

The 57th Annual
Western Social Science Association (WSSA) Conference
Portland, OR

Conference Abstracts

AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

Stephen Brown
Mt. San Antonio College

NO ABSTRACTS

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Emery Tahy
Arizona State University

Leo Killback
Arizona State University

“Improving the Discipline: The Future of American Indian & Indigenous Studies”

What can you do to improve the discipline of American Indian Studies as well as other related disciplines? My paper is a short essay with a number of recommendations that programs, scholars, and students of AIS can do, at varying ranks and levels, to create a strong and vibrant discipline. I detail what developed and advanced AIS programs can do to improve their American Indian and Indigenous Studies programs. I provide key developments that can help improve the discipline so scholars, students, and programs can compete with other disciplines and even emerge as the discipline that the original founders dreamed.

Laura Medina
Arizona State University

“The Paradigm Shift: American Indian Studies and Social Transformation”

Abstract: Is globalization influencing the distrust in government all over the world? Different news outlets highlight protest and rebellion and because of that it leaves society with many questions and concerns. Within a short period of time decolonization has become necessary for Indigenous people and this idea intrigues many people. What is decolonization while ensuring the ideas of Indigeneity are implemented?

Emery Tahy
Arizona State University

“AI/AN Within the Margin of Error! A Critical Analysis of the American Indian and Alaska Native U.S. Census Data from an American Indian Studies Perspective”

"This research explores U.S. Census data specific to American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) populations and tribal indicators in the areas of data collection, data numeration, and data analysis. Primary objective is to take a tribally-driven approach aligned with initiatives that promote tribal sovereignty and shape meaningful tribal indicators that benefit tribes. The findings revealed that the current U.S. Census data, specific to AIAN population estimates, have high margins of error that result in inaccurate counts. Furthermore, changes were made to the 2000 U.S. Census survey allowing individuals to choose multiple responses to the race question, resulting in the creation of three AIAN population categories. These categories are as follows; Alone; In-Combination; and In Any Combination. Since the implementation of the multiple race questions, the AIAN population has doubled in size from 1990-2010 making it the fastest growing population in the nation. This research addresses underlining issues and considers tribal engagement and input in determining best and promising practices in how U.S. Census data can best benefit tribes."

Mario Atencio
Arizona State University

"A Diné Epistemological Approach to Mitigating and Adapting to Global Climate Change A Conceptualization of an Indigenous Diné Scientific Research Methodology"

Global Climate Change (GCC) is going to be the defining dilemma that is going to define the social policy of American Indian Nations (AIN) for the foreseeable future. The AIN will suffer more than the larger settler American society. The United States will hold power throughout this defining dilemma and AIN will capitulate to any adaptation and mitigating policy the United States enacts. But due to inherent philosophical limitations the United States society will not be able to change its society to deal with the challenge of creating a sustainable ecological centric society. The AIN will join the wider world in developing innovative policy that applies Traditional Knowledge into practical methods of mitigating and/or adapting to GCC. Currently, the Navajo Nation has the intellectual infrastructure to bridge Indigenous and Western epistemologies in order to create Indigenous-centered research solutions to GCC. This paper outlines the Navajo scholarship that can be used to conceptualize how a synthesis of Western and Navajo thought.

Mark Langenfeld
Arizona State University

"Colonialism: It's What's for Dinner Food Sovereignty, Indigenous Agriculture and Taking Back the Indigenous Table"

This paper explores how the poor diets and poor health of contemporary Native people are a result of historical trauma, as defined by Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart. Poor health and eating habits are inextricably linked to colonization, usurpation of water rights, forced relocation, government rationing on reservations, and Westernized food served to the inmates of boarding schools. These disruptions in Native lifestyles caused a loss of traditional knowledge about how to farm in balance with the land, how to prepare game meat and wild plant foods and the loss of traditional crop varieties. I frame this debate by focusing mainly, on the emergence of diabetes in Native populations and the worldwide importance of Native American agricultural products. I discuss how the monocultures of industrial agriculture replicate and perpetuate a colonial relationship to the environment, and how Native scholars and academics are working to restore wild fish and game populations, bring back traditional crops, wild plants and seeds, farm bison, write exercise-focused cookbooks for Native Americans and even to open restaurants featuring pre-colonial Native cuisine! This will help to assert Native American food sovereignty, heal historical trauma, and strengthen Native American communities.

Grace L. Dillon
Portland State University

Cornel Pewewardy
Portland State University

Judy BlueHorse Skelton
Portland State University

Cynthia-Lou Coleman
Portland State University

"Deconstructing American Indian Authenticity and Identity"

Who decides what is authentically “American Indian,” and how do constructs, symbols, imagery and media define indigeneity? Four scholars representing a range of research and experience will discuss ways authenticity is framed and how framing influences popular culture. Panelists include Dr. Grace L. Dillon (Anishinaabe), who will examine how authenticity emerges in science fiction, cinema and literature. Dr. Cornel Pewewardy (Comanche-Kiowa) will discuss the role of mascots in identity and the deconstruction of Indigenous identity. Judy BlueHorse Skelton (Nez Perce/Cherokee) will create linkages forged between environmental, health and healing efforts and Indigeneity. Dr. Cynthia-Lou Coleman (Osage) shows how western views of race were adopted to defend to annihilate American Indians, whose identities became scientifically determined.

Kevin Hatfield
University of Oregon

Jennifer O’Neal
University of Oregon

Spencer Kales
University of

Ayantü Megerssa
University of Oregon

Myra Johnson Orange
University of Oregon

“The Northern Paiute History Project: Engaging Undergraduates in De-Colonizing Research with Tribal Community Members”

This session will document and assess the multi-year Northern Paiute History Project embodying a formal collaboration between the University of Oregon Robert D. Clark Honors College and the Northern Paiute communities of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and the Burns Paiute Tribe. Anchored by the annual research colloquium, Decolonizing Research: The Northern Paiute History Project, and accompanying field research trip to the Warm Springs Reservation and sustained engagement between undergraduates and tribal elders and community member course partners, this initiative positions students to perform original research and create new knowledge with the tribal communities. The course espouses the values of community based, inter cultural, decolonizing, multidisciplinary research, and authentic discourse among Native and non Native students, historians, and scholars. The panel will critically examine practices, protocols, and philosophies of instruction, pedagogy, research, scholarship, historiography, and the creation and dissemination of knowledge within this learning environment. The session will also highlight how student research provides an opportunity for the collection of primary source materials from multiple non-tribal repositories and their digital return to the Northern Paiute community, complemented by the recording and archiving of oral histories. Presentations from the course instructors, undergraduate researchers, and tribal community partners will offer a holistic perspective of the project.

David MartÄ-nez
Arizona State University

Nina Sanders
Arizona State University

“Carlos Montezuma: Arizona History, Wassaja and the Struggle for Justice”

Even though the scholarship on the early 20th century activist-intellectual, Carlos Montezuma, has grown considerably over the years since Peter Iverson’s seminal 1982 biography, the Yavapai physician is still largely known as a proponent of Indian assimilation. However, what more recent research into his activism in Arizona has shown is a much more complicated figure, who cared as much for his Ft McDowell Yavapai family and community as he did for abolishing the Indian Bureau. It is precisely this more multifarious personage who is revealed in the archival material held at the Labriola National American Indian Data Center (Hayden Library, Arizona State University). In fact, the Montezuma Collection is now the basis of an online exhibit, highlighting Montezuma’s career as an activist and political commentator, as exemplified in his self-published newsletter Wassaja, which was a medium for Montezuma’s political agenda. This paper will present the content and purpose of the online exhibit, the historical narrative underpinning the exhibited items (which is being developed into a scholarly contribution), and the exhibit’s significance for the Ft McDowell Yavapai Nation, which is supporting the Labriola’s Montezuma project.

Moana Vercoe
Success in Challenges

Colleen Mahoney
University of Redlands

“From the Mail Box to the Ballot Box: The fight for Native Voting rights in Montana”

In October 2012, members of American Indian tribes living on reservations in Montana filed a federal complaint seeking the establishment of satellite offices at locations on their reservations where voters could register or cast an in-person absentee ballot in the 30 days leading up to an election allowed under Montana state statute. The plaintiffs were veterans who had served in the U.S. armed forces. The basis of this dispute was that the failure to establish such offices denied American Indian voters equal opportunities to participate in the political process as required by Sections 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution. After protracted litigation, the action brought by Mark Wandering Medicine and others was settled in June 2014 with the counties agreeing to allow satellite locations on reservations where the plaintiffs lived albeit with reduced hours of operation. This paper focuses not on the outcome of the litigation, but on the process by which that outcome came about. It traces the history of the events from October 2012 to June 2014 including a judge who retired after the exposure of racist e-mails sent from his official account, through to the intimidation of the plaintiffs and, in one case, a family member. While the outcome may allow for the perception that justice was seen to be done, the process itself reveals the disproportionate burden of cost the state of Montana and the counties involved placed on the plaintiffs and those representing them.

Laurence Armand (Larry) French
University of New Hampshire/Western New Mexico University

“Policing American Indians: A unique chapter in US jurisprudence”

The United States has long been known for its highly decentralized law enforcement apparatus. Little is noted about its use of the U.S. Army, U.S. Marshalls, the FBI, as well as the BIA, Tribe, Sheriffs and State police in the long history of policing American Indians. Indeed, the U.S.’s longest official war was with the American Indians (1861-1891) in addition to a continuous use of Marshalls and other police in this long battle in an attempt to eliminate remnants of the

aboriginal culture, known as the "Indian Problem." This paper articulates this interesting phenomenon from the 1830s to the present.

Robert Ryan
Portland State University

“Native American Indian Cultural Risk Factors - Contact to Termination”

There is current research on risk factors in the general population. This research was conducted by Hawkins and Catalano at the University of Washington. Those risk factors are relevant for most groups of people. We must also consider those factors that confound those risk factors for Native American Indian people. This is a description of the psycho-social-historical events that affect the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by American Indian people today. These factors are basis for the Native American Indian cultural understanding in chemical dependency and mental health treatment. This is an attempt to conceptualize the impact of the historical events experienced by Native American Indian people has had an effect on the substance dependence and abuse over the years. The impact of historical events on the social, emotional, physical, intellectual and spiritual life areas of Indian people is paramount to the positive change and recovery for Native people in the United States of American. This is an abridged story of the cultural risk factors for Native American Indian use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and mental health problems of today. Presenter Biographical Statement: Robert A. Ryan, EdD Office: (503) 880-8767 Email rryan@pdx.edu Dr. Robert A. (Bob) Ryan has a doctoral degree in Counseling Psychology from the University of South Dakota-Vermillion. He is an enrolled member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and was given the name Mato Topa (Four Bear) in a tribal naming ceremony. Dr. Ryan is also a traditional dancer. Dr. Ryan has worked in adolescent and adult outpatient and residential chemical dependency (alcohol and other drugs) treatment programs since 1983. He has fourteen years of experience in adolescent residential treatment programs. He is licensed and certified in the mental health and addiction counseling areas. Dr. Ryan is a master addiction counselor, licensed professional counselor, certified chemical dependency counselor, licensed clinical mental health counselor and certified alcohol and drug counselor. He is partially retired, teaches Native American Psychology classes (Values and Healing) at Portland State University 2004-Present. He was a part time Consulting Psychology for the Warm Springs Tribe Counseling Center from 2009-2011. Dr. Ryan also consults for other treatment programs, been an expert witness in criminal justice cases and teaches college courses in chemical

Nick Peroff
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Tribal Politics and Indian Gaming in Wisconsin: Part Two”

This is the continuation and, hopefully, conclusion of a case study presented at WSSA a year ago. It centers on Menominee Tribal efforts to build an \$808 million off-reservation casino complex in Kenosha, Wisconsin. After years of delays and setbacks, the project received BIA approval in 2013, but it still awaits Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker’s approval. He has said he will only approve the project if all 11 Tribes in Wisconsin support it and there is no net new gaming in Wisconsin. The Forest County Potawatomi and Ho-Chunk Nations oppose the Kenosha project fearing competition for their existing casinos. If approved, the Florida Seminole Tribe, owners of Hard Rock International, will finance the development of the Menominee Casino. After being granted a six month delay by the BIA, Governor Walker now has until February, 2015 to make a decision about the casino. The Tribe’s effort to build the casino should be resolved when WSSA meets in April, 2015.

Daniel R. Wildcat
Haskell Indian Nations University

Nick Peroff
University of Missouri at Kansas City

David Wilkins
University of Minnesota

Rick Wheelock
Ft. Lewis College

Tom Holm
University of Arizona

"The Vine Deloria, Jr. & Bob Thomas influence on the WSSA -AIS Section"

This panel will discuss how Vine Deloria, Jr. and Bob Thomas and their graduate students had a tremendous influence of the AIS section at WSSA. By making the WSSA "their" conference of choice for presenting research work and especially the work of their graduate students, they have created a living legacy in the WSSA AIS section. This panel will discuss the history of that AIS section engagement and how it has shaped the character of the section. Also, with the passing of Thomas and Deloria and some of their proteges, the panel examines the future of that legacy.

