examine these mothers' economic circumstances (such as income to-needs) prior to the child support award, comparing it to those of their male counterparts. We also explore how these mothers' economic well-being compare to those mothers who receive (rather than pay) child support. We then look at the child support award amounts, again comparing mothers ordered to pay to those of their male counterparts, as well to those mothers who receive child support. Finally, we explore the "burden" of child support (the proportion of income ordered to be paid in child support) between mothers and fathers.

James Sturgeon
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Institutional Economic Theory and the Kansas City Approach"

Institutional economics has been in the required curriculum for economics majors and graduate student at UMKC since 1946. It may be the longest running continuous place to have such a requirement. In this paper we outline the approach taken to institutional economics at Kansas City and relate it to other approaches. We also trace the evolution of that approach and sketch its history. In particular we examine specific theoretical constructs including the Veblenian dichotomy, the theory of human nature, the theory of resources, class theory, and economic development. Each of theses is then more fully developed in companion papers in this session.

Linwood F. Tauheed
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Are Institutions 'Actual' Things?"

Recently, numerous authors have proposed answers to the question - "What is an Institution?" In particular Geoff Hodgson, Tony Lawson and Andrew Searle have attempted to redefine the Original Institutional Economics (OIE) conceptualization of Institution by reference to

Analytical Philosophy, Critical Realism and New Institutional Economics. The desire to move on, if it means clarifying the concept of Institution, is commendable; but what are we moving on from? Are we moving on because there is 'nothing interesting to see' in the traditional conceptualizations of Institution within OIE, or are we beating a hasty retreat? This paper is an attempt to unify the three main conceptualizations of "Institution" within OIE; those of Thorstein Veblen, John Commons and Fagg Foster, utilizing the Methodology of "Critical nstitutionalism"; the author's synthesis of Margaret Archer's Critical Realist based Morphogenetic Approach and OIE in the tradition of Veblen, Commons, and Foster.While some have written that the use of the term "Institution" to label the school of economics originating from Thorstein Veblen is unfortunate, this paper takes the position that an "irenic" "Critical Institutionalist" synthesis of OIE's main conceptualizations of Institution highlights the centrality of the concept to understanding the evolution of economic systems.

Zdravka Todorova
Wright State University

"The Role of Households in a Money Manager Capitalism"

The purpose of the paper is to bring out of the shadows the role of households in the functioning of what has become known the Institutionalist literature as money manager capitalism in (Minsky and Whalen 1996; Wray 2009). Focusing on the US economy since 1970s till present, the paper delineates the roles of households in the emergence and functioning of this type of economic system. The greater role of institutional investors necessitates growth of household debt and institutional change with respect to household financial practices pertaining to their incomes, expenditures, saving, and wealth. Some of these are changes in: saving for retirement (Zalewski 2002); consumption habits and consumer finance (Brown 2008); financing of and expectations about homeownership; employment relations; stringent bankruptcy law changes; and deteriorating safety net. These changes have contributed to greater fragility of households' balance sheets. Inequality among households both facilitates the functioning of money manager capitalism, as well as, is the result of its processes. The paper discusses issues of sustainability that go beyond household's financial positions, and into social provisioning. The paper concludes that a comprehensive theory of capitalist development cannot leave households in the shadows of heterodox analysis.

Abby Train
New Mexico State University

"The Economic Impact of the Arts on Regional Economies When People Matter."

"The arts" is a large and growing sector of the American economy. The contributions to jobs and quality of life made by the arts (art, music and culture) are often overlooked and underreported. As of 2005, 2.98 million people (2.2% of the workforce) worked in the arts sector, which grew by 5.5% from the previous year, compared with the economy as a whole, which grew by 3.8%. In addition, it is estimated that the arts industry exports $30 billion annually. But, the arts often struggle for public support, especially in difficult economic times. Political leaders often see spending on the arts as superfluous. Moreover, school music, theater and art programs often face

budget cuts and elimination. When school districts face financial troubles, programs in the arts are often the first to go. Since state requirements do not include the arts, many schools see those programs as extra, wasteful and unnecessary. The goal of this paper is to propose a regional approach to model the comprehensive contributions of the arts so that business and political leaders can begin to create and support policies that develop the arts and cultural entrepreneurs in order to strengthen communities when people matter.

Richard Wagner
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Towards a Heterodox Urban Economics"

Classical American urban planning has largely been a function of economic development to which the focus has primarily been of pecuniary concern. The failure to critically consider social and cultural components of design has left most contemporary urban developments aesthetically homogenous. Partially a result of neoclassical economic assumptions of behavior and as well property tax based government finance, urban planning in the whole ignores the institutional and long term cultural and social implications of development; thus contributing to a stagnation of local and regional cultural growth. As such, the development of a critical urban planning discourse is much needed to offset the redundancy of modern urban planning developments. Intrinsic towards this discussion is the ramifications of the natural and built landscape, which both contribute to cultural and individual health. Towards this end, there has been recent discussion of the effects of the built landscape with regard to physical vigor; seeking to uncover causal mechanisms which contribute to an individual's physiological state. Yet, lacking is a discussion with regards to institutional considerations. The inclusion of such a discussion might very well lead urban planning from pure application towards a more holistic construct, which is both culturally and economically sensitive.

William Waller
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

"Force and Fraud, Cupidity and Stupidity, and the Current Economic Crisis"

In this paper I will use Veblen's conceptual framework to explore the behavior that has led us to the current economic crisis. The argument I intend to make is that this re-conceptualization clarifies the root causes of the crisis. This clarification, in turn, will allow us to better construct policy to deal with the crisis and prevent future occurrences. I may indulge in additional fantasies if space permits.

Tonia Warnecke and Alain Blanchard
Rollins College

"Gender and China's Informal Sector: The Effects of Capitalism on Decent Work in the Post-Command Economy Era"

In the 1970s and 1980s, China's transition from a command economy to a market economy brought about a dramatic change in its economic growth. With this growth came an integration of capitalism into a communist country, which in turn has affected the dynamics of China's labor market as a whole. The proliferation of Special Economic Zones has played a key role here; it has not only expanded the rural/urban wealth and income gaps, but has also contributed to the increasing informalization of the Chinese economy—with several gender-related implications. While the economic reforms did spark a change in the traditional patriarchal society, leading Chinese women to take a greater role in integrating themselves into the labor market, in many cases this has become localized in the informal sectors of the economy. In this paper, we discuss the effects of rapid economic growth on the gender inequalities within China's labor market. We focus on the changing roles for informal and migrant labor in the new Chinese economy, and how these changes link to gendered socio-economic outcomes. We also discuss policies which can be implemented to create the foundation for decent work, with implications for both men and women in China.

John Watkins
Westminster College

"Socializing the Debts of the Private Sector in the Absence of Meaningful Institutional Change: Laying the Basis for Future Crises"

Efforts to solve the great panic of 2008-2009 involve socializing the debt of the private sector. The purchase of toxic assets, various facilities adopted by the FED, a doubling the FED's balance sheet, and the increase in government deficits all involve making private debt public debt. Paradoxically, avoiding severe depression seems to have stifled institutional change. Without the pain caused by depression, the habits of thought and institutions that precipitated the crisis remain. Large banks remain in private hands, passing legislation to regulate banks the remains, moral hazard and systemic risk remain. In brief, the current policies appear to provide the basis for further crises in the future.

James L. Webb
University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Classical Pragmatism: Misunderstandings and Understanding"

The tenets of Classical Pragmatism have often been misinterpreted in a variety of ways. This paper discusses some of these common misconceptions in an effort toward rectification. The paper furthermore discusses the implications of Classical Pragmatism as a philosophical foundation for the institutional economics under development at the University of Missouri - Kansas City.

Barbara A. Wiens-Tuers
Penn State Altoona

"Balance and Power: Flexibility and Control of Time and Process at Work "

Workplace autonomy and control is the subject of a large amount of literature that extols both the virtues and the problems of flexible work practices. The question this paper explores is how the flexibility desired by workers is balanced with the flexibility desired by employers. In the context of work organization and hierarchy, what gives 'power' to employers and employees as they seek that balance. Data from the General Social Survey is used to empirically explore the correlation of employee reported workplace structures and practices and employee perception of workplace autonomy and flexibility.

Jon D. Wisman
American University

"Why Inequality Urgently Matters: Status, Political Power, and Ecological Devastation"

Although healthy societies may require a degree of material inequality, higher levels of inequality have been linked to negative social consequences ranging from poorer health to lessened democracy. However, the greatest threat of excessive inequality is its contribution to increased environmental degradation. This article explores how inequality encourages consumption, by drawing upon Veblen's theory of consumer behavior, whereby in societies in which fluid social mobility is believed possible, inequality encourages households to seek social status through consumption. Rising inequality strengthens the intensity with which households struggle to maintain social respectability through consumption. This article also addresses the manner in which inequality impedes responses aimed at reducing environmental damage by augmenting the political power of those whose interests would be harmed by environmental measures. Workplace autonomy and control is the subject of a large amount of literature that extols both the virtues and the problems of flexible work practices. The question this paper explores is how the flexibility desired by workers is balanced with the flexibility desired by employers. Data from the General Social Survey is used to empirically explore the correlation of employee reported workplace structures and practices and employee perception of workplace autonomy and flexibility.

Mark Lautzenheiser
Earlham College
Justin Elardo
City College of San Francisco
Yavuz Yaşar
University of Denver

"Reconsidering the Presentation of Liquidity Preference Theory"

The objective of the present paper is to study the development of the presentation of the liquidity preference theory. We believe that it is the presentation of this theory in its money demand and supply graphical form that seemed to cause so many troubles particularly in teaching the theory. The present paper demonstrates significant changes in the presentation of the theory beginning from Keynes' *A Treatise on Money* to the *General Theory* and the debates afterwards. Even though the presentation changed, there exists a continuity of purpose between the two books and after. The two-stage decision (i.e., consumption today and how to hold wealth and income); and

a new set of relative prices – the price of long-term assets relative to short-tem, rather than any direct link in an older set of relative prices – price of consumption goods relative to investment goods. Thus, a better and direct presentation of these ideas in the theory is necessary.

Environmental Policy
Dwight Keil
University of Central Florida

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

"Making Water Management Decisions when the Science is Uncertain: a Study of Bureau of Reclamation Managers"

Natural resource managers may find themselves in situations where they must make decisions based on scientific evidence, but scientific findings do not clearly point the way to the appropriate course of management action. For instance, various studies may provide different conclusions about how much water an endangered species of fish requires for survival. Nevertheless, water managers must decide how much water to release from storage and how to allocate deliveries among a variety of uses. Such allocation decisions are fertile ground for water conflict, especially in the American West. We studied water allocation and management decisions made by the U.S. Department of the Interior?s Bureau of Reclamation to learn how these managers proceed when presented with conflicting scientific recommendations. We report on an Internet-based survey that we administered to a broad group of Reclamation employees to learn how they make decisions under conditions of scientific uncertainty and conflict.

Justin Ervin
Northern Arizona University

"Unequal Ecological Exchange: The Political Economy of Beef in Brazil"

This paper offers a critical examination of the globalization of beef, an important but often overlooked dimension of global environmental degradation. It analyzes the beef industry in Brazil with a particular emphasis on unequal ecological exchange. Unequal ecological exchange, it is argued, is characterized by two interrelated phenomena: environmental degradation and the socio-economic disarticulation of marginal groups. Utilizing an interdisciplinary approach, unequal ecological exchange is explored as a case study based in environmental history and ecological political economy.

Debra Jenson
University of Utah

"Is there Anything Inside the Frame? Lawmaker Perception of Messages from Social Movement Organizations"

The battle between private land owners, outdoor recreation enthusiasts and environmental activists has been long and continues to this day. In Utah, the three groups clash over access to unique landscapes and waterways with alliances forming then breaking apart then changing and reforming depending on the issue. Government intervention to balance the needs of ranchers and farmers with fly-fishers and conservationists is sometimes necessary. A previous Utah Supreme Court ruling opened access to waterways, even those running through private land. During the 2009 legislative session House Bill 187 aimed to clarify terms and access, and the question of recreational access to waterways came to the fore. As one would expect, groups mobilized on this bill. This study will analyze the communication of several of the social movement organizations active in HB 187 to identify the presence of collective action frames used to discuss the legislation. Then, to understand if and how these frames are perceived by actual policy makers, will use interviews with lawmakers who voted on HB 187 in committee. The purpose behind this project is to help identify the various frames at play in the policy process and whether or not lawmakers recognize or respond to those frames.

Dwight C. Kiel
University of Central Florida

"Edmund Burke on the Virtues of Ignorance"

I argue that the ideas developed in the essays in *The Virtues of Ignorance* (ed. by Bill Vitek and Wes Jackson) could be developed more thoroughly by exploring the contributions to political and social thought by Traditional Conservatives. Concerns about the limits of rationality, the inability to overcome "prejudice" and the use of "the precautionary principle" have been articulated by such thinkers as Edmund Burke and Michael Oakeshott. While Traditional Conservatives have rarely deployed their arguments in terms of ecological issues, I argue that it is possible to do so while jettisoning some of the political ideals which make Traditional Conservatism unappealing to green political thinking.

William R Mangun
East Carolina University
Jean C Mangun
Siena College

"Federal-State Coordination in Fire Management in the Western United States"

A qualitative study of western state fire management officials reveals problems in coordination of fire management and suppression control between the federal government and the states. Although 2006 was one of the worst years ever for fire management in Western states,

the federal government under the Bush Administration did not appear to effectively resolve coordination problems. 2007 turned out to be a similarly bad year in terms of acreage lost due to wildfires. A small sample of state fire management officials was asked to identify perceived problems in federal-state fire management coordination. In 2000, the federal government had collaborated with states and communities to develop a national fire plan to better address wildland fires. Further collaboration among the federal government, states and communities resulted in the 2006 10-year federal strategy plan for reducing wildland fire risks to communities. One goal of the national fire plan was to get improved fire management decisions. This would require better federal-state coordination. However, the survey of western state fire management officials revealed potential problems in federal fire preparedness, fire suppression, and federal-state coordination of decision making and response. 25% indicated that the federal government was not effective at all in developing new strategies. Sixty-five percent of the states indicated that some federal programs actually impeded state fire management. Only 25% of the state officials were willing to indicate that they had a very favorable impression of federal fire management in their state, but all states indicated at least a somewhat favorable impression.

Robert L. Perry
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin
Kelly Tzoumis
DePaul University

"Water Rights and the Western States' Courts, 1850-2008"

Without doubt, much of the political and legal development of the western United States is related to water. Over the years, many decisions concerning the rights to water resources have been addressed in state legislatures and federal courts; however, the majority of decisions concerning the conflicting demands over water have been addressed in state courts. In this paper we examine the body of water rights cases heard in state supreme courts of the eleven Western states with the intention of exploring and discussing citation trends, interstate differences, and dissension patterns among the various courts' decisions. Our sample includes 2,425 water rights cases (with 21,984 citations stemming from those cases) heard in the supreme courts of the eleven western states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) between the years 1850-2008.

Alejandro Prera
University of New Mexico

"Environmental Attitudes towards National Forests and Grasslands in the Southwest: A Canonical Correlation Analysis"

This research investigates the links between environmental attitudes and demographic characteristics for a sample of households in the American Southwest. The results from this analysis are an important input for policymakers as they develop management plans for National Forests and Grasslands. Data comes from a general population survey, conducted both online and via mail, for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service Region 3 (Arizona, New Mexico, and small parts of Texas and Oklahoma). Canonical correlation analysis is used to

investigate relationships between two data sets from the survey: i) socio-demographic characteristics, and ii) the answers to a set of statements regarding the value and management objectives for National Forests and Grasslands. Groups of respondents with similarities with respect to environmental attitudes and demographic characteristics are identified based on the estimated correlation of the variables, both between each data set, and within each data set. Findings suggest five primary groups with distinguishably different environmental attitudes: 1) "Utilitarian Conservationist", 2) "Biocentric", 3) "Eco-centric", 4) "Human Dominion" and 5) "Stewardship". Awareness about these attitude-groups has important implications for forest planning as they can help guide the adoption and scope of management policies.

Christine M. Reed
University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Environmental Policy and Natural Resources"

The 1971 Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act passed with wide-spread public support. The law protected wild horses and authorized BLM to manage newly established herd areas. Now, almost 40 years later, BLM faces harsh criticism from national advocacy groups that charge BLM is removing wild horses in response to pressure from ranchers who want the land for cattle grazing. The focus of this paper is on recent litigation to halt removals, as well as on reform legislation designed to limit BLM discretion and increase areas on western rangelands devoted primarily to wild horses. The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range is a model for reform of the wild horse program.

Sharon Ridgeway
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Corporate-led Globalization's Attack of Food Security"

In order to gain access to and dominance over the agricultural markets of the world, agribusiness has been systematically destroying subsistence farming through out the world. This attack on food security of the Global South not only threatens the survival of a peasant way of life, it promotes a form of agriculture that is environmentally unsustainable.

Ian Urquhart
University of Alberta

"Internationalization: The New Face of Environmental Politics in the Tar Sands"

Since the latter half of the 1990s the boreal forest of northeastern Alberta in western Canada has been witness to and victim of what is arguably the greatest resource boom in North American history: the rush to convert the region's 170 billion barrels of tar sands into crude oil. This paper examines the changing nature of the environmental politics associated with the tar sands. During the first decade of explosive growth the opposition to exploiting the tar sands was primarily local (local in the sense that one Alberta organization, the Pembina Institute, questioned the wisdom of increased oil sands production). Since 2006 the environmental politics associated with the tar

sands "internationalized" in several respects. First, Canadian groups became focused on trying to move international audiences to oppose tar sands development. Second, international-affiliated groups (Greenpeace) and non-Canadian groups (NRDC in the U.S.) became involved in opposing exploiting the oil sands. In 2006 then, the opposition to tar sands development changed in terms of actors, focus and strategies. The paper will explore the factors behind this very significant change.

T.H. Baughman
History
University of Central Oklahoma

Alyssa Adams
University of Arizona

"Never Complain; Never Explain: A Complicated Look at the Life of the Infamous Louise Henrietta Foucar Marshall"

This work takes biographical look at an infamous Tucson local, Louise Marshall. During her time in Tucson, Louise Foucar Marshall was a student, a scholar, an investor, a wife, a philanthropist. She left an indelible mark upon the University and the small city before far before the Women's Liberation movements. Louise Marshall was the University of Arizona's first female professor. Her business ventures varied widely and contributed to the growth of the local business community during the first decades of the twentieth century. Louise Marshall also founded a philanthropic organization, bearing her name, which continues to work in the community today. Nevertheless Mrs. Marshall is most known for the night in which she shot her husband, Tom Marshall, while he slept. Louise Marshall's salacious trial, filled with tales of adultery, manipulation, and poisonings, and her later acquittal have made her an infamous figure in local folklore. My aim in this papers is to create a deeper and less prejudiced interpretation of the life, trial and triumph of Mrs. Louise Henrietta Foucar Marshall in which her strength, generosity, intellect, and stubbornness defined her life, marriage, and contributions to the history of the University of Arizona and the city of Tucson.

George F. Botjer
University of Tampa

"Authorship of Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico"

This paper concerns the historiography of the classic that was published by William Hickling Prescott in 1843, and which has remained almost continuously in print, up to the present day. It is based on a comparison between the American edition and the almost simultaneously published Spanish (Madrid) edition. A sampling of textual passages from the two editions--usually the first sentences of randomly selected paragraphs--will be presented as evidence that the book, or a good part of it, was originally written in Spanish. Prescott, who was visually impaired,

admittedly relied on others to do his research in the Spanish archives. The text comparisons and other evidence indicate that he also relied on one or more ghost writers, writing in Spanish, to do much of the writing. Conclusion: This great American classic is actually a Spanish classic.

David Demaree
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Communicating Through the Performance of Sitting: The Importance of Sitting for Young Males in Seventeenth-and Eighteenth-Century England"

Being associated with the gentry for a young male of middle or elite rank in seventeenth and eighteenth-century England was of vital importance. By gaining respectability, which was defined as the exterior ease, polish, and sophistication, a young male ascended to the status of a gentleman. Such a high social rank was only achieved by proving one was worthy through disciplining the body. The body was an essential indicator of a social status because it revealed insight into the inner person. According to Richard Braithwaite, an early writer on manners, "The very body expresses the secrets of the mind," and action of the body the heart of a person was "transparent." A vital way for a young male to indicate that they were qualified to be a social elite was through the performance of sitting. By examining the institutions of the church and the family it will reveal the expectations the gentry placed on sitting properly. Sitting in the church was derived from the biblical understanding that Christians were to sit under Christ. In the same way the pastor took on the patriarchal role in the church this model was also adopted by the head of the family in English society, the father. As a symbol of reverence and respect the congregation would sit under their pastor and young males would sit under their father. The performance of sitting also enabled young males with fathers who were of the middling sort to assimilate into elite society by mimicking the proper body posture of social elites. According to historian Lorinda B. R. Goodwin participation in elite society enabled a male to claim a place of the British social hierarchy and possibly, "put him at the apex of smaller communities." By assimilating with elite society it would grant young males the privilege of warranting deference from the middling and lower sort. To further uncover the importance of how young English males in the eighteen hundreds used their body to sit in a way that communicated their belonging to elite society a number of conduct manuals, sermons, and letters will be examined.

Clifford L. Egan
University of Houston

"A Napoleonic Exile in America: General Jean Victor Moreau"

An outstanding general in the Wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, Jean Victor Moreau (1763-1813) turned against Napoleon's aggrandizement of power and became involved in a plot to kill the First Consul. Exiled to America, he began a near decade long residence in the young republic. His presence sparked rumors and fears about the real reasons for his presence in the United States: Was he a French spy? Was he in league with Thomas Jefferson to allow French control of America? Why did he go to New Orleans shortly after the Burr Conspiracy? In my paper (which is based upon both primary and secondary sources) I analyze Moreau's actions in America and explore the underlying explanations for the fears about Moreau's true intentions.

Derrick Hudson and Helen Giron-Mushfiq
Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Reclaiming the Cultural/Spiritual Histories of Indigenous Peoples of African Descent in the Americas: Our Lady of Guadalupe and Saint Barbara as Symbols of Resistance, 1444-Present"

While there is a vast literature on Our Lady of Guadalupe and Saint Barbara individually in their respective cultural/spiritual histories, there is little scholarship and research that makes explicit connections between indigenous peoples and descendants who were brought to the Americas as slaves. Through an analytical study of the intersections of mestizaje/hybridity will inform how blacks and indigenous peoples created meaning in the symbols of these two saints to preserve their histories. In doing so, they transform these religious icons into symbols of resistance in the face of colonial, economic, and spiritual oppression. This presentation will highlight aspects of this scholarship that compares the cultural and spiritual legacies of Our Lady and Saint Barbara.

Jacob Kuhaneck
University of Arizona

"Polk and the Pretext for Expansion"

When James K. Polk took office the United States was in the process of annexing Texas into the Union. The United States, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium had recognized Texas as an independent nation since the end of the Texas Revolution in 1836. Mexico, however, still claimed their former state as part of their own territory and considered this annexation as a hostile act. A border dispute ensued between the United States and Mexico as to where the Texas boundary should lie. President Polk provided questionable evidence to Congress as a pretext for declaring war against Mexico in order to forcibly take these territories. Polk's resourceful maneuvering allowed him to quickly pass war bills through a partisan Congress without giving it time to analyze or debate the merits of the war. As his opposition was able to examine the evidence, it became more apparent to Congress and the American public that Polk had knowingly instigated the conflict instead of seeking peaceful diplomatic channels.

Chad J. Moody
Pacific Lutheran University

"Remembering and Misremembering the Postwar Conservative Movement"

Many of the important members of the postwar intellectual movement are now writing memoirs of their experiences and/or histories of the movement itself. Many of these writers are, or were, associated with most important magazine of the modern conservative movement: National Review. Figures such as Jeffrey Hart, Priscilla Buckely and Richard Brookhiser have taken up their pens and tried to make sense of this powerful movement—a movement that had much of its intellectual drive and content supplied by William F. Buckely's seminal publication that debuted in 1955.

But how accurate are these reminiscences? One of the defining characteristics of the conservative movement has been its ability to control the terms of the political debate. In terms of framing the history of the postwar conservative movement, many conservative intellectuals have tried to downplay the issue of race or the conservative hostility to the civil rights movement in their assessments of their cherished movement. This paper will explore the claims made by prominent conservatives about race/civil rights and modern conservatism. In the process, it will suggest new ways of understanding the history of this powerful and important ideological movement.

Richard Voeltz
Cameron University

"Oh, you Americans…" : The Daft Cold War Romantic Comedy Jet Pilot (1957)

Some historians argue that the heaps of weaponry along with stealth and deception, the absolute emblems of the Cold War, kept the peace for forty-five years. Such spectacles of diplomacy and military power invaded everyday life and action. A cluster of Hollywood Cold War movies made in the 1950s turn on the moral necessity of deceit for the sake of virtue, on lying for truth, and transferred these easy inversions, to the still tender taboos of sex, so that sexual intimacy was invaded by politics and the perfect safety of American domesticity politicized. The paper will analyze how the peculiar Cold War romance Jet Pilot (1957), funded by Howard Hughes, produced and written by Jules Furthman, directed by Josef von Sternberg (The Blue Angel) and starring John Wayne and Janet Leigh, reflects these themes as well as other elements in Cold War popular culture of 1950s.

Human Communication
Brant Short
Northern Arizona University
Dayle Short
Northern Arizona University

Jack Barwind
Metropolitan State College of Denver

"The Triumph of Selfishness and the Death of Civility"

The lack of civil discourse as reflected in the recent Town Hall meetings is an impediment to optimizing the results of government. In this essay I argue that incivility is a symptom of the increased degree of narcissism in societies with free market economies. Selfishness is a necessary condition to incivility and is certainly one result of an acquisitive society as that found in the United States.

Emilly Borthwick
Northern Arizona University

"Sydney Bristow: The Perfect Corporate Role Model. An Analysis of *Alias*"

This research paper examines the television series *Alias* and the message it sends to women regarding the work-life balance. Work-life balance is important specifically for women as they are expected both to work full time and remain the primary care taker of the home. Organizations have expectations as to how this work-life balance should look. By examining *Alias* I was able to show how the main character Sydney Bristow is a perfect role model for the work-life balance from the corporations, organization and agencies stand point. I used a combination of literature about organizations and gender, specifically women who must work to avoid stereotypes and become gender neutral. In this research paper, I argue Sydney, through her relatable roles and realistic job, provides acceptable roles for women to perform. I present one of the multiple messages from the show, work-life balance, and I specifically focus on two themes. The first theme is the placement of the organization, corporation, or agency in the employee's life. The second theme is how Sydney, the main character in *Alias*, is a good role model for professional women because of her control over her body, her emotions and role as the token child.

Robert Cedillo
University of Nevada, Reno

"Politics, Identity and Culture: The Sotomayor Senate Confirmation Hearings"

The Senate confirmation hearings for Sonya Sotomayor represent a rich site for the interrogation of intercultural communication. As an American woman of Puerto Rican descent, Sotomayor holds minority gender and ethnic status among her judicial peers and her political interviewers. This presentation asks whether Sotomayor manages her identity within the context of the Senate hearings. What are the implications of such management? What strategies are being implemented and how does the speaking context inform those linguistic or rhetorical choices? A critical discourse analysis of particular speaker exchanges during the hearings provides insight into the dynamics of these interactions.

Diana Cudeii
Northern Arizona University

"A Narrative Approach of Native American Woman Leader, Annie Dodge Wauneka 'I'll go and do More'"

Annie Dodge Wauneka combined her Native and Western education to improve the health status of the Navajo people, advocate for adequate housing and sanitation, and encouraged her people to attain an education to improve the living conditions on the Navajo reservation. As the daughter of the first leader of an American Indian Nation, her observation of her father's leadership skills and communicative eloquence transformed her into a person with the ability to persuade tribal and federal officials to allocate funds for better living conditions and improved

health care for infants. Her interpretive skills fostered better relations between Native American patients, traditional Native American healers, and non-Indian health care providers. Her persistence and conviction to decrease preventable diseases and improve unsanitary living conditions earned the respect of her people, her tribal government, and the nation. Annie Dodge Wauneka died from Alzheimer's disease on November 16, 1997. The *New York Times* described Annie D. Wauneka as the "Navajo Medical Crusader." Through a narrative approach, I will attempt to examine the extraordinary accomplishments of Annie D. Wauneka.

Anthony R. Cuttitta
Northern Arizona University

"Eco-terror as Ideograph"

This paper examines the term "eco-terrorism" as an ideograph that is used to define acts of sabotage on the part of environmental groups. Other connotations of the term are also discussed. According to McGee, ideographs are understood in relation to another ideograph. McGee discusses the concept of the ideograph as representing something equivocal. The meaning of the ideograph emerges from its history of usage, and not the idea-content (1980, p. 9-10). I argue that the term "eco-terrorism" as an ideograph is a conflation of the ideographs "ecology" and "terrorism" and is used as part of an ideology of those in political power to demonize environmental organizations, even those that use purely legal means to accomplish their advocacy. This paper examines websites of various groups to examine how the term eco-terrorist is rhetorically constructed

Moriah Finch
University of Nevada, Reno

"Acculturation Through Audience Adaptation: A look at Sotomayor's Approach to Varying Congregations"

Sonia Sotomayor is acknowledged as being a "fiery, Latina woman," priding herself on having a great deal of experience and a unique perspective. However, she does not present herself this way to all of her audiences. This research examines two of Sotomayor's speeches, as well as select elements from her hearings, arguing that Sotomayor emphasizes different aspects of her background and personality when presenting herself to varying audiences. Her speech patterns and persona are slightly altered, creating an identity to which each of the respected audiences can better relate. Sotomayor may not be the Justice we all envision her being.

Ryan Finnegan
University of Nevada, Reno

"Whiteness as objectivity: Social Constructions of Whiteness in the Senate Judiciary Committee's Nomination Hearing of Sonia Sotomayor"

This paper explores the social construction of whiteness as it relates to objectivity. Using standpoint theory and Nakayama and Krizek's (1995) discussion of white strategic rhetoric, I

connect the ideals of detachment and neutrality associated with objectivity with whiteness as an unmarked yet central and pervasive cultural space. I employ qualitative data analysis to examine the discourse within the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings of Sonia Sotomayor and identify five themes which support this view of objectivity's relation to whiteness. I argue that, within the hearings, objectivity and impartiality essentially become 'code words' for white.