Phill Allen
Northwest Indian College

Amy Canfield
Lewis-Clark State College

"Appearing Contented versus Fighting Like Old Cats: The Contrast of Perspectives in Forced Schooling and Assimilation for Shoshone-Bannocks at Fort Hall"

NO ABSTRACT

Kathy Lewis
North Idaho College

"Reclaiming the Yap-Keehn-Um: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Nine Point Agreement, and American Indian Education in the 21st Century"

NO ABSTRACT

Christopher Riggs
Lewis-Clark State College

"The words of our ancestors will not die out after all': American Indian Education Programs and Self-Determination in the 1960s"

Since colonial times, pervasive beliefs about the inferiority of indigenous ways of life prompted European colonists to use education programs to erode tribal autonomy and assimilate

American Indians. The United States continued that tradition, as evidenced by (among other steps) the network of Indian boarding schools created between 1879 and 1933. During the 1960s, however, Native Americans began to use education programs in ways that bolstered tribal cultures and sovereignty. Such programs increasingly emphasized preserving rather than eradicating indigenous cultures. Concomitantly, more tribes gained administrative influence over educational programs: Native groups ran their own Head Start preschools; tribes established school advisory boards; and the Navajo Nation (Diné) founded its own college—paving the way for others to do the same. I analyze this shift by (1) examining unpublished documents, oral histories, and published sources; and (2) employing the social scientific concept of “entanglement.” Advanced by such scholars as Jean Dennison, entanglement involves Natives taking aspects of mainstream society and incorporating them into their own societies for their own purposes. In short, examining Indian education programs in the 1960s offers important insight into the rise of Self-Determination and the persistence of Native peoples as politically and culturally distinct entities.

Matthew Kirk Tafoya
University of Arizona

“Traditional Native Culture is a Protective Factor Against Post-Colonialism”

As Native American public health disparities continue to climb without explanation or solution, I propose traditional Native enculturation into one's culture to mitigate post-colonialism. Research indicates that Native American health disparities are not happenstance but an engineered outcome and the result of sustained assimilation efforts by the federal government. Recent federal policies have opened the door to mitigate these alarming public health trends and bold steps offer hope for Indigenous nations and people to re-balance their lives using age old traditions, culture, language, and lifestyle to re-create harmony in post-colonial conditions. I propose a traditional Navajo enculturation toolkit to accomplish the task.

Stephen M. Sachs
IUPUI

“Paper Title: Renewing the Circle: Thoughts on Preserving Indigenous Traditional Knowledge”

Numerous American Indian nations are faced with a loss of traditional knowledge as knowledgeable older elders walk on, leaving few who know much of the old ways. A great deal is being done in the United States and World Wide to save and renew Indigenous languages. A good deal of work is in progress to pass down traditional knowledge, but more is needed. Moreover, with many tribal members knowing little of the old ways, and the old contexts for transmission often minimally functioning, if at all, in many instances new ways of passing on traditional understandings are needed, of which there are some good examples. No audio-visual equipment is needed.

William Hass Moore
Chinle High School, Chinle, AZ

“Multi-Cultural History & Narrative Writing”

This paper discusses the art of story-telling and how it relates to writing in the social sciences, especially multi-cultural history. Various techniques of writing such stories will be discussed as well how to incorporate narratives into multi-cultural histories. Examples from my teaching career and various writing examples will be used.

Jerri Thomas
Arizona State University

“The Gap in Secondary Public School Education: How the No Child Left Behind Act Increased the Racial Achievement Gap for American Indian Students”

Continual research, including empirical and statistical evidence, shows that the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, or NCLB, has increased the racial achievement gap in education between American Indian students and white American students. Even more alarming is racial achievement gap studies also show that American Indian students are performing comparably lower to all other minority groups. American Indian students, whether enrolled in public schools or tribal schools, still demonstrate increasingly low-achievement performance in all primary subjects of secondary education. According to Section 1001 of NCLB, this performance anomaly is opposite of this legislation’s purpose for minority groups in primary and secondary public school education. Yet how is the racial achievement gap still increasing for American Indian students and what is being done to help them perform on par with their white American peers or even other minority groups? I will particularly demonstrate that American Indian students enrolled in public schools are disadvantaged by NCLB by introducing Title VII and Executive Orders 13336 and 13592 that demonstrate a lack of specific measures for American Indian students which result in the lack of academic unpreparedness for American Indian students. Furthermore, I will suggest the implementation of culturally responsive teaching and racially inclusive academic programs that target American Indian students’ interests and academic preparedness opportunities within public school systems. This will provide a better understanding of the state of American Indian education within secondary public schools rather than relying heavily on racial achievement gap studies that lack key concepts in academic development of minority education. Lastly, I will explain the importance for public school systems to find culturally sensible solutions to American Indian students’ academic struggles rooted to nonindigenous-based knowledge institutionalized by standardized curricula and abandons indigenous knowledge by using Arizona State University’s American Indian Studies paradigm to further clarify the need for culturally responsive teaching methods.

Karen Jarratt-Snider
Northern Arizona University

Marianne Nielsen
Northern Arizona University

Octaviana Trujillo
Northern Arizona University

“Bridging the Gap: Native pedagogy, math science and social science in the Southwest Native Lands Semester”

American Indian and Indigenous students continue to be underrepresented in Science, Math, Engineering and Technology (STEM). One reason cited for the continued lack of Indigenous students in these disciplines has been the learning context in which concepts and theories are presented. However, students beyond those in STEM disciplines need to develop competency in math and science, yet the context for delivering math and science course materials remains the same as for those in STEM majors. This paper discusses a new program, the Southwest Native Lands Semester, that uses an Indigenous framework to provide culturally relevant context in

delivering math, science and social science courses to Indigenous students using a problem and place-based approach.

Kristina Malec
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

“AODA Addicted Newborns”

AODA-addicted newborns have been described as being a growing concern within the Ho-Chunk Nation and one that needed immediate attention. This research process relied heavily on scholarly literature that has already researched the topic of AODA-dependent pregnant women and addicted newborns. One of the struggles found with this research was finding information about Ho-Chunk specific information of AODA-addicted newborns as this is a newer problem that has recently presented itself within the Ho-Chunk Nation; to offset this struggle an overall research of the AODA-addicted newborn topic on the national level was done in an effort to better understand AODA-dependent pregnancies. The goal was to incorporate national knowledge of AODA-addicted newborns with that of the Ho-Chunk Nation. A qualitative approach was used in this research to determine if there is a common denominator between the Ho-Chunk mothers who continue to be AODA-dependent throughout their pregnancy.

Heather Ann Moody
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“Developing a Culturally Responsive Native American Art Curriculum: A Case Study of Fall Creek Elementary K-5 Projects”

Multiculturalism continues to be an important element in classrooms across the United States. Unfortunately, for Native Americans, as with other cultures, this often comes down to surface level culture, including art projects. In general, collaboration is key to developing culturally responsive Native American curriculum in any academic subject. This paper will demonstrate how culturally responsive Native American art curriculum was developed at Fall Creek elementary school for grades K-5 by non-native art teacher Tasha Newton and Dr. Heather Ann Moody, Ho-Chunk Nation, to go beyond surface level culture as well as address issues of identity and stereotypes and make connections between non-native and Native American culture.

Robert A. Bell
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

“Many Cultures One Family: The Santa Fe Indian School”

The Santa Fe Indian School is best known for the art that its students and faculty produced. Two aspects of the school that have not been researched very closely are, 1) the interactions between the students that attended the school, and 2) the role Progressive educators played in that interaction. The Pueblo students attending the school created a family and community within the school across tribal lines through the use of Pueblo cultural values. The Progressive educators who taught in the day schools allowed the Pueblo students to paint their tribal dances and then had the students explain the subject of the painting, by speaking English. The teachers paralleled the educational philosophy of John Dewey that teachers and students engage on a common interest. Dewey called this the educative process. He experimented with this theory at his Laboratory School in Chicago. The Santa Fe Indian School was run in a

parallel manner to Dewey's Laboratory School in Chicago. Two elements, Pueblo cultural values and Progressive educational ideas, worked in conjunction to create a family of Native Americans who viewed themselves collectively as Native American and fostered the roots of pan-Indianism. Everyone at the Santa Fe Indian School worked to educate Native Americans with identities rooted in Native American culture, rather than in that of the dominant white majority.

Dr. Martina Dawley
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

“An Analysis of Diversifying Museum Studies: American Indians in Conservation”

An investigation was conducted to show the number of American Indians in the field of conservation, through a quantitative and qualitative analysis. The research investigated the primary question, why are there so few American Indian conservators. In addition, the following secondary questions were examined: 1. How many conservators of American Indian ethnicity are there? 2. What factors influence the number of American Indian conservators? 3. How will American Indians qualified to practice conservation benefit museums? The findings for this study were collected through an online survey, personal interviews, and observations. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between education, conservation, and being American Indian. The study proved the hypothesis that there were not a lot of American Indian conservators. An earlier report investigating the status of American Indians in professional positions in museums nationwide revealed similar results (Rios-Bustamante, 1996). Other publications mentioned Indigenous people as collaborators and participants in various museum practices such as curatorial work, preservation, conservation, and exhibits; but did not specifically name an American Indian as a professional conservator (Bloomfield, 2013; Clavir, 2002; Erickson, 2002; Lonetree, 2012; Odegaard and Sadongei, 2005). A total of eleven participants were interviewed. Of the eleven participants interviewed, nine identified as American Indian from the United States, one identified as Maori from New Zealand working temporarily in the United States, and one as Italian-American. Of the eleven interviewed, three identified as trained conservators qualified to practice conservation as a professional conservator. Of the three identifying as trained conservators, two were American Indian, Navajo/Assiniboine and Navajo. A total of ninety-three participants responded to the online survey. Univariate analysis using the standard t-test was used to compare each variable to the dependent, binomial variable (variable of interest=American Indian Conservator, yes or no) to determine its initial significance. Significant variables were then added into the model and logistic regression analysis was performed to capture any effect a variable might have on the dependent variable. As a result, the data showed that a conservator was 8.6 times more likely not to be American Indian than conservators who were not American Indian in this study. This analysis and interpretation of the data was used as a preliminary study for future research.

Student Panel
Northern Arizona University

“Developing Leadership Values for Tribal Nation (re)Building”

Northern Arizona University undergraduate Applied Indigenous Studies students are exploring the challenges of the 21st century and are generating new modes of nation building through their obligation of earning an education and providing for their communities. The themes of the undergraduate student panel range from cultural revitalization through food sovereignty, tribal administration, as well as economic development through cultural maintenance. These topics are essential to native nation building, generating action towards cultural revitalization and

economic sustainability and emphasizing the importance of community based participatory research.

Kevin R. Belin
Fort Lewis College

Shawn D. Rico
Fort Lewis College

“Paper Title: Iâ€™naahwã-ã-ã,â€™aah (we are relearning)”

The meaning of iâ€™naahwã-ã-ã,â€™aah when simply put, âœwe are relearningâ€œ. Iâ€™naahwã-ã-ã,â€™aah is the harmonious approach in relearning our Dinã© philosophy and cultural practices in order to better understand, Saâ€™mah naaghã© bi kâ€™meh Hozhã³. The focal point is based in traditional values that derive from oral history and oral tradition in which the club hopes to achieve while revitalizing Dinã© Culture. As a foundation for our philosophy and vision, we pride ourselves on the reintroduction of the Nahaachâ€™iid. Our Dinã© unique governing system is modeled after traditional Dinã© fundamental laws, research, and oral traditional knowledge to which we have implemented to the best of our ability. This Dinã© system of governing strives to upholdâ€œwith dignity and prideâ€œa harmonious approach to decolonize while revitalizing an indigenous governing system.

AMERICAN STUDIES
Darrin Grinder
Northwest Nazarene University

Marlon Roundtree
University of Southern Mississippi

“Draining the Swamp: State-Building and US National Security Policy”

National security policy in the United States and elsewhere has undergone significant changes over the last twenty years or so. The most significant policy shift happened as a result of the attacks of September 11, 2001. Until that time, the Bush administration was signaling its intention to reel in America’s resources and limit their engagement in so-called nation-building. The military was, in Bush’s estimation, to be used for fighting and winning wars. The attacks on U.S. soil brought the problems that had been festering in the developing world home for the Americans in a way not previously experienced. In the immediate aftermath of the attacks of 2001, military and state-building operations in Afghanistan and Iraq served as the centerpieces of the new U.S. policy of engaging problems elsewhere before they meet Americans at home. This paper takes a comparative look at these two missions and examines their relevance to the new American approach to security.

Ausima Sultan
Institute of Space Technology, Islamabad

“Error Analysis of student's writings using AntConc Software”

The focus of the paper is to find out the common mistakes and frequent errors made by the students of the first semester of the Institute of Space Technology, Islamabad in their usage of English Language while writing essays. The students were given a topic to write an essay on and then the essay was analyzed. The data analysis using AntConc Software, revealed many areas in which the students made mistakes. These include the use of prepositions, the use of the definite article, use of words like until/unless, since/for, the use of countable and uncountable nouns, use of superfluous words, use of double conjunctions, use of gerunds, using plurals wrongly, lack of subject and verb agreement, use of present perfect tense instead of gerunds, use of slate verbs and problems in drafting questions. The study proved to be beneficial for both the researcher and the students in identifying and rectifying the frequent errors in English language usage. The findings would be helpful for designing a course of Communication Skills for the undergraduate students.

John Leon Torn
Northern Arizona University

“Terry Southern as a Proto-Hipster”

Continuing a study of the prehistory of the figure of the "hipster" in American culture previously presented via a presentation on Anatole Broyard at WSSA in Denver, this paper will examine the legacy of Terry Southern, Texan, WWII veteran, Sorbonne student, and creator of some of the most biting and resonant satire of the second half of the American century. His short story "The Night the Bird Blew For Doctor Warner" is a reflexive take on a key moment in the white mainstream appropriation of African-American culture, with its depiction of a

established academic's attempt to appropriate bebop into the traditional cultural canon, a colonizing move prescient of the current definition of "hipster" dominating the lexicon today.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Lynda Dickson

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Jason R. Holley
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Robert E. Parker
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“The Impact of Technological Automation on the Growing Instability of Contemporary Media Work”

Workers engaged in contemporary media work in the U.S. and abroad have experienced a marked increase in employment insecurity and underemployment in recent years as a result of anemic economic growth, the adoption of increasingly sophisticated automated reporting systems, and a shifting focus toward the use of the Internet for the dissemination of news. While technological changes have yielded significant gains for stakeholders in media companies, it has increased the precariousness of work for media employees and redefined the skill requirements demanded of new media workers; ones previously performed by multiple employees. Specifically, journalistic writers and researchers have recently experienced a significant degradation of their employment status as automated journalism using high-tech computer algorithms to produce print content independent of human agency has become commonplace. Consequently, workers engaged in media work have undergone deskilling in which their traditional roles have been automated, thus requiring them to re-skill or multi-skill in order to sustain their relevance in the labor market. Moreover, media workers have witnessed reductions in their compensation, a diminution of on-going permanent positions, and in the case of workers in Europe, decreased labor union participation. In sum, the impact of the changes outlined above for media workers include increased job fluidity, an increasing use of temporary workers, and worker burnout. In order to illustrate these changes, this article incorporates, and emphasizes the use of existing literature and data on media workers in both Europe and the United States.

Giancarlo Panagia
Westminster College

RJ Maratea
Westminster College

“Claims-Making Environmental Group: NRDC and the Lifeworld”

This article employs a sociological analysis of large claims-making groups tactics to extend their support to environmental causes through the use of virtual web mediated membership. Jargen Habermas political theory of Lifeworld and System is used to describe a macro-analysis of institutions and organizations and how they relate their constituency, while it still provides an analysis of individuals'™ behavior and how their Lifeworld has been invaded. This theory provides the foundation of the sociological analysis concerning the practices of national environmental groups that are mainly responsive and held accountable by a virtually web mediated base of support. This combined analysis allows a full analysis of the spectrum of environmental groups behavior, as organizations at one pole and as aggregates of individuals at the other. This dual analysis explains how issues of organizational rea-adaptation due to shifting forms of support of environmental causes, combined with unintended consequences,

could be foreseen as the cause of the continuing loss of involvement in community politics and the larger disintegration of what Habermas calls the civic society.

Bill Israel
University of Pittsburgh

“Stopping Restraint of Sociopolitical Trade: a Remedy?”

My presentation will focus on nostalgic narratives of the railway workers in a mid-size town in eastern Serbia. I ground my analysis in the particular theoretical understanding of neoliberalism focusing on dispossession and its consequences in post-socialism, perceived as theft in immature capitalism by my interlocutors. I develop a conceptual distinction between the nostalgia of the aspiring middle class and working class nostalgia. I view my interlocutors' narratives as the latter, arguing that nostalgia is a protean form which should always be studied in connection with the material and social location from which it is uttered. The narratives and practices of my interlocutors reflected the specific position of Serbian Railways, a publicly owned and run company whose privatization and reorganization had been widely debated for a long time, and within the specific historical context of socialist Yugoslavia and post-socialist Serbia within the wider capitalist system. The institutions of the socialist state had been dissolving while the institutions of neoliberal governmentality had not encroached the field completely, and their mixture sketched the contingent outcomes of the post-socialist neoliberalization in Serbia.

Shelby Shively
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“#WhyIStayed and #WhyILeft: Redefining Victim/Survivor”

Recently, there has been a spate of activism that takes place primarily on Twitter, typically organized around a hashtag. The literature about activism on social media largely focuses on that which results in demonstrations, protests, marches, etc. in the solid world, rather than on this recent trend toward conversation and story-telling. This research utilized content analysis on a sample of tweets using both #WhyIStayed and #WhyILeft to discover the primary reasons survivors remain in and leave abusive relationships according to survivors themselves.

ARID LANDS STUDIES AND GEOGRAPHY

Mark Melichar
Tennessee Tech University

Charles R. Britton
University of Arkansas

Richard K. Ford
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

David E.R. Gay
University of Arkansas

“Economic Freedom and the Great Plains States”

The authors use Chi-Square analysis to determine the statistically significant differences between Great Plains states and the rest of the US states. The ten Great Plains states are located within the arid lands of the western United States. They include Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Using data on personal and economic freedom, the authors test four hypotheses about the Great Plains states with respect to (1) fiscal policy, (2) regulatory policy, (3) personal freedom, and (4) overall freedom. The data set is provided by the Mercatus Center at George Mason University.

Joseph Earley
Loyola Marymount University

Archie J. Calise
City University of New York

“A Comparison of Weight Metrics with Reference to Aridity Classification”

Americans have experienced a rapid increase in the past thirty years in overweight and obesity measurement. Using aggregated state data, this paper investigates the factors which correlate with various levels of weight measurement. Numerous regressions are estimated with control variables used to isolate the independent contribution of the arid binary variable. Finally, comments and recommendations are made concerning the usefulness of this approach for confronting this public health problem by using aggregated data.

Daniel Kuester
Kansas State University

Kara Ross
Kansas State University

Kyle Ross
Kansas State University

“Tax Policies and Economic Freedom in Arid States”

The authors examine data from the Rich States, Poor States (Laffer State Economic Competitive Index) Publication to evaluate the level of economic freedom in arid states as opposed to humid

states. An OLS regression is used to examine the effects of various tax rates (capital gains taxes, corporate income taxes, personal income taxes, and the existence of inheritance taxes) and the cost of living on migration patterns. The expected outcome is that the relatively low tax burdens that exist in arid states have positively influenced migration patterns in recent years.

Peter J. Longo
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Borders and Water Conflicts: Mitigating Conflicts with Love and Cooperation”

Borders are political constructs, not constructs derived from laws of nature. Garrett Hardin (1968) suggested that an unawareness of borders might drive us to “the tragedy of the commons while others like Elinor Ostrom (2009) suggested that cooperation has the potential to reduce water battles that persist across borders. Water users could greatly benefit if water policies were based on cooperative models derived from *philia*, brotherly love. In this paper I will analyze on-going water disputes between Kansas and Nebraska and Texas and New Mexico; analyze the international water dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia; and evaluate how cooperative models derived from love can be employed to mitigate water conflicts.

Mark Melichar
Tennessee Tech University

“Drought and Economic Activity in Arid States”

Agriculture is an important part of the economy for many arid states. In addition, arid states rely on limited annual precipitation to sustain agricultural production. When a drought strikes these arid states, how is economic activity impacted? Using monthly data from 1979 to 2014, the effects of a one-standard deviation precipitation shock on economic activity is modeled for all arid states using impulse response functions (IRF). The Coincident Economic Activity Index from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis measures state-level economic activity, and historical precipitation data is collected from the National Climatic Data Center at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Sankalp Sharma
University of Nebraska at Lincoln

“Soil Conservation Benefits from Risk Averse Land Choices”

Soil erosion remains a persistent problem in many regions of the United States. Soil loss occurring every year in the southern counties of Iowa would be a good illustration. In response the federal government created the conservation reserve programme (CRP) in 1985. If a farmer opts to reserve a part of owned arable land, the agency remunerates him for every acre reserved. The farmer’s choice of optimal land use basically determines how much soil can be preserved. Numerous studies have been done to examine the effectiveness of the CRP in containing soil erosion. The general conclusion maintains that the introduction of the CRP has led to a decline in soil erosion. The agency however is more concerned with the *de facto* valuation of soil saved from erosion. We develop a structural model to obtain farmers’ optimal land allocation for the CRP in order to examine the relationship between realized conservation benefits from the reduction of soil erosion and the allocated land under the programme. The expected utility framework is employed to incorporate risk aversion in farmers’ land use choice. We utilize USDA’s new farm-level census and ERS’s county-level soil conservation benefits

datasets to conduct our analysis. Preliminary results indicate that CRP use has indeed enhanced the benefits, but the effect despite being significant is not strong, suggesting possible exogenous influences.

ASIAN STUDIES

Linda H. Chiang
Azusa Pacific University

Roli Varma
University of New Mexico

Kiran Bhairannavar
National University of Singapore

“Of gendered masculinities, sexualities and urban space: queer men’s use and negotiations in public spaces of Delhi, India”

My paper focuses on the urban messiness of public space, looking through the lens of masculinities, genders and queered subjectivities in Delhi. It has been argued in the south Asian urban context that public space is highly gendered in favour of men, limiting and excluding women. However, what is seldom understood is, not all men are gendered in the same way and there are different types of gendered masculinities in public space. Do such variations in the “masculine” subjectivities dictate who should be in and who should be excluded? What are the underlying politics that work in such contexts where only men occupy public spaces? My paper attempts to critically analyse gender(ing) and access to public space through the experiences of male queered subjects. Drawing on ethnographic data generated in Delhi since 2012 on queer men and urban space, I attempt to bring out the varied colours of the “masculine” occupation of public spaces to contribute to ‘gender and the city’ debate.

Changkuk Jung
State University of New York at Geneseo

“The Dynamic Impact of Partisan Voting and Alignment: Party loyalties and presidential impeachment of South Korea”

This article examines how both the past history of voting and the present partisan alignment can dynamically impact party loyalties for the Uri Party (UP) and President Roh's impeachment attitudes in South Korea. Using a linear regression model for party loyalties and a generalized ordered logit model for impeachment attitudes, the author shows that partisan voting and alignment explain party loyalties with a conditional relationship, while they account for impeachment attitudes with an additive relationship. Among present partisans aligned with the incumbent UP, previous experience of winning did not strengthen party loyalties for the UP since the impeached president had defected from his original party to make his own UP. However, regarding the impeachment attitudes, these ‘double-winners’ opposed the impeachment most vigorously.

Rebecca Roe
Azusa Pacific University

“Building New Understandings of Leadership: A Study of Asian American Perceptions”

Leadership can be observed in all walks of life. There are countless books, articles, journals, and other research that discuss ideals of leadership. The typical leadership definition reflects the Western business model. It is extremely rare that any other model is assumed as being successful. This presentation will discuss characteristics for leadership that reflect an Asian

American identity. The research method will be semi-structured, audio-recorded interviews. Approximately 6-8 Asian Americans living in the United States will participate in this inquiry. Participants will be asked to describe common perceptions as well as to move outside of conventional understandings of leadership. They will also be encouraged to reflect on their own personal ideals or characteristics of leaders that might be distinct from the Western definition. This research will complement other research I have completed trying to develop the idea of a continuum of leadership qualities.

Meghna Sabharwal
The University of Texas at Dallas

Roli Varma
University of New Mexico

“Transnational Migration: Perspectives of Indian Faculty in the United States”

In recent years, brain drain experienced by developing countries as their scientists and engineers chose to work and live permanently in developed countries is seen as reversing. Though the reverse brain drain is projected as a new trend, a substantial number of immigrant scientists and engineers continue to work and live in the developed countries. This paper presents why Indian faculty in science and engineering stay in the USA. Data for this study comes from 51 in-depth interviews of faculty members of Indian origin working in various research universities across the country. Findings show that though Indian faculty came to the USA for higher education without any intention to be there permanently; however, they chose to stay mostly due to research opportunities, work environment, career prospects and personal preferences available in the USA than in India. They overcome the family and cultural distance through periodic visits to India and by developing work relationships with scientists and engineers in India, furthering transnational migration. The study contributes to the international migration theory, which has not taken this particular group of faculty into consideration.

Meghna Sabharwal
The University of Texas at Dallas

Roli Varma
University of New Mexico

“Glass-ceiling a myth or a reality for Asian Indians in US Academia?”

NO ABSTRACT

Ivy Yee-Sakamoto
Azusa Pacific University

HeeKap Lee
Azusa Pacific University

Linda Chiang
Azusa Pacific University

“Asian Americans on the Go: Their Perceptions and Hopes for Education”

Despite being a small minority, the Asian American population is the fastest growing racial group in the U.S, expected to triple in size by 2020, and grow fivefold by 2050. Even being labeled as a model minority, Asian American students have struggled with many mental and emotional issues that affect their education and careers seriously. In this panel three Asian educators will share their studies and efforts to find effective teaching and learning strategies that may critically benefit Asian American students. The theory and practices of contextualized pedagogy, anti-bullying interventions, and strategies to improve their self-esteem will be addressed along with practical guidelines for teaching Asian American students. Further, a discussion of how culture shaped some Asian Americans' career choice and family values as well as how culture factors impact on personality, and what are the cultural distribution of personality characters.

Stephen Thomas
University of Colorado Denver

“China’s ”Century of Humiliation” and Search For “Wealth and Power””

In 1820, China’s had the world’s largest economy, 33 percent of the world. From 1842 to 1949, China lost sovereignty in “unequal treaties”: its economy shrank to 5 percent of the world economy. Chinese leaders from 1842 to 1949 tried to regain China’s historic wealth and power, without success. From 1949 to 1976, China used regained sovereignty to grow its economy, though at major human costs. In 1978, post-Mao reformers implemented economic policies based on China’s pre-1949 lessons and successful Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean policies. China achieved 35 years of economic expansion and in 2014 once again had the world’s largest economy in Purchasing Power Parity.

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES

Akihiro Iwashita
Hokkaido University

Julieta Flores Amador
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Clusters de biotecnología y fronteras: algunas lecciones”.

La biotecnología se ha convertido en un importante elemento en diferentes industrias, principalmente en la farmacéutica y los equipos de diagnóstico. En las últimas tres décadas, diversos autores han destacado las características de los clusters (agrupamientos de empresas) de biotecnología, principalmente en los Estados Unidos, Canadá, Reino Unido, y algunos en Europa y Asia, los cuales están ubicados principalmente dentro de los límites de los países. Poco se ha discutido acerca de los clusters de biotecnología que se han desarrollado entre ciudades que comparten frontera; por ejemplo, el Medicon Valley que está ubicado entre Dinamarca y Suecia, y el Bio Valley situado entre Suiza, Alemania, y Francia. Por tanto, el objetivo de este documento es analizar el papel de las políticas públicas en la construcción de clusters de biotecnología. De este análisis se podrán obtener lecciones acerca de cómo los gobiernos de diferentes países y ciudades pueden desarrollar ambientes de investigación y negocios propicios para la biotecnología.