Tracie Hansen
Northern Arizona University

"Live from New York: How One Late-Night Comedy Sketch Furthers Stereotypes of Women in Politics"

A political parody heard 'round the world when comedians Tina Fey and Amy Poehler teamed up last September to open *Saturday Night Live* as Sarah Palin and Hillary Clinton for a satirical comedy sketch on sexism in politics. The sketch became an overnight pop culture phenomenon, making headlines in newspapers around the nation and becoming a global viral sensation. *The New York Times* reported that the episode featuring the Palin/Clinton sketch became the highest-rated edition of the show since 2002, with more than five million additional viewers watching the sketch on YouTube and NBC.com. Because an important relationship exists between popular culture and American politics, communication and gender scholars question whether the sketch in question accurately reflects societal attitudes about women in national politics. Popular culture serves as a mirror of society, and thus critical analysis of popular culture artifacts can provide insights into dominant cultural meanings and understandings. Through analysis of this *Saturday Night Live* skit, I conclude that the sketch furthers stereotypes that act as barriers for women in national politics. An analysis of the Palin/Clinton sketch on *Saturday Night Live* will demonstrate that these themes also are prevalent in societal attitudes toward women politicians in general.

Tracie
Northern Arizona University

"This Old Man: The Shared Meaning of New Hampshire's 'Great Stone Face'"

Perched 1,200 feet above scenic Profile Lake in the White Mountains of northern New Hampshire, the old man gazed out across the horizon. His ruggedness was displayed in the chiseled features of his larger-than-life profile, conveying a reflective independence to the millions who came to gaze upon his great stone face. Throughout its recorded existence, and even following the formation's collapse, the Old Man signified something much more complex than a tourist attraction alone. Some considered the Old Man like a familiar friend who guarded over the people of the area. Others saw the Old Man as a symbol of state pride. Others, still, looked to the Old Man for spiritual comfort. This paper will address two key factors to be considered when attempting to understand how people have come to relate to New Hampshire's Old Man of the Mountain. First, I argue that the formation's remarkable resemblance to the profile of an elderly man inspired anthropomorphism and animism, allowing for many to identify with the Old Man as a living being. Secondly, I will argue that the Old Man became a master symbol of New Hampshire culture.

Benjamin D. A. Heffington
Northern Arizona University

""I Don't Want to Survive; I Want to Live!" The Comic Frame, the Frontier Myth, and the Environment in *WALL-E*"

Using Burke's comic frame and a version of the frontier myth, this paper explores the environmental themes presented in Disney's *WALL-E*. While space has been referred to as the final frontier, the film offers a more realistic locale that we can develop, thrive, and begin to promote a community. Humans represent clown-like characters and remind the audience of their personal shortcomings in relations to nature. The reader will discover that environmental rhetoric is not only present within this film, but quite powerful. The film supplies a dark vision of not only the costs of massive consumerism, but also consequences when the natural balance of life is upset.

Ben Heffington
Northern Arizona University

"'Salt of the Earth, Light of the World, and Stewards Over Creation': A Rhetorical Examination of the Question, Does the Bible call for Environmental Responsibility?"

In his book *The Essence of Christianity,* German anthropologist and philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach wrote, "Nature, the world, has no value, no interest for Christians. The Christian thinks only of himself and the salvation of his soul" (287). Pastor Mike Freeman, who is an associate pastor at the Vineyard Christian Fellowship in Idaho, considered this a "stinging indictment" (Freeman 1). So much so in fact, he chose to begin a written sermon with Feuerbach's claim in order to confront, answer and ideally disprove the philosopher's idea. Freeman's sermon, entitled "Does the Bible call for Environmental Responsibility?" is written in the form of an essay. Freeman's text contains a title, an introduction, a thesis, claims backed up with scriptural evidence, and a conclusion. I will conduct an ideological criticism on the Freeman's text and will discuss themes relating to the specific ideology presented within the artifact. Religious values and norms taken from the Bible are weaved throughout the work and will be addressed. I will also consider how the text relates Biblical scriptures to current environmental concerns in order to discover if the artifact's ideologies promote Christian ideals or environmental platforms as well.

Tom Gariepy
Northern Arizona University

"Minuteman Rhetoric: The Language of Today's Nativism"

This paper examines the rhetoric of the Minutemen, who are a specific type of nativist, and finds that there are numerous distinguishing characteristics in their speech. Further, it determines that those characteristics fit into the definitions of an existing type of genre. To accomplish this task,

the paper examines the websites of two credible and well-known nativist groups, as well as significant documents attached to them. This paper also examines the effectiveness of the rhetoric.This paper begins with a brief description of similar movements in American history, in order to place the language of modern-day nativist spokespeople in historical context. It introduces the principal spokesmen of the two organizations, and describes the organizations' websites. It describes the artifacts chosen for analysis – a website and statement of principles from each organization -- and analyzes those artifacts in detail. Having reviewed material from two distinct sources, it describes communalities among the artifacts and concludes that nativist speech is best characterized as a specific type of jeremiad.

Aaron Hess
University of Nevada, Reno

"Democracy and the YouTube Sensation: Public Incivility, Argumentation, and Visual Rhetoric Online"

Recent town hall meetings and protests against government spending have primarily represented in new media, especially on the video blogging website, YouTube. Shaky camera videos of angry protests directed at public officials appear almost "made for YouTube," featuring explosive scenes and "gotcha" citizen journalism. This paper asks: What are the consequences of democratic citizenship when it's designed for YouTube? Through a rhetorical analysis of argument and visual content of the recent videos of the protests, I contend that democracy suffers by the handycam of the citizen. Reliance upon ad hominem attacks and over sensationalized emotional outbursts reinforces the medium's primacy in the representation of modern protest.

Patricia A. Keesee
University of Nevada, Reno
Laura Umphrey
Northern Arizona University
John Sherblom
University of Maine

"The Influence of Attachment Styles on Responses to Dissatisfaction, and Relationship Disengagement Strategies in Romantic Relationships"

This study examines the relationship between attachment styles, disengagement strategies used to terminate romantic relationships, and responses to relational dissatisfaction. A sample of 120 participants completed self-report measures assessing attachment styles (Griffin & Bartholomew, 1994), disengagement strategies (Cody, 1982), and responses to dissatisfaction (Rusbult et al., 1982). Attachment theory was used as a theoretical framework to understand how knowing one's attachment style can help predict how individuals will respond to dissatisfaction in a relationship and how they will end the relationship. The study assumes that central tendencies exist such that people with certain attachment styles will most likely respond in systematic ways in ending a relationship or responding to dissatisfaction. Results are discussed and suggestions for future research are presented.

Suzanne McCorkle
Boise State University

"Strategic Responses to Incivility in Public Meetings"

What can be done when incivility occurs during public meetings or public input processes? This paper details practical suggestions for responding to incivility at public meetings, while distinguishing between incivility that seems motivated by the passion of the moment, by orchestrated protest, or by consistent rudeness.

Rachel Oertel
Eastern New Mexico University

"The Hillary Clinton Army: A Case Study of Voter Involvement, Repersonalizing Campaigns and Visual Rhetoric in Politics"

With the evolution of technology and media, political campaigns are constantly changing to incorporate the most effective strategies to reach voters. The Hillary Clinton Army (HCA) evolved as an alternative campaign incorporating art, fashion and parties with fundraising and political fandom. This paper offers a case study of the HCA in terms of voter mobilization/involvement, repersonalizing campaigns, and visual rhetoric in politics concluding charismatic individuals following personal passions can create effective campaigns through alternative activities, messages and mediums.

James Owen
University of Nevada, Reno
Brianna Lane
University of Nevada, Reno
Cameron Bynum
University of Nevada, Reno
Sally Rosen
University of Nevada, Reno
Amy Mendel
University of Nevada, Reno
Brenette Fey
University of Nevada, Reno
Brandi Vigen
University of Nevada, Reno

"Panel Title: Exploring Metaphorical Frames that Characterize Processes of Organizational Stability and Change"

The philosopher, Stephen Pepper, was among the first to promote the idea that metaphors can provide conceptual frames that help to make sense of our world. Since then, metaphors have played an increasingly important role in helping us construct different ways of looking at things. A number of these metaphors have contributed to an overall perspective known as contextualism.

This perspective, supported by its family of complementary metaphors, is particularly useful in helping us make sense of processes related to organizational stability and organizational change. The members of this panel will focus on several of these metaphors and will explore their basic features as well as their inherent strengths and weaknesses.

Sahar Razavi
Northern Arizona University

"*The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe:* Gender and Sexuality in Modern Iran"

The construction of gender has been performed in myriad ways and for similar reasons across different cultures, social structures, and religions. The need to preserve a particular vision of social order has often motivated gender divisions. In Iran, the image of the authentic Muslim Iranian woman has as its counterpart the strong and protective Iranian man. In the maintenance of the "integrity" of social fabric, these images have been produced and reproduced, constructed and reconstructed for the benefit of specific segments of society, but to the detriment of all. This paper will examine the ways in which gender and sexuality have been performed in Iran, drawing comparisons between the period before and after the Revolution of 1979 in order to conduct an analysis of Iranian social order. An investigation of issues of gender and sexuality in such an environment may help shed light on the power of symbols to assist in the struggle for identity.

Melanie J. Reese
Faculty Ombuds/Communication Faculty, College of Western Idaho
Randall Reese
Communication Faculty, College of Western Idaho

"Framing and Structure of Healthy Arguments: Moving from Polarization to Dialogue in Public Discourse"

Cases of incivility in public discourse abound. From yelling "You lie!" during a President's speech to ambushing speakers in meetings, a trend toward attack instead of discourse is evident. This paper examines root causes of incivility in American society, looking specifically at how entertainment, media and capitalistic sensibilities foster increased polarization and lead to contentious rhetoric. Finally, this paper will explore how purposeful framing and structuring public discourse can move us away from incivility and toward more productive discourse.

Tanya J. Riggs
Northern Arizona University

"Gendered Power Dynamics of Traditional Navajos"
The gendered power dynamics of traditional Navajos are quite contrary to those of western society. Although the western influence is strong, practice of traditional customs of the Navajo people serve as models for young Navajo children. They are learning their roles and responsibilities as boys and girls who are living within a matriarchal society. The difference in the dynamics of western and traditional Navajo societies will be compared to further understand

the impact on gender communication. The influence of western society and its practices has led to great loss of ethnic religions, customs, and language. Within this influence lies a concept of western gendered power dynamics, which is the western society's assumption that, "the person who makes the money or the most money has had the greater power and that person has almost always been the male" (Julia Wood, *Gendered Lives*, 2009, p. 225). However, traditional Navajo people have an established history based on matriarchal beliefs. Traditional Navajo customs and laws support this influence, which is contrary to western patriarchal culture. Using the cultural theory of symbolic interactionism, this paper will examine the difference between traditional and western gendered power dynamics in relation to gender communication.

Sally Rosen
University of Nevada, Reno

"A Wise Latina: Media Framing and the News Coverage of Sonia Sotomayor"

"The 24-hour news media contributed heavily to the public framing of the nomination and confirmation of Justice Sotomayor. A qualitative analysis using Entman's Cascading Activation Model (Entman, 2004) of the video clips from two popular news show networks, CNN.com and Foxnews.com, illustrates how such framing discourse takes place. Using a sample of videos from these mainstream sites regarding Sotomayor, I analyze how information is framed using Entman's model. This illuminates how the various issues of Sotomayor's nomination are framed, and how motivation, power and strategy, and cultural congruence have framed Sotomayor's nomination, confirmation, and culture."

Kevin Snyder
Northern Arizona University

"Aristotle, EPPM, and Armageddon: The Effectiveness of Fear Appeals in Al Gore's Documentary *An Inconvenient Truth*"

There is a great deal of controversy and debate among scholars, citizens, and policymakers in regard to the use of fear in effective political deliberation and policy making. While fear in political deliberation and policy making isn't new, it has reentered the spot light since the terrorist attacks of September 11th. I argue that fear appeals are a major aspect of environmental rhetoric, but are they effective? Are some fear appeals more effective than others? Are some audiences immune to fear appeals in terms of environmental issues? I propose to examine the use of fear appeals in environmental rhetoric in three ways. First, I will examine fear appeals from both a social science and critical perspective. Second, through the works of Aristotle, I will explore how fear appeals in rhetoric can inspire audiences to engage in effective deliberation. Third, I will examine the types of audiences that are resistant to fear appeals in regard to environmental issues. Finally, I will critique the effectiveness of an environmental text (Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth) in terms of its use of fear appeals to inspire effective deliberation.

Kevin Snyder
Northern Arizona University

"Voice Crying Out in the Wilderness: Barack Obama's Global Jeremiad"

In 2007 presidential candidate Barack Obama promised a change in American policy, post-9/11. The Obama Administration saw the necessity to amend global relationships that were left strained at the end of the Bush Administration. Obama made repairing global ties a campaign theme and even committed to give a speech at a major Islamic forum in the first 100 days of his administration. In April 2009, President Obama traveled to Europe, speaking in London, Paris, and Prague about the importance of reaffirming past positive relationships. That trip was followed by a subsequent stop in Turkey, where many assumed Obama would deliver his promised address to the Muslim world. Any such speech had to fulfill Obama's own requirements of "engaging the world to dry up support for terror and extremism; restoring our values; and securing a more resilient homeland." This paper argues that, in order to meet these expectations, President Obama employed the rhetorical jeremiad. The jeremiad would allow Obama to rhetorically address the rhetorical situation he inherited from his predecessor, and establish communal norms across a global community. Additionally, in order for the global jeremiad to be successful, Obama would have to effectively adopt the role of a "global Jeremiah."

Brandi Vigen
University of Nevada, Reno

"Sonia Sotomayor and Internet Blogs: Finding the Voice of the Community in an Ever-changing Technological World"

Blogging is a modern deliberative strategy to both learn about and influence opinions. This study looks into two top-rated blogs, one Conservative and one Liberal, to determine how Sonia Sotomayor was represented through both her race and sex. It analyzes both the amount of times race and sex were mentioned and the context in which they were presented. Results show her sex and race are commonly mentioned as a means of her ability to judge and that the positive and negative opinions don't necessarily run across party lines. Race and sex were also neutrally presented more commonly than expected.

Jianglong Wang
Western Washington University

"Global Communication Competence: A Critical Conceptual Review"

The increasingly globalized world has made the world a flat one in which every person now must, and can, ask: Where do I as an individual fit into the global competition and opportunities of the day, and how can I, on my own, collaborate with others globally? (Friedman, 2007, p.11)? Thus, the ability to communicate globally with competence becomes rather essential and imperative for global citizens to succeed in world globalization. In recent years, although research on global communication competence has flourished, the need for conceptual clarification on the concept remains unsatisfied. Confusions often occur when researchers refer to concepts such competences in global communication, intercultural/international communication, and cross-cultural communication. The purpose of this paper is to fill in this

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void by critically evaluating the concept of global communication competence so as to provide a more comprehensive and conceptually definitive delineation of global communication competence. Various conceptual ideas of global communication competence in the research literature will be compared and contrasted, and further analyses will be performed on the conceptual similarities and differences between intercultural/international/cross-cultural communication competence and global communication competence. The outcome of this review will be a conceptually clear and valid definition of global communication competence.

Mass Communication
Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University
Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University

Fawaz Mohammad Alajmi
Arkansas State University

"Press Law Agenda: New Kuwaiti Press Law's Influence on the Agenda of Kuwaiti Newspapers"

From 1961 to 2006, Kuwait had only five daily newspapers, with the government having the upper hand in controlling the media. In 2006, however, the Kuwaiti parliament passed a law that opened the door for anyone with the ability to establish a newspaper to obtain a license. The law also protected newspapers from being shut down by the government without a court order. This new law made a huge impact on Kuwaiti newspapers and their agenda. This study will attempt to better understand who sets the agenda based on this new law.

Shu-Ling Chen Berggreen
University of Colorado

"Television for the Largest Children Population in the World: China's Policies on Children's Television and the Social Impacts of CCTV Children's Channel"

This study explores the evolutionary history of children's television in China and CCTV-Children Channel's programming philosophy to analyze television's social impacts of these nearly half-billion children and youth in China. The study reveals the expediency of hybridity in China's approach to its children's television and concludes the inquiry by pondering over the implications of such an approach.

Sandra L. Combs
Arkansas State University

"Two Kings Making News Beyond the Grave"

During the month of August, the two kings usually make the news. Elvis Aaron Presley, the King of Rock 'n' Roll died suddenly on Aug. 16, 1977 in Memphis. Michael Jackson, the King of Pop, was born on Aug. 29, 1958. The week marking Presley's death is internationally known as "Tribute Week." Thousands of people make the annual pilgrimage to Graceland to pay their respects to the memory and legend of Presley, who was 42 years old when he died. Jackson died unexpectedly on June 25, 2009. He was 50 years old. This paper will discuss how the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the Los Angeles Times covered the two kings during the month of August 2009. It also will discuss whether there was any overlap in coverage of the kings in any of the stories. For instance, in a Memphis Commercial Appeal article about Presley and Tribute Week, was there any mention of Jackson, his death, pending burial or birthday?

Alejandro De la Sen
Arkansas State University

"U. S. Media Influence on International Students' Perceptions about the U.S. prior to Emigration"

This study explores the relationship between international students' media use and their perceptions of the United States prior to their arrival in the country. The specific objective was to understand how exposure to U. S. media content aided perceptions of the U. S. held by international students in their home countries prior to travel to the U. S. Also, the study explored U. S. media portrayal of race, ethnicity, country, beliefs and attitudes. To address these objectives, a survey was administered among 100 international students attending a mid-south university in Spring 2009. Results showed that prior to their arrival in the US, international students were more likely to use the internet as their primary media source, very closely followed by TV and newspapers. Generally, the respondents held negative opinions about how the US media portrayed sexual relationships, attitude toward sex, homosexual relationship, and their religion. They added that teenagers and African Americans were negatively portrayed.

Robert Franklin
University of Nebraska Omaha
Barbara Hewins-Maroney
University of Nebraska Omaha
Claudette Lee
University of Nebraska Omaha
Ethel Williams
University of Nebraska Omaha

"Teaching Issues of Social Reform: A Communications Perspective"

The world has entered an age of societal reform in which no segment of society has been spared.

The election of the first African American president, the changing world demographics, the economic recession, the dwindling middle class, health disparities, and corporate greed have necessitated a structured and directed discussion of reform, especially social reform, in college and university classrooms and in our communities. How we teach affects what students learn, their frames of reference, what they believe, and how they organize their interactions with others. What language and/or pedagogical approaches will be most effective in helping students understand and embrace the need to address societal inequities and the need for reform? Social reform is a gradual change in policies and practices. How these changes affect the voluntary and involuntary behavior of students must be communicated to them so that they can protect and improve their personal welfare and society. This presentation will explore the role of communication in teaching issues of social reform. It discusses the use of the gratification theory of communication, learning through reinforcement, the cumulative effects of the media, and media manipulation. It also discusses how the pedagogy of mass communication should go beyond social marketing and information delivery to critical dialogues, active engagement, and substantive evaluation of the changing social order.

Ralph E. Hanson
University of Nebraska at Kearney

"Beyond New Media and Self Absorption – Using Blogs to Teach Writing"
Blogs have received extensive attention as a replacement for mainstream media, as a way for individual writers to draw attention and make a living without a connection to a major media organization, and as a tool for self-absorbed narcissistic expression. But blogs can also be an effective tool for teaching writing, where students engage in casual writing that is still publicly visible and open to criticism and coment. This paper examines how teachers have used blogs not just as an end product, but as a method for teaching more formal types of writing.

Tim Hendrick
San Jose State University
Christine DiSalvo
San Jose State University

"The Education of the Next Generation of Communications Professionals"

Because the communications industry is changing and advertising and public relations are becoming more closely integrated, the School of Journalism and Mass Communications at San Jose State University wanted to take the learning and organization experience to the next level, while continuing to provide learning with a practical application. We accomplished this by partly converging the advertising and public relations curriculum, developing an advertising and public relations student agency. An application process was decided upon, in which the students would apply for the agency much like they would apply for a job in a real advertising and public relations agency. Students were asked to submit a letter stating why they wanted to be in the student agency, along with a resume/creative book showcasing their experience, strengths, and interests. The next step was for students to meet with the Professors, acting as Managing Directors, to discuss their capabilities and interests. Students are required to work on at least three clients during the course of the year. It has been a resounding success!

Charisse D. Hobson
Arkansas State University

"An explanation of the motives of women bloggers"

This study focuses on women bloggers and the topics they blog about. The study addresses seven questions covering the seven blogging motives identified in Dan Li, *Why do you blog: A uses and gratifications Inquiry into blogger's motivation* paper. In-depth interviews was conducted among three women bloggers, consisting of 15 questions that was placed within two or three of the questions underneath the motives to find out the information needed to try and answer why women choose the topics they choose. The findings suggest that women bloggers feel some sort of emotional attachment towards their topics, as well as they gain satisfaction from helping others with their blogs.

Kris Kodrich
Colorado State University

"The News Media in Argentina Adopt New Strategies for Survival in Challenging Times"

This study examines how the traditional mainstream press in Argentina is embracing the Internet and new technology while at the same time is struggling to deliver quality journalism in challenging times. The news media throughout Latin America continue to face barriers in their struggle to become more independent, pluralistic and assertive. In a qualitative study that relies heavily upon observations and interviews with top journalists in Argentina, this paper argues that the Argentine press faces three main challenges: 1) How to best use technology to serve the readers' interests; 2) How to survive financially in a worsening economy; 3) How to strengthen freedom of the press, which is increasingly coming under attack from political leaders. Argentine journalists are energetically trying to find solutions to the problems facing the news media, but as journalists worldwide are finding the changing realities in the news industry are not hopeful ones.

Roger D. Lamkin
Arkansas State University

"On-Demand Media: A Study in Uses and Dependency"

The introduction of on-demand media has changed the way that consumers use media, as well as the way industries produce and deliver multimedia. The change that has occurred has taken the power of programming and scheduling away from broadcasters and placed it in the hands of the average consumer. By using the framework set by the Uses and Gratifications theory and the Dependency theory, the researcher attempts to explain the uses of on-demand media. The study will also explain what gratifications are met through consumer use, and how consumers are dependent upon media. Merging the Uses and Gratifications Theory and the Dependency model to study the phenomena of on-demand media will further explain and expand upon both theories. By identifying the audience, what they are exposed to, and why they chose to be exposed to it the

researcher can take another step forward and look at the level of importance media have on certain individuals to gauge the dependency of media.

Richard M. Lei
Northern Arizona University

"Resetting Expectations of Our Consumption Culture"

The last eighteen months have been a devastating time for the American consumer. With falling housing prices, increases in unemployment and tightening credit standards, the free spending "American way of life" may be an artifact of the past. An executive from GE said "this is not a business cycle…this is a reset." Given this macro environment, can advertisers once again connect with consumers and persuade them to get back into their old spending habits? And what is likely to be "the new normal" of spending as we move forward?

D. Sean McCleneghan
New Mexico State University

"Rural University PR Managers' Reliance on Community Newspapers and Quantifying Web-Driven Content for Media Placement."

This 2009 descriptive survey of N=67 public relations managers practicing at rural universities attempts to uncover their problems and satisfaction with web-driven content for media placement. The results suggest (1) small daily and weekly newspapers still play an important role in the media mix of telling the university's story, while (2) the monitoring services used to quantify media placement for web-driven content are "labor intensive" and "expensive." Some simply can't afford the monitoring services for the content analysis of their media placement.

Reggie Miles
Howard University

"Starting with the Man in the Mirror: How Two Kings Opened Closed Doors"

Elvis Presley (King of Rock and Roll) and Michael Jackson (King of Pop) both rose to the apex of their musical professions. During the journey, both created other opportunity for others. Elvis Presley through his love for Gospel Music and the Blues introduced the recording industry to legions of Black artists and musicians. Michael Jackson through his innovative use of video introduced mainstream media to the creative talents of other Black Artists and musicians. This paper will discuss how both Elvis and Michael made the music industry better for artists, musicians, and the world.

Husain Abbas Murad
Arkansas State University

"Creative Directing: In the Eyes of Arab American Hollywood Directors"

The purpose of this study is to explore the characteristics which makes a director creative in the movie making field and the challenges they face along the way to reaching this goal. This study addresses five research questions: What are the challenges that face minority directors in Hollywood? Why do they face those challenges? Do they see creativity differently from Hollywood directors? How does the film industry rate a creative director in general? And how does the industry specifically rate a minority director? To address these questions, a semi-structured in-depth interview was conducted among three Hollywood Arab and Arab American directors. The findings show that Arab and Arab American directors in Hollywood are rare within Hollywood tough business industry. Like any minority Arab faces a lot of misrepresentation, stereotypes, language barrier and prejudice. According to the directors, the way to overcome these obstacles is to try work hard and make a noise so the big studios would recognize that minority director. Other findings show that the key to get through Hollywood is to be creative on Hollywood standards and to have group connections inside Hollywood main stream society.

Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

""Fools Rush In:" Elvis and Michael's "We are the World's" Legal Legacy"

This paper explores the impact that these two kings, Michael Jackson and Elvis Presley had and will continue to have on the legal environment associated with copyright, intellectual property, and trademark. Elvis Presley's death in 1977 created a Graceland full of legal questions about copyright, intellectual property and trademark issues. Many believe Elvis' wife Priscilla should receive credit for artfully handling his estate after his death. Priscilla Presley's management of Elvis' estate serves as a model when it comes to insuring that an estate can live and grow even if the King of Rock and Roll is no more. Likewise, some suggest that the King of Pop's, Michael Jackson, legacy will live on if his Mother, Katherine, and trust fund managers take lessons from the King of Rock and Roll. Jackson was no stranger to intellectual property issues before his death, and his untimely passing will likely generate the same types of litigation that besieged the Presley estate. There are already reports in popular press, suggesting the Jackson family proceed with caution. And, many are speculating about whether "Forest Lawns will do for the Jacksons what Graceland did for the Presleys."

Darrell Roe
East Texas Baptist University

"Did You Moonwalk in My Blue Suede Shoes? Two Music Monarchs Make and Mainline Their Generations' Media"

For decades mass media industries have both benefitted from and contributed to the super-human, iconic images of Elvis Presley (the "king of rock and roll") and Michael Jackson (the "king of pop"). Each music monarch's remarkable reign irrevocably changed a generation by expanding the cultural borders of their music and their audiences' expectations for future listening and viewing experiences. This research will explore the prescriptive, audio-visual schemata created and promulgated by the very media through which Elvis ("the pelvis") and MJ

("Jacko") achieved their legendary status. It is the self-feeding nature of these schemata, culminating in hyperbole and the superstar rhetoric about these two men, to which today's entertainment industries owe their continued existence and financial success.

Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

"Assessment Happens"

Assessment has become a necessary by-word in American higher education in the 21st Century. The learner-centered movement, along with mandates flowing from accreditation, has made assessment an everyday part of academic life. This study is a follow-up to the 2008 "Assessing the ABCs" pilot investigation. Lessons learned from the earlier paper were applied in this study assessing language skills of beginning university-level students majoring or minoring in a multi-disciplinary school of communication.

Greg Stene
Northern Arizona University

"Advertising Agencies and the Discovery and Development of Creative Talent"

Conditions of an increased need for creative advertising product with a finite number of creative individuals to produce such product are posited for the near future. It is suggested that ad agencies could assume primary responsibility for discovery and development of talent, including recruitment and mentoring in local high schools and colleges, and the establishment of community schools for creative thinking. Without this proactive stance, advertising agencies, especially the small and mid-sized, could suffer from a lack of creatives to develop innovative concepts for advertising to an already ad-cynical world.

Amanda Sturgill
Baylor University
Chad Shanks
Baylor University
Joanna Wuertz
Baylor University

"Students? Privacy Perceptions and Behavior on Facebook"

Recent professional and popular articles have discussed the blurring of personal and public information on social networking sites. The issue has been particularly vexing at colleges and universities where technology-savvy students are posting information that may make them look silly, detail illegal activities, and diminish the institution. This study looks to determine how college students who are heavy users of social networking are handling or mishandling privacy issues. Students from a variety of majors at a large southwestern university who were users of the social networking site Facebook completed questionnaires detailing their attitudes and behaviors related to privacy with regard to their Facebook use. Respondents were asked about

their level of concern about privacy in general, about specific Facebook issues like tagged images that they don't control and were asked about their privacy-protecting behaviors, as well as their level of use of Facebook. Generally, results were encouraging. Students reported taking several precautions to restrict access to their profiles, expressed a high level of concern about privacy and stated that they valued Internet privacy highly. Their choices of privacy protecting behaviors were independent of both the amount of time they spent using Facebook and their level of involvement in social networks.

Amanda Sturgill
Baylor University
Caroline Korsawe
Baylor University
Chelsea Quackenbush
Baylor University

"Who Teaches Technology: Faculty Age and Experience as Relates to Types of Courses Taught"

When it comes to preparing students to work in a converged media environment, job advertisements over the past few years suggest that departments are attempting to hire technology specialists to teach students to use media production tools. Our study looks at who is, in fact, teaching what in journalism and mass communication departments. A content analysis of course listings and faculty profiles at ACEJMC accredited universities suggests that older professors are somewhat less likely to teach technology-heavy courses. The implications of this forcurriculum design and effectiveness are discussed.

Khalaf Tahat
Arkansas State University

"The Impact of New Media on Iranian Street's Public Opinion during the 2009 Presidential Election"

The Internet has recently demonstrated growing power in influencing international public opinion. After Ahmadinejad won the 2009 presidential election in Iran against his rival reformist Mir Hussein Moussavi, the Iranian street experienced several bloody and unfortunate events. During these events, the Internet and Websites became a major platform for the expression of anger on the Iranian street. Due to the various restrictions the government of president Ahmadinejad has put into place in an attempt to limit the public's access to media outlets in Iran, online social media became a popular outlet for Iranians to challenge the traditional levels of state media control. Iranians are blogging, posting on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, among other platforms, coordinating their protests on these Web sites. On these Web sites are reports and links to photos from a peaceful mass march through Tehran, along with accounts of street fighting and casualties around the country. These incidents have made the Iranian presidential elections the most popular and controversial topic around the world. This study focuses primarily on the role new media play in shaping international public opinion about the practices of an oppressive and totalitarian regime. It also attempts to unmask how this regime is using different

means to impose its traditional policy backed by religious authorities, in suppressing the freedom of expression, the control of local media and the use of force to suppress democratic efforts. It proposes a tsunami effect of new media in setting the public agenda as well as traditional media agenda.

Jocelyn Titus
Arkansas State University

"Knowledge Gap in Rural Arkansas: Building a Theory to Reduce the Gap"

The purpose of this study is to explore the theories diffusion of innovation and knowledge gap in attempt to help discover way to decrease the knowledge gap in the poverty stricken regions in Arkansas, particularly the Arkansas delta region. Poverty is the main reason there is a knowledge gap in the delta region. Because there is a gap, many people in the delta do not have access to the different media outlets and therefore do not know about new technology and cannot adopt new technology. The knowledge diffusion theory is a combination of the knowledge and diffusion of innovations theory and the main premise of the theory is to narrow the gap of knowledge and technology. Using the theory, many implications could be applied to narrow the gap of knowledge and technology such as, providing mobile labs for people of the Arkansas delta, implementing programs educating people about new technology, sending text messages about health issues and events happening in the delta region, and provide better technology reach to people in the delta region. These implications should be helpful in order to narrow the gap in knowledge and technology and to also get people of the delta region to adopt new technology.

Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University
Gilbert Fowler
Arkansas State University
Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

"Catastrophic Icing: When the Lines of Communications Tumble Down"

This is descriptive research that examines how people responded to a devastating ice storm. When the lights went out in the winter of 2009, Arkansans faced a major crisis without the benefit of electricity. Entire towns were darkened by the heavy icing and in some cases remained darkened for weeks. This study examines how people and officials used a variety of communication tools to communicate for the safety of the citizens.

New Zealand and Australia Studies
William Schaniel
University of West Georgia

Camie Augustus
University of Saskatchewan

"Mixed-Race, Legal Space: Canadian Métis Identity in a Comparative Context"

In almost every corner of the world, colonialism has divided populations into a Native/Newcomer, Colonizer/Colonized, or Occident/Orient dichotomy. Yet, as has become increasingly noted in the decades since Edward Said's *Orientalism*, there are larger groups that fall 'in between'. The popularization of concepts like hybridity and creolization more recently have allowed spaces for us to examine these groups. Largely, the mixed-blood populations that arose out of colonialism have not developed a distinct cultural or legal identity that is recognized in a formal way. Canada is the one exception. Here, the Métis are viewed as a distinct culture with legal status - a status recognized implicitly in 19th century law, maintained through cultural practices and social cohesiveness, affirmed in Canada's constitution, and clarified in recent case law.   But why has this only happened in Canada? Parts of this answer lies, I contend, in the federal policies and legislation which implicitly excluded them from Aboriginal policy or explicitly defined 'Métis' as a distinct legal identity. This study constitutes part of my larger dissertation project – a comparative history of the relationship between mixed-blood identity and law in the U.S., Mexico, and Australia where indigenous 'mixed-blood' identities have been subverted by nationalist rhetoric, assimilationist policies, and rigid racial categories.

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University
Suzanne Kelley
Minnesota State University Moorhead

"Reading Morven Hills: Stock & Station Agency Records of a Historic Sheep Station in Central Otago"

The New Zealand Loan & Mercantile was a great stock and station agency and wool buyer for a century. When NZL&M was absorbed by another firm in 1962, its agent for Morven Hills, a venerable sheep station in Central Otago, could not bear to discard the historic records of their business relationship, so he handed them to the station proprietors, Richard and Madge Snow. Keeping the records as objects of curiosity, they offhandedly produced them during an oral interview about their station experiences. Comprising more than 500 pages, these records reveal the details of pastoral operations and station life from 1865 to 1912 and enable a depth of analysis never before possible for a Central Otago sheep station—a matter all the more interesting because it is Jock McLean's historic station created in 1857.

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University

Suzzanne Kelley
Minnesota State University Moorhead

Despite the increasingly urban character of Australian society, the nation's Outback remains important to popular culture, including film. A new feature film, Broken Hill, named for the western New South Wales town that is its setting, poses the classic conundrum of an older generation's rural values (farming and footie) versus a younger generation's frustrated aspirations (arts and excitement). Although complicated by what seems to be an Australian trend toward magical realism of a whimsical sort, Broken Hill, and the response to it, offers the opportunity to reflect upon durability and variability in rural and Australian cultural images. The film is directed by Dagen Merrill and produced by Julie Ryan; it features American actors Timothy Hutton and Alexa Vega and introduces Australian Luke Arnold as the youthful, troubled, singlet-clad, heart-throb protagonist.

Thomas Murphy, S.J
Seattle University

"Who Holds the Portal to the Pacific?: Seattle Responds to the Trans-Pacific Cable, 1902"

The opening of a trans-Pacific cable between Canada and Australia in 1902---part of an "All-Red" network that linked the British Empire worldwide---was a huge contribution to linking the Pacific Northwest with a wider world. This paper, a sequel to research I presented at WSSA in 2008, will look at responses to the new cable in the port of Seattle, Washington. How did this self-identified "portal to the Pacific" react to the news that Canada had bested the United States with this telecommunications feat? Through newspaper reflections of the time, I will examine not only Seattle's responses to the cable itself but also its assessments of its trading partners and rivals in British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand. Particular attention will also be paid to the thoughts of any expatriate Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders living and working in Seattle at the time.

Alex Steenstra
Northern Arizona University

"The Waikato River Settlement and Natural Resource Management in New Zealand"

The paper examines the Waikato River Agreement in Principle by considering the implications of accommodating cultural values in natural resource management for the Waikato River and New Zealand. Economics continues to play an integral part in the management of the Waikato River and natural resources in New Zealand. The settlement provides an opportunity to rethink how to incorporate Maori knowledge, cultural and social relationships, and social, cultural, and economic wellbeing in an integrated, holistic, and coordinated approach.

Political Science
Stephen Shaw
Northwest Nazarene University
Yohannes Woldemariam
Fort Lewis College

Glen S. Krutz, Ph.D.
The University of Oklahoma

The Evolution of the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs

Scholars have explored the relationship between the United States Government and Native American tribes related to treaties, water rights settlement acts, and related sovereignty issues. However, scant research has examined how Native American interests are aggregated through the representative process in the U.S. Congress. This paper seeks to do so by tracing the origins, evolution, and membership of the United States Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs from 1820 to the present. I am interested in explaining how and why the Senate differentially chose to structure itself in committee to process Native American issues across its history. Why the original structure of an independent committee? Why was the full committee replaced by a subcommittee of Interior as part of the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act of Congress? Why did the temporary Select Committee model emerge in the 1970s and subsequently become permanent with legislative referral authority? Why do senators seek to serve on this committee and have their reasons for doing so changed? To answer the questions about committee structure, I am examining the historical record and conducting interviews with present and past staff members of the Committee. I have conducted fieldwork in Washington on three occasions (September 2007, March 2008, March 2009). The first trip involved interviews with several staff members of the Committee, including the Staff Director who has facilitated my contact with the Chairman and Senators on the Committee. The staff was helpful in pondering my research questions and in helping me locate information about the Committee at the National Archives, which I visited on the 2nd fieldwork trip. The 3rd trip was to the Library of Congress, where information on the committee exists in still other collections. I am augmenting the DC fieldwork with archival research among some of the collections here at the Carl Albert Center Congressional Archives, notably Senator Elmer Thomas and Senator Dewey Bartlett. In terms of Senator interest in Native American affairs and membership trends, I have already coded the membership rosters of the committee for every Congress since 1820. With basic seniority, party, and state variables, it is possible to explore patterns of interest and importance. Most apparent in these membership data is the increased interest in the Committee since Indian gaming was introduced in 1990.

Alray N. Nelson
Fort Lewis College

"NAVAJO NATION PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP: Predicting the behavior of our next Chieftai"

James David Barber, author of *The Presidential Character,* tries to accomplish what American voters have been trying to do for over 200 years; set forth a way of predicting how a candidate would perform in the White House. While this may seem a near impossible task, Barber is clearly able to indicate the characteristics required in a candidate and the personality of the men who have served within the Oval Office. Using presidential memoirs and their traits, he analyzes specific U.S. presidents as a way of determining what a voter might ask on Election Day to decide the next leader of the free world. Using this framework, my thesis will take a scholarly perspective in regard to the presidency in trying to understand Navajo Nation executive leadership in another context. From the intricate structure of Navajo Nation government to insights into the unknown corridors of power associated with this executive position, the paper will include four intimate accounts from the most controversial and influential Navajo Nation Chairman and Presidents in modern political history. From their childhood to adolescence, experience of political success and failure, and annotations of their character, worldview, and style, my work will categorize the traits of Navajo presidential personalities. Never before interviews will disclose an exclusive commentary of personal hardship and success that influenced and defined the largest sovereign Indian Nation in the United States. Using their narratives as a successful politician, colleague, family member, and symbolic chieftain, it allows me to analyze their ideological positions and possibly clarify the policy decisions they challenged, questioned, and confronted as the chief executive. Out of the political ashes of corruption in the 1980s and a renewed call for Navajo government reform today, the eventual mission of my research topic is to allow the people to utilize the James Barber method to predict the behavior and performance of the next Navajo Nation President.

Batyr Odeyev
University of Nevada, Reno

"Growing Sino-Central Asian Relations in the Energy Sector After the Dissolution of the Soviet Union"

Central Asian countries gained their independence with the dissolution of the Soviet Union and became a strategic interest for other major powers such as the United States, the European Union and China as well as Middle East countries because of their large energy resources. However, Russia has secured its monopoly on the energy sector by becoming the only buyer and controlling most of the export pipelines in the region. As a solution to Russian control, Central Asian countries have sought different alternatives to realize their real independence in this sector through following multi-vector policies to access the world market. This paper argues that ongoing two pipeline projects which have been initiated respectively by Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in collaboration with China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) could bring true independence to those countries' energy sector when they are implemented.

Cordia Perez
Fort Lewis College

"Behind the Masks: A Conceptualization of the Zapatista Movement through Thomas Greene's Analytic Model for Revolution"

The Zapatista uprising of 1994 reflects the sentiments of indigenous movements all over Latin America. This study conceptualizes the Zapatista uprising and the actions that followed in terms of revolutionary potential and revolutionary success. Thomas Greene, through his book, *Comparative Revolutionary Movements: Search for Theory and Justice,* has created an analytic model for revolution. Greene presents a conceptual framework to evaluate a revolution's potential and revolution's success. Greene's hypotheses surrounding ideology, economic crisis, and land tenure will be applied to the Zapatistas and provide a foundation for this study.

Robin Epley
Fort Lewis College

"Islam and the Internet: A Dynamic Interaction of Faith by Sunni and Shi'a Muslims"

Eight years after the 9/11 attacks, the subsequent war in Afghanistan, and the US led invasion of Iraq, Islam is still an enigma to many people in the West. Often connected to terrorist rhetoric against Western powers and interests, many people lack the knowledge about Islam to understand or make informed opinions about Islam and the millions of Muslims who practice it. With the increased use of communicative technologies, particularly the internet, by terrorist organizations, fears and misunderstanding abound. As with all things *other*, it is easy to make assumptions about Muslims and technology that are not supported by media hype and post-9/11 generalizations. Many Muslims participate in internet activities that present no danger to anyone. To this end, I initiated a study of Muslim Internet use, both through the research of other scholars, and also through my own examination of internet dialogue between online users in two web blog pages, The Sunni Forum, www.sunniforum.com, and Shi'a Chat, www.shiachat.com. This examination revealed a vibrant community of believers using the internet to connect with, learn from and identify with others under specific creeds of belief and the larger umbrella of Islamic faith.

Caleb Husmann.
Idaho State University

"**Can Leo Strauss Be Legitimately Considered as the Godfather of Neo-conservatism?"**

Over the last decade it has become fashionable to cite political theorist Leo Strauss as the godfather of neo-conservatism. Supporters of this Strauss godfather theory can be found throughout the mass media and are prevalent among 9/11 conspiracy theorists. While the bulk of the theory's proponents come from the aforementioned groups, some do exist within the realm of academia. Although the work of these academics is cogent, it has been widely ridiculed by those within the field. While much of the criticism is warranted, at times, opponents of the godfather theory get carried away. Distracted by the radical aspects of the theory the opponents overlook the legitimate links that do exist between the work of Leo Strauss and neo-conservatism. This paper aims to reveal the valid points from each side of the argument and in the process make a case for the middle ground. Additionally, this work reveals that much of the blame for the various, sometimes contradictory, interpretations of Strauss should be attributed to Strauss himself. Strauss emphasized the importance of reading between the lines and when asked if his work was to be analyzed in such fashion he was purposefully evasive.

Consequently, Strauss is accountable for the wide variety of ways in which his work is interpreted.

Isaiah U. John
Fort Lewis College

"Cautious and Warranted: Justifying the Provisions Affecting Sexually-Based Offenders"

Few crimes are held in such contempt as sexually based offenses. If such acts are so widely regarded as being evil, then why must the laws continually be reaffirmed? With analysis centered upon the case law that surrounds our various children's laws, the contention rests in our avoiding this question: does Jason's Law violates the cruel and unusual punishment clause? Time and again, its provisions are claimed to only be civil measures, yet the court's finding continually weakens them, claiming they violate due process. With avoiding the cruel and unusual punishment clause, these laws have been left in a gray zone that wouldn't exist if we were to classify such provisions as punishment and took due process into consideration because of its nature as punishment, and activate the noted clause. In my analysis of recent cases involving the punishment clause, I would argue that these kinds of laws, further specified in their provisions of who is being protected, could survive. Whether one measures these provisions against just the weight of the crime, or to follow the *Solem* test, where severity and the homogeneity of these punishments are taken into consideration, it can survive.

Public Administration
Victor Heller
The University of Texas at San Antonio
Nathan A. Heller
Northern Arizona University

John Anderson
University of Nebraska-Kearney

"Friendliness, Trust and Good Governance in Two Communities"

When most of us read Aristotle's The Nicomachean Ethics we likely dismissed his careful development of how friendship is vital to good governance but it was certainly there. Consider as an instance his simple statement that "friendship is the bond which holds states together." In this paper, we explore how friendliness is positively related to successful governance. In particular, we develop how friendliness is related to trust and citizen engagement. We use survey research data from two specific communities to examine how friendliness correlates with trust and the willingness to support the completion of community projects. Our findings lead us to conclude that fostering friendships and other values related to it should be matters that concern

public administrators who want to improve the quality of democratic governance in their respective communities.

Lori Bean and Bernadette Landers
Troy University

**"When Government Saves Private Industry:
A Case Study of the Automobile Industry Bailout"**

This case study explores the development of public policy for the 2008 automobile industry bailout and its ramification on for the U.S. automakers.

Karl Besel
Indiana University
Charlotte L. Williams
University of Arkansas

"Nonprofit Sustainability In Tough Economic Times"

This study examines how successful nonprofit organizations in the American South and Midwest have been in leveraging funds from private sector sources, especially funds from domestic sources, over the past five years. Diversifying funding sources has become more critical with the inevitable termination of certain large international foundations (i.e., Gates Foundation), and the temperamental nature of governmental funding bodies, especially in light of the current global recession. A secondary goal of this study will be to analyze the role nonprofits, especially community and economic development corporations, are playing in the long-lasting development of low-resource communities within the American South impacted by high crime and years of neglect. Implications of this study include how public and private funders can best support nonprofit organizations in meeting some of our country's most pressing social challenges, such as health care reform.

Robert E. Bradshaw III
Colorado State University

"Is Seeing Believing?: Promotion of Negative Bureaucratic Stereotypes in Popular Film."

Bureaucrats are classified as lazy and anti-entrepreneurial in their attitudes and approaches to problem solutions. Despite relatively few individuals having a daily interaction with those whom would influence perceptions of "good" and "bad", leading to questions of what influences negative stereotypes of bureaucrats. One possible explanation of the negative public servant perception is the portrayal of public servants in popular film. After all, popular films have served to further gender and race stereotypes, and to some extent, a political bias. The proposed paper would explore how bureaucrats are portrayed in popular film, between the years of 1985-2005. Attention is given to a random sample of the top grossing films of that year, and coded for a host of attributes: Innovation, directional power response, willingness to serve the public, and task

completion, among others. Centrally, I posit that public servant portrayal in popular film is negative, furthering stereotypes of bad bureaucrats.

Colleen Casey
University of Texas at Arlington

"Centralized or Decentralized? The Pursuit of Housing Policy Objectives in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Area"

New public management (NPM) approaches challenge the notion that bureaucracy is the 'ideal' organizational form. NPM approaches suggest that administrators seek organizational arrangements best suited for the objective, thus challenging traditional views of public action that typify the bureaucratic form, characterized by centralized, direct action. Rather, NPM suggests that action may be decentralized and indirect. Much remains to be known about the extent to which NPM approaches are realized in various policy domains. In this paper, I use a policy tools methodology to assess decentralized action in pursuit of housing policy objectives in the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) metropolitan area.

Jessica DeShazo and Zachary A. Smith
Northern Arizona University

"Public Administration of Public Art"

Public art is art in any media that is provided to citizens in an area to observe free of charge. The artwork is placed in public spaces such as murals on the sides of buildings, sculptures in the town square, or artwork inside of public buildings. Public art can be donated to a city by an artist or collector, or the city can commission an artist for a particular project the city has specified. Sources of funding are typically dedicated from capital projects, private gifts, donations, and government transfers. This paper will analyze public art survey results from the incorporated cities in Arizona. The data from the survey will provide information about what local governments are doing to develop, promote, and manage public art. It is anticipated that a positive correlation exists between population size and the size of public art programs, specifically the program's budget. This research will provide a better understanding of what Arizona is doing and perhaps lead to improving and enhancing opportunities for public art in the cities and towns of Arizona.

Andrew I. E. Ewoh
Kennesaw State University

"Performance Measurement in an Era of New Public Management"

The last two decades have witnessed a proliferation of scholarly discourse on performance management. This discourse evolved out of a number of forces in the early 1990s from the new public management movement, which called for government to show its efficiency in expending public resources as well as prove that substantive results—or outcomes related to a program's effectiveness—had been generated by its activities. In addition, Osborne and Gaebler's (1992)

Reinventing Government echoed a revolutionary change in conventional wisdom by deploying words such as "reengineering," "entrepreneurial management," "empowerment," and "privatization." The reinvention legacy was pushed forward by President Bill Clinton in 1993 through the creation of the National Performance Review, chaired by Vice President Al Gore, and the adoption of Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, which strengthened federal agency efforts to improve results or outcomes through performance measurement and other initiatives. As federal agencies developed performance standards at the program level as well as in the management and administrative functions, state governments and their localities were compelled to adopt the same measures as a method of assessing their activities and enhancing their reporting mechanism under federal programs and mandates. In view of this, the purpose of the proposed manuscript is to explore the literature on performance-based management and offer recommendations on how to implement successful performance measurement system. The paper will begin with a historical overview. This will be followed by a discussion of types and applications of performance measurement, limitations and benefits, and a comparative analysis of performance measurement efforts in the State of Georgia and the City of Kennesaw, Georgia. Additionally, the manuscript will offer some implementation challenges and solutions.

Elizabeth Fredericksen
Boise State University

"Public Administration's Perspective on Conflict Management"

Conflict is omnipresent in all organizations and is of special concern for public administrators. Schattschneider (1975, p. 5) characterizes conflict as positive in arguing that ?...a free society maximizes the contagion of conflict..,? but others bemoan disputes of any nature assuming that conflict associates with performance and productivity problems. Research on the nature of conflict and organization draws from a variety of disciplines, focuses on diverse levels of analysis, and addresses a plethora of issues: from broader social and political disputes, cultural conflict, interpersonal relationships in organizations, to bullying and other forms of workplace incivility. Because the foundation of conflict studies is broad and eclectic, the dispersal of knowledge in conflict studies probably is uneven. In this study, we explore how public administration scholars and practitioners define conflict and approach management/resolution of conflict. We conduct a meta analysis of conflict management research/theory/recommendations published in the top tier journals specific to management and administration in the public sector. The analysis discovers "what is known" in public administration about conflict management.

Joe Graves
University of Texas at El Paso

"Does Anyone Care About Public Sector Ethics: Discussion II"

Is public servant ethics realizable or is it just a dream? What is the ethical spirit in public administration today? Do we the people need to take a resolute stand upon professional ethics for public servants? Do we the people merely talk about ethics but do little to change the ethical nature of public affairs? Are public servants children of the times and is it unrealistic to expect

them to adhere to a code of ethics when society seems to tolerate unethical behavior throughout society? This paper will respond to these questions and advocate that to bring about a culture of integrity in public administration extensive ethical training of public servants be required and that they possess not only technical skills but also "fitness of character."

Jacob A. Heller
Arizona State University

"The Chrysler Bailout: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly."

This paper explores the evolution of Chrysler, key management decisions, and the development of public policy supporting the 2008-2009 bailout.

Victor Heller
University of Texas at San Antonio

"Courage: Can We Teach It in MPA Programs?"

Ethics is more than learning how to make good decisions, it is also about learning to lead with a moral compass. This presentation examines the nature of moral courage in the public sector and the need for courageous moral leaders in public administration.

Louis E. Howe
University of West Georgia

"Positive Power, Network Governance, and Canadian Aboriginal Administrative Law"

This paper is a theoretically engaged study of Canadian indigenous administrative law and procedures, as they are unfolding under neo-liberal positive power and network governance, with a view to the ways that public administration does and does not open avenues for fostering aboriginal power and self-determination. In the Canadian North, aboriginal people, seeking self-determination, have taken advantage of a neo-liberal mood shift to establish new networks of administrative co-governance regimes in areas such as environmental and natural resources regulation, wildlife management, social services.

Network governance in the north is not a spontaneous, but an instigated development; the administration of self-administration. Many post-liberal and indigenous democratic theorists have criticized this move to networked, co-governance, and administrative schemes, arguing that bureaucracy is inherently colonial. While appreciating these critiques, and the real dangers they identify, my wager is that under neoliberal conditions, and in the presence of deep ontological and cultural differences, proponents of indigenous self-determination might productively encourage opportunities for network governance, and that important openings for a generous post-liberal politics of becoming can be teased from a review of major administrative law cases and commentaries decided and written over the last fifteen years.

Wooseong Jeong
Arizona State University

**"Management Innovation in Action in Public Organization:
Government Innovation Index (GII) in South Korea"**

Traditionally, the innovation literature has focused on research and development and their return of investment, which is relatively easy to operationalize. Innovation in governance and public services are more ambiguous to define and difficult to measure. An attempt to capture on-going innovation efforts in public organizations can be found from the Government Innovation Index (GII) project in South Korea. The GII is constructed using data collected from a web-based innovation diagnostic system developed in 2004 and implemented until 2007 by the Korean central government. In the current research, we examined the relationship between innovation capacity and adoption/implementation of innovative programs that serve for different organizational purposes. Using the GII data collected from the 183 government agencies in 2006, principal component factor analyses were performed to identify innovation capacity at different levels. Innovation capacity in public organizations consists of three key factors: members? involvement in innovation activities (individual capacity), leaders? involvement (leadership capacity), and organization's readiness in visions and management systems (systemic capacity). The adoption/implementation of innovation was identified using the 10 key innovative programs. The analysis shows that the relationship between capacity and adoption/implementation needs to be understood differently depending upon types/levels of capacity or innovative programs.

Dongjae Jung
Arizona State University

"The Impact of State-level Legislation on Immigration Policy"

In this paper, I attempt to analyze the impact of state-level immigration legislation on economic conditions (poverty rates, income level, and employment rates) for working-age immigrants. Through content (text) analysis of state legislation on immigration enacted between 2005 and 2008, I divided state bills into pro- and anti- immigration legislation with the addition of socio-demographic factors race/ethnicity, gender, educational attainment, and migration rates. Moreover, I also tested whether or not different types of states (in terms of ways of admitting immigrants, policy differences on immigration, and geographical factors) show different economic conditions. I found that (1) the increasing number of state-level bills on immigration had a mixed effect but rapidly increasing state regulations might improve economic conditions; (2) the impact of anti-immigration bills on economic conditions was weak; (3) considering the magnitude of parameter estimates, pro-immigration bills can be helpful in improving immigrants? economic conditions; and finally, (4) while Southern or Midwestern states that have a new destination policy, and take a punitive or somewhat punitive stance on immigration were likely to have poorer economic conditions, Northeastern states that take an integrative or inactive stance on immigration and immigrants showed better economic conditions.

Aman Khan
Texas Tech University

"Inter-fund Transfers and Optimal Allocation of Funds"

Inter-fund transfers play a major role in balancing a government budget. According to one statistics, inter-fund transfers contribute between 10 to 15 percent of the needed government revenue, which is quite substantial by any measure. Fund transfers can take place in one of three ways or in any combination, depending on the severity of the financial condition of the government: one, from those funds where there is a surplus; two, where there is no immediate need for resource use; and, three, by postponing programs of activities in one fund to make the resources available for use by another. While the first two may not produce any direct cost to the funds from which the resources are withdrawn, the last one obviously does, especially if it has to come at the cost of planned activities. Since resource transfers are necessary to balance the budget in a financially-constrained environment, this paper discusses how to optimally transfer resources between funds that will minimize cost to those making the most sacrifice.

Patsy Kraeger
Arizona State University

"Do NGOS Achieve Mission Success? A View from the Field Office."

This paper will examine NGO field office mission success working with foreign host governments and clients. Field office success is not defined by the NGO headquarters in terms of how well or poorly it reaches self-defined goals rather success will be a multi-dimensional concept based on distance from host country national culture

Viola Fuentes-Maruyama
New Mexico State University
N. Joseph Cayer
Arizona State University
Donna Dreska
City of Reno
Kenichi Maruyama
City of Gilbert, Arizona / Northern Arizona University

"Reaping the Benefits of a Public Administration Internship"

The growth of public administration studies represents the synergy of academic and practical knowledge in the public sector. Durant & Taggart (1985) examined how mid-career students could influence classroom learning and professional socialization for pre-service students in MPA programs. Their findings indicated that interactions among those students were not necessarily positive. The authors described an internship as a way to link academic and practical knowledge of the field. This panel session focuses on the education and career development benefits of internship for students who study in public administration. In this session, Dr. Fuentes-Maruyama will serve as a moderator and facilitate three panelists who address benefits of internship from academic and career development points of view. Dr. Cayer will address how internship experience could help students who come straight from an undergraduate education understand concepts, theories, and models. Ms. Dreska, the city manager of Reno, Nevada, will highlight her career path in public organizations, and point out how her internship experience

helped gain knowledge, skills, and opportunities to become a chief executive officer. Dr. Maruyama will also talk about his internship experience and demonstrate how to use Van Wart's leadership action model for self-assessment.

Kenichi Maruyama
Town of Gilbert, Arizona / Northern Arizona University
Viola Fuentes-Maruyama
New Mexico State University

"Leadership Assessment in a Local Safe Routes to School"

The development of Safe Routes to School programs has emerged from a federal initiative to promote students walking and bicycling to school and a healthy lifestyle. The programs are based on community partnerships to reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality, and increase safety of pedestrians and bicyclists. A local municipality was successful in obtaining federal grants and developing a local Safe Routes to School program during the last three years. This presentation focuses on leadership issues related to the program's development. Due to the State's budget cuts, public schools strive to maintain quality of education for students. A lack of funding guides schools to reduce or eliminate extra curricula activities. Some schools participate in the local Safe Routes to School program while others do not. In this study, leadership was identified as a driving factor for schools to participate in the program. The presentation highlights findings of a leadership assessment on school champions, school principals, and community stakeholders who are involved in the program. Survey questionnaires are used to generate primary data from these participants. The presentation includes making policy recommendations for increasing school participation in the Safe Routes to School program.

Christina A. Medina and Marc Legarre
New Mexico State University

"The Failed Marketability of Public School Choice: Implications for Policy Changes to No Child Left Behind"

When signed into law, No Child Left Behind gave students in low-performing schools the option to move to another school so that they would have the equal opportunity to receive a better education. It was theorized that public school choice would have a ?market effect? that would close bad schools and force teachers and administrators to improve student achievement across the board. However, since the law's provision was enacted, very few students have taken advantage of this supplemental educational service option which in turn has played virtually no role in helping to reach the policy's definitive objective: full student proficiency. Several studies have found that school choice remains untapped for several reasons including parental unawareness about their child's status and school's performance, untimely notification about choice options by school districts, ineffective notification or notification that lacks critical information. This paper intends to examine a few of the major reasons why public school choice has remained ineffective and underused and what policy actions are implicated while in preparation for reauthorization in 2010.

Milena Neshkova and Hai (David) Guo
Florida International University

"The Patterns of Citizen Participation in Agency Decision Making"

Delegation of policymaking authority to an unelected administrative branch poses a fundamental dilemma in democratic societies. Public participation in administrative decision making has been used as a mechanism to reconcile the values of bureaucracy and democratic governance. We study the patterns of citizen participation within four state departments: transportation, environmental protection, corrections and child protective services. Specifically, we test the theory advanced by Schneider and Ingram (1993) to see if the concept of target population can help explain the variation in citizen involvement across agencies. The four agencies were selected to represent different combinations of social constructions and political power - one from each of the quadrants defined by positively and negatively viewed groups and weak and strong target populations. The Government Performance Project (GPP), a non-partisan research program funded by the Pew Center on the states, provides data on quantity and quality of citizen input in setting agency budget/policy priorities. First, we developed a citizen input index, which accounts for different forms of input and the extent to which it has been utilized by the agencies. Second, we examine how the citizen involvement varies across the agencies and whether this variation is associated with the agencies' target populations.

Anthony Pallitto
California State University Bakerfield

**"Identifying Best Practices for Health Care Reform:
What Works in the Microcosm of U.S.-Mexico Border Communities"**

Most Americans agree that health care reform and reduced health care costs are needed. This paper analyzes how people living in the microcosm of border communities get their health care. Focusing at and around the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez area, some people access health care on both sides of the border seeking high quality and lower costs. When investigated, this consumer practice that crosses health policy boundaries may identify best practices that contribute to new health policy directed at lowering costs. Most border health research is focused on access to American health care by migrants or medical tourism by Americans; little is know of border residents that satisfy health care needs by selectively using different health care venues. Key informants and snowball sampling identify participants for in-person interviews. Textual material provides data for qualitative interpretative analysis that examines factors leading to health care choices, such as access, costs, and satisfaction. Examining the manipulation of diverse health care systems that co-exist in the disparity of the U.S.-Mexico border provides a health care consumer perspective that crosses all traditional policy boundaries

L. Christopher Plein
West Virginia University

**"Imagining Reform – Forgetting Implementation:
Medicaid Redesign in West Virginia"**

Medicaid is central to our nation's healthcare delivery system. Its payment and benefit systems are crucial to the country's healthcare infrastructure. As such, there is often discussion about program costs, appropriate treatment paradigms, and the coordination of care and administration in a complex system. But Medicaid is also considered a "poor persons" program and as such, it is often wrapped up in debate involving the appropriateness of providing welfare and entitlement benefits. These twin themes play out in a political dynamic shaped by state and federal relations that influence Medicaid reforms, adjustments, and innovations. Since the mid-2000s, West Virginia has sought to "redesign" its Medicaid program by encouraging providers to create "medical homes" for patients and by raising "personal responsibility" expectations among program beneficiaries. The medical home concept has been inspired, in part, by the "managed care revolution" in Medicaid that had swept the states in the 1990s. The personal responsibility requirements borrow heavily from the state's recent welfare reform experience .

This paper looks closely at West Virginia's Medicaid Redesign initiative. Primary data and analysis for this paper is drawn from a multi-year study of the program based on survey and administrative data research, of which the author was part. Other studies and evaluations, as well as the literature augments the inquiry. As this paper will illustrate, Medicaid Redesign was predicated on untested assumptions regarding personal responsibility in health services utilization. It also was built on an incomplete understanding of the medical home concept. Nonetheless, these two policy purposes were forcefully articulated and communicated by top policymakers and administrators. Most significantly, the experience also reveals is that little effort was given to create the conditions necessary for successful program implementation. This is evidenced by: 1) an unclear strategy for "rolling out" the program on a county-by-county basis across the state, 2) organized resistance by stakeholders and advocates against the program, 3) a lack of reliance on front-line case workers to get word out on the new program, and 4) a considerable lack of understanding and awareness of the new program's requirements by Medicaid enrollees. West Virginia's redesign effort has generated considerable national level attention within the Medicaid policy community. This paper is relevant not only to this audience but to those interested in the general dynamics of policy reform development and implementation.