Anthony J. Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University

“The F-Word in Ukraine: The Frontier as Ukrainian History”

For better and for worse, the contemporary toponym Ukraine has its origins in a word best translated as the “edge-ness.” Understandings of contemporary Ukraine would benefit from revisiting the translation of its name, particularly one translation of this name, “frontier.” At a time when the word borderland is an exercise in political power, frontier seems quaint at best. In approaching Ukraine and other borderlands as zones of interaction and/or power, however, contemporary borderland scholarship and traditional historical approaches neglect two essential frontier aspects of Ukraine’s places: the changing ecological relationships within them and their transformations with flows of people, capital, and technology. This inquiry is an exhortation to turn away from relational and situational approaches to the country and its places and a call to turn to sites where things have been taking place. A history focusing on four modern Ukrainian frontiers (the Steppe, the Industrial East, the northern Forestings, and the Carpathian Mountains) and the making of place in each of them promises to restore stories. A frontier approach drawing on traditional Anglo-American and global frontier scholarship reveals the fundamental processes in the settling and unsettling of Ukrainian space.

Anne-Laure Amilhat-Szary
Université de Genève

Université Joseph Fourier
Université de Genève

Frédéric Giraut
Université de Genève

“Borderities, the politics of contemporary mobile borders”

The pervasiveness of contemporary borders in the construction of our spatial and temporal frame of thinking and acting may be better understood through their mobile characteristics, which this book defines as “borderities”. The introductory chapter proceeds with an attempt to develop an analysis that would throw off the constraints of the tautological relationship between territory, state and borders. This is done through the coining of a new term, that of ‘borderity’, which we derived from Foucault’s analysis of state. Borderity is first analyzed as a technology of power, through the governmentality of multisituated borders. It is then defined as a social and political quality, built on the spatiality of border regimes. Thus, if power both disables and enables political subjects, a borderities approach illuminates the question how borders can be the site of both power and counter-power with the embodiment of the borders politics through the personalization and portativity of differentiated cross border regimes.

Dorte Jagetic Andersen
University of Southern Denmark

René Ejbye Pedersen
University of Southern Denmark

“Practicing the familiar in the (un)familiar”

In the presentation the authors will discuss how the concept of (un)familiarity can contribute to our understanding of how feelings of home and belonging are (re)created and (re)enacted in multiple ways in (cross-border) migration practices. In the context of migration studies it is generally recognized that the creation and enactment of home, homeliness, and thus feelings of familiarity are important for migrants’ abilities to settle, integrate and function in the societies to which they migrate. The space of the familiar comes to constitute a both private and social space in the foreign which provides emotional relief and comfort, a safe haven without which it is hard for the migrant to function. Migrants thus more or less consciously take recourse to familiar elements (certain materialities, things, people, languages, norms, etc.) when temporarily or permanently settling in a new place. This however usually happens in a dialectical relation to the unfamiliar, where the familiar could integrate with the unfamiliar (e.g., food cultures are reinvented depending on the availability of products used to cook) or it might be created on the basis of a resistance to the unfamiliar (e.g., the home becomes a place where cultural traditions are preserved in isolation from the surrounding society). Through empirical examples, it will be shown how (cross-border) practitioners (re)enact the home in multiple ways in different migration practices. The attempt is to evade methodological nationalism by using (un)familiarity as analytical

tool to identify the elements involved in (re)creating and (re)enacting home among migrants. Moreover, the typical contemporary focus on the migration phenomenon is challenged via a focus on how historical migration patterns and practices play a role in the (re)creations and (re)enactments of home.

David Baganda
University of Eastern Finland

“Managing cross-border epidemics: The dynamics and Lessons from the successful Ebola fever control along Uganda-DRC border”

Currently, the world is gripped in the crisis of Ebola in the West African Region, and in the frenzy to find a lasting solution many panic strategies have been muted. Our study takes particular exception to the proposed closing of borders and tight travel restrictions to and from the affected three most affected countries of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. And yet, two years ago, Uganda successfully accomplished the rare feat of controlling an Ebola outbreak whose epicenter was at the border with Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In this case, the cartographic lines were also directly in conflict with the social-cultural and economic interests of ethnic entities bisected, but the interactions along 765 kilometer stretch of the Uganda/DRC border was not negatively construed to constitute only dangers, but was scanned for the ample opportunities it offered for dealing the epidemic. We intend to share the dynamics and lessons from this success story, if only to underline measures that may be helpful in getting into control what seems to be spiraling beyond the manageable.

Matt Bakker
Marymount University

“Remittances, “development,” and the contradictions of transnationalism across the U.S.-Mexico divide: exploring policymakers’ gaze and the right to stay home”

Over the last decade, a remittances-to-development agenda has brought Mexican government officials pursuing state-led transnationalism policies - aimed at channelling the energies, monies, and allegiances of migrants living in the United States towards the national development project - together with U.S. government officials promoting “financial democracy”, in the hopes of extending financial markets and mechanisms into previously excluded populations and places, including migrants and their communities on both sides of the border. In this presentation, I explore the meaning of this agenda in North America and ask whether and how this policy agenda - and its contestation - might serve to re-enforce both the U.S.-Mexico divide and the notion that people should stay in the places they were born and “where they belong.” I address these issues by examining: (1) recent Mexican government officials’ schizophrenic portrayal of migrants as national heroes and cross-border migration as a social ill that needs to be eradicated; and (2) a critical discourse that portrays contemporary migration across the U.S.-Mexico border as driven by economic necessity, the result of neoliberal policies that violate Mexican citizens’ “right to stay home.”

Martha Patricia Barraza De Anda
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Evolución de los patrones de interacción económica a través de los cruces transfronterizos (autos, peatones y camiones) en la Frontera Ciudad Juárez-El Paso: 1984-2013”

Las fronteras se caracterizan por una alta movilidad humana. Las personas cruzan límites y jurisdicciones transfronterizas, ya sea por turismo, trabajo, comercio, o por vínculos familiares o culturales. En este trabajo se analiza la evolución de los patrones de interacción económica a través de los cruces transfronterizos (autos, peatones y camiones) en la Frontera Ciudad Juárez-El Paso en el periodo 1984-2013. El análisis se realiza considerando los posibles impactos de diferentes momentos de tensión en ambas fronteras a lo largo del periodo en estudio, tales como la inseguridad, el narcotráfico y el terrorismo. Se asume que estos eventos han influido en la intervención de los gobiernos de ambos países a través del diseño e implementación de políticas públicas que han incidido en la magnitud de los cruces transfronterizos, y por consecuencia en nuevos patrones de interacción económica.
Palabras Clave: Movilidad humana, cruces transfronterizos, interacción económica y políticas públicas transfronterizas.

Flor Urbina Barrera
UACJ- Departamento de Ciencias Sociales
"Imaginaris de bienestar a partir del entorno natural en Ciudad Juárez"

En esta ponencia se articula el análisis de dos ejes fundamentales: la caracterización que elaboran los habitantes de ciudad Juárez acerca del ´entorno natural´ y la relación que establecen entre éste y la satisfacción de su vida cotidiana en la búsqueda de obtener bienestar personal para ellos y sus familias. Los resultados de investigación obtenidos en una primera etapa del proyecto permiten proponer una noción de bienestar que está integrada con elementos materiales tales como el salario, la vivienda, la educación, pero además se añaden dos vertientes más, una que hace referencia a la interacción social con los otros habitantes de la ciudad, y una de índole individual que tiene que ver con elementos afectivos y de autopercepción.

Jordan Barton
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Elizabeth Sobel Blum
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Emily Ryder Perlmeter
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Marquez Raquel
University of Texas at San Antonio

“Las Colonias: Life Along the Texas-Mexico Border”

In the Texas-Mexico border region, “colonia” often refers to an unincorporated settlement that may lack basic infrastructure and safe housing. There are almost 2,300 colonias in this region, which contains one of the country’s largest clusters of concentrated poverty. In 1996, the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas reported on the state of these communities and in 2013, it began to research their evolution. Its new report describes and analyzes the opportunities, successes and challenges in housing, infrastructure, education, employment and income, and other components of community and economic development. The Dallas Fed found that the most promising efforts have several common elements: colonias residents must lead or be heavily engaged in improvement efforts; it is important to take an integrated approach, such as addressing housing and infrastructure together; it is crucial to take an asset-based approach, building upon people's and communities' assets; and, residents need more opportunities to own production and capital in the formal economy. The border adds a layer of complexity to the already difficult proposition of how residents can get out poverty and stay out of it. Learning from other prospering border communities could help colonias families tap into the full potential of a binational market economy.

Elias Alemu Bedasso
University of Bergen, Norway

“Surviving on the Margin: The predicaments of the Nyangatom along the borderlands of Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan”

Straddling the Ethiopian-Sudanese-Kenyan borderlands, the Nyangatom are agro-pastoralists who were incorporated to the Ethiopian state in the late 19th century. Ever since this period, the Nyangatom have come into contact with a host of outsiders including pastoral neighbours and state agents of various Ethiopian regimes and bordering countries. The outcomes of these encounters seem to have been the exchange of ideas, practices, movement of people, and expansion and/or contraction of ‘state’ and ‘nonstate spaces’. Moreover, located within the influence zone of three different nation states, each of which engaged in overlapping warscales on a regional scale, Nyangatom communities have, in the past four decades, been exposed to the infiltration of automatic rifles causing more frequent and widespread conflicts with neighboring groups across the pastoralist continuum of Southern Ethiopia, Northern Kenya and South Sudan. Consequently, violence and incessant conflicts appears to have been manifestations of inter-group relations replacing socioeconomic alliances-what had hitherto been the case. Based on ethnographic field methods, I will explore the ways in which the Nyangatom responded to these encounters and the coping strategies they developed over time. Coupled with archival materials, border narratives and local practices are essential for a better understanding of the cumulative effects of intermittent conflicts and the expansion and contraction of ‘state’ and/or ‘nonstate spaces’.

Elisabeth Boesen
University of Luxembourg

Gregor Schnuer
University of Luxembourg

“Dwelling in (un)familiarity. Examples from the Luxemburgish-German borderland”

Our paper will look at cross-border residential mobility along the Luxembourgish-German border. For various reasons, this case of cross-border mobility presents a valuable addition to the spectrum of phenomena considered in research on (un)familiarity which has so far been inspired mostly by work on cross-border consumption. Firstly, the more permanent relocation of home is – other than cross-border consumer mobility – essentially linked to the idea of familiarity (or familiarization). Secondly, Luxembourg offers, by virtue of its smallness, three national borders and consequently a threefold option to persons considering residential migration. Thirdly, the Luxemburgish-German borderland is characterized by a very high degree of other forms of cross-border mobility, most importantly labour commuting. (Un)familiarity here goes along with relations and encounters that are significantly more complex than in other cases and cannot be understood as structured by distinct experiences of a national dichotomy. Based on empirical data from four German border villages, we analyse everyday experiences of being and/or becoming (un)familiar in the new place of residence as well as in the former home and argue against the equation of (un)familiarity with difference/similarity.

Kunnawut Boonreak
Chiang Mai University, Thailand

"New-arrival Rohingya: Integrating into Arakani-Pakistani cross-border trade Network in Thai-Burma Borderland"

This study started when public attention was given to the latest wave of Rohingya into Thailand. A number of Rohingya were found hidden in Mae Sot, a city in Thai-Burma borderland, with the help from local Muslim network. In the long run, these refugees will have to find jobs and the process is complicated. They must have work permit to work legally. The well-to-do Rohingya in Mae Sot clearly cannot support every new-arrival Rohingya. Some Rohingya helped by employing social capital to contact cross-border trade network so new Rohingya can work as a labor at the large warehouse in Rim Moei Port where owner are mostly Pakistani or Arakani Muslim. This paper explores the cross-border trade network, essential network for Rohingya. In the borderland context where the sovereign power of Thai state is not always absolute, the power can overlap with local influencer including government officer or businessman who can also be Muslim and willing to give job opportunity to Rohingya migrant. Cultural capital such as mutual language and religion, which are a huge part of their ethnicity, is an important factor that enables Rohingya to integrate into this network in the borderland. It can also lead to life-changing opportunity.

Daniel L. Boxberger
Western Washington University

“Neither White nor Indian: Hegemonic Transformations in the Construction of Identity and Ethnicity in the Nineteenth Century Pacific Northwest”

European colonialism in the HBC Columbia District 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 the Columbia District was divided into Oregon Territory and British Columbia and exploitation colonialism shifted to settler colonialism. Settlers entering the territories imposed citizenship categories based on perceived race and nationality, especially “Indian” and “white” and “trader” and “settler.”

Christopher Brown
New Mexico State University

Steve Mumme
Colorado State University

Paul Ganster
San Diego State University

Carlos de la Parra
el Colegio de la Frontera Norte

"Roundtable panel on the emerging IBWC Minute on watershed management in the Tijuana River Watershed"

Recently, the US and Mexican sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) have developed a Treaty Minute for the management of the Tijuana River Watershed (TRW). Parties living and working in the TRW have been actively engaged in developing this Minute, which is the result of decades of work. We recently learned that the Minute is almost completed; with final approval from Mexico’s Secretariat of Foreign Relations and the U.S. Department of State, the Minute will be signed in early 2015. Efforts involved in the development of the Minute, its formal signing, and future implementation offer a rare opportunity to study “policy making in action.” We propose to explore this in a roundtable panel. This Minute has the potential for comprehensive, integrated binational watershed management in the Tijuana River Watershed of interest to stakeholders in other watersheds shared by the United States and Mexico, including the Rio Grande and Colorado River watersheds. The panel would have four researchers present brief comments on key issues involved (5-7 minutes each); we would then facilitate a discussion among the panelists and members attending the session.

Stanley D. Brunn
University of Kentucky

"Representations of International Boundary Conflict Areas on Stamps: What Color Is My Enemy?"