Nandhini Rangaraj and Dianne Rahm
Texas State University San Marcos

"Examining the relationship between environmental management and human resource practices: A study of city-level initiatives"

The critical need for sustainable organizational practices and strategies as well as ecologically responsible products and processes is undoubted in the face of growing global concern for the environment. Public and private sector organizations have responded to this call by adopting a number of environmentally responsible strategies either through mandated or proactive means. While there is substantial evidence for changes in operational procedures and behavior (e.g. eliminating waste, recycling, reducing energy use, and using environmentally benign products), there is relatively less evidence for how this concern for the environment has permeated into the human resource (HR) realm. Using a nationwide web survey of 183 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, we examined the extent to which city governments have incorporated

environmentally friendly human resource practices. We hypothesized that a city's affluence, education, population, geographic region, environmental awareness and presence of pre-existing successful environmental programs will have an impact on strategic human resource practices and technical human resource practices. Regression analysis indicates that income, education, environmental awareness, and presence of pre-existing successful environmental programs are significant predictors of technical and strategic human resource practices. Implications for environmental management initiatives in government and public administration research and practice in general are discussed.

Charlene Shroulote,
New Mexico State University

"Documenting the Undocumented Student tuition Debate"

This paper will examine the historical and current policy on in-state tuition for undocumented students and the current problems or issues society is/has encountered from this topic; followed by an analyses on how policy makers view the issue from four key perspectives: 1) Classical liberal, 2) Radical, 3) Conservative, and 4) Modern Liberal, and conclude with a brief overview. The questions raised are: What are the costs and benefits of giving in state tuition to immigrants? How useful are these four perspectives in analyzing in state tuition policy? Politics influence policy in the United States. Although Mexicans represent a significant portion of the illegal immigrant population, those who are here illegally come from countries such as Korea, Philippines, China, Vietnam and India (Hoefer, Rytina and Campbell,2007). Although giving undocumented students in state tuition has different proponents and opponents, research has not focused on the values conflict underlying the debate. By utilizing Clark's four perspectives, this paper provides recommendations that can inform the tuition policy making process. This analysis also highlights the politics, economics and prejudices embedded within the in state tuition rhetoric.

Yin Wang
University of Southern California

"How to make Public-Private Partnerships really happen? Lessons from formation of eight toll road partnerships in the United States"

Utilization of private finance for public infrastructure development has gained great attention worldwide as a promising instrument for providing needed infrastructure without further straining government budgets. Scarce attention, however, has been devoted to formation of the public-private partnerships (PPPs), leaving some basic questions unanswered. How do public and private parties interact and negotiate to form partnerships? How does the formation process influence contract terms? The study fills in the niche by developing a PPPs formation model and exploring it contextually in the sector of American toll road development. The model pays special attention to the toll road sector and argues the nature of PPPs and the characteristics and the associated risks of the sector together determine the formation of partnerships in the sector. The study adopts a multiple-case study method and uses eight toll road partnerships built between 1990 and 2000 in the U.S. to empirically explore the formation model. The results will

help us understand whether there is a pattern(s) of public and private interactions in shaping partnerships, what factors contribute to or obstruct the formation process, and how the characteristics of the application sector affect the formation process and contract terms.

William West
Texas A&M University

"The Centralization of Administrative Authority within the Presidency as a Source of Coordination within the Federal Government"

This paper will address these issues by examining the primary institutional mechanisms through which presidents seek to control or influence the administrative process. These include the various policy councils that exist within the White House as well as the budgeting/PART, regulatory review, and legislative clearance processes within OMB.

Akimi Yessoufou
University of Rotterdam

"Advocating for Change: Influence of Global Policy Transfer on Local Actors"

Primary school curricula reform is a major component of Benin's systemic education reform undertaken since the 1990 democratic transition. At its countrywide generalization in 1999, the reform aroused both proactive and adverse responses among stakeholders despite the attainment of unprecedented good results in terms of school statistics. The current paper examines the interaction of proactive local actors with the policy. While drawing on statistical information for selecting research sites, the design relied more on qualitative research techniques to feature loyalists, satisficers and conformists among local actors. A major finding is that advocacy to the new paradigm of educational change at the local level reflects the influence of development blueprints as promoted in the global community.

PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETING

Daniel L. Smith
New York University
Michael Moody
University of Kansas

Whitney Afonso
Yilin Hou
University of Georgia

"Local Option Sales Taxes and Local Revenue Capacity"

This paper assumes that the adoption and use of local option sales tax (LOST) programs may have several simultaneous effects on the revenue, operation, and behavior of local governments. First, LOST crowds out local revenue from real property taxes as their design purpose, which reduces local governments' fiscal capacity. Second, the earmarks and dedications that come with the local option restrict local governments in their operation, which causes loss in the efficient use of the sales tax revenue. Third, substitution from the property tax to the sales taxes increases variance in tax receipts because the sales taxes are more volatile than the property taxes. This cyclical volatility in tax revenue may be exacerbated because with tax burden exportation to non-residents, local demand for service may be higher than otherwise in boom years. In bust years when revenues from the sales taxes decline, the services will face drastic shortfall. Using income data at the county level this paper will make cross state comparisons (NY, GA, NC for example) looking at cross sectional data with controls and variables of interest such as: county income per capita, millage rates, property tax collections, general sales tax receipts, and expenditures. We utilize 1985-2006 data at the county level.

Stephen K. Aikins
University of South Florida

"Audit Process and Local Government Internal Control Effectiveness"

The purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between local government audit process and the effectiveness of government internal controls. Highly publicized financial problems in large city governments in the mid 1970s brought wide spread attention to the issue of government accountability. This study is in the form of survey research. A survey was sent to 387 members of the Association of Local Government Auditors (ALGA) and 42% of them returned the survey. The unit of analysis is Heads of Audit Departments of ALGA membership. Descriptive statistics were used to determine preliminary results. The preliminary results reveal high frequency audits in operational areas that involve several fiscal outlays and cash inflows, as well as investments areas that could result in potential misappropriations funds. Additionally, internal controls are stronger over the governmental activities that involve regular or frequent financial transactions (cash inflows and outlays) than those activities that require infrequent financial transactions. Further analysis will be performed using regression model to determine the causal relationships between audit process variables and internal control efficiency as well as effectiveness.

Douglas A. Brook
Naval Postgraduate School

"Budgeting for National Security: A Different Perspective"

There is increasing evidence that 'national security' and 'national defense' are no longer synonymous terms – activities that now contribute to "the common defense" include diplomatic, humanitarian, economic and other non-military activities. If so, we need to change our thinking about what constitutes national security activity and what the US investment in national security is and should be. A budget that masks the non-military aspects of national security understates the nation's investment in national security and forfeits the opportunity for holistic decision making about resourcing for national security. This paper will explore the idea of resourcing for

national security. We will examine some budget theory to understand why addressing this question from a budgeting perspective is reasonable; we will consider the notion of whole of government, what it purports to offer and how it is being implemented in other countries; and we will look at some current thinking among some US political and military leaders whose assessments of the national security environment go beyond force-on-force military action between states. Finally, we will make an initial attempt at constructing and analyzing three notional national security budget for the US using FY 2008 data.

Jeff Chapman
Arizona State University
Evgenia Gorina
Arizona State University

"The Effects of TELs and Form of Government on Municipal Expenditure Levels"

The effects of tax and expenditure limitations (TELs) on the public finances of local governments have long been studied, with the general finding that TELs do work and are strongly connected with differences in fiscal behavior. This paper contributes to this discussion in three areas. First, it examines the potential effects of different limits on local revenues and expenditures. Second, it contributes to the discussion of whether the form of government (that is council-manager or strong mayor) is a major predictor of local revenues and expenditures, Third, our model acknowledges that revenues and expenditures are often determined simultaneously. This paper estimates the effect of the form of government and TELS on municipal own source revenues and direct general expenditures for U.S. cities with populations greater than 50,000 for FY 2002. The data set includes variables from the Census Bureau, ICMA, NCSL, and the BLS databases. To control for unobserved heterogeneity of state policy contexts and city specific factors, the paper uses a simultaneously estimated fixed effect model. Preliminary results indicate that the form of government and TELS have statistically significant effects on the management of local revenues and expenditures.

Dwight Denison
University of Kentucky
Merl Hackbart
University of Kentucky

"State Electronic Tax Payments: Status and Implications"

The payment of state taxes via electronic means (particularly the credit and debit card and ACH) has increased in recent years. While state government acceptance of electronic tax and fee payments has lagged behind the private sector, such payments have emerged as an efficient and convenient means of paying state personal income as well as other taxes. State governments began accepting electronic payments in the current decade and the Federation of Tax Administrators reported that states collected over $700 million from credit cards, debit cards and e-check payments in 2003. The current study provides an update on the acceptance and use of electronic payments for the various states. Based on a recent survey of the states, our paper will provide updates on which forms of electronic payments are accepted by the states, how

electronic payments are processed as well as data on the use of such payments by state taxpayers. The study will also provide a summary of how the states handle the convenience fees and other issues associated with electronic tax payments which pose challenges to the expanded use and acceptance of this form of tax payments for the states.

David Edwards
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

**"Do Formal Reserve Investment Policies Affect General Fund Balances?
Evidence from Georgia Cities"**

Local governments normally accumulate reserves, defined as an excess of revenue over expenditures, in the course of their operations. Reserves occur for several reasons including timing of tax collections, seasonal fluctuations in spending requirements, capital improvement plans, credit rating considerations, and variations in economic activity. Reserve fund balances, especially undesignated balances, can be controversial. They may be interpreted as an indication that taxes are too high or that public services are underfunded. They may reflect good stewardship or lack of attention by managers and elected leaders. The presence of a large, undesignated reserve fund balance can bias budgetary decisions and influence political behavior. In order mitigate the potential negative influence that accumulation of reserve funds can have, financial and management experts encourage local governments to adopt policies that guide decision makers in managing reserves. One important tool that cities can use to effectively manage reserve funds is a formal investment policy. Using data from the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts, this paper will review financial statements for a sample of Georgia cities that have adopted formal investment policies to determine if the policies have an effect on general fund balance levels.

Howard Frank
Florida International University
Jerry Gianakis
Suffolk University
Milena Neshkova
Florida International University
Yongqing Cong
Florida International University

"The Big Questions of Public Pension Management"

What is the future of public pensions? The paper discusses how the problems posed by the current financial crisis affect the long-standing issue of public pensions and outlines avenues for alleviating the problem. We identify five big questions that need to be address by future research on public pensions. We start by discussing the affordability question: Can the government afford to continue funding defined benefit plans or should it switch to define contribution plans, as did the private sector? Our second question is the recruitment question. In theory, one of the attractions of the public sector has been associated with the generous benefits that it offers. Will it be harder to recruit people in the public sector (especially the police and fire) if the

government does not provide for a secure retirement? Our next big question pertains to the issues of sufficiency and investment literacy. How much is enough and do public servants know how to invest? We moved to the legal issues posed by the Pension Protection Act of 2006 and trace who begins to take advantage of it. We conclude with the big political question associated with the political pressure to provide generous benefits and underfund them.

Aimee L. Franklin
University of Oklahoma

"Designing Financial Management Control Systems: The Opportunity to Use Values in Guiding Behavior"

How to ensure compliance with organizational control systems and thereby reduce losses caused by employee malfeasance is a question that has occupied academics in many areas, but particularly in the arenas of public budgeting and finance. Using an experimental design, this research explores the relative strength of shared values as a financial management control to limit the likelihood of engaging in prohibited behaviors. Guided by conclusions about the efficacy of *ex ante* and *ex post facto* controls on Indian gaming violations (Franklin and Brown, in progress), we test individual behaviors while manipulating the controls in place and the likelihood of detection. Results from this research can guide public and tribal organizations in structuring control systems that minimize the risk of financial loss and increase the likelihood of having a high-integrity system that reinforces positive perceptions of public financial stewardship.

Andrew Glassberg
University of Missouri–St. Louis

"Budgetary Pressures as an Impetus to Intergovernmental Cooperation"

The current recession, the most severe since the Great Depression, has put increasing pressure on state and local government budgets. This paper investigates the extent to which this new fiscal environment has changed the dynamic regarding cooperative intergovernmental agreements by local governments. This paper specifically examines the efforts of City Managers in the metropolitan St. Louis area to move forward with new agreements. Based on interview data and review of local budgets, it reviews whether current budgetary pressures are leading to greater efforts at intergovernmental agreements aimed at cost-saving. In addition to direct budgetary pressure, there are a variety of indirect factors. These include state activity (through such measures as standardized service requirements); metropolitan county activity (through facilitation of municipal access to county-provided services); role and authority of regional metropolitan planning organizations; professional activity (through groups such as ICMA); financial community activity (through the activities of bond rating companies); cultural changes (including growing socio-economic diversity in suburban communities); and technical changes (such as the increased use of technology and the increased citizen expectation for internet-based service availability.) The paper will examine the extent to which the recession has altered the force of any of these as impetuses to intergovernmental agreements.

Cleopatra Grizzle
New York University
Thad Calabrese
Baruch College–CUNY

"Debt, Donors, and the Decision to Give"

Individuals donated nearly $230 billion to nonprofit organizations in 2007 (Giving USA 2008), representing an important and significant revenue source for public charities in the US. Significant research has focused on how donors make their funding decisions. The existing literature has not analyzed how debt might affect donations to nonprofits. On the one hand, certain donors might have an affinity to fund current operations – whereas debt requires donors to essentially fund past operations (Yetman 2007). On the other hand, if debt is used for organizational expansion, donors might actually increase donations as the nonprofit expands into new programmatic areas, serves additional clients, etc. Further, the use of debt adds an additional layer of oversight (from the lender) to the nonprofit; this additional oversight function might also lead donors to believe that the nonprofit faces increased accountability. The effect of debt on donations – a primary source of financing in the nonprofit's capital structure decision – is one of importance to nonprofit finance in general, with implications for governance as well.

Hai (David) Guo
Howard A. Frank
Florida International University

Unlocking the Lock-in Effect:
"Does the Florida Portability Amendment Stimulate the Change of Homestead?"

Floridians enjoy a three percent cap in annual growth of the assessed value of their homesteads thanks to the so-called Save Our Homes (SOH) Amendment, passed in 1993. This saves billions in property taxes for home owners but may result in ad valorem "sticker shock" upon moving to a new home. As part of broader property tax reform and a means of stimulating the deteriorating housing market, the Florida electorate passed Amendment One on January 29th, 2008. This allows owners to transfer the difference between the assessed value of their new property and the accrued savings in assessed value relative to purchase price in their former homestead. This paper explores the question of who is exercising portability and why? It will reveal if portability can meet with legislative expectations, particularly against the backdrop of a difficult housing market. Our findings will be based on a probit regression model using a random sample of 2008 portability users and comparable non-users, controlling for a number of socio-economic characteristics. This study will shed light on the extent to which portability can unlock the Lock-in Effect with implications for other states that impose similar assessment caps.

Craig L. Johnson
Indiana University
Sharon N. Kioko
Syracuse University

"The State Government Debt Burden and the Economic Cycle: 1979-2007"

Debt obligations place a binding constraint on the annual budgets of state governments. Each year state government principal and interest payments represent a first call on government resources. Governments annually sell long-term debt that is usually expected to be repaid over several decades and multiple business cycles. Debt obligations from borrowing, however, may differentially impact government finances over the different phases of the economic cycle. We investigate the burden of state government debt over several economic cycles from 1979 to 2007. We measure and analyze the impact of debt obligations on the ability of state governments to manage their current and future resources through economic expansions and contractions.

Meagan M. Jordan
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

"The Tale of Two Interlocal Agreements: A case study of Pulaski County, Arkansas"

Interlocal agreements (ILAs) are not new but their creation, management and effectiveness are increasingly relevant. Relevance goes directly to the issue of effective public service provision. ILAs are used for the service provision of such basic government functions as waste management, public works, jails and planning. When governments join forces to provide services at a regional level, they form a more complicated environment for service provision. This complication is due to the interactive effects of the politics, management, and finances of each jurisdiction. Despite this complication, the expectation of effectiveness is rightfully present because of the significance of the services provided. However, not all service outcomes resulting from ILAs are effective. The purpose of this paper is to look at two interlocal agreements with the same players within the same geographic and political environments with seemingly differently outcomes. The two agreements are the Regional Recycling Waste Management District and the Pulaski County Detention Center. What vary are financial structure, financial roles, and service costs. Using interviews, multiple years of financial records, and other documentation, this case study examines the impact of the financial environment on service outcomes.

Aman Khan
Texas Tech University

"Inter-fund Transfer and Balancing the Budget"

Inter-fund transfers play a major role in balancing a government budget. According to one statistics, inter-fund transfers contribute between 10 to 15 percent of the needed government revenue, which is quite substantial by any measure. Fund transfers can take place in one of three ways: [1] from agencies with budget surpluses, [2] from agencies with no immediate need for resource use, and [3] by postponing programs. All three can have a detrimental effect on the contributing agencies if the transfers are not made in a careful and judicious manner. Since fund transfers are necessary to balance a government budget, especially in a financially-constrained

environment, this paper discusses how to optimally transfer funds between agencies that will minimize the costs of transfer.

Jeongwoo Kim
Arizona State University

"**An Application of the Markowitz Portfolio Theory in Examining the Investment Portfolios of Public Funds**"

While increased attention has been given to government cash management, there has been little theoretical or empirical research devoted to assessing whether government investment portfolios are managed prudently. The purpose of this study is to develop the theoretical grounds determining how efficiently state-run local government investment pool portfolios are diversified under the imposed legal constraints. The Markowitz Portfolio Theory, which is also known as Mean-Variance Theory, is discussed as a theoretical basis by which to assess the efficiency of public funds investment portfolio diversification. To explore the applicability of the Mean-Variance theory to government investment portfolios, this study first develops a benchmark investment portfolio. Next, state-run local government investment pools that are operated under the prudent person rule are compared to the benchmark portfolio. For the comparison, the degree of under-diversification is developed. The degree of under-diversification measures the deviation of a pool's observed portfolio volatility from the optimal portfolio's expected volatility at a target rate of return. This study analyzes how the degree of under-diversification is related to observed portfolio performance and whether there is a difference in the relationship between the pools under analysis.

Sharon N. Kioko
Syracuse University
Craig L. Johnson
Neal Buckwalter
Indiana University

"**Impact of Changes in Credit Ratings and Rating Outlooks on Borrowing Costs**"

This study seeks to examine the impact of changes in a state's credit rating and rating outlooks on borrowing costs. Rating outlooks (e.g. stable, negative, or positive) and reviews4 provide information of the likely direction of future credit rating changes. It is an indicator that the credit profile of the issuer has changed, however, these changes to do not warrant any changes in the credit rating. The expectation has been that these rating outlooks would dampen the effects of any rating changes and would accurately reflect the credit quality of the issuer. We test this hypothesis using true interest cost data on state general obligation issues from 2002 through 2008 with the expectation that changes borrowing costs as a result of a change in a rating outlook are significantly different from changes in borrowing costs as a result of a change in a credit rating.

Karen Kunz
West Virginia University
Pamela Fritz

MWA Financial Services, Inc.

"Regulating the Investment Industry: A Case of Too Many Cooks"

Investment markets have changed dramatically since the early days of trading beneath a buttonwood tree on Wall Street, which resulted in the 1792 Buttonwood Agreement that essentially established the New York Stock Exchange. It was not until 1933 that investment regulation and consumer protection was formally enacted with the passage of the Glass-Stegall Act. A year later Congress authorized the formation of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and shortly thereafter established what is now known as the Financial Industry Regulatory Association (FINRA), a private, member-firm driven organization charged with policing public investment markets for the SEC. The Clinton Administration's revision of market oversight protocols in 1999 essentially repealed the Glass-Stegall Act by allowing the commingling of banking and investment activities and creating regulatory turf battles over an increasingly complicated industry. This paper illustrates the history of investment industry oversight, from passage of the Glass-Stegall Act to the demise of stalwarts Bear Stearns and Merrill Lynch. In addition to a review of legislation and regulatory documents, this study is informed by individual perspectives from industry, industry advocacy and regulatory agencies. The paper concludes with a discussion of regulatory reform that offers a new model for effective market regulation.

Sunjoo Kwak
Rutgers University–Newark

"Tax Coverage, Economic Structure, and Tax Base Elasticity"

Fiscal difficulties that state governments showed during and after the 2001 recession were certainly far more severe than they were supposed to, in light of the fact that the recession was never severe in terms of both duration and intensity as compared to prior ones. The fact that a brief and shallow economic downturn left states reeling suggests that structural and chronic problems had been developing under the surface. Despite that the early 2000s fiscal crises were structural and chronic in nature, states responded to them by resorting to temporary tax increases and spending cuts without serious consideration of how structurally sustainable their fiscal system is over the long term and how stable it is over the short term. Of the two major pillars of fiscal system, this paper focuses particularly on revenue side by examining what structure state tax systems have and what properties tax bases have depending upon the characteristics of tax structures. To this end, this paper first estimates the long-term and short-term income elasticities of state personal income and sales tax bases, and examines the factors that explain the differences in the tax base elasticities across states.

Edward Anthony Lehan
Independent Consultant

"Administrative and Accounting Foundations of Results-Oriented Budgeting"

This paper centers the reader's attention on four determinants of successful implementation of results-oriented budgets: 1) effective articulation and use of performance data; 2) an elaborate,

flexible classification and coding scheme; 3) accounting procedures which facilitate the aggregation of non-monetary performance data, formally correlated with measures of effort and monetary data; and 4) continuous management utilization of four inter-related instruments of budget implementation. These instruments embrace a) work plans, b) allotments, c) dynamic monitoring via periodic formal performance reviews and d) timely corrective action. The author argues that effective budgeting (efficient attainment of performance objectives) is best assured by using an institutional framework integrating these determinants, with accounting procedures providing the glue. Mutually reinforcing, the absence or limp implementation of any of these determinants reduces the effectiveness of the others.

Hui Li
Eastern Michigan University

"Michigan City Income Tax: Its Impact on Municipal Tax Structure"

The Uniform City Income Tax Act in 1964 permits any city to levy an income tax. As of 2007, only 22 out of the 272 cities levy a local income tax. Over the years, most Michigan cities have been using property tax as the only source of local tax revenue which resulted in escalating property tax rates and a growing property tax burden for property taxpayers. With the significant cuts in state revenue sharing funds in recent years, more city governments are seeking new revenue sources including the income tax to maintain their services. Previous findings indicated that Michigan city income tax has acted as a new revenue generator rather than property tax relief tool for these cities with income tax. This proposed study will further explore the income tax's impact on the overall tax structure in the 22 Michigan cities with income tax. How has the city income tax changed municipality's tax structure? What are the implications of these changes? In order to answer these questions, comparison will be made between the 22 cities with income tax and the rest of the 272 cities in Michigan. The data for this study are from Michigan Municipal League (MML).

Justin Marlowe
University of Washington

"GASB 34's Information Relevance: Evidence from New Issue Local Government Debt"

To date we know little about whether GASB 34 was value-added for government financial reporting (two noteworthy exceptions are Plummer, Hutchinson, and Patton, 2007 and Pinnuck and Potter, 2009). In this paper I test the relevance of GASB 34 information by examining whether its accrual, government-wide measures affect evaluations of local government default risk and bond pricing differently than comparable modified accrual, fund-based measures. Specifically, I compare an accrual ``earnings" measure (revenues less expenses in the governmental activities) to the modified accrual ``earnings" measure (revenues less expenditures in the governmental funds). I also compare the accrual-based net assets (and its individual components) variable to the modified-accrual total fund balance. To test for information relevance I incorporate these measures into standard explanatory models of three different aspects of local government debt management – underlying credit ratings, primary market pricing (measured as true interest costs on new debt issues), and secondary market price

volatility. Initial results indicate the accrual earnings measures are significant predictors of all three aspects of local government debt management. However, the net asset measures are not. These findings are consistent with the limited work thus far on this question.

Christine R. Martell
University of Colorado–Denver
Robert S. Kravchuk
University of North Carolina–Charlotte

"Recent Developments in Municipal Debt Analysis and the 2008-09 Market Crisis"

This paper provides an overview of the market crisis of 2008-09 and focuses on what fiscal stress reveals about the relationships between debt costs, the incidence of risk, and management methods. The first part of the paper focuses on the systemic factors that resulted in dramatic shifts in credit availability, interest costs, and the changing risk profiles of the debt instruments upon which municipalities have come to rely. Special attention is paid to the most recent market innovations, especially, highly leveraged subprime mortgage instruments, and collateralized debt obligations. The second part of the paper emphasizes how the crisis has altered the risks born by various market players, including issuers, and institutional and retail investors. The argument is two-fold, that (1) the changing institutional architecture of the municipal market has impacted adversely issuer credit costs, effectively constraining municipal issuers from benefiting from historically-low interest rates. Further, (2) the market crisis permits liquidity risk and default risk to be largely isolated from one another, revealing that the conceptual distinction between them appears to erode for very short-term bonds, such as variable-rate debt obligations. The implication is that default is a special case of the general problem of liquidity, which accounts for the current reconsideration on the part of key market players of the need for, and value of, traditional bond insurance.

David Matkin
Florida State University

"Who pays the price for fiscal distress?"

Among the most controversial decisions in government are those involving the allocation of resources during times of scarcity—when government officials are forced to reduce the funding for certain service areas. Local governments, due to their budget constraints and diverse service obligations, are perhaps the unit of government that is most likely to face difficult service priority decisions during events of fiscal distress. While it is generally thought that public safety functions are the least likely to be affected by fiscal deficits, it is unknown how repeated events of fiscal distress are likely to shape the relative support for different service delivery areas in local governments. This paper uses over 30 years of revenue and expenditure data in Florida counties to examine how different service delivery functions are affected by events of financial distress.

Patrick McHugh
Center for Competitive Economies

Jason Jolley
North Carolina State University

"How Sales Tax Policy Affects Fiscal Inequities between Local Communities"

This paper examines the impact of state sales tax policy on local governmental revenues. It is well established that some communities lose business to their neighbors as retail hubs draw customers from surrounding areas. However, the fiscal ramifications of these inequalities for local governments are less well understood. We contend that sales tax policy can either reinforce or mitigate the inequalities stemming from differences in retail activity. Most local sales taxes are realized where sales occur, so communities that lose retail activity also lose the attendant tax revenue. We measure the consequences of this policy by examining county revenues in North Carolina from 2003 to 2008. In North Carolina, half of the county sales tax revenue is distributed on a per-capita basis and half returns to the point of sale. Results indicate that distributing sales tax on a per capita basis helps to reduce the inequalities between impoverished counties and their more wealthy neighbors. Some rural counties would see their budgets fall by nearly 10% if North Carolina went to a purely point of sale system. This paper demonstrates that sales tax policy can amplify or alleviate inequalities between local communities.

Jerry Miller
Arizona State University

"How City and County Managers Responded to the 2009 Fiscal Crisis"

This paper reports and interprets the results of the International City/County Management Association's summer 2009 survey of city and county managers on the financial crisis in the United States. A part of the ICMA's State of the Profession survey, the research reveals the magnitude of the crisis that confronted managers, methods managers used to cope, the degree to which the crisis created fundamental changes "in the way of doing business" and whether managers think the changes will persist after the crisis ends. This paper follows up with survey data the interview and focus group data and discussion found in "Navigating the Fiscal Crisis" (with Jim Svara, Phoenix, Arizona: Alliance for Innovation and ICMA, January 2009 http://www.transformgov.org/FiscalCrisis.aspx?id=2128).

Zachary T. Mohr
University of Kansas

"Prospect Theory in Public Budget Decisions"

In 1979 Kahneman and Tversky proposed an alternative to Expected Utility Theory. Their alternative, called Prospect Theory, asserts that losses loom psychologically larger than gains, a phenomenon they label loss aversion. An implication of loss aversion is that individuals are more risk averse in gains than losses; in other words, individuals will take greater risks to avoid loss than to seek gain. While prospect theory has been validated in many experimental settings including private sector management, it has not been tested in a public management setting,

where managers have long been assumed to be generally risk averse. And while public managers' risk aversion has long been assumed, the nature of that risk aversion has not been explored. This paper will test the efficacy of prospect theory in a public management setting by employing an online experiment that elicits manager's preferences for risk and certainty for both gains and losses in the context of a series of budget decisions. The results of this experiment will suggest the extent to which prospect theory has explanatory power when managers must make choices between uncertain gains and losses. This potential behavior has implications for public budget phenomena ranging from budget cutbacks to labor negotiations to strategic budgeting.

John C. Ronquillo
University of Georgia

"Utilizing Financial Resources as a Mechanism for Shared Accountability in Public and Nonprofit Partnerships: Case-Based Evidence from a Failed Collaboration"

Cross-sector collaborations present substantial challenges to traditional forms of accountability. In cooperative undertakings where the principal-agent relationship is unclear and "formal wherewithal to compel compliance" is absent (O'Toole, 1997: 445), the control aspect of accountability becomes less salient. Drawing upon Romzek and Dubnick's (1987) argument that accountability should be viewed as a strategy of managing diverse expectations from multiple stakeholders, Acar, Guo, and Yang (2008) suggest that the roles and functions of accountability in such collaborative settings are increasingly organized around the process of continuous learning and mutual adjustment. In this paper, financial resources are examined to elucidate the accountability relationships among public, private, and nonprofit collaborators in the *Arizona 2-1-1* network through an in-depth case study, with interviews conducted among managers involved in various aspects of implementing *2-1-1* in hopes to extract attitudes and perceptions of *2-1-1* and its potential accountability measures. Though no uniform administration of *2-1-1* programs is in place, this emerging movement necessitates exploring the shifting paradigms of contracting and third-sector governance in order to contribute to further theoretical and empirical studies.

Jongmin Shon
Yilin Hou
University of Georgia

"The No Child Left Behind Act and the Efficiency-Equity Tradeoff in Education Finance: Evidence from New Jersey School Districts"

The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) requires states to report student achievements (on standard tests) to the federal government and uses the achievements as a major determinant of the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) for grant size for the next academic year. A problem with NCLB is the positive correlation between federal grants and student achievements on the tests. Thus, a school district that had higher student achievements last year (i.e., higher AYP) will have bigger grants this year, which leads to wider equity gaps. The basic assumption of this paper is that the trade-off between equity and efficiency would be wider during NCLB implementation because NCLB aims to mainly improve efficiency, measured by student achievement (test

scores); thus, school districts that have more equalized budgets would show less student achievement, and school districts that have obtained higher student achievements are eligible for bigger budget from the NCLB grant. This paper will empirically analyze the equity-efficiency gap in education finance using the New Jersey school districts data (T=2002-08, public schools, from the New Jersey Department of Education).

Daniel L. Smith
New York University
Jeffrey B. Wenger
University of Georgia

"State Unemployment Insurance Trust Solvency and Benefit Generosity"

It is widely held that unemployment insurance (UI) benefit generosity is a function of state UI trust solvency. Solvency is traditionally measured by one of two figures. The first is the high-cost multiple (HCM), which is a ratio with year-end unemployment trust fund balance divided by covered wages for the year in the numerator, and the highest 12-month benefit payout in the state's history as a percentage of covered wages for that period in the denominator. The second is the average high-cost multiple (AHCM), which replaces the single highest payout in the denominator with the average of the three highest benefit payouts in the last 20. The AHCM is designed to mitigate the impact one peculiar year may have on measures of UI trust solvency. In this paper we test the relationship between UI trust solvency, as measured by HCM and AHCM, UI benefit generosity, as measured by both maximum weekly benefit and eligibility generosity.

Jinping Sun
California State University–Bakersfield

"Budget Strategy: A Survey of California County Governments"

The weak economy and subprime housing market has severely constrained California state budgets in recent years, particularly in fiscal year 2008-09 compounded by a declining stock market. With falling revenues and increasing costs of providing services, the State of California has delayed or reduced its aid to local governments. The purpose of this project is to survey California's 58 counties and investigate how they respond to state budget cuts and balance their budgets. The state of California's recent history of budgetary shortfalls has challenged local government finance. This project intends to provide an overview and evaluation of the strategies California local governments have adopted to reexamine their spending, find savings, and improve government operations.

Rui Sun
Georgia Southern University

"Another Leviathan? The Effects of Tax and Expenditure Limitations on Municipal Government Finance"

Previous studies generally suggested that state imposed tax and expenditure limitations (TELs) facilitated the changes in local revenue compositions, resulting in decreased use of taxes, shifts toward non-tax general revenues, as well as expanded relative fiscal role for state governments. However, these studies tended to use individual counties as units of analysis, or more often, use local government data that were either aggregated at the state-level or county-level for analyses. The effects of TELs on individual municipalities were understudied and unclear. The proposed study assesses the effects of TELs on municipal government revenues and expenditures using a panel of 724 municipalities during the period of 1970 to 2004. Appling a two-stage least squares (2SLS) model, the results indicate that the adoption of TELs leads to a substantial increase in municipal user charges, sales taxes, license taxes, miscellaneous general revenue and total municipal expenditures. This finding suggests that TELs may have caused unintended consequences and lead to a Leviathan government. In the era of fiscal devolution, municipal governments may be required to take on more responsibilities, hereby increasing total expenditures. Since most TELs target at property taxes, other sources of revenues may become more appealing to municipal administrators.

William Walton
University of Kentucky

"An Examination of the Relationship between Revenue Structure and the Accumulation of Net Assets in Nonprofit Colleges and Universities"

Although the nonprofit literature has grown considerably in recent years, the issue of how revenue diversification affects nonprofit organizations requires further exploration. Using panel data on private nonprofit colleges and universities between 2007 and 1998, this paper investigates whether revenue diversification leads to the lower levels of financial vulnerability measured by the accumulation of unrestricted net assets. Since standard measures of revenue diversification fail to capture variation in diversification strategies, this analysis employs an alternative measure of revenue diversification to account for that fact that colleges and universities have different degrees of access to alternative revenue sources. In addition, this paper describes the current revenue structures of nonprofit colleges and universities and how these structures have changed over time. Specifically, this study predicts that institutions that have higher degrees of revenue diversification have less revenue volatility and as a result, have a greater probability of accumulating higher than average unrestricted net asset balances. An effort is also made to determine the effect of revenue diversification on the accumulation of each component of total net assets common to higher education institutions. This paper is suitable for panels addressing topics of financial risk, higher education, revenue diversification, and retained earnings.

Janey Wang
San Francisco State University
Albert C. Hyde
Independent Consultant

"A Qualitative Analysis of Long-Term Financing in California"

In the midst of the national economic recession, California continues to experience growing budget deficits and increasing indebtedness. California 2009 Debt Affordability Report forecasted that the General fund debt ratio would be over 10 percent by 2016 under the current debt practices. California GO bonds' credit rating has been downgraded from A-level to BBB-level by Moody's and Fitch Ratings, increasing borrowing costs significantly. This paper addresses two questions. How should the state differentiate among the factors affecting the long term debt capacity of California especially between normal fiscal considerations (i.e. economic and demographic characteristics, state and local capital outlay, borrowing costs, and taxation levels) and cyclical consequences of the recent recession? Second, to what extent can (and should) the state shift the costs of its infrastructure and other long term investments from the state General Fund to other funding sources? A simultaneous equation model will be used to also examine whether state indebtedness has a significant impact on the state and localities' budget long-term health and infrastructure and economic development. The final section offers suggestions for budget remedies that address California's need to re-establish a sustainable fiscal trajectory for the future and to facilitate more effective capital investment planning.

Qiushi Wang
University of Texas at Arlington

"Municipal Bond Ratings and Default Probability"

A logical question that can be asked is whether the credit ratings are still reliable, or to what extent are they reliable? This research aims to answer this question by quantitatively evaluating the relationship between credit rating and the default probability of municipal bonds. In the corporate market, multiple studies show that there is a close correspondence between the rating category and the subsequent default experience for corporate bonds, but very few studies have been done for municipal securities. Because municipal bonds are issued by public entities that have no profit-making incentives and the interests earned on them are exempt from federal and state income tax, the municipal bond market exhibits unique characteristics in terms of participants, risk components, legal environment, etc. As a result, it deserves a different treatment than the studies of other security markets. This research will draw on the existing literature on municipal bond ratings and, unlike the majority of literature that seeks to explain the interest cost, we will build a simultaneous equation system to explicitly relate the ratings to the implied default probability.

Yonghong Wu
University of Illinois–Chicago

"How Major Local Taxes Affect Private Employment:
An Empirical Analysis of Northeastern Illinois Municipalities"

The empirical evidence has been mixed with regard to the effects of government taxes on economic development. The current economic challenge and the mixed empirical evidence call for more empirical research in this field. This study focuses on three major local taxes—property tax, sales tax, and telecommunication tax to examine their impacts on local economic development in the six-county Chicago metro area. The statistical results indicate that the three

major local taxes – property tax, sales tax and telecommunication tax do have significant negative effects on business employment. This research provides much needed empirical evidence for the current struggle for appealing Cook County's one-percentage increment in sales tax enacted in 2008. In the city of Chicago, the county tax, plus city and state taxes mean consumers pay a total sales tax of 10.25 percent - the highest of any major city in the country. It is important to understand how a change of that much in local sales tax rate can affect local business community.

Wenli Yan
Indiana University

**"The Impact of Revenue Diversification and Economic Base on
State Revenue Stability"**

Revenue stability has been an important policy objective for state government administrators. This study explores whether the effect of revenue diversification on revenue volatility varies in terms of the instability of a state's economic base. To empirically answer the question, an econometric model that explores a series of factors that could affect revenue stability is estimated using panel data on 47 state governments during the years 1986-2004. The findings indicate that revenue diversification significantly reduces revenue instability of the states that have stable economic bases while marginally increases revenue instability of the states that have unstable economic bases. Although revenue diversification has been advocated as a desirable practice for sub-national governments, this study implies that the utilization of revenue diversification should be constrained by the conditions of state economic base.

Wie Yusuf
Old Dominion University
Lenahan O'Connell
Kentucky Transportation Center
Sawsan Abutabenjeh
Old Dominion University

**"An Unfunded Mandate By Any Other Name?
State-Local Ownership and Financing of Roads"**

The broad research question is the extent to which the observed state-local interactions with regard to increased local ownership and lower funding support from states represent an unfunded mandate. In doing so, we ask the following questions: 1) Is the trend observed at the national level reflected across all the states, or is it driven by specific states? 2) What are the legal issues related to state-local ownership and funding of roads and highways? 3) Are the states assisting their localities in addressing the increased ownership and responsibility for roads? By providing adequate financial resources? By giving local governments greater authority to generate transportation-related revenues? 4) What are the implications of these issues on the relationship between states and localities? 5) Did the states that shifted roads to localities provide funds for maintenance on a continuing basis? 6) How much does suburban sprawl contribute to the

decline in the overall size of the state road systems? 7) How much does downsizing of the DOTs contribute to the decline in the size of state road systems?

Joshua Zender
Auburn University
Changhoon Jung
Auburn University

"A Longitudinal Study of the Effect of Single Audit Act Observations on Funding Levels of State Governments"

With the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Congress and the President have demanded unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency over the use of these grant awards within state and local governments. Recent updates to OMB A-133 compliance supplement have indicated that the single audit process will be a key factor in the achievement of this objective. Since implementation of the Single Audit Act of 1984, considerable scholarly research has been performed in the areas of audit coordination, internal financial management improvements, and quality of audits performed under the act, but few have studied the coincidence between federal officials' use of the single audit reports in relation to grant funding decisions. Under a principal-agent framework, this study seeks to understand how the single audit process influences decision-making at the federal level. A pooled cross-sectional time-series regression analysis is conducted to determine the long-term effects of single audit observations on federal grant awards made to states.

Zhirong (Jerry) Zhao
University of Minnesota
Wen Wang
City University of Hong Kong

"Local Option Sales Tax, State Capital Grants, and Disparities in School Capital Outlays: Decomposing the Inequality Measures"

Most policy discussions on education finance equity have been focused on school operating expenditures. In recent years, school capital outlay financing is also emerging as an equity focus, since many schools are facing increasing capital needs. Traditionally, school capital outlays are funded by the combination of local property tax, municipal bonds, and state capital grants. Since 1996, Georgia school districts have been authorized to adopt a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax for Education (ESPLOST) to supplement school capital funding. With data of Georgia county school districts during FY2000-2007, this study will examine how the mix of capital revenue sources affect disparities of school capital outlays. First, we will analyze the structure of capital revenues for these school districts. Second, we will measure disparities of school capital outlays and its recent trends. Finally, we will use the standard decomposition of Gini index to calculate the contribution of individual revenue sources to fiscal inequalities. In particular, the decomposition will answer two questions: (1) Does the use of ESPLOST increase inequalities? (2) To what extent different school capital grants play equalization roles? Findings of the study

will have implications on the design of fiscal policies toward an equitable system of education finance.

Rural & Agricultural Studies
Anthony J. Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University
Suzzanne Kelley
North Dakota State University

Steve Craig
University of North Texas

"Apicultures"

Ecosystems involve the circulation of energy and materials, and the living organisms within them are intersections and carriers of energy, materials, and information. Economies and culture, both connected to and similar to ecosystems and organisms, assemble the same three. Basing its approach on these foundations, this investigation of apiculture and the honeybee explores bees and bee culture as intersections of things local and things global. To capture both specific local adaptations and universalism, this analysis examines three topics: a worldwide honeybee convention, the authoritative history and geography of the honeybee, and apiculture as practiced in several sites worldwide. An inquiry into things apian and apicultural in these moments reveals that they reflect place-specific conditions, global exchanges and movement, and knowledge both learned on site and from afar. Beekeeping contains instances when economy and culture diverge from the logic and dictates of immediate material surroundings, and adaptive local knowledge sometimes trumps global "best practices." Apiculture is described as an exercise in half-management, and its practice indicates the presence of many mangers, both natural and cultural.

Stephen L. Eliason
Montana State University-Billings

**"Rural Isolation and the Arrival of Radio:
Conceptualizing the Meaning of Social Contact"**

The arrival of radio broadcasting during the 1920s and 1930s changed the lives of many rural Americans. For the first time, geographically isolated homes were brought into instantaneous contact with the rest of the nation. News, entertainment, and advertising poured into the parlor for several hours each day. Such was the impact that contemporary observers predicted radio's arrival marked an end to "rural isolation," and thus would stem the flow of rural-urban migration. This paper examines the social impact of radio upon rural America during the interwar years with a focus on the notion of "rural isolation." Exactly what was meant by "rural isolation," and

why was it seen as problematic by interwar thinkers? How was radio's arrival seen to address the issue? What was radio's overall impact on the social life of rural families?

Thijs F. M. Etty
Vrije Universitet Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**"From the King's Deer to a Capitalist Commodity:
A Sociohistorical Analysis of the Poaching Law"**

Using a social historical perspective, this paper examines the development and transformation of the poaching law over time. It contends that poaching laws have gone through three phases that correspond to the respective level of societal industrialization. In the preindustrial phase (prior to 1850), poaching laws were used to protect game that belonged to elite members of society from being taken illegally. These laws were also used by members of the upper class to prevent social disruption and rebellion by members of the lower classes. Reflecting a concern with conservation, poaching laws in the industrial era (1850-1950) emerged in response to an organized interest group, the recreational or sport hunter. Conservationists developed laws to prevent widespread depletion of game, and to ensure an abundance of wildlife for sport hunters. In the postindustrial phase (1950 to the present) wildlife resources became increasingly commercialized. In the Western U.S., wildlife is often treated as an economic commodity to be sold to the highest bidder. Poaching laws reflect a concern with trophy specimens.

Tom Isern
North Dakota State University
Suzanne Kelley
North Dakota State University

**"Agricultural Biotechnology Regulation in the European Union: Coexistence in Cultivation
or Cultivation of Contradiction"**

Colin R. Johnson
Indiana University, Bloomington

**"Reading Morven Hills: Stock & Station Agency Records of a
Historic Sheep Station in Central Otago"**

 The New Zealand Loan & Mercantile was a great stock and station agency and wool buyer for a century. When NZL&M was absorbed by another firm in 1962, its agent for Morven Hills, a venerable sheep station in Central Otago, could not bear to discard the historic records of their business relationship. So he handed them to the station proprietors, Richard and Madge Snow. Keeping the records as objects of curiosity, they offhandedly produced them during an oral interview about their station experiences. Comprising more than 500 pages, these records reveal the details of pastoral operations and station life from 1865 to 1912 and enable a depth of analysis never before possible for a Central Otago sheep station—a matter all the more interesting because it is Jock McLean's historic station created in 1857.

Miles Lewis
North Dakota State University

**"Homosexuals From Haystacks: Gay Liberation and the
Threat of Queer Majority in Rural California"**

In the fall of 1970 members of newly formed Los Angeles chapter of the Gay Liberation Front convened a press conference in which they announced their intention to seize political control of Alpine County, California, by moving *en masse* to that state's least populus county, establishing legal residence and voting themselves into every elected office from dog catcher to County Supervisor. In doing so they hoped, and plausibly threated, to create the nation's only popularly elected homosexual government—a government which in turn, would use its legitimately earned political authority to reshape the enormous, sparsely populated rural terrority into the the United States' first gay-majority county. Ultimately, the GLF abandoned its plan, partly due to the obstractionist tactics employed by concerned local residents, and partly due to internal disagreement within the GLF itself over whether such a plan amounted to revolutionary action or garden-variety imperialism. Nevertheless the debate that ensued—both among members of the GLF and the members of the Alpine Valley community—continues to be one of the most heated and explicit discussions about the vexed relation between homosexuality and rural life that has ever transpired in the United States. This paper explores both the episode and its meaning in the context of the history of sexuality and the history of rural life in this country.

Andrea Mott
North Dakota State University

**"The War on Wheat: County Extension Efforts to Stop Wheat Production
in a Central Montana County"**

Examining county extension agent F.B. Peterson's claim that "everything possible" should be done to eradicate wheat production in Golden Valley County, Montana, *The War on Wheat* is an examination of the often turbulent association between the Montana State Extension Service and central Montanans. Instead of advocating better irrigation methods, hardier strains of wheat, or improved land management like extension agents in other parts of the state, Peterson believed Golden Valley should return to a cattle base concerning its agricultural production and leave wheat in the past. His overall response was untraditional, and very contrary, when compared to his colleagues in other counties. It is easy to surmise that his recommendations were not well received by county residents, who in prior years had already washed their hands of the extension program due to their belief that it was an unneeded institution (and had just welcomed it back to the county). Examining the County Extension Service's recommendation to stop wheat production and revert to a lessened cattle lifestyle is a new way of looking at extension efforts and the local populace's response to their recommendations. Prior scholarship revolving around the extension service delves into its willingness to recommend ways to steadily produce commodities like wheat through scientific methods and advances in land management strategies.

Brian P. Thompson
California State University Fullerton

"Friend or Foe?: Efforts to Protect the Wild Horse"

The wild horse has long been a symbolic figure of the American West, but until the 1940s and 1950s little attention was devoted to wild horse populations in the United States. Today these wild herds are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, but it was not always this way. In the mid-1900s these wild horses were being killed for a variety of reasons, and as a result their numbers dwindled from the millions to the tens of thousands. It became apparent that these iconic animals would need to be protected from uncontrolled eradication. This paper will examine the people and events that led up to the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Protection Act of 1971.

Slavic Studies
Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

Olga Baysha
University of Colorado, Boulder

"Anti-Americanism in Russia: A Case Study of the "Foreign Media" Internet Site"

It has been argued that anti-Americanism today is the only ideology in the world that has a truly global reach. It has also been claimed that some criticisms of the United States are fair and justified; others are discriminative and rightly called anti-Americanism. This study investigates whether it is possible to draw a solid line between "fair" criticisms of the United States and "discriminative" prejudices against it on the material of the outburst of anti-Americanism in Russia during the Russia-Georgia military crisis of 2008. The paper has analyzed the discussions of the "Washington Post" articles that were posted at the "Foreign Media" Russian Internet site. The study has shown that when anti-American rhetoric was on the rise, legitimate criticisms could hardly be separated from prejudices. The latter reinforced the former and vice versa. Anti-American rhetoric intensified when Americans stereotyped and denigrated Russia, or when they discussed Russia's matters without taking into consideration what Russian people thought of them. It has been shown that anti-Americanism is only one part of the complex and intricate issue of inter-cultural misunderstanding, and it should be investigated within these complex interrelations. Attempts to isolate "fair" judgments from prejudices will only lead to further misunderstanding.

Vladimir Boskovic
Harvard University

"The Slavic Afterlife of the Greek *Sacrifice of Abraham*"

A Rennaisance Cretan Greek religious drama, *The Sacrifice of Abraham (I Thysia tou Avraam)*, now forgotten except for the literary historians, was a bestseller of the age. It remained widely popular at least to the late nineteenth century, intensively read and copied throughout the Greek speaking world. It entered the sphere of the oral tradition and transcended the language boundaries by a series of translations that in their turn became popular and were widely read. My presentation will focus on the two of these translations, the Serbian *Žertva Avraamova* and the Bulgarian *Služba ili žertva Avraamova*, done in the early nineteenth century by the two Orthodox priests, Vićetije Rakić and Andrey Popdoynov respectively. I will first survey the ways of transmission and the orality of the original text with its various versions, adaptations and performances, with a brief discussion on the genre characteristics of the Cretan play. In an attempt of a critical reappraisal of these translations, I will then try to place them within the frame of the complex system of transmission of the *Sacrifice of Abraham* as well as to survey their own little journey through the contemporary sociopolitical contexts and their reception by the leading literary historians of Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian literature.

Mark A. Cichock
University of Texas at Arlington

"Democratic Norms and Regime Stability: Government Turnover in the Baltic States"

Is regime turnover really a function of democratic form or does it reflect conditions unique to the individual political system? Do particular types of democratic systems - i.e., ones with weak executives, ones with a balance of power between the dominant branches of government, ones with proportional or direct representation (and others) - serve as the best models for avoiding rapid or regular regime turnover? In the Baltic states government stability is a hallmark indicating some measure of instability and yet not enough that these political systems are in danger of being supplanted. But if regime turnover is not system-threatening, then what does it indicate about both the functionality of Baltic governments and the suitability of democratic systems for states? This study looks at how the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have coped with regime transition within the democratic model taken as a whole. It poses the hypothesis that rapid and frequent regime transition is a normal function of democratic systems and not a condition that negates the idea of participatory government itself.

J. Eugene Clay
Arizona State University

"Spiritual Christianity on the Caspian Frontier:
The Molokans of Astrakhan Province"

Spiritual Christianity, a native Russian religious tradition which encompasses the two important religious traditions of the Dukhobors and the Molokans, arose in the black-earth provinces of Tambov and Voronezh in the 1760s. Rejecting the sacraments, clergy, icons, and authority of the state Russian Orthodox Church, the Spiritual Christians interpreted the Bible spiritually, venerated one another--and not wooden icons--as the true images of God, and sought a spiritual baptism rather than a physical ritual washing. By the late eighteenth century, Spiritual Christians had established themselves on the frontier as they fled persecution and sought greater freedom

from the hierarchies of church and state. Using documents from the archives of the Kazan Spiritual Academy and the National Archive of the Republic of Tatarstan, this paper examines the development of Spiritual Christian communities in Astrakhan province in the century before the 1905 revolution.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

"Gendered Business: 19th Century Merchant Ladies as Entrepreneurs"

The paper looks at the almost ignored topic of female entrepreneurial activities. The sparse and scattered sources reveal that women had more prominent business experience than previously thought, such as participation in proto-industry, ownership and management of rural and urban property, investment into their husband's companies, negotiating and lending money. When marriage patterns, female education, and community activities are considered together, each casts a brighter light on the other.

Maryna Dzhumyga and Maksym Nazarenko
Kyiv School of Economics

"Inventory investment and loan supply shocks. Evidence from Ukraine"

The volatility of inventories is substantial over the business cycle, specifically during the period of recession. Also, in the presence of demand and supply shocks determining the optimal level of inventories is very hard and not always satisfactorily task for management. Due to this it is crucial to understand the source of inventories' movements. Since the banking sector plays an important role in Ukraine, inventory investment may respond to credit conditions and play the role of the monetary transmission mechanism. In view of this, arises the question about the extent to which credit channel affect inventory investment. Theoretically, due to lower adjustment cost, inventories investment should be more sensitive to different shocks compared to others types of investment. In paper we argue that the change in inventories in Ukraine could be explained by loan supply shocks. We use production-smoothing model in order to investigate this sensitivity. Further there is an evidence to suggest that shocks in loan supply make different impact on different types of inventories. We present an empirical model to forecast short-run inventory investment behavior for Ukraine.

Monica M. Grecu
University of Nevada, Reno

"Immigration or Exile in Stefan Munteanu's Poetry"

The poet and graphic artist, Stefan Munteanu wrote most of his poetry in Los Angeles, CA after his self exile. In it he frequently refers to the thought involved into such a major decision for those living in Eastern Europe. Self-exile is considered an act of survival for an artist, but sometimes the experience in its totality may bring issues that previously eluded him/her. As the poet put it in his journal, "one needs to experience it to truly understand it". The

poet looked upon the self-exile as a historical reality, whose psychological meridians cannot be generalized. Munteanu comments on and compares the transhumance to the departure from one's motherland with all the complications of feeling an ethnic Romanian usually faces. The age of the artist at the time of the uprooting/departure has a lot to do with the chances for re-rooting in a new place regardless how carefully chosen. The clear reasons for such a departure are contrasted with the experiences in the new place and aspects unclear before come to disturb the intensely search for inner peace. The subterfuge in critical moments teaches the poet a way to prevent self destruction, to search for a "safe place" but once the road is learned, and the process repeated too often it becomes unavoidable and in the end possessively controls its victim. The inner withdrawal, once a friend becomes a trap and life out a challenge much too hard to bear. His poetry reveals aspects usually severely guarded by artists, and allows a scrutiny in the depth of rootlessness, loneliness and isolation rare to view so openly in other artists. His poetry in its psychological uniqueness is both beautiful and painful. (The illustrations will be in my personal translation, part of a manuscript prepared for publication).

Jasmine Henry
Willamette University

"Neorealism as Triumph of the Inanimate in Zamyatin's *The Cave*"

Understanding Yevgeny Zamyatin's *The Cave* as early twentieth century Russian neo-realism requires a close examination of the hierarchical upheaval within the text as a reflection of surrounding cultural chaos and the author's philosophies of art. Zamyatin postulated that all art forms could be defined as affirmation, negation or the negation of negation- neorealism. In his view, these forms were inherently sequential, with neorealism being the most authentic, as it reflected a natural progression from the presage of the Russian traditions of realism and symbolism. The uniquely vivid and ultimately triumphant role of inanimate objects over the animate protagonists in the text illustrates the bold departure of the style of neorealism from the literary traditions of symbolism and realism. Through usage of distinctive imagery and artistic references, Zamyatin succeeded in the creation of a dream-like parallel universe, without traditional hierarchical structures, in which "the sun is an atom, the planets are molecules." Neorealism offered a new examination of reality, more lifelike than any preceding portrayals of human experience and interactions. In the dark, frigid cave that is Martin and Masha's Petersburg apartment, material objects are assigned significant, active roles in the progression of events. These objects ultimately prevail over the protagonists.

John Holian
Independent scholar

"Fulbright Scholar Awards: A World of Opportunities for Faculty and Professionals"

The Fulbright Scholar Program sends over a thousand U.S. scholars and professionals each year to lecture or conduct research in more than 125 countries. Fulbright Scholars have taught classes, helped with curriculum development, set up new programs, and engaged in collaborative work with colleagues around the world. They return to their

campuses with new perspectives on their field, new materials for comparative courses, and fresh ideas for curriculum development. John Holian, Fulbright scholar to Ukraine in 1996-1997 and 2004-2005, will discuss his personal Fulbright experience and how it has contributed to his academic career. The 17 slide power point presentation will include pictures of his grant experience as well as examples of the institutional impact the Fulbright Scholar Program has had on his campus.

C. Brandon Hone
Utah State University

"Renaming the Land: Geographic Place-names and Colonial Control"

Ann K. Johnson
Sul Ross State University

"Proverbs and the Peasant Gender System in Russia"

Most often a proverb is defined as a saying which offers advice or contains a truth which is generally accepted. Those proverbs which have their origins in folk tradition are phrased in such a way as to be easily remembered and passed down little changed from generation to generation. As a form of folk wisdom, then, these proverbs offer general advice on how to behave and live. In 1884 Alexandra Efimenko's Izsledovaniia narodnoi zhizni was published in Moscow by Russkaia press. Under the section titled "narod dopuskaet i gruboe nasilie v obrashchenii s zhenoiu" [these proverbs were published prior to the spelling reform of 1918] or "the people admit flagrant violence in the treatment of women" and subsequent sections, I have translated a number of proverbs describing the relations between men and women. In my paper, I will present and analyze those proverbs in the context of Russian peasant life and its gender system.

Lynn Lubamersky
Boise State University

"Vilnius/Wilno/Vilna: Commemoration in the City without a Name of Those Who are No Longer with Us"

Group memories surrounding the city of Vilnius are contested because Lithuania only regained its independence in 1991 and Vilnius was even a violently contested city in the interwar period. Most importantly, the people of Vilnius today are not those who made up the bulk of Vilnius' population on the eve of World War II: when one considers that the bulk of the Jewish population was murdered, and the Poles became the "children of Yalta" who took part in a large exodus out of the territory in 1944-1947. It is difficult to be sure of the pre-war population of Vilnius, but it is certain that the bulk of the city was not made up of Lithuanians, but of Poles and Jews. Given these historical circumstances, the challenge involved in considering commemoration in Vilnius is great. The focus of this essay is an analysis of how the democratically elected Lithuanian government has commemorated both its recent and its more distant past by using official government publications, websites, and European Union commemoration documents.

Peter C. Mentzel
Liberty Fund, Inc.

**"Carnival, Gamble, or Deal of the Century?
What Happened in East Central Europe in 1989?"**

There is no scholarly consensus about the revolutions of 1989-1991. Some of the main lines of argument/explanation focus on the activities of local dissidents (often artists whose antics gave the revolution the feeling of a "carnival"); the high-stakes negotiations, and diplomatic gambles between the US and Soviet administrations, and between the members of those administration; and on the deals cut between Communist leaders and the revolutionaries that enabled an almost completely peaceful transition while avoiding any thorough decommunization. This paper will review and evaluate these approaches and argue that, while we may still be far away from developing a coherent narrative with which most scholars will agree, any really compelling explanation must focus on the people of East Central Europe, not the elites in Washington D.C. or Moscow.

Nick Miller
Boise State University

"Where Was the Serbian Havel?"

In my paper, I will discuss a notion that has been taken for granted in the twenty years since 1989: that Serbia was on the outside looking in at the events of that tumultuous year. Why did Serbia and its intellectuals diverge so clearly from patterns established in other countries in Eastern Europe in the 1980s and 1990s? I will not necessarily take the assumption underlying this question for granted – it is possible, in other words, that the Serbian pattern did not diverge all that much from the norm established in other countries of the East Bloc. In the body of the paper I will discuss the conditions that gave rise to a Serbian opposition to communism ("Titoism" in Yugoslavia) and the ways that those conditions prompted an emphasis on a different type of opposition. Ultimately, I will suggest that the Serbian situation did not differ all that much from others in Eastern Europe in the form that oppositional arguments took, but differed greatly in its particular emphases. I will describe two opposition narratives that emerged in Serbia – one overtly nationalist, the other Marxist-revisionist – and the ways that those two narratives converged after the death of Tito. The 1980s saw the convergence of the two types of opposition, in a movement that arguably supported the search for "truth" and the right to free expression, but ultimately saw the emergence of an intolerant nationalism as its result.

Richard A. Morris
University of Oregon, Eugene

"Settlement of Old Believers in the Pacific North West"

In the mid-1960's a modest population of Russian Old Believers immigrated to settle in the Pacific Northwest. The initial location was a small, rural town in Oregon. The original groups of settlers came from three different directions: one from Turkey, and two from China – Singkiang and

Manchuria. While they were all of the Chasovenny confession (i.e., безпоповцы – priestless), they represented three distinct cultural customs in dress, speech and traditions. However, the elders observed, despite no contact for over 300 years since the Great Church Schism of the mid-17th century, that there were only insignificant differences in worship by the Old Rite between the groups. As hardworking laborers, they progressed well materially, some better than others. However, living conditions presented problems in their preference for remote isolation to preserve their way of life. Some resettled to more remote regions in Alaska and Canada. Others developed differences in religious requirements, e.g., the need for recognizing the priesthood. Still others insisted on particular distinctions within the Old Rite. Despite distances and differences, the Old Believers of the Pacific Northwest continue to endure.

Tamara B. Morris
Portland State University

"Изменения в общинах староверов Орегона за 40 лет"
[Changes among the Oregon Old Believers in the last 40 years]

Изменения затронули все стороны жизни староверов.

1. Староверов можно легко отличить по внешнему виду, поскольку они носят традиционную одежду и мужчины не бреют бороды. Однако за 40 лет жизни в Орегоне костюм староверов претерпел значительные изменения, сейчас можно говорить о едином костюмном комплексе.

2. Изменился характер труда. Когда староверы только приехали в Орегон, они нанимались на работу к фермерам и работали на фабриках. Сейчас почти все они имеют свои фермы и сами нанимают работников. Многие молодые мужчины успешно занимаются строительством, имеют рыболовные катера на Аляске.