A major theme in transdisciplinary and international boundary research is the construction of boundaries on the ground and also on maps. The representation of those boundaries between friendly and unfriendly neighbors especially on official maps can often be the focus of disciplinary and interdisciplinary research. How the boundaries are represented on maps that appear on postage stamps are yet another way of depicting one's territorial and national interests. The symbols used to demarcate the line, whether circles, light or heavy lines, are important as are the colors states used to identify their space from those of unfriendly neighbors. In this study the focus is on the colors bordering states use to identify themselves as well as their unfriendly neighbors. I discuss the boundary symbols for a sample of boundary conflict areas on map stamps of South American, African, European, Asian and the Middle Eastern countries by drawing attention to the colors (vivid or subtle) used to depict themselves and a conflicting neighbor. This research is couched within the geopolitics of visualization literature where images, including colors and symbols evoke feelings of ownership, hegemony and justice, all important themes in cross-boundary research.

Tim Buchen
Europa Universität Viadrina

"Fighting the Bolsheviks and Versailles: The Imperialists' International and the Making of Borders and Orders in East Central Europe at the End of the Great War"

The defeat in World War I made an end to imperial rule over East Central Europe. But neither imperialistic dreams, nor imperial activists and forces disappeared with the victory of the Bolsheviks and the declaration of national successor states. In various forms of cooperation, adherents of the old regimes found together to continue the war and reestablish imperial order. The paper explores the genesis of a White International, a group of political and military entrepreneurs and their impact on the establishing of new borders and the postwar political order. I will analyze their military campaigns in the context of the Russian civil war, political plots, and lobbying in order to describe their influence on the process of drawing borders and on state building. Special attention will be paid to the experiences of cross-border collaboration.

Alexander Bukh
Victoria University of Wellington

"The Territorial Dispute over Dokdo/Takeshima and Non-State Actors in Japan and Korea"

This paper joins the debate on Japan's territorial dispute with South Korea over the Dokdo/Takeshima islets. Informed by the ontological security framework of analysis this paper analyzes the meanings attached to the islets by non-state actors in Korea and Japan. In particular, the paper focuses on Shimane Prefecture in Japan and the

Dokdo Headquarters activist group in Korea, which is the largest group engaged in “protect Dokdo” movement. Since early 2000s, both of the actors have played an important role in the dispute by shaping public opinion and provoking action from the other side. Most of the extant literature on the dispute attributes the activities of these and other actors to nationalism in both countries and the negative perceptions of each other that dominate the public discourse. This paper offers a more nuanced interpretation of their activities. It argues that in the case of Shimane Prefecture it was neither nationalism nor material damage that served as a trigger for its Takeshima related activism. It was instead an integral part of Shimane Prefecture’s routinized manifestations of its prefectural identity, constructed vis-à-vis Tokyo and, at the same time, informed and shaped by Tokyo’s policy related to Japan’s territorial dispute with Russia. In the case of Dokdo Headquarters the paper argues that the “protect Dokdo” narrative is not simply an expression of anti-Japanese feelings or colonial memory but serves as an important stabilizer of national identity discourse, bridging between the conservative and the progressive discourses.

Maryann Bylander
Lewis and Clark

“Disorder, Reborder: The Meanings and Consequences of Cambodian Mass Returns”

In June 2014, the Thai government suggested that it was likely to crack down on undocumented migrant workers from Cambodia. Though such threats did not clearly manifest, rumors and hearsay led to the rapid departures of 250,000 Cambodians working in Thailand. The mass returns of Cambodians directed government attention to both the border and to the migrants who were increasingly returning across it. For the first time since mass refugee repatriations in the early 1990s, the border became a top policy concern. Drawing on mixed-methods research conducted in Cambodia just after the exodus, this paper considers the ways in which the meanings and management of the border have shifted as a result of the mass returns. I argue that the momentary disorder caused through the mass returns has resulted in a process of rebordering that paradoxically stresses the importance of migrants’ financial contributions to the rural Cambodian economy while at the same time limiting their access to work abroad. Such shifts highlight the contradictions and unequal nature of Cambodia’s nascent approach to migration as a development strategy.

Yurgel Caldas
Federal University of Amapá -Brazil

Gutemberg de Vilhena Silva
Federal University of Amapá –Brazil

Damien Davy
antenna Oyapock

Herve Thery
antenna Oyapock

Françoise Grenand,
antenna Oyapock

“The observatories OBFron (Brazil) and OHM-Oyapock (France) as centers of studies on borders and international limits in the north of South America”

The OBFron (Observatory of Borders of the Guiana Shield, www2.unifap.br/obfron) was created in 2011 from the linking of researchers with diverse academic backgrounds and concerned with the analysis of the Guiana Shield. Some of the key areas of OBFron are: territorial dynamics, literature, contemporary history, geopolitics and cross-border development process among the countries part of this plateau (Brazil, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela and France, this latter through French Guiana). In this perspective, the OBFron already present some important results, which can be taken as a database for studies of the border in north of South America. At the same time, the OHM (Observatoire Men-milieux, antenna Oyapock), created in 2009, has been concerned with the analysis of human and ecological disturbances in the complex system of the basin of the Oyapock river, a limit river between Brazil and France. The common problem imposed for studies of border and international limits, both for OBFron and for OHM, is to understand and evaluate, each one on its geographic divisions of analysis, the cross-border interactions and their impacts. Hence, systematize and analyze the main concerns and the universe of studies that have been developed in the two observatories.

Anna Casaglia
University of Milano Bicocca

“European intentions and local reactions concerning Cyprus annexation: how can border studies add conceptual tools to better intervene in contested territories”

The presentation analyses the case of Cyprus during and after its annexation to the European Union; it sheds light on the interweaving of institutional will and objectives, the role of the EU as a political actor in the Cypriot case, and the local interpretation and negotiation over Europeanization. The potential and impact of the EU in conflicting contexts is a topic not exhaustively developed: Europe is seen as a third party in the dispute between two conflicting communities, which can act as a framework in mediating disputes, influencing conflict dynamics through different pathways and impacts. The argument here presented highlights also the cultural aspects of EU external borders and the role of local actors in determining the result of the bordering process and related issues of Europeanization. Borders are then seen not just as constructed by a unidirectional EU logic of engagement or of bordering practice, but as a co-constituted space where conflicting parties interpret the EU normative projection and pursue their objectives. Border studies can add significant insights regarding the negotiation happening at the local level over the impact of the EU and people everyday experience of the bordering process, and contribute in enhancing conflict resolution in contested territories.

Timothy G. Cashman
University of Texas at El Paso

“Navigating the Intersection of Place-based Pedagogy and Border Pedagogy: Resituating our Positions through Dialogic Understandings”

This article explicates the intersection of place-based and border pedagogies, including how transnational, comparative studies and issues-centered pedagogies are central to the contemplation of one’s own situatedness. Critical place-based (Gruenewald, 2003) and border pedagogies (Giroux, 2005), provide a platform for effectively crossing borders inherent to larger research, intellectual knowledge, appreciation, and learning (Cashman & McDermott, 2013). Dialogic understandings follow on the concepts of heteroglossia, meliorism, critical cosmopolitanism, nepantla, dialogic feminism, and pragmatic hope that are embedded in place-based and border discourses. Dialogic understandings (Cashman, 2015, in press) resituate teachers, students, cultural workers, decision makers, policymakers, and the larger community. In this manner, members of the educational community have their assumptions, practices, and judgments challenged. Through border pedagogy it is possible to recognize and contemplate how margins were created by history, power, and differences. Resituated dialogic understandings position us, as educators, students, cultural workers, and members of the larger community, to be prepared to engage in multidirectional discourses from a) student to teacher, b) teacher to student, c) student to student, d) teacher to teacher, e) teacher to administrator, f) administrator to teacher, g) educator to policy maker, and h) cultural worker to policy maker.

Seth Cervantes
Alliant International University

“Interactional Brokering and Linguistic Minorities: Crossing Cultural and Linguistic Borders”

In the field of TESOL (teachers of English to speakers of other languages) the border metaphor is powerful. In *Between Worlds*, Freeman and Freeman (2001) explored school and societal factors to explain how and why linguistic minorities acquire, partially acquire, or fail to acquire English. Such children must leave home, where they have cultural and linguistic knowledge, and cross a border into the school context in which they have yet to acquire the prevalent cultural norms and linguistic knowledge. The theme for the 2014 Japan Association of Language Teachers Conference was *Crossing Borders*, and at this conference Greer (2014) discussed the role of interactional brokering and epistemics in multiparty talk among a novice speaker of a target language who also has limited knowledge of the target culture and members of the target culture and language. Drawing on Bolden's work on interactional brokering (2011, 2012), Greer examined how the novice language user dealt with problems of miscommunication by appealing to a third person for clarification. In this study, I focus attention on how linguistic minorities in the US context, with the help of a broker, deal with interactional trouble and manage conversational turns. It is anticipated that this study will shed light on the role of interactional brokering in helping linguistic minorities to more readily cross both linguistic and cultural borders.

Naomi Chi
Hokkaido University

“Towards a Multicultural Society or Ghettoization?: Migration in East Asia”

Declining population as well as aging society has substantial social and economic impacts. On the contrary, size of population does not seem to matter for economic development in countries such as Switzerland and Sweden, who are rich even with fewer than 10 million people. However, the process of declining does matter especially when it is accompanied by a significant change in the age structure. The aging society and low birth rate are serious issues both in Japan and Korea. Therefore, in recent years both Japan and Korea have increasingly promoted and implemented migration policies to make up for the shortage of labour that has accompanied the aging society. This paper will first consider the actual policies and institutions that have been implemented and executed to encourage migration, and also examine some of the challenges that migrants face in both Japan and Korea. The paper will focus on two case studies of the migrant communities of Ansan, South Korea, and Oizumi and Ota region of Gunma Prefecture and look at the discourse of politics of inclusion and exclusion that affect the migrants living in these communities.

Tetsuro Chida
Hokkaido University, Japan

“The Aral Sea Disaster and (Re-)Bordering Processes”

The Aral Sea is an inland saline water body in Central Asia between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, which had been the world’s fourth largest lake in the past. The irrigational development by the Soviet Union had invoked the accelerated shrinkage of the Aral Sea since 1960, which wreaked the multidimensional disaster at the end of 1970s. The Aral Sea disaster itself urged reconsideration of the role of “republican” borders inside the Soviet Union. As the water crisis exerted negative impacts on local people, the transborder disaster created enough awareness of “border” itself among peripheral authorities and local populations in the form of demands of waters and fishing grounds across the border. Surely, the independence of the former Soviet republics further enhanced bordering (or re-bordering) processes. However, the Aral Sea disaster area, more specifically, the southern part of the Aral Sea, has already lost the economic value, and local people in the disaster area now do not depend on the former transboundary water body. Both governments treat this “empty” borderland as a subject of national security, but the border means nothing for local people of both sides. The paper shows that grand-scale disaster transforms the role and character of borders.

Kyunghee Cho
Songkonghoe University

“Intersecting “Borders”: Stowaway, Detention Center and Zainichi Chosenjin (Koreans)”

This study examines the postcolonial movement and immigration system focusing on the experiences of Korean stowaways that travelled between Korea and Japan after 1945. Stowaway, as the act of crossing the border without regular immigration procedures, is no different from “illegal immigration” in the modern sovereign state. “Liberated” Koreans without due process of decolonization after 1945, were left in their illegal position. Koreans recognized as illegal migrants were deported outside of the sovereignty to the Omura Detention Center (camp for illegal migrants) located in Nagasaki, Japan, under the US military occupation. The city of Omura is geographically located in the periphery and played a central role in carrying out the transition from a colonial empire to a postwar democratic state. This study will focus on the process of the institutional apparatus of the nation-state including immigration system which reproduced the new diaspora, and the trans-bordered sphere of life of Koreans who experienced stowaway.

Jennifer Bryson Clark
South Texas College

Denese McArthur
South Texas College

“Trafficking on the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh Borders”

Open borders pose numerous challenges for combating illicit activities such as trafficking in persons. This paper will examine the relationship between open border policies and trafficking in persons along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The Indo-Nepal border is unique as the 1950 India Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship allows for people of both countries to cross freely at any point without the need for passports, visas, or resident permits. The Indo-Bangladesh border, while boasting restrictive border polices, is porous due to limited enforcement and incidents of corruption among some border officials. Despite the differences, however, both borders experience varying and often significant tension due to smuggling and illegal migration, among other issues. Observations of the incidence of trafficking along both borders will yield useful insights into the questions of whether open border policies create specific types of circumstances that are conducive to an increase in trafficking, and the degree to which cultural attributes may mitigate or accentuate the ease to which traffickers, smugglers, and insurgents can move between these countries.

Kimberly Collins
California State University, San Bernardino

“Border Theory: Grand Theories or Epistemic Pluralism”

Epistemic pluralism is defined by David Farmer as the multiple lenses that can be used to understand issues within public administration. It is the taking from many different academic disciplines to better theorize public administration. This same perspective can be applied to understanding conditions in the U.S.-Mexican border communities. This paper will provide a review of the major theories used in the literature to discuss the U.S.-Mexican border communities. More specifically, theorists

from geography, critical theory, public administration, economics, feminism, environmental studies, and sustainability will be discussed.