3. Анализируя речь староверов разных поколений, можно видеть динамику развития этих говоров. Если старшее поколение еще сохраняет русский язык (диалектный), то младшее его стремительно утрачивает. В речи молодежи, которая еще говорит по-русски, прослеживается значительная интерференция со стороны английского языка.

Однако староверы хотят сохранить русский язык, поскольку понимают, что *сохранение языка* и *сохранение веры* неразрывно связаны между собой.

Церковная служба у староверов идет на церковнославянском языке. Не понимая русского языка, дети не понимают и церковнославянского.

4. Изменяется менталитет староверов. Многие молодые староверы воспринимают Америку как свою родину.

Marius Petraru
American River College

"The Habsburg Ethnographic and Demographic Politics in Bukovina in XIX century"

Bukovina played a very important role in the Austrian expansion to the Eastern Europe and so it was always under the close observation of the imperial authorities who were constantly interested in the reinforcement with German and Catholic elements inside the province. That population was meant to secure a good economical and systematic exploitation of the province soil, and thus setting an example to the native population of the province. The population was also meant to ensure the spreading of the German culture and civilization in that border territory of the empire as well as outside of it, in the nearby Moldavia. The Habsburg political system, after Joseph's reign, kept on being very much alike to the demographic politics conducted by the same emperor, understanding the idea of settling down the native population as well as colonizing the province with German population or people coming from other areas of the Habsburg monarchy. Although the Habsburg Monarchy was keen on preserving its golden days' glory, its myth would end up with World War I. No other Austrian province of the empire was such a long lasting success as far as the "demographic experiment" was concerned as it was in Bukovina. From the very beginning, Bukovina was meant to be a place where the daring Austrian political experiments would take place, where the ethnic and linguistic differences were obvious to the furthest corner of the province. We can definitely say that the Austrian "demographic politics" were a real success in that part of the empire and Vienna reached its target which was that of turning Bukovina into an "eastern Switzerland" or a "Babel Tower" of the Eastern Europe by making use of the same well known political technique-"unity by diversity".

Stefan Peychev
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

"*Banyabaşı and the Western perception of the* hamam"

In *Turkish Delights*, a coffee-table book published in 2001, Philippa Scott presented the sensual pleasures to be found in Turkey. In a chapter entitled *Harem and Hamam* she paired two of the keystones of the orientalist vision of the Ottoman Empire. Scott's description of the *hamam*, however, was exclusively based on Lady Mary Montagu's 1718 description of a women's public bath in Ottoman Sofia. This famous account, quoted in later travelers' diaries and reproduced in orientalist paintings, has become the standard representation of the Ottoman public bath. The numerous analyses of Montagu's letters, situated within the context of early modern Europe, Enlightenment morals, gender, or class, have further contributed for perpetuating the notion of the exclusivity of the orientalist discourse in the perception of the Ottoman *hamam*s. Changing the focus of the discussion of representations from Orientalism to the urban history of the Balkans and even to the geographical and urban specificities of Ottoman Sofia, this paper introduces important local sources utilized so far only by urban and architectural historians. This allows for a new interpretation of both Lady Mary Montagu's account and the place of Sofia's main public baths in the discussion of the Western views of the *hamam*.

Teresa Polowy
University of Arizona

**"Annie's Window: The Writings of Women
in the Canadian Doukhobor Community"**

My presentation will treat the female voice in the writings of women in the Russian-speaking Doukhobor ('spirit-wrestler') religious group. This group migrated to Canada from Russia in 1899 after over a century of discrimination and persecution due to sectarian beliefs that seriously conflicted with those of the Russian Orthodox Church. Much like other sectarian groups with similar beliefs such as the Mennonites, Hutterites, and Quakers, the Doukhobors in Canada adhered to their beliefs in communal living, pacifism, and opposition to official religious dogmas. Their recognition of the authority of God before that of the secular state brought them into conflict several times with the Canadian government. This religious community has always been led by charismatic male leaders; the role and place of women within this community has barely begun to be studied with the first study of Doukhobor women appearing only in 1998. In previous research, I have explored various ways that women have been heard and heeded and to what extent they participated in decision-making in the community. I ascertained that an important way that Doukhbor women have been able to use their voice and influence in the community is through their writing, and especially in recent years, as writers and editors of the major Doukhobor monthly journal, *Iskra (The Spark).* In my presentation, I will explore this influence is greater detail; an analysis of specific themes in women's public writing, will yield some very important insights into women's role in this community.

Mat Savelli
University of Oxford (St. Antony's College)

"Ethnicity, Psychiatry, and the Collapse of Communist Yugoslavia"

Scholars have elucidated a variety of macro-reasons for the violent collapse of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s. The manipulation and reconstruction of ethnic identity are among the most cited causes in this regard. This paper seeks to examine specifically the role of psychiatry in fostering ethnic distancing and distrust in the former Yugoslavia. First, it contemplates the interaction between ethnicity and psychiatry during the Communist period. In particular, it analyzes psychiatry's special position as the "arbiter of normality" in cases where the mental health of nationalists was called into question. Secondly, it looks at how practitioners made the "psychological case for independence." By blaming mental health problems (i.e. high suicide rates in Slovenia) on the repression of ethnic expression, psychiatrists bolstered calls to divide the country. Finally, the psychoanalyses of the "enemy" are highlighted. Psychiatrists spent considerable time in early 1990s constructing psychological profiles of their own ethnicity and that of "the enemy." Such activities served to augment ethnic self-image while also inspiring fear and mistrust of other groups. Ultimately, the paper concludes that the special place afforded to psychiatry by society – governing over concepts of normal and abnormal – ensured the profession's heightened role during the wars of the 1990s.

Kurt Shaw
Wake Forest University

"My Heart Belongs to Daddy: The Melinda-Jeremiah-Dragom?n Connection in George Konr?d's 'A Feast in the Garden'"

This paper will explore a number of parallels between two characters in Konrd's novel: Jeremiah, the ninety-year old head of the Kadron family, and J'nos Dragom?n, who fled Hungary in the 1960s and who has spent the last twenty years in America as a successful academic and critic. Dragom?n has been summoned back to Budapest by Jeremiah, his former teacher, to serve as chief editor of the older man's papers. In the process, he falls in love with Jeremiah's daughter, Melinda, who is married to one of Dragom?n?s former classmates. Jeremiah and Dragom?n are in several respects very different from each other. However, a close reading suggests a remarkable number of resemblances between the two men in terms of their life histories, political and religious attitudes, relations with women, and even matters of dress. By comparing these similarities and differences, the paper will demonstrate how Jeremiah in many ways represents a kind of spiritual ?father figure? To Dragom?n, who grew up in quite different social and historical circumstances and whose life, as a result, has taken a much darker path than Jeremiah's. Konrad's pairing of the two may also help to explain to some extent Melinda's attraction to Dragom?n.

Adam Siegel
University of California, Davis

"Resolving An Anomaly In Balkan Lexical Borrowing: Turkish Loanwords In Serbian/Croatian"

Despite the extensive literature on language contact and lexical borrowing in the Balkans in general and between Balkan languages and Turkish (T) in particular (from Vuk Karadžić on), little attention has been paid to one of the phonological peculiarities of Turkish loanwords in Serbian/Croatian (SC). While loanwords from other languages with word-initial palatalized velars k' and g' retain these stops in SC (e.g. *Kipar* 'Cyrprus,' *gimnazija*), similar borrowings from T are modified thus: *kilim > ćilim*, 'kilim' (rug), *güzel > đuzel* 'fair, beautiful.' Much of the literature on T loanwords in SC and elsewhere has passed over this phenomenon in silence; those who have considered it have theorized a possible sub- or adstrate influence contingent upon differences between two dialects (West and East Rumelian) of Balkan Turkish. However, analogically induced change provides a likelier explanation for this anomaly, viz., the presence of Macedonian (M) as intermediary language: the regular phonological correspondences between SC *ć* and *đ* and M *k'* and *g'* (both from Proto-Slavic **tj* and **dj*) are basic and universal in all environments (e.g., SC *noć* ~ M *nok'* 'night'; SC *ćirilica* ~ M *k'irilica* 'Cyrillic script', SC *tuđi* ~ M *tug'i* 'foreign').

Dorian Singh
University of Oxford

"Understanding Barriers to Health Care: A Mixed Method Study of Urban Romanian Roma"

The Roma (gypsy) population represent the most marginalized and understudied group within Romania today. The post-communist erosion of the comprehensive welfare state has negatively impacted them more than other groups due to their vulnerable position in society. One substantial change has been the reorganization of healthcare in Romania. Universal care has been

replaced with social insurance in which employment is a pre-requisite for coverage. There is little understanding of the mechanisms in which access to healthcare may be limited for the Roma today. Data are scarce, often anecdotal and have tended to look at rural communities. The research I propose to discuss presents qualitative and quantitative data from 500 urban based Romanian Roma. The findings reveal that urban Roma face many challenges to accessing healthcare. Importantly, however, the urban sample encounters different barriers to care than rural counterparts examined in previous scholarship. These findings are significant because, first, because they point to greater heterogeneity and diversity within the Romani community than previously assumed. Additionally the findings have significant policy implications. If the health needs of urban Roma differ from rural Roma then policies to improve access to care need to be better tailored to address the needs of each community.

Annie Snider
California State University, Sacramento

"Vukovar: Memory, Media and Myth"

The town of Vukovar in the former Yugoslavia and the siege that took place there from August to November 1991 have become national symbols of honor for many Croats and a contested site of memory between Croats and Serbs. Vukovar was almost completely destroyed during the three-month siege. It was the site of some of the first war crimes committed by the Yugoslav People?s Army (JNA) as they removed 200 Croat patients and hospital personnel from the Vukovar hospital and executed them. The siege was covered almost exclusively by Croat and Serb journalists; what emerged were two competing accounts of events that were influential in creating myths that have become embedded in collective memory. Does the lack of neutral international media attention impact history and memory in war? My paper will explain how the lack of international media coverage impacted collective memory in Vukovar. I will illustrate that some of the myths created by the biased media accounts of Croatian and Serbian journalists have impeded reconciliation as the surviving populace returns to Vukovar following the war.

Wukasch, Charles
Austin Community College

"The Interrelationship between Ethnicity and Language:
The Evidence from the Sorbian Languages"

Some two decades ago, I watched on the evening news an interesting segment on attempts to increase the use of Yiddish in Israel. One father said that he was trying to get his children to become fluent in both Yiddish and Hebrew. When the interviewer asked him why he was so insistent on his children's learning Yiddish, he replied: "I don't want them to forget that they're Jewish." In other words, Hebrew may be the language of the secular state of Israel, but Yiddish is the language which allows a "real" Jew to feel his/her "Jewishness." This paper will deal with the interrelationship between ethnicity and language. Is language a key component to group identity? The emphasis will be on the Upper and Lower Sorbian languages of Germany, but I

will also deal with other languages, e.g., Yiddish in the Jewish community, Spanish in the southwestern United States

Social Psychology
James T. Richardson
University of Nevada-Reno

Barbara L. Larsen, Victoria Springer, and Angela Broadus
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Threat of Islamophobia Close to Home: Exploring Common Themes in Political Commentary, Speeches, and Public Reaction to the Fort Hood Massacre"

On November 5, 2009 a shooting incident at the Fort Hood military base in Texas left 13 dead and 29 wounded. The shootings, described as one of the worst mass shootings on an American military base were allegedly perpetrated by Maj. Nidal Malik Hasan. The controversy centers on Hasan's Palestinian ethnicity and his religious affiliation with Islam. In the aftermath of this traumatic event, both the public and governing bodies of the United States are struggling to understand the reasons and motivation for the shootings. This study reviews the responses that emerged from both public opinion sources and official statements in the one-month period following the event. In this study, we apply social psychological attribution theory to the narratives published in written accounts of the event, news coverage, speeches, and other commentaries. Common themes are identified that descriptively explore what features of the alleged perpetrator are being blamed for this attack (e.g., his faith, his heritage, his mental state), and how the emphasis on those features may be used to generalize an assumption of violent intent to others who are similar to the perpetrator. Policy implications regarding American response in the wake of terror and violence are discussed.

Michael J. Williams
University of Nevada, Reno

"Social Psychology of Undercover Interrogations"

The current edition of the U.S. Army Field Manual, outlines the federally-approved interrogation practices for all foreign intelligence interrogations conducted by U.S. intelligence personnel. That "how-to" manual outlines nineteen different approaches to gaining information from individuals under interrogation. One of those approaches, the so-called ruse approach, allows interrogators to impersonate individuals, other than interrogators, for purposes of gaining information from intelligence sources. Through strategic application of psychological principles pertinent to social cognition, emotion, and attitudes—applied according to the theory of planned behavior—undercover interrogators can expect to increase the likelihood that sources will confide privileged intelligence information to them.

Anita Miko,
University of Nevada, Reno

"Interethnic Tensions"

According to the United Nations, ethnic conflict will be the predominant form of warfare in the 21st century (UNHCR, 2002). Ethnic conflict has already resulted in 60 million deaths worldwide since 1945 (Dunaway, 2003). Surprisingly, though, many interethnic tensions are overlooked by media, as well as researchers, because the situations may not have escalated to full-scale warfare. Arguably, it is important to examine all levels of interethnic tension. Therefore, I examine correlates of six levels of interethnic tension—acts of harassment, political agitation, sporadic attacks, demonstrations, rioting, and communal warfare—among 141 ethnic groups using the Minorities at Risk (MAR) dataset. The purpose is to compare the viability of three competing theories of interethnic tension—ethnic competition theory, resource mobilization theory, and relative deprivation theory. Using two indicators per theory, I run regression analyses to examine the extent to which these indicators are associated with increasing levels of interethnic tension. Results provide partial support for ethnic competition and relative deprivation theories (one statistically significant indicator each), but no support for resource mobilization theory. The single strongest factor is a relative deprivation-derived indicator—political discrimination. These findings suggest that competition and deprivation continue to be significant factors in global interethnic tension.

Steve Wood
University of Nevada, Reno

"A Social Psychological Examination of the Cause of Mass Murder"

Although mass murder constitutes less than one percent of all homicides, events such as the shootings at Columbine and Virginia Tech often garner much of society's attention in the weeks and months following the incident. Many times, the main focal point of the discussion surrounds the dispositional factors of the murderer in which they are looked upon as a 'monster' and are commonly diagnosed by pundits and armchair psychiatrists as psychopaths who murdered their victims because of a psychological deficiency. Although there may be some truth to this argument, social psychological theory may be able to offer a more comprehensive explanation of mass murder by examining the situational factors that lead to the violent outburst. Using the concepts of social ostracism, strain theory, and identity theory, the murderer may be viewed as an individual who has had their goals blocked and has been constantly ridiculed by others. As a result of this prolonged stress, these events culminate in the murderer lashing out at society in an attempt to regain the control they feel they have lost. Ultimately, a deeper understanding of the situational factors surrounding mass murder may help to prevent further atrocities from happening.

Clayton D. Peoples and Bethany Timan
University of Nevada, Reno

"Ethnic Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of Political Discrimination"

Ethnic conflict has claimed the lives of over 65million people worldwide since the mid-1940s. Sub-Saharan Africa has been ground zero for some of the most notable examples of ethnic conflict in recent decades (e.g., the severe conflict in Rwanda in the 1990s, present conflicts in Sudan). Using data from the Minorities at Risk (MAR) project on 60+ unique ethnic groups residing in Sub-Saharan Africa, we statistically assess the impact of multiple factors on the odds of these groups engaging in violent conflict. By far the most dominant predictor is political discrimination, which greatly increases the odds of violence. We discuss the implications of these findings for not only our understanding of the political origins of ethnic conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa, but, also, for the potential of lessening conflict via ending policies of political discrimination.

Carlene Gonzalez, Monica K. Miller, and Camille S. Brown,
University of Nevada, Reno

"HIV Transmission Laws: An Example of Moral Panic and Crime Control Theater"

In the late 1990's, a fear of HIV-positive individuals *purposely* infecting others with the virus developed due to a media-driven HIV-related legal case. The moral panic surrounding intentional HIV transmission spurred a reaction response from lawmakers. HIV transmission laws (HTLs) were implemented on the guise of protecting the public from a "genuine" threat to public health. In reality, the risk of contracting HIV through intentional transmission was minimal. Regardless, HTLs were implemented and have since been found to be ineffective (Lazzarini, Bray, & Burris, 2002). This suggests that HTLs are an example of moral panic and *crime control theater* as HTLs are a legislative reaction to a rare criminal act. Psychology theories, such as social cognition theory and attribution theory, will be used to explain why lawmakers and members of the public continue to support HTLs and similar *crime control theater* laws. Recommendations will be made to assess the negative effects of these laws and potential ways of improving them.

Megan M. Armstrong, Monica, K. Miller, and Timothy Griffin
University of Nevada, Reno

"Moral Panics that Spark Legal Response: Examining the Psychology of Crime Control Theater"

The moral panic associated with child abductions and sexual assaults have lead to a plethora of laws designed to combat these crimes. Laws such as Megan's Law and sex offender registration and notification have been introduced and legislated in every state. Different jurisdictions with the states have approached these laws in different manners; some have even applied restrictions on employment and residence locations for registered sex offenders. These laws are demonstrative of *crime control theater;* they give the appearance of acting tough on crime, yet do not demonstrate an effect on the crime rate or recidivism rates for sexual offenders. There are different psychology theories that explain the continued popularity of *crime control theater* laws. These theories, such as cognitive-experiential self theory, social cognition theory and attribution theory help to explain why lawmakers and citizens continue to support *crime control theater*

laws and policies, even though such laws and policies do not demonstrate a reduction in the crime or recidivism rates.

Camille S. Brown, Monica K. Miller, and Timothy Griffin
University of Nevada, Reno

"Polygamy Raids: An Example of Crime Control Theater Precipitated by Moral Panic"

In 1953, a raid on a Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (FLDS) community was carried out to save women from the alleged oppression of polygamous marriages. In 2008, a raid on another FLDS community was conducted to discover a young girl who was believed to be a victim of abuse. It will be argued that these raids were the result of moral panics (i.e., socially constructed perceptions that the threat posed by the group was more widespread and serious than it really was) and are examples of *crime control theater* (CCT; i.e., very public responses that demonstrate an illusion of crime control but are inefficient in actually controlling the targeted crime). This presentation expands the types of acts that can be explained by this paradigm by demonstrating that these legal actions meet the criteria of CCT. Additionally, specific and general public policy suggestions will be discussed.

Timothy Griffin, Monica K. Miller, and Michelle Hammond
University of Nevada, Reno

"Safe Haven Laws as Crime Control Theater"

This article examines safe haven laws, which allow parents to legally abandon their infants. The main objective is to determine whether safe haven laws fit the criteria of *crime control theater (CCT)*, a term used to describe public policies that produce the appearance, but not the effect, of crime control, and as such are essentially socially constructed "solutions" to socially constructed crime "problems." The analysis will apply the principles of *CCT* to safe haven laws, concluding that such laws are, in fact, CCT. Specifically, the term *crime control theater* applies to laws that are reactionary responses to perceived criminal threats and are often widely supported as a way to address the crime in question. Such laws are attractive because they appeal to mythic narratives (i.e., saving an innocent child from a predator); however they are likely ineffective due to the complexity of the crime. These laws can have deleterious effects when policymakers make false claims of success and stunt public discourse (e.g., drawing attention away from more frequent and preventable crimes). Further research should examine the effectiveness and collateral effects of safe haven laws.

Alexandra E. Sigillo
University of Nevada, Reno

"Attaining and Using Children's Wishes in Custody Decisions"

When making custody decisions, judges rule on the basis of what is in the best interests of the children. The best interests of the child standard (BIC) includes many factors such as considering children's wishes. However, the standard varies by state and does not specify how much weight

judges should assign to each factor. That means that within each individual case judges can vary the amount of weight that they assign to each factor. Specifically, judges tend to limit the amount of children's participation in custody cases and give little weight to children's wishes during custody decision-making. This can affect children's level of satisfaction with and adjustment to custody decisions. Therefore, state legislation should allow children to participate in custody cases if they want and are able to share their preferences. State legislation should also provide guidelines for how judges should weigh children's wishes when making custody decisions.

Dana A. Weiser and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Barack Obama v. Bristol Palin: Why the President's Sex Education Policy Wins"

The two most popular sex education programs in the United States are comprehensive sex education programs and abstinence-only education programs. Comprehensive sex education programs emphasize the benefits of abstinence while also teaching adolescents about contraception, and STD prevention and testing. Comparatively, abstinence-only programs teach about sex solely in the context of heterosexual marriage and generally exclude information about pregnancy and STDs. Since the 1980s, the Federal government has helped influence sex education policy by providing a substantial amount of funding for abstinence-only sex education. This policy is unfortunate because empirical research indicates such programs do not prevent initiation of sexual relationships and may actually decrease adolescent contraception use. These programs also have little legitimacy because such programs are not supported by the general public. Furthermore, many of the abstinence-only education programs violate the U.S. Constitution by endorsing religion and denying minors' privacy rights. In contrast, research indicates comprehensive sex education is successful in delaying initiation of sex and increasing condom or contraception use, and adheres to the U.S. Constitution. Thus, support should be given for President Obama's proposed $178 million plan for funding comprehensive programs. It is also argued researchers must explore new and novel approaches to sex education.

Jose H. Vargas, Monica K. Miller and Jared Chamberlain
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Rights and Responsibilities of Gay Social Parents and the Potential Implications for Children's Well-Being"

As more gay couples become parents, there is a greater likelihood that some of these parents will face unique legal consequences if their relationships dissolve. In these cases, judges must determine whether social parents possess legal parental rights and responsibilities. A mixed methods approach was adopted to assess judges' rulings and justifications in 49 parental status cases involving gay disputants. The results verified a typology of five overarching legal themes, or rationales, that judges relied on in their decisions. The data also reveal that approximately half of the rulings in the sample were against conferring parental rights or responsibilities to social parents. These trends in judicial rulings call attention to potential adverse consequences for children's well-being, as prior research has linked disruptions in parent–child relationships to

negative psychosocial outcomes. Implications for social science, policy and the legal system are discussed.

Victoria Springer and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Rights and Wrongs of Wrongful Life: Exploring Legal, Health, and Emotional Argumentation in Judicial Decisions and Lay Opinions"

This study is a content analysis of the judicial opinions in publicly available rulings on wrongful life and lay opinions of the public as expressed through publicly posted internet commentary, commonly known as "weblogs." By focusing on both judicial and public opinions, this study explored not only what arguments have been made, but also delved into the potential consequences of these arguments for the future of wrongful life. In many ways, the judiciary and the public exhibited similar patterns of matching their argument topics to the types of arguments they present. However, the types of arguments these two entities utilize are quite different. Judges relied predominantly on legal arguments, whereas the public voiced emotional arguments when debating the same controversial topic. This may pose certain challenges to the perceived legitimacy of court rulings that do not account for the emotional tenor of community sentiment regarding wrongful life.

Lorie L. Sicafuse and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Legal Restrictions on Procreation: Therapeutic Jurisprudence Suggests Alternatives that Avoid Unintended Legal, Health, and Gender-Based Consequences"

Judges have issued probation or parole restrictions forbidding procreation, often because the person abused a child. While good intentioned, the restrictions come with legal, health, and ethical challenges. Specifically, procreation restrictions may infringe on individuals' Constitutional rights to privacy, bodily autonomy, and reproduction. These rulings also create unequal burdens for men and women, as it is more difficult for women to hide a pregnancy. Rather than administering potentially unconstitutional sanctions, judges and other legal professionals should consider viewing parental delinquency through the lens of therapeutic jurisprudence. Legal professionals adopting this perspective may address the economic, social, and mental health issues that underlie parental delinquency while maintaining due process and other important justice principles. This paper discusses the history, intent, and usage of procreation restrictions. It identifies the potential negative outcomes that may result from procreation restrictions, and proposes therapeutic alternatives that may be more effective in addressing parental delinquency. It is concluded that the potential side effects of procreation restrictions and therapeutic alternatives to these sanctions should be carefully considered and studied. Ultimately, approaching cases of parental delinquency from the perspective of therapeutic jurisprudence may result in the prolonged well-being of both parents and children.

Laura A. Davidson
University of Nevada, Reno

**"Mandatory Parental Consent and Notification Laws for Adolescent Abortions:
A Critical Examination of Their Assumptions and Impact"**

In 1981, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *H. L. v. Matheson* that states may require physicians to inform a minor's parents before performing an abortion. Despite relative consensus within the social scientific community that parental involvement laws may have more adverse than beneficial consequences (American Psychological Association, 1989), public support for legislative restrictions on minors' access to an abortion remains strong, averaging between 69-80% approval. A social psychological framework incorporating gender socialization theory, distributive justice theories, and social cognitive theories of judgment and decision-making may explain the phenomenon of widespread public, judicial, and legislative support for restrictions on abortion access for minors. An examination of the arguments underlying the Supreme Court's decision reveal the presence of cultural myths about females, adolescents, and the American family. An examination of how the issue of parental notification laws is framed in current debates about adolescents' medical privacy reveals a similar reliance on stereotypes about adolescents' cognitive capacities and the role of females in the traditional American family. These widely held beliefs similarly contribute to a tradition of upholding parents as the legitimate authorities over adolescents' health outcomes, thereby justifying policies and procedures limiting their medical autonomy.

Marta Elliott and Victoria Springer
University of Nevada, Reno

"Gender Differences in the Stress Process of Distress and Alcohol Misuse"

This study aims is to explain why men and women differ in rates of depression and substance use. While women have higher rates of depression, men are more likely to drink excessively or abuse drugs. This study analyzes how men and women are exposed to differing types and amounts of stressors in their daily lives. For example, men report greater work stress, while women experience more stress in their familial roles. This study also analyzes gender differences in access to resources such as social support and self-esteem. By focusing on the confluence of stressors and resources, this study will demonstrate how gender roles translate into life conditions that exacerbate and protect mental health. These questions will be tested with National Co-morbidity Survey data from a sample of 5,400 age 18 to 54 in 1990-92. This analysis will employ sophisticated measurement strategies and structural equation modeling to estimate models of mental health outcomes separately for each sex. The results will guide efforts to target gender-related liabilities in an effort to break the seemingly inevitable link between gender and undesirable mental health outcomes for a significant subset of our U.S. adult population.

Dara Naphan
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Experiences of Military Veterans in Higher Education"

Many veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan and entering college are facing a challenging transition. The new Post 9-11 GI Bill is covering tuition so colleges and universities must be prepared for an increase in matriculating veterans. The transition from combat to college is a radical shift for most veterans, and can be conceived of as a clash of cultures. Student-veterans are typically older than the average college student, and have experiences that other students don't understand. Many veterans experience shock at other students' inattention, text-messaging during class, and complaining, and some feel uncomfortable being singled out as a veteran by their professors. In addition, many are recovering from physical and psychological wounds of war. Thus, in addition to the ordinary stressors of college life, veterans' stressful past experiences may complicate their transition, leading to feeling disconnected and alienated on campus. Understanding how student veterans relate to others and negotiate their own identities as students is a first step for this research. Notwithstanding stressors that veterans have been exposed to, student-veterans will transition more smoothly in institutions that are "veteran friendly." These issues will be explored via in-depth interviews with student veterans who volunteer to be interviewed by the author.

Robyn Maitoza and Marta Elliott
University of Nevada, Reno

"Gender Differences in the Mental Health Effects of Work and Family Conflict"

Work and family are often difficult to balance so that neither is shortchanged. Significant changes have occurred in both the work and family lives of individuals in developed nations throughout the world, such as more women combining parenthood with employment. The purpose of this study is to examine gender differences in the effects of work and family conflict on psychological well-being. Data are analyzed with a subset of 4,289 employed adults age 18-54 from the 1990-1 Co-morbidity Survey. The results demonstrate that work and family conflict and stressors associated with work or family mediate nearly two-thirds of the gender difference in distress. Social support from spouse and family protect against distress whereas social conflict increases it. Mastery and self-esteem also protect against distress. However, there is only one gender difference in the effect of stressors on distress which is that men are particularly distressed by ongoing interpersonal problems at work. Several resources buffer the effects of stressors, such as self-esteem reducing the effect of fear of job loss and mastery reducing the effect of ongoing stress at work, yet these buffering effects do not vary by gender. Implications of these findings for understanding women's burden of psychological distress are discussed.

Katherine Mauldin
University of Nevada, Reno

"Gender, Marriage, and Mental Health"

Women consistently exhibit more psychological distress than men. This study addresses this issue by focusing on the effects of marriage on mental health. Existing research indicates that women tend to provide and receive more emotional support than men, and are more satisfied with their relationships, yet also bear a greater cost of caring. This study asks: (1) do

emotionally supportive marriages benefit women's mental health more than men's, and (2) do marriages characterized by ongoing conflict harm women's mental health more than men's? The results of an analysis of the 2,869 married respondents age 18-54 from the 1990-91 National Co-Morbidity Survey reveal the differential effects of social support and conflict on distress by gender, partially explaining why women tend to experience more distress than men. First, men and women are compared in terms of the overall levels of support and conflict in their marriages. Next, distress is predicted with these scales of support and conflict, testing for gender differences in their effects on distress. The analyses reveal how women and men respond differently to the conditions of their marriages, partially explaining the persistent gendered inequality in the reported experience of psychological distress.

Camille S. Brown and Daniel, J. Weigel
University of Nevada, Reno

"Predicting Infidelity Intention: The Role of Sensation Seeking and Risk Assessment"

Given the large percentage of individuals in romantic relationships who engage in some form of infidelity and the negative consequences that result from these behaviors, it is not surprising that researchers would be interested in determining the variables that can be used to predict who will engage in infidelity acts. This study investigated individual level factors that can be used to predict college students' (N=290) intentions to engage in hypothetical infidelities. Of primary interest was the finding that sensations seeking, a personality trait that is believed to be biologically based and is expressed as a need for physical arousal, novel experiences, and a willingness to take social risks, significantly predicts reported intention to engage in infidelity. Further, it was found that risk assessment of the situation mediates the relationship between sensation seeking and infidelity intention. Based on these findings it is argued that infidelity can be categorized as a risky behavior that is more likely to be performed by individuals who are high in sensation seeking, in part, because they tend to underestimate the risks associated with performing said behavior. Differences in intention based on gender and the severity of the infidelity act will also be discussed.

Janice Russell
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Effects of Cultural Capital on High School Dropout"

It is estimated that half a million adolescents dropout of high school every year. This represents a dropout rate of approximately 9%. Dropping out of high school results in many negative consequences including higher unemployment rates, higher dependence on social programs such as welfare, reduced lifetime earning potential, and increased physical and mental health issues. Many antecedents to high school dropout have been isolated including poor grades, gender of the student, family background variables including parents' education level, parents' occupation, parents' marital status, and family income. Other factors that have been examined include the child's ability level and the number of books the family has in the home. Another approach to the issue of educational attainment and high school dropout can be found in literature regarding cultural capital. Cultural capital is the possession of certain types of task-irrelevant knowledge

regarding elitist behaviors and beaux arts that may make it more likely for an individual to be successful academically. This study examines the affect of cultural capital on high school dropout, net of the factors already shown to influence dropout. Specifically family background characteristics and the child's ability as measured through standardized testing.

Dana A. Weiser
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Intergenerational Transmission of Infidelity: A Social Learning Theory Approach"

Parents are the primary socializing agents of sexuality and sexual behaviors. Parents are especially influential in shaping beliefs, values, attitudes, and behaviors because they serve as models of behavior. By observing parents' sexual behaviors, offspring encode information about how to behave in personal relationships. Offspring also observe whether certain behaviors are rewarding, information which greatly influences future behavior. Therefore, knowledge of a parental infidelity has the possibility to significantly impact offspring's beliefs, and more importantly, future behaviors. It is proposed that the experience of parental infidelity directly influences the likelihood offspring will later engage in infidelity behaviors. Three possible outcomes are proposed. First, offspring are *more* likely to engage in infidelities because observing the outcomes of infidelity taught them that such behavior is rewarding. Second, offspring are *more* likely to engage in infidelities because observing the outcomes of infidelity has diminished their romantic relationship self-efficacy beliefs. These individuals will not believe they are able to remain monogamous in relationships and will then behave in a manner consistent with these expectations. Third, offspring are *less* likely to engage in infidelities because they saw the harm such actions caused their non-cheating parent and choose to adopt the cheating parent as an anti-model.

Colleen I. Murray and Barbara L. Larsen
University of Nevada, Reno

**"Shall We Dance? Post Traumatic Stress and
Post Traumatic Growth Experiences of the Bereaved"**

This paper approaches the interface between post traumatic stress (PTS) and post traumatic growth (PTG) as a complex oscillation in the lives of individuals who have experienced the death of a significant person. PTS and PTG are viewed as separate constructs that can co-exist in a dynamic process, not as dichotomous ends of a single dimension, nor as a progression. Responses from bereaved parents and bereaved college students are used to begin to identify and illustrate this interface. Multiple sources were utilized in this exploration of meaning-making in accounts of the bereaved, including existing narratives from the internet, narratives generated with prompts derived from Pennebaker's work, and standardized instruments, such as that of Tedeschi and Calhoun. Issues with current measures will be presented, including cross-cultural comparability of those focused on individual growth.

Anita Miko and Monica, K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Health Promotion Theater: Mandatory Immunizations (Coming Soon to a Hospital Near You)"

On August 13, 2009, New York became the first state to issue a law requiring its health care personnel to obtain influenza vaccinations annually. The expected implications of this public health law can best be described as *health promotion theater*; a term introduced to describe health policies that have good intentions, appear appropriate and receive public support, but are essentially ineffective. In this presentation, the new law's elements are described in detail. Next, moral panic over the H1N1 virus is introduced as the law's catalyst. Similar moral panics, showing illusionary effects of progress pertaining to other social issues, have birthed the term *crime control theater.* The proposed notion of *health promotion theater* is thus derived from and compared to *crime control theater.* Examining this particular law as an example, the components of *health promotion theater* include; a reactionary response to moral panic, unquestioned acceptance and promotion of the policy response, an appeal to mythic narratives, and empirical failure. Several potential problems associated with the new law are discussed; which justify addressing it as *health promotion theater.* Finally, some alternative solutions are offered that more effectively achieve the law´s ultimate intention of encouraging the vaccination of health care personnel.

Alane L. Thomas and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Students' Emotional Reactions and Sentence Recommendations Regarding Drug Use during Pregnancy"

This study examines individuals' emotional reactions and recommended legal responses (e.g., punishment, rehabilitation) regarding drug use during pregnancy. Specifically, it measures whether recommended punishment or rehabilitation sentences are affected by 1) drug type, 2) severity of the baby's injury, 3) whether the woman quit using during pregnancy, and 4) whether the woman had a previous baby (and that baby's outcome). It investigates the differences between criminal justice, health and other majors as well as possible differences between genders of respondents. While there were no significant response differences between college majors or by gender, results suggest that as the severity of the baby's injury increased the recommended sentences became harsher no matter what drug was used. The study also examines whether 1) a doctor should turn in a woman who had a healthy baby, but was known to have used illegal drugs, 2) whether all pregnant women should be drug tested, and 3) whether only pregnant women suspected of drug use should be tested. There was strong support for each inquiry.

Monica K. Miller and Sarah Dearman
University of Nevada, Reno

"A Study of Predictors of Legislative Support of the Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act"

State statutes regarding minors' ability to obtain an abortion range in restrictiveness; some have no regulation, while others require consent from both parents. This variability could

encourage minors in restrictive states to travel to less restrictive states to obtain abortions. The Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act is a federal bill introduced in order to reduce the number of minors who cross state lines to obtain abortions by creating criminal and civil penalties for doctors and individuals who transport minors. A comparative analysis revealed which states are most affected by this legislation; some are at risk for having their minors leave their state while others are at risk of having minors enter their state for abortions. Legislators' support for the bill was predicted by the restrictiveness of the law in their state, their state's risk for minors leaving the state, and the legislator's gender and political party.

Lacey Miller and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"What About the Children? Therapeutic Solutions for Assisting Female Inmates and their Children"

By mid 2007, 65,600 mothers were held in the nation's prisons. The number of minor children with a mother in prison had more than doubled since 1991 (Glaze & Maruschak, 2008). The criminal justice system consistently overlooks the problems incurred by children who have incarcerated mothers. Many children with mothers in prison suffer from biological, sociological, psychological, and behavioral problems. This often leads to legal troubles throughout the children's lives, and a perpetual cycle of incarceration. Some states have enacted legislation to address issues for incarcerated mothers and their children. The goal here is to examine the extent of this issue and analyze current programming and procedures. This article will examine issues and programs pertinent to female inmates and their children. Additionally, it will discuss the importance of a therapeutic jurisprudence approach when making future policy recommendations.

Jenny Reichert and James T. Richardson
University of Nevada, Reno

"Decline of the Moral Panic: An Examination of the Current Status of Satanism in the Courts"

Public sentiment surrounding cult membership and Satanic practices, as exemplified in and spread through popular media, affected the way individuals processed information about alleged cult members. These biased cognitive processes then presumably carried over into the legal system as well. Research demonstrates that the mere mention of satanic involvement activates jurors' negative perceptions and affects their decisions, arguably because current norms do nothing to discourage open displays of prejudicial attitudes against satanic groups. Several notable cases from before and during the moral panic surrounding Satanism illustrate the prejudicial nature of the legal system characteristic of the time, however recent cases involving alleged or admitted Satanic involvement have decreased, showing a clear (if slight) decline in the moral panic surrounding Satanism. Nonetheless, these cases call for a discussion of similarities and variations in recent court presentation of evidence of satanic involvement. Several recent civil and criminal cases involving alleged or admitted Satanic practice are examined. Finally , though negative public sentiment about Satanism and its practitioners appears to have dissipated

in recent years, the analysis of these criminal cases still suggests an unfavorable effect evidence of satanic involvement may have in the minds of jurors.

Monica K. Miller and Ebeth Palafox
University of Nevada, Reno

"What Does it Mean to be on a Religious Quest? Questism's Relationship to Parole Decisions, Religious Factors, and Justice Beliefs"

"Questism" is a relatively new religious measure characterized by a questioning, doubting, open, and flexible approach to religion. The current study investigated Questism's relationship to legal decisions/beliefs and to other traditional religious measures. 187 students read about a prisoner who was eligible for parole and decided whether he should be released. They completed questions about legal beliefs and religious scales. A correlation indicated that those higher in Questism were more confident in releasing the prisoner on parole. Linear regression analysis indicated that Questism scores were positively related to intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity and negatively related to fundamentalism and literal interpretism. Questism was not related to evangelism. Further, Questism is positively related to belief that liberty is more important than order; a society with true freedom would have little crime; and resisting arrest is not a crime. This study reveals that high Questism is related to lower punitiveness and less authoritarian views of crime; future research should investigate its relationship to other legal decisions, e.g., jury decisions. Results also reveal that Questism is related and less traditional, structured religious beliefs. Future studies should assess its relationship to other religious beliefs/experiences (e.g., having personally been saved) and psychological characteristics (e.g., forgiveness, attributions).

Julianna Chomos
University of Nevada, Reno

"Attorney Use of Priming Religion and Individualism to Enhance Acceptance of Minority Religions"

Attorneys use many different tactics to persuade the jury to interpret the evidence from trial in a way that is favorable to their clients. Three factors that can aid attorneys in this endeavor are (1) the use of priming religion and religious freedom, (2) cueing individualism, and (3) examining ingroup/outgroup relations among individuals. This paper shows how priming of religion and religious freedom can lead to individualistic cognitive processing and focusing on valuing uniqueness, which in turn leads to acceptance of outgroup individuals, specifically minority religions. In cases in which parents are brought to court on charges that stem from their refusal to seek medical treatment for their child due to religious beliefs and from this inaction the child subsequently died from lack of treatment, attorneys can use the relationship between the three afore mentioned factors to their advantage.

Bridget Taylor
University of Nevada, Reno

"Women's Work in a Southern Baptist Church"

This study contributes to sociological and feminist research concerning the lives of conservative Protestant women. Research to date has overlooked women's church work, and has often treated all conservative Protestant denominations as one entity. Focusing on one denomination, both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to determine what types of work women do in a Southern Baptist (SB) church, and how they understand and negotiate the neotraditionalist complementary gender role ideology that informs job organization. A website analysis of 42 SB churches in the Memphis area revealed that men held 62 percent of all church jobs as well as 84 percent of all leadership positions. Women held the majority of supporting jobs, or 78 percent. Interviews with 13 women working in both paid and unpaid positions in one SB church revealed an ambivalence concerning the complementary gender roles ideology that may allow space for a limited amount of role negotiation in church work.

Victoria Springer and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"Consistency, Concord, and Contention: A Mediation Analysis of How Differences of Opinion May Influence Jury Satisfaction"

This study explores the influence that change of opinion during jury deliberations (e.g., supporting the plaintiff at one time, and the defendant at another) and conflict on the jury have on reported levels of satisfaction in civil juries in Arizona. The proposed model contends that the relationship between change of opinion and jury satisfaction is mediated by the amount of conflict on the jury. That is, when jurors change their mind, the atmosphere in which that change occurs – one that is replete with conflict or bereft of it – will determine whether changing opinion results in higher or lower jury satisfaction. Change that occurs in a low conflict jury may result in higher satisfaction because members of the jury were able to express their opinion in a tension-free environment. Those who change in a high conflict environment, however, may experience a great deal of stress as a result of their difference of opinion – and accordingly may result in lower overall satisfaction. The role of conflict is thought to be so strong that the relationship between change of opinion and jury satisfaction is expected to be fully mediated by the affective quality of the jury environment. Results and implications are discussed.

Julianna Chomos, Lorie Sicafuse, and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Juror Opinions of Jury Service: A Content Analysis"

Juror satisfaction is of the utmost importance for the continuation of a successful legal system. Dissatisfied jurors may discuss their experiences with friends and family, increasing the likelihood that these other individuals will fail to report for jury duty or seek an exemption. Further, negative experiences with jury service may lead to negative perceptions of the trial process or the judicial system as a whole. There are numerous jury innovations designed to increase juror satisfaction, yet many are not currently used in the majority of courts. This paper will examine issues related to juror satisfaction from the perspective of jurors themselves.

Specifically, it will present an analysis of juror commentary (currently in progress) obtained from a juror satisfaction survey administered by the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Iowa. Themes related to juror satisfaction such as commonly shared negative and positive experiences with jury service, juror perceptions of procedural fairness, references to existing courtroom innovations, and suggestions for improvement will be identified and discussed. Strategies to increase juror satisfaction and implement courtroom innovations will be proposed based on these findings.

Samuel C. Lindsey
University of Nevada, Reno

"How Theories of Social Constructionism, Social Exchange, and Norms May Explain Why Religious Affiliations and Characteristics Influence Juror Decision Making"

Religion is important to the lives of communities and individuals in America. Researchers estimate that 97% of U.S. residents believe in God, 90% pray, and 78.4% belong to some form of Christianity. Individuals use their religion to make important life decisions, including decisions related to the law. Legal research has shown that religious affiliation and characteristics affect jury decision making. A next step in this research is to theoretically explain why these findings may exist to meaningfully order and further understand past results. This paper explores how social psychological theories of social constructionism, social exchange, and norms may explain why religious affiliation and the religious characteristics of fundamentalism, evangelism, devotionalism, and literalism influence jury decision making. The insights in this paper contribute to a larger discussion of the role of religion in the legal system and why religion affects the decisions of individuals and small groups.

Monica K. Miller, Clayton D. Peoples, Jonathan Maskaly, Morgan Green
University of Nevada, Reno

"The Effects of Deliberations and Religious Alibi on Mock Jurors' Pre- and Post-Deliberation Verdicts: Does Stereotypicality of the Crime Matter?"

Jurors may be biased toward defendants because of their in-group/out-group status or because they see themselves similar to the defendant. Deliberation may minimize bias by forcing jurors to rationalize their decision to others. In a previous experiment, mock jurors read a trial summary containing one of three alibis related to the defendant's whereabouts at the time of the crime: the defendant was engaged in Christian prayers, Islamic prayers, or TV-watching (control). Deliberations made jurors lenient (less likely to convict post-deliberation compared to pre-deliberation). Interestingly, this effect was greatest for Muslim defendants, compared to Christian or control defendants. This study described a crime stereotypically associated with Muslims (bombing a transportation center). The current study sought to determine whether stereotypicality of the crime affected such results. As such, it used a crime associated with fundamentalist Christians (bombing an abortion clinic). It was expected that deliberation would make participants lenient, and this would be the strongest for the Christian condition. Findings are similar to the previous study, despite the stereotypicality of the crime. Deliberation made

jurors *less* likely to convict; this was strongest for the Muslim condition, followed by the Christian defendants. Alibi type had no direct effect on verdicts, however.

Rebecca Thomas, James T. Richardson, and Matthew C. Leone
University of Nevada, Reno

"Judicial Evaluation Programs: A Report from the Field"

Judicial Evaluation Programs, although relatively new, are becoming more common in the United States. As such, the methodological and ethical considerations for such a process are still being developed. This paper reviews the methodological processes involved in the development of a judicial evaluation program for the state of Nevada and the experience of conducting a pilot project for the state. The paper reviews the status of JEP throughout the United States, the development of the methodologies used in such programs, the successes and failures of the methodologies, and some of the difficulties encountered when conducting the pilot in Nevada's court system.

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

"Challenges of Working with Secondary Data: Experiences Related to Data Gathered for Non-Scientific Purposes"

As social scientists we are educated in the proper techniques for designing a study, collecting the data, analyzing and reporting on that data. These techniques help to insure that the results we report are valid and reliable. But what does a researcher do when given data that was collected by a third party for non-scientific purposes, and does not meet the standards we are expected to uphold as researchers? With no clear knowledge of the research problem, objectives or hypotheses, study design, operational definitions of variables, or sampling methods, results reporting can be difficult or even irresponsible. This presentation outlines steps taken by a research team when faced with this dilemma. This team was given the task of analyzing data gathered on over 10,000 convicted felons from the state of Nevada in order to inform the State Legislature on trends and make recommendations that could affect state policy.

Camille S. Brown, Carlene Gonzalez, Angela Broadus, Adrienne Leipold, and Veronica B. Dahir
University of Nevada, Reno

"Collecting Campus Data using Web-Based Tools"

There are a number of reasons why researchers would be interested in collecting data from campus based populations. For example, some researchers are specifically interested in obtaining samples from general college of university student populations, students residing in on-campus university housing, students applying for graduation, tenure-faculty, and members of certain Clubs or Greek organizations. Others might use campus-based populations strictly for convenience samples. Regardless of the reasoning, web-based tools can be used effectively to

collect data from campus populations. Different web-based tools such as online subject pool organization systems and various online software development and housing programs (e.g., Survey Monkey, Zoomerang, Qualtrics, Checkbox, WinCati) are discussed. Furthermore, general methodological issues regarding response rates, costs, incentives, email lists, and survey modality considerations are covered.

Carlene Gonzalez, Camille S. Brown, Angela Broadus, Adrienne Leipold, and Veronica B. Dahir,
University of Nevada, Reno

"Multi-Methodology: Tips and Tricks"

Due to time and resource limitations, many social science researchers are often forced to use a single method to investigate their research questions. Using multi-methods, however, can enhance researchers' understanding and knowledge of their topic. The Center for Research Design and Analysis (CRDA) utilizes multiple techniques, such as telephone, mail, and internet surveys when assisting clients with data collection. Strengths and weaknesses of these methods are discussed, including cost, participant response rates, and targeting specific samples of a population. Multi-method recommendations are provided for optimal outcomes.

R. David Hayward and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"Weber Revisited: A Cross-National Analysis of Religiosity, Religious Culture and Economic Attitudes"

Max Weber (1904/1996) famously attributed a significant role to Protestant theology for the emergence of market capitalism, particularly compared with their Catholic neighbors. Contemporary research, however, has produced only mixed support for this "Weber thesis." We re-examine aspects of this thesis focusing on the alleged link between Protestantism and pro-market attitudes. Other than previous research we use multi-level modeling, allows us to overcome methodological shortcoming of earlier research that did not differentiate between individual-level and culture-level characteristics. Our analyses were based on five waves of the World Values Survey (344,173 respondents from 97 countries) and included historical and economic country-level data. We found that, controlling for other individual level predictors, (1) Protestants have stronger pro-capitalist values than members of other religious groups; (2) this effect is intensified by personal religiosity, but not affected by community-oriented religiosity; and (3) all of these effects are contextualized by national religious culture, such that a Protestant cultural background is associated with stronger pro-capitalist values regardless of individual religion. The discussion evaluates our findings in light of the existing evidence on Weber's theory, but also address limitations of the theory. We also discuss how the present findings might be extended to account for differences in economic values in cultural contexts other than Protestantism and Catholicism.

Irem Uz and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"A Test of Three Hypotheses on How Language Shapes Cultural Values"

Cross-cultural research has demonstrated that the language that is spoken in a culture shapes the culture's values—net of other variables. Multiple competing explanations have been proposed. Research on the substantive associations between language and cultural experiences argues that the cultural norms associated with a particular language tend to bias respondents' answers in the direction valued by the culture. By contrast, research on grammatical structure argues that languages which allow the omission of pronouns seem to promote greater levels of cultural collectivism as they require a language recipient to pay more attention to the social context of an utterance. Also focusing on grammatical structure, we argue that syntactical flexibility, especially as it relates to the position of the sentence subject, promotes collectivism, because the semantic models built on variable syntactical structures are less likely to be generated around the sentence subject. Hence, language use is less centered on the juxtaposition of subject and object and, ultimately, individual agency. These three hypotheses were examined in a comparative language study and in an experimental study. Findings confirmed the hypothesis of a substantive association between cultural experience and language, and supported the syntactical flexibility hypothesis, but not the pronoun-drop hypothesis. The discussion re-evaluates the hypothesis of an effect of grammatical structure on cultural orientation.

Kerry S. Kleyman and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

**"Implicit Egotism vs. Attachment to Place: The Implications of
Individualism-Collectivism for the Name-Place Effect"**

Research on implicit egotism indicates that people disproportionately reside in places whose name matches theirs—a pattern which we termed the *name-place effect*. The present research tested two competing hypotheses derived from the cultural psychology literature. Because higher levels of individualism tend to be associated with greater egotism, the name-place effect should be most pronounced in highly individualist societies and among highly independent individuals. By contrast, because higher levels of collectivism have been linked to greater in-group attachments, the name-place effect might be greater in collectivist societies or among interdependent individuals. A first archival study compared the name-place effect in highly collectivist and highly individualist U.S. states, but only found support for the attachment to place hypothesis. This patterns was conceptually replicated in an experimental study in which interdependent individuals, but not independent individuals, used letters from their own name to generate a name for a hypothetical town. Our discussion focuses on how culturally distinct individuals relate to their communities.

Jose H. Vargas and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

**"Ethnicity and Contemporary American Culture: A Meta-Analytic Investigation of
Horizontal–Vertical Individualism–Collectivism"**

Within the next several decades, European Americans will gradually lose their status as America's majority. Thus, in a society where ethnic diversity stands to become a salient issue, questions arise as to whether differences in ethnicity/race and national origin represent cultural differences in American identity and individualism. To address such questions, this article presents meta-analytic data on the four subscale components of Triandis' (1995) 32-item Individualism–Collectivism (INDCOL) scale. Specifically, four U.S. ethnic/racial groups— African Americans, Asian Americans, Latino Americans and European Americans—were analyzed in terms of *horizontal–vertical individualism–collectivism* (HVIC). Results suggest that although European Americans are generally more *vertically individualist* than African and Latino Americans, no ethnic/racial differences exist with respect to *horizontal individualism* and the two subscales of *collectivism*. Interesting ethnic/racial differences emerged from analyses of the aggregated intercorrelation coefficients. Although younger Americans appear to be culturally similar, regardless of ethnicity/race, they are also culturally distinct, given the impact of cultural residues related to group-specific sociohistories and socialization practices. Implications for cultural research are discussed.

H. Lyssette Chavez, Ryan Erhart, and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"Colorism and the Presidency: Subtle Racial Biases in the Perception and Portrayal of Barack Obama"

Individuals with lighter skin tone are typically considered to be of higher status than individuals of darker skin complexion. This research examines color biases surrounding erstwhile Senator and now President Barack Obama, a biracial individual with a middling skin tone. We predicted, that white Americans high in racist beliefs are likely to believe Barack Obama to be darker than white Americans low in racist belief, reflecting a motivated tendency to denigrate his status. Second, we predicted that, regardless of their levels of racism, non-supporters of Obama, especially supporters of John McCain, would perceive him as darker than Obama supporters, reflecting a tendency to enlist a salient status dimension to enhance or discount the status of one's own candidate. An experimental study, repeated before and twice after the U.S. presidential election, found evidence for a partisan color bias prior to, but not after election day, whereas evidence for a racist color bias was found at all three points in time. A second, archival study on newspapers photographs provided additional support for a partisan color bias. Even nine months after the election, newspapers that had endorsed candidate McCain portrayed Obama with a darker skin tone than newspapers that had previously endorsed Obama.

Melanie Duncan and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"An Essentialist Approach to Same-Sex Marriage and the Parenting Debate"

Despite frequent media attention to the issue of same-sex marriage little attention has been paid to the situation of same-sex families. This study examines if whether student attitudes towards homosexuality, same-sex marriage and related social justice issues are based on essentialist notions of sexual orientation and marriage. Intergroup research has found that essentialism, i.e.

the idea that certain groups possess unchangeable characteristics, is often the basis of intergroup bias and oppression. However, recent research suggests that those holding essentialist beliefs may actually hold more favorable views of homosexuality. Thus, this research examines the essentialist underpinnings of attitudes towards same-sex couples and same-sex families. The presentation will examine the effects that essentialist beliefs have on attitudes towards same-sex couples as well as gay men and lesbians. There may also be the potential to interpret quasi-essentialist beliefs about marriage and how this relates to the current political and moral debates that surround same-sex marriages. The results of this study offer the potential for reinforcing the findings of previous studies, but also expanding the understanding of the application or essentialist beliefs, as well as the future reception of policies pertaining to same-sex couples and families by the general public.

Irem Uz and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"Ambivalent Identification in Response to Social Identity Threat"

Identification has traditionally been conceptualized as a unidimensional construct with high identifiers in the one end and low identifiers in the other. However, a person's identification with a group can not only be high or low, but also incorporate varying degrees of tension. Here, concurrent sense of belonging and not belonging is called ambivalent identification. It is argued that ambivalent identification is a different structure than either plain identification or from ingroup ambivalence. The former does not capture the conflict in the belongingness, whereas the latter refers to ambivalence in attitudes toward ingroup members. We documented the ambivalent identification in response to identity threat in two different samples: in Turkey, a Muslim nation faced with Islamist terror, and in the US, Americans faced with abuses in Abu Ghraib. In both samples, ambivalent identification was the dominant response when the perceived similarity between the perpetrators and the participants increased. The present paper suggested a novel concept, but ultimately more questions than answers were generated calling for future studies.

Joshua Padilla, Angela Broadus, and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"Identity Dynamics in the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina: Tracking the Emergence of Aggression Between Rescuers and Survivors"

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the city of New Orleans witnessed an emerging conflict between the residents who survived the storm and the rescuers charged with assisting them. This type of intergroup conflict has rarely been documented before as it uniquely entails survivors acting against their very self-interest, and rescuers subverting their helping roles. A previous qualitative study by the present authors documented how the power differential between rescuers and survivors shaped intergroup perceptions and eventually rendered intergroup aggression acceptable. This earlier study could not establish the precise nature of the intergroup dynamic over time and did not distinguish between different types of action. Thus, we re-analyzed the

same corpus using quantitative methods. Consistent with Drury and Reicher's (1999, 2000, 2005) Elaborated Social Identity Model our results show the characteristic emergence and dissipation of aggressive inter-group acts during five critical days in New Orleans following Katrina. Aggressive acts directed at ingroup members and any prosocial behavior, however, followed a different trajectory. We conclude that inter-group aggression must be must understood as meaningful social action commensurate with conflicting groups' emerging collective identities.

R. David Hayward and Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

"God" vs. "Allah": The Influence of Shared Ingroup Salience on Perceptions of Muslims in America"

In the wake September 11th, American Muslims have faced increased distrust and hostility from other Americans, who tend to be Christian. Self-categorization theory and the common ingroup identity model suggest that highlighting commonalities between Islam and Christianity could reduce intergroup hostility. However, including Muslims in the American mainstream could also backfire if Muslim Americans are perceived as extreme or deviant members of the ingroup. Two experiments examined the effects of identity salience on American college students' attitudes towards Muslims. In Study 1 Muslims who referred to "God" were evaluated more favorably than Muslims referring to "Allah," showing that shared religious identity improved relations. Study 2 replicated this effect using original messages written by American Muslim leaders denouncing the September 11th attacks. However, in Study 2 Muslims using the term "God" were more likely to be rejected than those using the term "Allah." when the display of an American flag also highlighted the shared national identity between American Muslims and Christians. These findings have practical implications for interfaith dialogue in the U.S., as well as for addressing bias in media portrayals of Muslims.

Misty Sanchez and Monica K. Miller
University of Nevada, Reno

"Using Therapeutic Jurisprudence to Design a Special Treatment Court to Address Illegal Prostitution"

The crime of prostitution has become a social concern that needs to be addressed in alternative methods as opposed to punishment-only sanctions. Prostitution has existed for years, but this article is suggesting that the court needs to play a vital role in therapeutically addressing the issue of prostitution and what it does to an individual and community. By assessing the individual needs of the prostitute, the court could potentially act as a therapeutic agent and prevent the woman from continuing a life in prostitution. This article suggests the formation of a prostitution treatment court, based on the drug court model, in order to develop a specialty court to deal solely with prostitutes and their specific needs. This notion has recently caught local attention in Reno, Nevada with its new formation of Prostitution Court. The benefits of such a court not only help the prostitute herself, but enhance the community, ease the judicial system, and reduce prostitution related offenses, which improves public safety.

Steve Wood
University of Nevada, Reno

"Rape Victims, Juries, and Courtroom Outcomes"

Over the years, women who have been raped are often victimized twice, once by their assailant and once by the judicial system. As a result, rape against women continues to be the most underreported and least conviction-prone crime in the United States. Therefore, the purpose of the present paper is to examine the origin of society's negative attitudes towards victims of rape by highlighting components of attitude theory, role theory, and social cognition. More specifically, examining how the media perpetuates rape myths by inundating society through the use of television, movies, and print media and how this repeated exposure causes individuals to view victims of rape as having violated society's role expectations for women. The concept of the cognitive miser will also be examined to show that jurors who are higher on their need for cognition are less punitive than jurors who are lower on their need for cognition. Overall, the goal of this discussion is to identify how these negative attitudes and stereotypes have come about and also to recognize which individuals possess the characteristics of a pro-prosecution juror in an attempt to increase the conviction rate in rape cases.

Pete Martini
University of Nevada, Reno

"Homonegativity in Heterosexual Males: An Integrative Theoretical Explanation"

An integrated theoretical approach can explain the existance and maintenance of homonegtivity within heterosexual males. The attitudes of significant others within one's social circle influence one's attitudes toward traditional gender roles. If one's social circle contains many individuals with a positive attitude toward traditional masculine identity one will likely have a similar positive attitude.   Adoption of the masculine gender role is positively associated with homonegativity, however this relationship is likely moderated by the social comparison process such that if a man compares himself to a similar other who is percieved as more masculine he will experience a negative reaction that may lead him to express more homonegativity to compensate for the percieved threat to his masculinity. In contrast, if a man compares himself to a similar other who is percieved as less masculine he will not experience a negative reaction and therefore he will not express more homonegativity. Ultimately, downward (self-enhancement) comparisons may allow the individual to express less homonegativity because the comparison reveals that he is performing his masculine role successfully.

Kristy L. Cahoon
University of Nevada, Reno

"Adolescent Dating Violence in a Culture of Honor State"

The National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) found that 10 percent of adolescents reported having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their dating partner. Research has demonstrated that states that have their roots in the culture of honor have different attitudes

towards violence for self-protection and violence in response to insults than states without these roots. Other research has shown that this culture of honor also affects adolescents, finding that students in culture of honor states were more likely to have brought weapons to school. The current study examined the rates of adolescent dating violence using the results of the YRBS from 2007. Thirty-nine states provided aggregate data for the survey, and Gastil's (1971) index of southernness was used to compare the states among the culture of honor dimension. Southernness was significantly correlated with the rates of adolescent dating violence, even after controlling for levels of other types of adolescent violence and regional characteristics. Results are discussed, as are implications for schools and policymakers in an attempt to address this important issue among adolescents.

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Sociology
Heather Albanesi
University of Colorado

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Nicholas Abbott and Ignacio Luis Ramirez
Texas Tech University

"The Effects of Childhood Punishment and Discipline on Adult Relationships"

This study examines how different parenting styles influence the levels and intensity of punishment and discipline. Additionally this study analyzes the effects of punishment and discipline in childhood and how that translates into negative behavior in the child's adult relationships. Five hundred respondents filled out a survey, participants are students from a public university in the Southwestern United States. The measuring instrument (Dimensions of Discipline) is a survey developed by the University of New Hampshire Family Research Laboratory.

Chris Adamski
Western Illinois University

"Perceptions of Intergenerational Inequality"

In an effort to assure their economic futures, today more than ever before students are seeking college degrees. With federal resources being reduced or eliminated, financing an education often leaves the student in debt. As they graduate with degree in one-hand and student loans in the other they face in this lack luster economy fewer job opportunities at lower pay with less benefits. At the same time demographers indicate an increasing number of older adults becoming eligible for social security. For younger workers fortunate enough to find jobs, this puts a strain on them since they are obligated to finance this "third rail" program. The anxiety caused by limited resources has the potential to pit one generation against the other and the term "greedy geezer" has been suggested. The purpose of this paper is to investigate how

students perceive the financial and social status of the elderly, and if students view senior citizens as the favored cohort. This paper will discuss what students believe, the validity of their perceptions and how misconceptions can lead to intergeneration conflict. It will also discuss where students get their views on aging.