Kimberly Collins
California State University San Bernardino

“U.S.-Mexican Border Indicator Dashboard”

Social indicators tell the story of a region through data. They are difficult, and at times, controversial to collect in a single country, but when working in border regions, it is even more so. Border regions, throughout the world, are areas of connection and conflict. In the U.S.-Mexican borderlands, security is highlighted by the national governments and other interest groups, but this does not tell the full story of the region. This project developed a U.S.-Mexican border social indicator dashboard that will be publically posted on a website for those interested in the border to access the information quickly. It also allows for the telling of the story of those living in the region. The data to be collected includes: population; per capita income; poverty rates; education rates; number of universities and colleges; number of trade schools; employment numbers and sectors; public budgets; taxes collected; voting rates; security expenditures; crossing data for pedestrians, personal vehicles, and cargo; retail sales; wholesale sales; and environmental indicators. Based on the data collected there are several areas of concern in the region. The lack of higher education, employment, high income jobs, along with voter disenfranchisement, environment and health concerns but large amounts of goods movement through the communities, calls for new policy directions for the border region. This presentation will provide an overview of the dashboard along with insights into the complexities in collecting data on the communities along the U.S.-Mexican border.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera
The University of Texas at Brownsville

“Reflection on the two North Korean Borders”

This paper includes some reflections related to a trip made in June 2014 to the two North Korean borders: the one with China and the one with South Korea. This description will compare economic development on both sides of the two borders and will describe the social, political and economic dynamics in these border regions. The analysis will focus on issues of political regimes, models of economic development, migration, trade and political ideology.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera
The University of Texas at Brownsville

“An Emerging Field after Mexico’s “Drug War”: Energy, Security and Business-led Cross-border Governance”

The present paper analyzes the effects of Mexico's drug war on cross-border governance, energy reform and new economic relations between the United States and Mexico. This analysis utilizes the theory of Strategic Action Fields (Fligstein and McAdam 2011) and proposes a genuine transformation of the field that existed since the 1917 Mexican Revolution. It explains how a field crisis—that includes severe problems in cross-border governance, a nascent configuration of organized crime and the militarization of Mexico's security strategy (a "drug war")—gives place to an emerging field—that involves: the PRI's comeback; energy reform; business-led cross-border governance, and a "new" socioeconomic and political order in Mexico. Overall, this study analyzes the implications of a new configuration of organized crime as well as of the resulting militarization and paramilitarization of Mexico's security strategy. But probably, the most important question derived from this analysis would be the following: Who benefits from a new model of organized crime and from the state's reaction to it? Several groups, both national and foreign/transnational have benefited directly or indirectly from Mexico's current conflict. Among these groups are: arms producing companies, the international banking system (due to the billions of dollars that are laundered daily in the major banks of the world); the U.S. border economy; the U.S. military-industrial complex, and several forms of corporate capital, particularly international oil and gas companies.

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera
The University of Texas at Brownsville

Jennifer Bryson Clark
South Texas College

"Understanding the Linkages between Undocumented Migration, Organized Crime and Trafficking in Persons along the Eastern U.S.-Mexico Border"

This is a proposal to analyze the new role of Mexican-origin drug trafficking organizations—or transnational criminal organizations (TCOs)—in the illegal movement of persons, particularly in migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons in the border region of Texas and northeastern Mexico. Overall, this research will assess the extent of involvement and influence of Mexican TCOs in human smuggling and trafficking. This study intends to identify groups that benefit from these illicit activities, their practices, as well as the networks that link these people to illegal migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons within the state of Texas. The main hypothesis of this project is that the social and economic dynamics, as well as the protagonists involved in these phenomena are very different on the U.S. and Mexican sides of the border. In northern Mexico, drug traffickers are becoming involved in smuggling of undocumented immigrants and human trafficking activities in order to diversify their revenue streams. On the U.S. side of the border, human traffickers are apparently focused on getting their victims employed in the U.S. labor market or in the commercial sex industry (i.e. forced prostitution) and range from small scale operations to highly organized labor brokers that supply labor to industries in the United States.

Willie Costley

Centre College

“Virtual Extremism: Anti-immigrant Networks in the New Media and Beyond”

My presentation evaluates the influence of online nativist networks in “new” and “old” media on representations of immigrants and the U.S.-Mexico border. Specifically, I explore the impact of rhetorical and technological strategies on anti-immigrant websites such as Border Guardians and Justice for Shawna Forde. My analysis follows the work of cultural studies scholars Jean Baudrillard and Michel Foucault, along with new media scholars Andrew Shapiro, Manuel Castells, and Sherry Turkle to describe how nativist discourse flows in a new media framework. The elimination of informational gatekeepers allows this extremist network to isolate itself from competing perspectives by framing itself as a “counter-power” discourse against an immigrant invasion. Building on the work of Arjun Appadurai to position the network within a larger anti-immigrant “mediascape” that permeates old media (print and television), I demonstrate how it inflects public and political discourse. I nevertheless cite movements that form through “horizontal networking” with mobile technology, as described by Sasha Costanza-Chock, which allow these forces to oppose anti-immigrant ideology and circumvent corporate control. My conclusion proposes that new media technologies be conceptualized not as conduits for truth-telling, but as apparatuses for creating and disseminating narratives that must be regarded with a critical approach

Pamela Lizette Cruz

The University of Texas at El Paso

“A Meso-level Examination of Cross-border Governance in the Paso del Norte Region: Political and Economic Perspectives”

This study examines the factors and actors that interact and influence cross-border governance in the Paso del Norte metropolitan region in the U.S.-Mexico border. Using interviews from business and government officials in El Paso and Ciudad Juárez, I structure this research under the strategic action field theory proposed by Fligstein and McAdam (2012), Martínez’s (1994) borderland milieu and Payan’s (2010) typology of the terms coordination, cooperation, and collaboration. This research provides a deeper examination of the ‘shared understandings’ on security rationale that the Paso del Norte holds with incumbent actors in nations’ capitals, explores existential functions through identity shared by challengers, crises and field stability, alliances between governance units and local challengers, and a discussion of challenger discourse and social skills using identity.

Bradley Camp Davis

Eastern Connecticut State University

“Blood-Stained Hills - Borderlands After the Borderline between China and Southeast Asia, 1860s-1920s”

In the mid-nineteenth century, small groups of armed bandits and failed rebels scattered across the borderlands between China and Vietnam, reaching as far as northern Laos. During the final decades before French colonial rule in Southeast Asia, these bands practiced a culture of violence in the mountainous borderlands, at times sponsored by imperial and French colonial interests. By the early twentieth century, despite the French colonial attempt to set hard territorial boundaries between French Indochina and the Qing Empire, the borderlands culture of violence thrived, eventually forming the basis for anti-colonial and, later, nationalist resistance in both China and Vietnam. This presentation examines the ways in which borderlands modalities of power, in his case typified by violence, opium, and the displacement of uplands communities, endured the delineation of a strict borderline, a line that ostensibly cut through the vague borderlands between China and Vietnam. Institutions of discipline introduced in the nineteenth century, such as the borderline and the colonial telegraph, ultimately became the means by which borderlands bandits brokered and unsettled the terms of power at the local level, often undermining the formal authority of Vietnamese, Chinese, and French administrations.

Olga Davydova-Minguet
University of Eastern Finland,

“Remembering WWII in the Finnish-Russian Borderlands: is Transnational Politics of Memory possible?”

The shift brought about by the liberalisation of border regimes and development of cross-border cooperation between Finland and Russia since 1990-s can be described as an ever-growing phenomenon of transnationalisation of territories which formerly acted as a frontier against the ideological and national “other”. The opening of national borders has led to the growth of contacts between governmental bodies, businesses, civic society organisations and ordinary people. This has been accompanied by shifts in bordering nations' perceptions of one another, and also by the opening of dialogue on memory. The politics and practices of memory have pluralised and new remembrances and oblivions have emerged. In my research I compare celebrations of the national days, Victory day (May 9th) in Sortavala, situated in 60 km from the border on the Russian side, and the Independence day (December 6th) in Joensuu, which is in 80 km from the border on the Finnish side. Constructions of Finnish and Russian national identities are based on the history of the World War II and representations of this war are in the core of these celebrations. I ask, if the localized national politics of memory are affected by present day transnationalism of the bordering territories.

John E. Dean
Texas A&M International University

“National Identities on the Texas-Mexico Frontier”

Mexican, Mexican American, and Anglo American cultural narratives, each of which is directed toward a specific discourse community to legitimize that community's social order, clash on the Texas-Mexico border, a contested site mapped out in cultural memory. A cultural narrative,

whether it presents itself as official history or historical fiction, selects and contextualizes events that reinforce national unity to create a coherent cultural memory, which is the basis for a national identity. The Texas-Mexico border marks the frontier of identities, a site where geopolitical expressions and geo-social regions meet. This border shifts both north and south as cultures expand beyond their respective nation-states. It is made from stories that shape nationality, geography, history, memory, and belief. When knowledge systems cross material and narrative borders, they will collide with other knowledge systems. These often violent ideological encounters change reality as the foundations of what one culture knows shift and crack, leaving gaps to be filled by other narratives. My study explores national and ideological Texas-Mexico border drawings, redrawings, and crossings as they are represented by competing cultural narratives from 1836, when Texas declared its independence from Mexico, to 1920, the disputed end of the Mexican Revolution.

Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Ciudad Juárez: Los nuevos retos de la vida fronteriza”

Durante el periodo 2008-2012 la inseguridad y violencia trastocaron la vida cotidiana de los habitantes de Ciudad Juárez. Los homicidios, el robo con violencia de vehículos y casas habitación, la extorsión y el secuestro, junto con los abusos policiacos y la violación de derechos humanos, nutrieron el miedo y la parálisis de los juarenses. Además, la crisis económica y el desempleo golpearon la economía de los hogares juarenses, mientras que la ciudad entera vio crecer el deterioro de la infraestructura y equipamiento urbano, y de la calidad de los servicios públicos. Superada la fase más profunda de la crisis de seguridad, económica y de confianza en las instituciones públicas, la ciudad enfrenta dos nuevos retos interdependientes: reconstruir la vida pública y redefinir el modelo industrial en que se sustenta su vida económica y social. ¿Cuáles son las necesidades que deberán priorizarse, qué grupos sociales deberán atenderse, que lecciones dejó la crisis, y cómo avanzar ante los nuevos retos? Estas son las preguntas que busca responder esta ponencia, donde se argumenta que para superar tales retos, la ciudad necesita transformar sus habitantes en ciudadanos y estos necesitan política para reinventar su futuro.

Adriana Dorfman
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil

"Geografías morales del contrabando"

Las prácticas de contrabando de agrotoxicos y de su represión en distintas escalas geograficas y operacionales son examinadas, en ese texto, en dos ejes ordenadores. En primero lugar, son consideradas las redes de poder territorializadas a condicionar el contrabando. Las escalas locales observadas en encuestas de campo en la frontera Brasil y Uruguay, en sus límites y barreras aduaneras, son comparadas con las escalas nacionales relevantes en los flujos comerciales, en las gestiones legales y en las campañas mediáticas; y las redes que articulan los flujos legales e ilegales del pesticida desde puntos más alejados del globo comparecen como escala operacionalizada globalmente para el contrabando. El segundo eje trata de plantear la relevancia ontológica y analítica del contenido moral movilizado por palabras de cuño espacial como frontera, nacional, contrabando, etc. Se concluye que tales palabras son accionadas por distintos agentes con el intuito de construir la legalidad cambiante y los pasos y bloqueos relevantes en la realización del comercio legal o ilegal de pesticidas. Mientras tanto, el agronegocio químico-dependiente, transnacional, no está sujeto a críticas substantivas que examinen los problemas socio-ambientales a el asociados. En el plan de la academia, tal agenda está, en parte, definida por epistemologías coloniales.

Bruno Dupeyron
University of Regina Campus

“The theory of fields in border governance studies: perspectives and debates”

The transformations of cross-border governance in North America and Europe may be studied through a meso-level theoretical framework, proposed in 2012 by Fligstein and McAdam, the ‘theory of fields’. This theory offers several stimulating perspectives in border studies: first, this is an instrument that can reconcile fruitless discussions between scholars who consider that boundaries are the main pivots of border studies and ‘borders are everywhere’ advocates; second, it provides socio-historical lenses and agency-structure integration lenses that make sense of current social order and social change; third, it can be used as a conceptual toolbox for comparative analysis; finally, it is a flexible interdisciplinary framework that can be supplemented by specific theories. Nonetheless, this theory suffers some weaknesses that require thorough debates: for one, it does not articulate well issues of territories and territoriality; also, some actors who play a significant role in border governance do not seem to fit into the theory.

Willie Aziegbe Eselebor
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

“Negotiating contested identities in cross-border governance in Nigeria”

States are confronted by forces of globalisation, which shape categories of otherness and define new identities in border communities. This paper examines transnational identity formation in the context of cross-border governance and emerging challenges of interconnectedness, ethno-religious identities and communal diversities. In examining these issues, the paper relied on change process of borders as remote, isolated and neglected spaces; where community self-help initiatives provide the platform for construction of otherness and new identities. This hinders regional integration process and the capacity of the state to win the loyalty of border communities in Nigeria. The frequent outbreak of ethno-religious conflicts are evidences of contested identities and disaffection with state centric controls. In filling this gap, the study seeks to explore the direction of negotiated change that will accommodate the interplay of differences in cross-border governance. The remainder addresses other territorial manifestations aimed at strengthening the capacity of the state to effectively integrate its citizens and maintain a conflict-free relationship. Transforming borderlands, human security and cultural diplomacy are identified as new platforms for change and relationship building. The paper concludes by suggesting sustained dialogue and partnership between the state, trans-border communities and external stakeholders, if integration is to be meaningful and effectual.

Estelle Evrard
University of Luxembourg

"Taking a step forward in understanding territoriality: comparing the EU and cross-border contexts"

Supranational integration, especially in the European Union (EU) context, challenges the traditional understanding of territory rooted into the Peace of Westphalia. To understand how territoriality is currently constructed in a supranational construction such as the EU, this paper suggests to compare two different kinds of territorial constructions, both transcending state territory at different levels. On the one hand, this paper investigates how the EU – which has been granted shared competences with the member states to achieve economic, social and territorial cohesion since the Lisbon Treaty – implements this objective. On the other hand, the paper analyses how European cross-border cooperation areas contribute to shape cross-border territoriality. Drawing upon their now – rather long standing experience – some cross-border cooperation areas recently developed innovative governance strategies based upon EU financial (e.g. INTERREG) and legal (e.g. EGTC) instruments. This paper will draw upon the current vivid academic discussion on the concept of territoriality and develop a genuine conceptual framework, mostly based on the concept of “appropriation”, to operationalise the comparison.

For its empirical part, this part draws upon several research projects conducted in the Greater Region (Saar-Lor-Lux).

Maria de los Ángeles Flores
Texas A&M International University

Manuel Chavez
Michigan State University

“Social Media Intercandidate Agenda-Building Effect of Texas Border County Judge Electoral Campaigns: A Facebook Case Study”

In political communication, traditional agenda-building studies have relied on data collected from debates, press releases, speeches, and political ads from newspaper, television, and radio, among others. This paper transfers the examination to an innovative scenario for data collection: social media. This study examines the intercandidate online agenda-setting effect on Facebook of two democratic candidates—Danny Valdez and Tano Tijerina—who ran for the Webb County Judge seat during the primary election of 2014. The census sample found a total of 245 Facebook posts, 180 from Valdez and 65 from Tijerina. The top three Facebook election issues for Valdez were rally activities, block-walking activities, and debates as well as voting procedures (tied for third place); and for Tijerina, they were voting procedures, rally activities, and presentation of TV political ads. The intercandidate agenda-building effect of Facebook election issues between both candidates showed a slight positive correlation ($\rho = + 0.286$). No hard issues were posted on Facebook by both candidates. A similar behavior was observed in the intercandidate agenda-building effect of Facebook positive personal attributes between both candidates, also showing a slight positive correlation ($\rho = + 0.129$). The top two personal attributes emphasized on Facebook for Valdez were social skills as well as leadership and for Tijerina were leadership and family. Both online agendas—election issues and positive personal attributes—found on Facebook for both candidates were mostly independent

of each other, showing a weak degree of interdependency, (slight positive correlation), confirming McCombs' prediction that the correlation between online agendas would need to be greatly opposing rather than greatly redundant, like those typically found in traditional agendas.

Karolina S. Follis
Lancaster University

“Border Alliances: Notes on fieldwork at the boundaries of Europe”

Since the 1980s, internal and external borders in the European Union have gradually become complex assemblages, where the policing and securitization of home affairs intersects with economic interests and humanitarian imperatives. These developments pushed scholars to conceive of borders as ubiquitous devices (Balibar 2002) for the surveillance and control of mobile populations. This presents distinct methodological challenges, particularly in field research. How to capture in situ the elastic nature of contemporary borders? How to account for their often violent effects? How to address the intersections of contradictory imperatives while negotiating problems of access, continuity and research ethics? Drawing on recent transdisciplinary research on European borders (and the author's own ethnography) this paper examines border fieldwork as an accumulation of partial perspectives and fragmentary findings, obtained from actors who occupy radically different positions in the hierarchies of power at the border. I highlight the relationships of alliance and opposition which form in the field when researchers conduct their work among migrants and their advocates on the one hand, and national border guards and Frontex officials on the other. Ultimately I argue for methodologies which produce knowledge conscious of its own partiality, and animated by the alliances which helped to produce it.

Laurence Armand French
University of New Hampshire

Magdaleno Manzanrez
Western New Mexico University

“Violence as an unintended consequence of cross-border trade: The geo-politics of supply & demand”

Much attention has been paid to human trafficking from Mexico to the USA. Equally significant are issues associated with cross-border trade, both licit (NAFTA) and illicit (drugs) and the ramifications of this trade. One side of this supply and demand market process is the USA's high demand for drugs. The USA is a high drug dependent society with medications widely advertised for a wide array of mental and physical conditions. It is no surprise then that the demands for illicit drugs (self-medication, recreation...) is equally compelling. Much of the illicit drug traffic comes from, or through, Mexico, the ramifications being the proliferation of drug cartels and political and police corruption. Public outcries has resulted in the emergence of vigilantes and protests – often fueling greater violence from the drug lords, including the recent “disappearance” of dozens of students in the State of Guerrero. Many of

these problems associated with trade between Mexico and the USA intensified following the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement beginning in 1994 and the USA's successful intrusions into the Columbian drug trade making the Mexican interior and borderland areas unwanted battlegrounds. Our paper exams the political and cultural ramifications of this phenomenon.

Paul Fryer
University of Eastern Finland

“Creeping Migration in the Kyrgyz-Tajik Borderlands: a real or imagined threat?”

Central Asian labour migration to Russia is frequently discussed and attributed to the perceived ‘weak’ or ‘failed’ status of the region’s states. This interpretation ignores the various internal conflicts and processes at work in these newly-independent countries, contributing factors in the mobilities of their citizens. This presentation will focus on the less well-known phenomenon of ‘creeping migration’ in the Kyrgyz-Tajik borderlands. Creeping migration is usually described as the gradual settlement by citizens of one state on contiguous territories of another state, or the ‘unauthorised’ use of neighbouring lands for agriculture or livestock pasturing. However, this understanding tends to overlook local land practices that operate outside of traditional ‘hard bordering practices’ of nationalising and securitising states, essentialising these local border movements as dangerous and subversive transgressions. For Kyrgyzstan, the gradual occupation of lands in its southern borderlands by citizens of both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is represented as a real economic and social challenge to notions of home territory and local livelihoods, which has led to violent conflicts and fuelled an already high rate of foreign migration. This presentation will address this contentious issue and asks the question, is creeping migration such a threat? If so, to whom and how so?

Koji Furukawa
Chukyo University

“Activate Japan’s Borderlands: Three years’ Activities of JIBSN”

Although Japan’s Borderlands have potentialities to develop themselves by activating economic interchanges with the neighboring countries (ex. the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan), most of these regions have declined rapidly. Japan International Border studies Network (JIBSN) was established in November 2011 to exchange expertise and appropriately dealing with various challenges faced in these regions. The goal is to advance our current understanding in this field of study via conducting relevant border research, exchanging expertise and appropriately dealing with various challenges faced in these regions. The organization also promotes new social contributions through networking and interdisciplinary research and practices. Over three years have passed since the activity of JIBSN had started. What has JIBSN done over three years? What are the significance and the problem of its activities? Therefore, this report evaluates three years’ activities of JIBSN, being based on my experience as a chief officer of business division in JIBSN.

Martha Estela Pérez García
UACJ -Departamento de Ciencias Sociales

“Percepciones de la población fronteriza: Ciudad Juárez como ciudad imaginada”

Esta ponencia se ubica en el contexto de las ciudades imaginadas e indaga sobre las culturas urbanas desde la perspectiva de sus imaginarios. Resulta significativo rescatar la memoria histórica sobre temas urbanos, con el fin de identificar los miedos, goces y disfrutes que generan ciertos espacios o lugares de la ciudad, mismos que son calificados por los habitantes de acuerdo con unas cualidades simbólicas surgidas a partir de las experiencias de la vida cotidiana. El objetivo de este proyecto es comprender los múltiples contextos que configuran y significan a Ciudad Juárez desde los relatos de sus habitantes.

Andrea Garfinkel-Castro
University of Utah

“Navigating Transcultural Economic Development: Cross-border Collaboration in the US-Mexico Border Region”

This paper presents qualitative research findings that identify culturally based business practices as barriers to collaborative economic development activity in the US-Mexico border region; the practice of cultural competency in international business is then explored as a means of overcoming these barriers. This research is unique in that little research has been done to identify empirically barriers to collaborative action in the US-Mexico border region or to tie the theoretical strands of cultural competency to the practice of collaborative cross-border economic development in this region. A series of interviews of primary economic development actors in the Four Valleys Region (at the confluence of Arizona, California, Sonora, and Baja California Sur) revealed two sets of barriers to cross-border collaboration: logistical barriers, primarily recognized as excessive border crossing times; and perceptual barriers, expressed mainly as gaps in communication and understanding. Fundamental post-9/11 changes in security across international boundaries result in local effects but require national level attention; addressing this is beyond the scope of this paper. Interview findings suggest that local capacity building insufficiently addresses differences arising from longstanding place-bound national, cultural, and ethnic identities. Various forms of cultural competency are critically examined as a means of navigating the identified transcultural challenges.

James Gerber
San Diego State University

Joan Anderson
University of San Diego

"Convergence or divergence of income on the US-Mexico border? Trade theory and the role of the border as a binational institution"

NAFTA's promise of a more integrated North American economy raised the possibility of income convergence between the US and Mexico. Border manufacturing and rising trade flows were key elements of a new opening in Mexico that was expected to lead to stronger institutions and increasing productivity levels. In theory, income convergence would partly come via factor price equalization (FPE), which states that trade between countries is equivalent to trading factors of production. FPE finds some support in the income data for the border region from the early 1990s to 2000. After that, however, weak and uneven income convergence was replaced by divergence. In theory, factor prices can be equalized through trade if there are similar technologies, among other requirements, and emerging markets such as Mexico, should in principle be able to borrow whatever technologies are missing. The ability to use new technologies requires a number of additional supporting factors beyond investment expenditures, however, including human capital, organizational skills, and institutions that support their adoption. We explore the divergence of incomes that accelerated in the border region after 2000 and offer several hypotheses to explain the pattern, including the role of the border as a binational institution.

David Glovsky
Michigan State University

“Imagining the Frontier: Migration and Empowerment in Early 20th Century Senegambia”

When the 20th century began, borders existed separating the French colony of Senegal, the British colony of Gambia and the Portuguese colony of Guinea-Bissau, but the borders were unenforceable. Because of the weak colonial presence on the periphery of these colonies, the border was a place of opportunity and defiance, where colonial subjects could resist the growing encroachments of colonial states, and use their positions as borderland residents to increase economic opportunities, escape military conscription, and avoid paying taxes. The colonial border marked the limit of colonial jurisdiction, and by crossing it, borderland residents could take refuge from unfair policies. In fact, the colonial governments of Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau often changed policies to compete for borderland residents. Through migration, the people of southern Senegambia showed that despite colonial claims to sovereignty, power was still held locally. Despite the growing reach of colonial governments, they could not control the migration of people living within their borders. While colonial regimes enacted various migratory policies in order to control local populations, their inability to enforce those policies meant that local people could adapt effectively, using the border as a conduit to increase opportunities and pushing back against the imposition of colonial states.

Ricardo Gomez
University of Washington iSchool

Katya Yefimova
University of Washington iSchool

Bryce Newell
University of Washington iSchool

Veronica Guajardo
University of Washington iSchool

“Photo Stories of Life at the Border: an interactive photo exhibition based on participatory photography with Hispanic migrants at the US-Mexico border to stimulate participation and reflection on immigration and information”

We set up an interactive photo exhibition at the 2015 Borderlands Studies Conference, and hold discussion session toward the end of the conference. The photo exhibition draws from our work using participatory photography with Hispanic immigrants at the US-Mexico border; it includes photos and stories by migrants, photos and short texts by the research team, and interactive features to engage deeper reflection and discussion with conference participants. The discussion will be a facilitated conversation presenting and discussing the emerging findings from the interactive features and audience feedback as part of the exhibition. As a result of these, we seek to explore deeper human dimensions of the experience of migrants in the US, to promote critical awareness of the issues faced by undocumented migrants, and provide a space for interaction and engagement with social and cultural approaches to borderlands studies related to the US-Mexico border.

Eliseo Díaz González
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Compras transfronterizas determinadas por diferencias de precios México-Estados Unidos”

El objetivo del estudio es analizar los determinantes de realizar compras transfronterizas por los mexicanos en el mercado de Estados Unidos. Basados en modelos de competencia fiscal, se busca probar la hipótesis según la cual el incentivo para que los consumidores crucen la frontera es los diferenciales de precios entre los dos países, controlando por tipo de cambio y costos de transporte. Se utiliza un modelo cointegración en el que la salida de turistas mexicanos por la frontera es una función de los diferenciales en los niveles de precio entre México y Estados Unidos en los productos que son más demandados por los consumidores mexicanos: ropa. Alimentos, bebidas y tabaco, cuidado personal y otros. Se concluye que las diferenciales de precios, agravadas por los diferenciales en tasas de impuestos, explican el crecimiento en el volumen de compras moderadas por los costos de transporte.

Xavier Oliveras González
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Cross-border festivals and spatial representations: comparing North-American and European cases”

Festivals with a cross-border dimension are celebrated in border communities around the world. They seek to attract tourism and local and regional development, and at the same time they pursue to reinforce friendship and cooperation across the border, and local, national and/or cross-border identities. The border landscape and places are the place of celebration of those festivals, and through this they are (re)signified. In this context, two opposed but complementary spatial representations are (re)produced: one of cross-border unity (one region, a common history, a borderless integration, the reshape of the border infrastructure, etc.) and another of border separation (two nation-states, a fear of the other side, the border as a representation of the nation, etc.). Two cases are compared: the so called "Twin Cities Festivals" (notably the "Hug Ceremony") from the Lower Rio Bravo / Grande region, on the Mexico-USA border, and "Diada de la Cerdanya" from Cerdanya / Cerdagne region, on the Spain-France border. Key words: cross-border festival, spatial representation, border landscape, border communities, cross-border region.

Rongxing Guo
Peking University

"Estimating the economic impacts of borders: The case of Chinese provinces"

The Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan provincial border-region, located in central China, has a long history of political and economic evolutions. It was the political, economic, and cultural center of China in the late Shang dynasty (c. 16th century to 1046 BC). During Warring States (771 – 221 BC) period, the three states of Han, Zhao, and Wei were located in this area. Stemming from the heterogeneity of physical conditions, this region demonstrates many cross-border comparative advantages and complementarities. The agricultural production is taken here as an example. According to the principles of comparative advantage and mutual complementarity, the cross-border cooperation could be greatly benefited by all participants in the area. However, the administrative borders had seriously cut off the cross-border economic relations and rigidly formed a self-reliant agricultural system for each side. In this paper, we have estimated the economic impacts of the "political borders" and apply it to analyze the border-region of Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, and Henan provinces in Central China. The result shows that the economic potentials in the border-region have not been fully utilized and that the annual agricultural production has been decreased by about 10.4 percent due to the cross-border separations between the four provinces.