Stephanie Allen
Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Social Disparities in Dental Care"

Going to the doctor for physical check-ups regularly is important, particularly to detect diseases in their early stage. However, the importance of visiting your dentist regularly to maintain periodontal health is often under-emphasized. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2002), both children and adults who do not have medical insurance are even less likely to have dental insurance. Both medical and dental plans are available to the U.S. population, yet, costs of the two are separate (Campbell 1999; Vargas, Isman, and Crall 2002). When people are making the decision to purchase these plans the majority of Americans choose medical over dental insurance, primarily due to the importance of health care coverage and costs involved (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2002). This paper examines social disparities of dental care and dental behaviors among social groups. This topic is important to study because disparities in access to dental care can lead to health problems that impact one's social life, including going to work and family responsibilities. Results from this research may suggest policy implications to increase public awareness of dental behaviors and the health problems that can occur from improper care.

Heather Albanesi
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

"The 'Redshirting' of Kindergarten Girls and Gendered Agency"

While the 'redshirting' of kindergarteners is a phenomenon primarily seen in boys, this paper considers how parents of girls make the decision to 'hold out' their daughters. Based on interviews with 50 parents of kindergarten-age children, themes related gendered notions of adolescence, assertiveness, and gendered sexual agency are considered.

Berch Berberoglu
University of Nevada-Reno

"The Class Nature of Globalization in the 21st Century"

This paper examines the class nature of globalization in the twenty-first century from a critical, global perspective. Focusing on class as the motive force of social change and social transformation, the paper provides an analysis of class relations and class conflict on a global scale, stressing the centrality of this phenomenon in defining social relations across societies in the age of globalization. Going beyond the analysis of class and class conflict globally, the paper addresses the role of the state as a major force in class relations that impact the outcome

of class conflict in contemporary society throughout the world. The paper highlights some of the key aspects of class relations that are examined in great depth. Looking at the internal and external contradictions of contemporary society, it explores how class relations and class conflict may lead to civil wars, revolutions, and social transformation in the age of globalization.

Arnold Brown
Northern Arizona University

"Changes in the People's Republic of China over Recent Years"

Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms have caused considerable recent change in China. First, they affected families positively. But then, they affected the ability of youth to acquire jobs negatively, even when businesses were thriving. They also challenged such family traditions as filial piety. On the other hand, businesses made China economically competitive. The economic reforms also introduced traditional Chinese health care to the world and modern medicine to China. Chinese economic reforms also made it possible for older Chinese people to become organized to help themselves. Finally, there were also changes in the Chinese transportation systems. Those changes were from bicycles to small cars and from small cars to large cars, and from old airplanes to new airplanes. All of this shows that the changes in the People's Republic of China have been overwhelming. In addition, they have changed the lives of individual people dramatically, negatively as well as positively.

Zongshi Chen
University of California-Berkeley

"The Legitimization of China's Private Economy: How Did Intellectuals Frame Wenzhou Model in 1980s"

China's gradual transition is in tandem with the rise of new organizational forms and the change of institutional logic. The extensive studies of China's transitional economy rarely examine the legitimization of private economy. This paper traces the emergence of China's domestic private economy in Wenzhou, Zhejiang, and focuses on its legitimization at both local level and national level in China during 1980s. It shows that intellectuals played a significant role in justifying and legitimizing Wenzhou's private economy. They advocated for private economy as a method for development, and removed the businessmen's stigma by defending their ethic, for instance, their contribution to the economic development, and their philanthropic involvement in the public affairs. The framing selectively invokes Marxism to strengthen their argument, and implicitly criticizes the orthodox Marxism by invoking the success of local practice and the central leaders' words. Such framing furnished the institutional logic for the market camp. The mass publicizing of new framing is crucial in changing people's mindset gradually, and makes the gradual transition possible. This paper advances the institutional study in demonstrating the intertwining relationship among the crisis of old legitimacy, the changing power relations, the birth of new practice and the dynamic framing process.

Michele Companion
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

"Gossip and Inuendo: Strategies for Competition Eradication Among Northern Mozambiquan Female Street Food Vendors"

Women in northern Mozambique's urban centers face increasing challenges to their income generating potentials. Due to constricted labor markets, young men have entered the traditionally female domain of petty trading and street food vending in large numbers, relegating women to the margins of the informal economic sector. This study highlights the challenges faced by women are a result of this shift in the work force, but also finds new opportunities are emerging for women as demands for pre-cooked meals increases.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

"Breadwinning Wives/Partners in the African American Community"

Whether married, cohabiting or single parents, African American adult women are significantly more likely to make a sizeable contribution to the family income. The purpose of this paper is to examine a specific segment of black female breadwinners, those who are in married/cohabiting relationships and who earn over half or more of the household income. While this paper will focus on the prevalence of such households, the broader purpose is to examine the consequences of women's economic contributions on the stability and duration of these marital/cohabiting relationships.

Thomas Drabek
University of Denver

"Reflections on Technology Applications in Emergency Management: Lessons Learned"

As with all other governmental and private sector organizations, the emerging profession of emergency management reflects widespread adoption of information technologies. These systems offer enormous benefits, but also bring important costs. Too often the costs are minimally recognized as are some of the benefits. Through brief analysis of numerous disaster field studies, twelve important lessons are identified and illustrated.

Julie Biando Edwards
University of Montana

"Libraries, News, and 'Networks': Civil Discourse in the 21st Century"

What is the relationship between civil discourse and place? Is it possible to engage in meaningful dialogue in a world where the very idea of space and place is becoming more and more amorphous? Is the one reliant on the other, or is the notion that true civil discourse is place-bound archaic? This paper will consider the intersection of place and discourse and will explore the state of civil discourse in the age of partisan news and social networking. It will

question whether or not it is truly possible to engage in civil discourse in our society, or if the notion of dialogue itself has been rendered obsolete by the shrillness of cable news and the monologic nature of social networks. Finally it will consider how civic social institutions, particularly public libraries, can facilitate civil discourse at the beginning of the 21st century.

Kelsey Hodge
University of Nevada-Reno

"Freedom of Religion: A Sociological Comparison of China and the United States"

Freedom of religion has in recent years become a popular concept worldwide. However, it is also a controversial notion and is still widely debated on many levels across the world. This paper is a comparative sociological analysis of religious freedom in the United States and the People's Republic of China. The concept of religious freedom is discussed in a broad context, and the role of religious freedom in politics, law and culture is briefly examined. The history of freedom of religion in both the United States and China is discussed, followed by a comparative analysis of social factors such as pluralism, secularism, and globalization, and the effect these factors have on freedom of religion. Attempts made by both nations of social control of religion are also considered in relation to the different social, political and legal systems of the two countries, as well as foreign policies relating to freedom of religion.

Abeer Ibrahim
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs
Khaled Saleh Mahmud
King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

"Sexual Servitude (Odalisque) in Islam"

Slavery was practiced long before Islam, and was built into the social customs surrounding war between the Arabian tribes. Not all Arabs converted to Islam immediately, so Muslims had to deal with the older social customs, including taking slaves in war, in order to survive in the region. There was a concentrated effort among the other tribes to annihilate Islam, and so the early Muslim communities were under a constant threat of attack. According to the laws of war, the armies would try to exchange prisoners of war, but while in captivity, they were slaves. If Allah had forbidden slavery, the Muslim armies would have no prisoners to trade for their own captive people. Although Muslim armies were allowed to take captives, they were required to abide by specific rules about their treatment. These rules were designed to promote a greater equality between slaves and free people than were afforded to prisoners in other Arabian communities. Moreover, Islamic law includes a system through which slaves could be freed as part of the penance of the slave owner for other violations of Islamic law. These laws serve to restrict slavery as much as possible until eventually this custom would disappeared altogether.

Brian Lee
University of Nevada-Reno

"Asatru: A New Religion in Prison"

This paper analyzes the relatively recent emergence of the religion "Asatru", giving a brief historical look at the legal recognition of the religion in various countries and introduces some of the basic tenets of the religion. While drawing on participatory observations of the religion as practiced behind the walls of a prison, and through interviews with the inmate members of the religion, the paper contrasts the practice of the religion as practiced in society at large between its various branches to the practice of the religion within a prison, while briefly comparing and contrasting the religion to fundamentalist practices. As well as looking at the non-racist members of the religion inside and outside of prison, the paper also addresses the issue of racism and neo-Nazi -skinhead-ideal holding individuals within the religion both inside and outside of prison and how the religion of Asatru itself parallels those beliefs and potentially reinforces them.

Kenneth Leffle
California State University-Chico

"Tattooing in the Modern Age"

Body art is has transitioned from an expressive fad of the counter culture to a popular form of artistic expression engaged in by a diverse array of people. Despite the growing popularity of body art, people who wear tattoos report that they are often discriminated against in the workplace, despite impressive qualifications. They are also socially shunned resulting in feelings of alienation and low self-esteem. The goal of this study is to foster a better understanding of the people who create tattoos and the people who wear them. It relies on individual case studies to help dispel some of the negative stereotypes that tarnish people who engage in this unique form of self-expression.

Andria Lloyd
California State University-Chico

"Shakespeare and Film"

This paper analyzes modern four films based on the plays of William Shakespeare. The films "The Taming of the Shrew," Twelfth Night," "Othello," and "Romeo and Juliet" were included in the analysis. For each film, plot, settings and themes were examined to identify the influence of modern culture on historical literature. The study demonstrates the power that the media has on contemporary norms and values and how contemporary norms (re)shape historical cultural products.

Jeffrey McCloy
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

"Size Matters: Small Groups as a Cultural Mechanism for Unity and Stability in Large Churches"

Small group ministries have become indispensable to the structural stability and steady growth of protestant churches with congregations at or above 2000 members. Such ministries are made up of "cell" units, which bring together individuals in intimate settings, according to their interests and hobbies. These cells function to facilitate group solidarity at the microcosmic level for the purpose of creating a unified and robust community in the context of sizable congregations. This study analyzes the cultural dynamics of small group ministries via interviews with cell pastors, leaders, and members from different churches in Colorado Springs. The resulting assortment of subjective experiences underscores the benefits and drawbacks endemic to utilizing secular practices as a strategy for strengthening large church bodies and for conveying orthodox modes of belief.

Ian D. Mosley
Boise State University

"Personality and Character selection in World of Warcraft"

The present study examined the relationship between players' personality characteristics and their online behaviors; including character faction, class selection, and game play in the massively multiplayer online role playing game the World of Warcraft (WoW). Data were collected from 205 WoW players who participated in an online survey that included the Big 5 Personality Inventory (Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability and Openness to Experience) and portions of the California Personality Index, as well as original questions pertaining to WoW (Goldberg, et al. 2006). Statistical analysis showed that although there was not a significant relationship between player personality traits and their class or faction selection, there were significant relationships between personality traits and engagement in player versus player game play.

Sophia Nathenson
University of Utah

"Mormon Women Energy Healers: Attitudes and Perceived Acceptance"

As far back as the 1830s, Mormon women preformed various healing techniques both in and outside the home. There were women doctors, women writing for medical journals, and women active in exercising their gifts of healing in communities in relief societies and church organized rituals. Over time, the "right to heal" was revoked by the Mormon church and healing was restricted to a structured ritual which could only be performed by men with the priesthood. In this paper I explore the possibility of Mormon women venturing outside the church to practice healing. Drawing on in depth semi-structured interviews with devout Mormon women who use such alternative methods as reiki, emotional release therapy, and aura reading, I find that the desire to heal remains in Mormon women today . These women often keep their healing practices secret from their church, friends and family for fear of rejection, yet unanimously feel their practices are consistent with, and even strengthen, their Mormon faith.

Scott David Parker
Sierra College

**"Part of the Solution, Part of the Problem:
Student Engagement and the Next New Left"**

The past decade has provided fertile ground for the reemergence of a campus New Left. However, despite the present global economic crisis, post-9/11 constraints on civil liberties, and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, there has not been a concomitant rise in student political activism. This may be attributed to several factors. These include the pursuit of false needs in a consumer economy and an implicit acceptance of hegemonic ideologies of individualism and self-reliance. Standardized measures of postsecondary student engagement such as the NSSE, CCSSE, and CLASSE indicate a focus on education as a vehicle for occupational and social advancement rather than as preparation for citizenship in civil society. Given the increasingly fragmented state of American sociopolitical culture, it will be a challenge to mobilize students for social change let alone determine the issues around which a movement might organize. Of these, advocacy of participatory democracy holds the most potential as a lasting organizing principle. Faculty engagement of students, promoting critical thinking skills (particularly with regard to social problems), incorporating service learning into the curriculum, and fostering a supportive campus culture are the most promising means of promoting student activism and laying the groundwork for the next New Left.

Daniel Poole
University of Utah

"New Measures of Global Power"

Within the comparative international sociology discipline there are many measures which attempt to rank nations. Many of these measures incorporate economic measurements such as gross domestic product and gross national income. In order to create a more comprehensive measure of global power I, along with other colleagues, have created a measure which uses traditional economic measures and combines them with military measures. We use measures which include total military spending as well as military spending per soldier. Once combined, these new power ranking measures provides interesting insight into the global power structure and how it has changed over the past half century.

Daniel Poole and Dan Powers
University of Utah

"Public Perceptions of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder"

Hundreds of thousands of veterans are returning from service in major conflicts. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) diagnoses continue to increase. A hurdle to successful re-integration into society involves the perception of others. Vets have to find ways to overcome the "you have changed" syndrome. A major problem is that most people don't understand PTSD within the context of combat trauma. Public perception is often based on a string of post

Vietnam stereotypes. Films such as Platoon and Rambo portray vets suffering from PTSD as time bombs waiting to explode; unstable men and women who are dangerously violent. Empirical evidence demonstrates that most vets are not violent. How do we unpack these stereotypes? How do we help those who serve our country and protect our freedom? How do we educate people to gain a better understanding of veterans and the problems they face? We seek to answer these questions in this paper.

James T. Richardson
University of Nevada-Reno

"Deprogramming in Japan: A Continuing Problem"

This paper describes the history of deprogramming in the United States and the spread of the tactic around the world. The history recounts that deprogramming, which was quite prevalent in the 1970s and 1980s, subsided after some major loses in court cases, but was replaced by "exit counseling," a more subtle form of deprogramming that does not usually contravene the law. However, in Japan, the practice of forceful deprogramming that includes kidnapping and forced lengthy incarceration has continued, and has become something of a controversy that has attracted international attention. Reasons why this practice has continued in Japan are discussed, and a prognosis is offered about the future of deprogramming in Japan.

Thomas Babila Sama
University of Jyväskylä, Finland

**"Conceptualizing Non-Governmental Organizations:
Still Searching for Conceptual Clarity"**

This is a qualitative study which argues that there is a lack of conceptual clarity of the concept of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The study was designed to assess the current concept of 'NGOs' by reviewing some of the conceptualizations of NGOs namely Private Voluntary Organization (PVO), Non-Profit Organization (NPO) and the Third Sector. The data for this study was collected through books from libraries, internet websites, Journal Articles and published research relating to NGOs. On the other hand, the data was analyzed qualitatively through content analysis. The findings revealed that first, in spite of the increasing importance of NGOs as partners in the development of both Northern and Southern countries, there is still a lack of conceptual clarity about the diversity of NGOs because academic research has not systematically followed and conceptualized NGOs in a manner that differentiates their various types, functions, networks, rationalities and the complex interactions within themselves and with other actors working in the same field. Second, the study found that the current literature is full of generalizations about NGOs as if all NGOs were the same or similar. Third, the study found that the literature that is often used to conceptualize NGOs is based on assumptions about the differences between the public and the private sector, rather than what the NGOs really are. The study concluded that it is not trying to encourage scholars working in the field of NGOs to change the concepts which they are currently using, but instead, what the study does is that it tries to make them more aware of the potential problems related to the concepts they are currently using, and the hidden implications

behind them.

Martha L. Shwayder
Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Female Funeral Directors: A Changing Profile Over Time"

Historically the preparation of the dead was viewed as part of the female role, a continuation of the responsibility of providing care for the sick. With the rise of the National Funeral Directors Association, funeral directing became defined as an instrumental role to be carried out by males.   With the rise of the feminist movement in the 1960's, women began entering traditionally male dominated fields. Recently there has been an increase in females entering this profession. This paper focuses upon changes that have taken place in the lives of female funeral directors. This analysis is based on both qualitative and quantitative survey data of Colorado and Kansas funeral directors over the last decade.

Marsha Singlevich
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs

**"Agenda or Social Justice: Perceptions of Non-profit Organizations
that Accept 'gay money'"**

Through the Gay & Lesbian Fund for Colorado [GLFC], the Gill Foundation has taken a unique approach to promoting social change by offering grant funds to non-profit organizations within Colorado in exchange for cooperation on two matters (specific diversity language in non-discrimination policy and public acknowledgement of association with GLFC). Utilizing philanthropy as a vehicle, the GLFC is interested in affecting change at both the organizational level and the attitudes within the broader community. This research investigated the efficacy of this approach in affecting social change. A random sample of 60 organizations was selected from the population of 634 organizations that received grants from the GLFC during the five-years from January 1, 2004 until December 31, 2008. The interviews, conducted with executive directors, evaluated changes personnel procedures and policies, as well as executive directors' perceptions of other organizational change related to diversity and inclusivity. This paper focuses on the perceptions of the non-profit executive directors of this philanthropic strategy.

Arlie Tagayuna
New Mexico Highlands University

"Virtual Parenting: A Case Study of Migrant Filipino Teachers in New Mexico"

Since the beginning of 1990s, the influx of Filipino teachers to the United States has been slow but steady. Recent statistics show that there are around 10,000 foreign teachers serving in primary and secondary schools in the U.S. States. The need for science and math teachers has prompted the hiring of foreign teachers to cater to the most needed areas in the U.S. Filipino teachers started to arrive about a decade ago in the state of Texas, Virginia, and New Jersey. In

the succeeding years, Filipino teacher penetrated the New Mexico market for science and math teachers. While the search for a greener pasture in the U.S. has been the motivating factor for transmigration of professional, majority of them felt the obligation to continue their traditional role to their families as parents and espouses who are left behind. The purpose of this study is to explore the dynamics of virtual parenting, a new trend of parent-child interaction through virtual means such as IM, Skype, Messengers, MSN, etc. The study explores aspects of parenting style, crisis management, and disciplining as related to the different age group of their child.

Jason S. Ulsperger
Arkansas Tech University

**"Bureaucratic Alternatives in Nursing Homes: The 'CARE Model'
and Its Relationship to Culture Change"**

Nursing homes in the United States are notorious for problems associated with neglect and abuse. Recognizing the social problems structurally embedded in the American long-term care industry, a movement toward "culture change" in nursing homes is taking place to alleviate the systematic mistreatment of nursing home residents. Recent research indicates that the nursing home industry has an over-bureaucratized organizational logic that facilitates much of the neglect and abuse of residents. Building off that research and a sociological perspective known as structural ritualization theory, this paper presents information related to a form of culture change we developed called the Centralized Alternative Ritual Enactment (CARE) model.

Ana Luz Villalobos
New Mexico State University

**"The Unforeseen Consequences of Immigration Policy: Group Consciousness in
Communities of Mexican Origin in Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico"**

The Latino community has a pronounced presence in the United States. It is estimated that between 1997 and 2050 non-Hispanic whites will experience a 29.4% population growth while Hispanics will experience a colossal 238% population growth. In 2005, approximately 6.2 million undocumented people living in the United States were born in Mexico. The shift in the demographics as well as the current perception of immigration as a national security issue has prompted various responses at the state level. State policies implemented within the last several years in Arizona, Texas and New Mexico have helped to foster environments that either reject the presence of undocumented people or aid these communities. In 2008 the Progressive State Network conducted an analysis of state immigration legislation and categorized states according to the nature of legislation passed. Arizona was categorized as punitive, Texas as somewhat integrative and New Mexico as integrative. Given these political developments and the present rhetoric, what effect is this having on the development of group consciousness in communities of Mexican-origin in Arizona, Texas and New Mexico? Analyzing group consciousness will help us to determine whether or not political mobilization amongst the Mexican-origin community may materialize. The 2006 Latino National Survey (LNS) is employed to evaluate group consciousness across three states within the context of state

immigration policy. It provides a rich source of information about Latinos residing across the United States, including the three states of interest. Group consciousness is expected to vary by state, evidenced in each state's unique relationship with the border, and differing political tactics to resolve and address the presence of undocumented immigrants.

Jess White, Chris Adamski, Beate Wilson, Jenna Pirok
Western Illinois University

"Teaching Roundtable: 'Teaching Peace and the Conflict Continuum in College Curriculum'"

In today's sociology and anthropology curriculum, conflict and peace studies have become more common as instructors incorporate issues regarding globalization, current political unrest, inequality, and power relationships. Further, as instructors combine more "hands-on" activities designed to illustrate a particular issue or topic through student participation and active learning, we face the challenge of standardizing the "normalization" of conflict over that of peace. Human societies spend the vast majority of their time avoiding conflict through resolution, negotiation, mediation, and transformation; it is only when these processes break down that we observe large-scale violent conflict. How do we, as instructors and researchers, normalize the processes of "peace," yet still provide potent, real-world examples of how conflict can escalate into warfare? The panel explores curriculum activities that are specifically designed to explore the roots of conflict, the peace processes outlined above, the continuum of conflict and peace, and the role of power in a society. We share examples from classroom settings, along with observations and data regarding the results of these activities from the students' point of view. We will share our experience with "teaching" peace processes and encourage other attendees to share their experiences.

Eric Zika
University of Nevada-Reno

"Evangelical Protestantism, Evolution, and Science Test Scores"

Christian Fundamentalists perceive secular society as a threat to the moral foundations of Christianity and America. They have used the American education system as a proxy for their ideological battles against secularism, using issues such as prayer in school, sex education, and evolutionary theory in an attempt to maintain a connection between religion and the U.S. education system. I propose that the pseudo-controversy over evolutionary theory, created by fundamentalists and reinforced by media, has had a detrimental effect on science students within the public education system. I also suggest that a belief in Biblical literalism, as espoused by Christian Fundamentalists, severely undermines the scientific literacy of its followers. While some studies have looked for a correlation between religiosity and educational attainment, none have examined the effects of denominational identification and actual subject comprehension. In this study, I compare rates of identification as Evangelical Protestant by state and 8th grade science test scores in an attempt to demonstrate a correlation between a belief in Biblical literalism and science literacy.

Women's Studies
Diane Calloway Graham
Utah State University

Barbara Bonnekessen,
New Mexico Tech

"The Death of A Thousand Cuts: How to Illegalize Contraceptives While Nobody is Looking"

Opponents of affordable health care have made abortion their main battleground and the Stupak/Pitts Amendment to H.R. 3962 (Affordable Health Care for America Act) predictably attempts to withhold abortion funding from poor women, just as its predecessor, the 1979 Hyde Amendment. In addition to the older legislation, though, the current amendment may expand its anti-abortion stance to women who are solvent enough to buy private health insurance, since the industry is well known to recalibrate its products to accommodate exclusions. The leaders of anti-women reproductive health rights legislation are, however, very clear about their ultimate goal. The phrase? life begins at conception,? which they have popularized contrary to medical data, intends to forbid abortion after ?life? is said to exist? meaning that the Pill and the IUD, currently legal contraceptives, are for the users of the aforementioned deceit, abortifacient. This paper documents the prevalence of? contraception = abortion? Writings of major anti-women organizations and analyses their strategies to withhold all forms of women-controlled contraceptives from American women and from women in countries under U.S. influence.

Clare Chandler
Texas Tech University

"Feminine Sporting Identity"

The purpose of this paper is to explore the experiences of female athletes, focusing particularly on the conflict between feminine and athletic identities. Further inquiry into lesbian identity and the? lesbian stigma? of female athletes will create an in-depth profile of the varied issues concerning women in sports. This project will serve to add more research to the limited and nascent field of women and sports. Data will be collected through conducting intensive interviews and focus groups with female athletes who play for NCAA ?team? sports (basketball, volleyball, soccer, and softball) at a southwest-located university. The relatively unexplored area suggests that grounded theory will provide the best means of analysis, as it will allow insights to emerge organically from the data.

Hulya Dogan
Houston, Texas

'Covering Up: Dress, Concepts of Modesty, Agency, and the Body Among Women at a Large Urban University in the United States"

Clothing has been one of the most prominent means of expression used by human beings to demarcate social boundaries and to distinguish "self" from "other" at both collective and individual levels. Clothing enables communication in multiple ways, encourages people to reflect on identity and agency within a context of class, religion, profession, or ethnicity. The way women wear clothing has been controversial and has prompted debates over identity in many contexts. In this study, the female body and women's clothing choices are examined as both independent agent and a part of self-identity. In addition, the implications of modest dressing in terms of the multiple meanings of the term "oppression" have been questioned, based upon interviews, participant observations, group discussions, life stories and a review of the relevant literature. In addition to modest dressing, veiling is analyzed as another dimension of covering the body. The aim of this study is to explore why women who belong to different communities, nationalities, or religions dress modestly, and to explore the extent to which religion, ethnicity, family, and peer groups are connected to the motives of covering the body.

Christina Gessler

University of Maryland University College (UMUC)

"The Dread Poison: Alcoholism and Women's Work in Anna Stevens Robinson's Farming Diary"

One Winter night in 1873, George Robinson went off, as was his wo nt, to meet up with friends. They drank, they socialized. But when the evening ended, George's horse came home without him. The Robinson family undertook a search, and found George unconscious on the frozen ground, his hands and feet severely frostbitten. Over the long winter, it was George' sister- in- law Anna who would tend his wounds, keep him company, read to him, and nursed him through two surgeries to have fingers amputated. In nineteenth-century New England, and especially in the small hamlet of Ferrisburg, rural homes were still workplaces. Farmwomen had not only the normal duties of housewifery, but farm and community work to perform as well. Anna sewed, cooked, kept up her social duties through extensive letter-writing, *and* nursed George. But George's recovery was complicated by his inability to do for himself, given the state of both of his hands. And something else happened to George while he healed: he dried out. George's drinking problem was well-known in the family, indeed was the subject of many of their letters to one another. The good Quaker farm family hoped that finally, at last, George would give up "the dread poison." How his alcoholism and gangrene were handled on this diary, and in this farming family, are the study of this paper, which draws on Anna's original farm diary manuscripts, the family's letter collection, cemetery records, and secondary sources.

Alexandra Hayes

Washington State University

"Breastfeeding among Rural Panamanian Women: Initiation and Duration Factors"

Although breastfeeding is an integral part of Panamanian culture and important to mitigate the high rates of infant morbidity caused by diarrhea, according to a 2007 UNICEF report only 25% of babies are exclusively breastfeeding at six months. This study identified the factors that affect breastfeeding initiation and duration to recommend and plan culturally appropriate public health campaigns to increase the support for and rates of breastfeeding among Panamanian families. Semi-structured interviews involving females aged 18-35 who had at least one child under the age of five were conducted from August 2007 until March 2009 in rural communities in Panama. Women who participated in prenatal education classes, described a social support network involving at least her mother and a male counterpart, and delivered in a hospital that did not supply infant formula and encouraged rooming-in, reflected higher breastfeeding initiation and duration rates. These findings suggest that current prenatal education should be improved to include in-depth discussions about alternative feeding methods such as breast pumping. Audio-visual messages should be developed that focus on infant feeding as a family decision with special emphasis on paternal influence and involvement. Public health agencies and hospitals should collaborate to develop a national breastfeeding policy.

Marie H. Nelson
Sacramento, California

"Quiltmaking as Commemorative Practice"

Although the intersections between history and memory have been theorized largely within the context of the roles memory plays in constructions of national identify and memorializations of wars and atrocities, quilts, traditionally a product of female domestic culture and activity, also function as sites of memory and offer a different context for memory studies. My paper focuses on quiltmaking as a gendered and sometimes subversive commemorative practice and explores the ways in which quilters use patterns, designs, materials, techniques, symbols and texts to embed and encode multiple layers of meaning and memories into their quilts. I look at how friendship quilts, story quilts, mourning quilts, commemorative quilts, and memory quilts operate as *lieux de memoire,* fabricating connections between the past, the present and the future, as well as the private and public, the community and the individual, and in Pierre Nora's words, "stop time, …block the work of forgetting, … [and] materialize the immaterial."

Kim Openshaw
Utah State University

"Reaching Out to Women with Depression Residing in Rural Communities"

Those residing in rural communities are disenfranchised in receiving mental health services by three barriers, availability, accessibility, and acceptability. This pilot study provides Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to women diagnosed with moderately severe depression through the use of a unique form of teletherapy referred to as Technologically Assisted Psychotherapeutic Intervention (TAPI). A small "n" design is used to analyze the data for clinical significance. Results demonstrate that this method of providing therapy was successful, reducing depression scores by one-half within 5 sessions and to no depression after 10 sessions. Six months later results continued to demonstrate minimal to no depression. In addition, satisfaction was

examined with results indicating that those involved were satisfied and continued to be satisfied with the therapy and delivery method 6 months post therapy. Based on this pilot study it appears that TAPI can be an effective method of delivering therapy to rural women, couples, and families residing in rural communities.

Michele Pridmore-Brown
University of California

"How Older Motherhood Changes Reproductive Stakes"

This paper is based on a qualitative study of 35 older first-time mothers, whom I interviewed in the San Francisco area between 2004 and 2008. Age of first birth is rapidly increasing among educated women in general. My study explores that subset of women who choose to delay motherhood until age 37 or after. Most of my interviewees had not wanted children earlier or were ambivalent. Once they resolved to have a child (often via a donor egg), they were, however, ardently invested in the enterprise. I am interested in how advancing age changes reproductive stakes and the meaning of motherhood. Drawing on recent work by the late Gay Becker, I analyze three findings in particular that emerged from my study. The first is descriptive and concerns the ways in which these women talk about the risks and benefits of older motherhood (e.g. how it accelerated or slowed down their own ageing; how economic and other hardships were trumped by existential payoffs). The second concerns the ways in which they describe their late-born child as less than/more than what they had expected (several expressed a veiled sense of mourning). And the third concerns the ways in which they rationalize their older motherhood by citing their exceptional biological heritage and/or their large amounts of social capital.

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"Balancing Act: African American Women Narratives on the Promises and Perils of Higher Education"

Since the 1980s, women head more than 40 percent of African-American families. There are various misconceptions about African American women as welfare queens, crack heads, and abusive mothers. This paper seeks to investigate the lives of three African American women who are single mothers pursuing higher education at the undergraduate level with aspirations for graduate degrees. The project interrogates implications of balancing the dual roles of single parenthood while attempting to complete an undergraduate degree in higher education. This work seeks to examine the intersections of race, class, gender, and motherhood in regards to the trials and triumphs in the pursuit of higher education.