Jeong-Sook Hahn
Seoul National University, Korea

"Between East Asia and Russia: Il'ya Levitov's conception of 'Yellow Russia'"

Il'ya Levitov(1850-1918) was a Russian ethnographer and East Asia specialist. He wrote pamphlets with the titles *The Yellow Race*, *The Yellow Russia*, *The Yellow Bosphorus* and *The Yellow Russia as a Buffer Colony*. 'Yellow' is related with East Asian peoples. Levitov watched in East Siberia (Basins of Rivers Ussuri and Amur, Zabaikalie) countless Chinese workers immigrating since 1896-7, after the

construction of East Chinese Railroad. For Levitov they were excellent labor forces demanding only loans of low level, and so a threat to Russian workers. The great tide of East Asians seemed to be "yellow peril". Wanting to use the cheap labor forces of East Asians but to prevent their influence on European Russians, he proposed to divide Siberia along natural borderlines. The East Siberia from Ussuri Region to the Lake Baikal would become "Yellow Russia", a Free Economic Zone using labor forces of East Asians. Instead their immigration in the regions west of Baikal would be blocked up. After the Russo-Japanese War, Levitov developed the idea of 'Yellow Russia as a Buffer zone' including Manchuria to restraint the attack of the yellow people against Russia. It was a discourse for compromise of Russian Imperialism and East Asian population.

Beata Halicka
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

"Polish Wild West. Forced migration and cultural appropriation of the Oder region after 1945"

By the end of WWII the Allies decided to move Poland bodily westward, because they agreed that postwar Europe should be rearranged to prevent future wars. They regarded population movements as the only means of preventing violence. As a result the new Polish-German borderland saw an almost complete population exchange with several migration processes.

My talk will consider the shifting of borders in East Central Europa in 1945 as an example to demonstrate the way in which the experience of forced migration was encoded by people in this part of Europe. The dealing with this history is often made from national point of view. Even though the events of forced migration of the Germans often occurred in parallel to the new settlement of Poles, they are usually described separately: it is either the German or the Polish story. My research approach was based on the idea to explore memories not from a national point of view, but instead, to focus on a region, the Oder region, and to investigate the memories of the local residents.

Hyein Han
Sunkyunkwan University

"The Fine Line between a National and a Non-National: Case Study of the Sakhalin Koreans"

The core of the issue regarding the Sakhalin Koreans has been the repatriation of the Koreans that have been taken to Sakhalin by force during the Japanese colonial period. Therefore, the cooperation between the Japanese and Korean government regarding the repatriation or return home policy of the Sakhalin Koreans has been more successful than other historical issues between the two countries. However, the issue of the repatriation of Sakhalin Koreans not only affects the first generation or those who were the actual victims but also their descendants. In other words, the premise of repatriation of the first generation of Sakhalin Koreans is that they were "Korean nationals", and their repatriation was solely based on this premise. However,

the exact same premise is now once again tearing apart Sakhalin Koreans' families. Thus, the issue of Sakhalin Koreans must not only be about whether they be repatriated or not; rather the issue is about who are in fact "Korean nationals". This paper will attempt to explore the following crucial issues concerning the Sakhalin Koreans: (1) within the Korean community, who is considered "we" or "Koreans", (2) how the Sakhalin Koreans are being influenced by the politics of inclusion and exclusion within the Korean community, and lastly (3) to discuss how the Sakhalin Koreans are being divided and dismantled once again. This paper expects to shed light on the significance of border between who is considered to be a "national" or "non-national" and the directionality of possible resolutions concerning the issue of Sakhalin Koreans.

Yasunori Hanamatsu
Kyushu University, Japan

"Developing border tourism in Japan: The case of Tsushima-Busan cross-border tour"

While Japanese jurisdiction covers a wide range of oceanic area around the territories, Japan has not necessarily yet settled maritime delimitation in all border areas with the neighbouring countries such as China, Korea and Russia. Even in such a situation, however, the maritime border area between Tsushima, Japan and Busan, Korea is the most stable in the sea areas surrounding Japan. The borderline of territorial waters and EEZ between Tsushima and Busan has already been delimited by bilateral fisheries agreement. Owing to the fixed borderline, in recent years, a large number of Korean tourists are travelling to Tsushima by jet-foil, over 180,000 people every year. There is also a trend in which Japanese tourists are traveling from Fukuoka to Busan via Tsushima. It indicates that Tsushima may become the first border area in Japan where "border tourism" is successfully put into practice. This paper will introduce the changing situation in Tsushima from the perspective of border tourism. Despite a number of Korean tourists are coming to Tsushima growingly, local government, local people, and Japanese national government have not necessarily coped with a rapid increase in foreign tourists. It will examine some reasons and contexts of the problem, and also show some ideas that will promote border tourism and the stimulation of local economies in Tsushima.

Yasunori Hanamatsu
Kyushu University, Japan

"Developing cross-border environmental cooperation in Northeast Asia and the Russian Far East: The case of Amur-Okhotsk ecosystem"

The resolution to environmental problems often needs international or regional cooperation because the damage to the ecosystem and environment can easily cross borders into neighbouring countries. In the area of Northeast Asia and Russian Far East, there exist some bilateral or regional cooperative frameworks tackling trans-boundary air pollution, marine pollution, dust storm, marine litter among others. However, they are not necessarily established and implemented successfully, and both promotive and obstructive factors that influence cooperation have not yet been

examined carefully. This paper will focus on the new challenge to establish regional cooperative framework for promoting the sustainable management of the Amur-Okhotsk ecosystem. According to a recent scientific research, the Amur River basin and the Sea of Okhotsk are ecologically interlinked by “dissolved iron”, and the high productivity of marine resources in the Sea of Okhotsk is dependent on the “dissolved iron” transport from the Amur River basin. China, Japan, Mongolia and Russia share this ecosystem, and scientific community of scholars from four countries recently began to discuss the issue and have initiated collaboration with governmental and citizen sectors.

This case study will introduce the recent effort to approach this cross-border environmental problem by four countries, and discuss border issues from the legal and political perspectives. Finally, then, it will examine if the knowledge border between scientific communities and decision-makers can be broken down in the context of the Amur-Okhotsk ecosystem.

Kimie Hara
University of Waterloo

“Border Disputes in North East Asia: 70th Years after the War against Japan”

The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II. In this milestone year various events are planned to commemorate the "victory", "liberation", or “end” that took place 70 years ago. In Northeast Asia, the post-war settlement with Japan is expected to be a popular topic for discussion, including the post-WWII border of Japan in the context of winners versus losers of the war. In other words, Japan might face the demand that it, as the loser of the war, should accept the claims of the other parties over the disputed territories. This line of argument might help the political leaders of China, Korea, and Russia domestically. However, in terms of resolving the disputes themselves, this would only mean a set-back. Rather than contesting the short-term and parochial merits, it is in a long run more beneficial for all involved parties to approach the problems, understand their trade-offs, and constructively seek for their eventual solutions, in a broader context. This paper re-considers the history and future of the border problems of Japan beyond the contemporary domestic and bilateral context.

Robin A. Harper
York College

Hani Zubida
Max Stern Yezreel Valley College

“Living on Borrowed Time: Borders, Ticking Clocks and Timelessness among Temporary Labor Migrants and their Children in Israel”

Normally, we think of time as linear, consistent, unidirectional, universal and understandable. It is broken up into understandable, uniform chunks of seconds, hours, minutes, hours, etc. We propose that the immigration status for temporary labor migrants (TLM) generates its own alternative timescapes. Since TLM tenures are

insecure, legally delimited and their social and legal status is aberrant, time in the receiving state has its own rhythm and meaning. In this paper, we map how time is a border between citizens and temporary labor migrants and show how this fundamentally different conception has implications for immigrant incorporation and temporary labor migration policies. Our findings are based on analysis of interview data about experiences with time with 38 temporary labor migrants in Israel from 11 different countries. We look at a series of instances where time itself generates a border and in others where borders generate a new concept of nonlinear time. We consider contract periods; deportation threats and awaiting deportation; time abroad; time-based forced separation of children from parents; indefinite status, exclusion and statelessness; and other social, political and economic borders generated through the migration process. We show how these timescapes provide an opportunity for and an impediment to immigrant incorporation.

Scott Harrison
Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

“Convergence of State and Non-State Borders: The Indigenous Factor of East Asian Engagement with the Arctic”

This paper examines the position of Aboriginal peoples in Canada in the context of East Asian states’ increasing interest in the Arctic. The ongoing debate on the Arctic states’ boundaries cross paths with Indigenous territories and their increasing moral authority and political and legal rights. These overlapping state and non-state borders will become increasingly important to navigate as non-Arctic states increase their presence in the region. As the global economy shifts toward Asia, it is of little surprise that East Asian countries also express interest in an increasingly globalized Arctic. China, Japan, and South Korea have become more involved in the region through scientific research and secured observer status in the Arctic Council. The unique governance structure of the Arctic Council could shift as more players become involved—restricting or enhancing Asian countries’ engagement—with potential consequences for the region’s permanent peoples. These states have also acknowledged the important presence of Indigenous peoples and declared their support and respect for these peoples. Nonetheless, such statements remain ambiguous, particularly in light of the diversity of Indigenous peoples within the region, and their overlapping borders with states. This paper will examine a few initiatives and policies that East Asian states and Aboriginal organizations could use to avoid potential conflict and build mutually beneficial relations that cross state and non-state boundaries.

Christi Anne Hofland
University of Washington

“Museums of Social Change? Cultural Institutions at the Forefront of Borderland Transformations”

At a time when museums around the world are questioned for their relevancy, museums in the borderland of Ukraine have become an integral component of

emerging definitions of national and community identity. Amidst unprecedented protests over the winter of 2013-2014, the Ivan Honchar Museum installed a Didukh, a traditional holiday decoration, on the square. Staff organized folk dancing, singing, and a master class to create and parade Christmas stars around the square. Following the protests, museums have continued to rapidly respond to current events. After President Yanukovich fled the country, the National Art Museum created an exhibit of his ill-gotten possessions, as if in an account book. Their summer exhibit, War Portraits, featuring portraits and interviews of wounded soldiers, brought the reality of military conflict home to the capital. Museum professionals now consider what a permanent Maidan Museum will be. How can a record of these events serve as an inclusive center for societal development that unites this divided borderland? What are the challenges, opportunities, and lessons for the global community? This presentation considers the role that museums play in Ukraine as citizens demonstrate a newfound hunger for engagement in their societies amidst devastating current events.

Min-Hua Huang
National Taiwan University

“Variety of Governance and Identity Problems in the Chinese Borderlands: A Comparative Studies of Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, and Taiwan in the Qing Dynasty”

The recent political unrest in Xinjiang reminds the world that the border issues does exist in many places of China, including Tibet, Taiwan, Mongolia, and Xinjiang. While the actual forms of the problems might vary, they are all associated with contested identity that can be traced back to the early period of state-building process in Manchurian China. In this paper, the author argues that the different governing strategies applied to those borderlands profoundly influenced the identity formation process in those peripheral provinces and caused path-dependent political consequences in the modern Chinese political history. Despite having huge divergence in primordial markers such as race, language, culture, and religion, people in those borderlands had been ruled under the Qing dynasty and shared a common result that neither of them surrendered their political identity to the overarching Chinese identity. As a conqueror or colonizer, the Manchurian governors adopted variety of governing strategies but none of them really changed the social fabric of those borderlands, and hence, failed to establish a grand-Chinese identity that turned those peripheral provinces becoming a part of the domestic China in political sense.

Akihiro Iwashita
Hokkaido University

“Documentary on Visualizing Borders: Unknown Tales from Border Islands in Pacific Ocean”

The Eurasia Border Research Unit of Japan (UBRJ), Hokkaido University, has been publishing a DVD series on Japan’s borderlands. This session introduces the film titled “Unknown Tales from Border Islands: Ogasawara.” The film was shot on location in February of 2012, taking advantage of a retreat hosted on Ogasawara by the Japan

International Border Studies Network (JIBSN). It brings to light the growing awareness among the people of Ogasawara of their border location, which, up until now, has mostly garnered attention for its status as a world heritage site. The Ogasawara Islands and the surrounding sea in the Pacific Ocean have, however, been highlighted by the recent incidents involving the illegal poaching of coral by hundreds of Chinese fisheries near the islands. Factually, the local people have long not been aware of their borderity, but China has awakened them. The film sheds light on the realities of daily lives near the islands. Factually, the local people is recognizing themselves as a bordered people. The islands and maritime zone are now critical challenges in the East and South China Seas. It is our hope that this film will promote the advancement of maritime border studies.

Pertti Joenniemi
University of Eastern Finland

“Familiars, neighbours, friends and twins: Exploring the impact of emotive closeness”

The ontological status and political relevance of concepts such as familiars, neighbours, friends and twins has clearly grown. Each of them appears to highlight togetherness as well as connectivity and point therefore also to a declining significance of borders and bordering with intensified cross-border interaction as one of the consequences. The consequent emergence of new forms of togetherness and interaction has been covered by a variety of empirical and theory-driven research aiming at accounting for the impact, although the underlying assumption has mostly been that the driving forces are utilitarian in nature. In contrast, the paper aims at foregrounding emotive and intimate departures for these then to be related to the formation of identities. Against that backdrop, how far can de-bordering be extended and under what conditions can an opening up take place for the outcome to remain positive and rather than amount to hysteria, fear and even enmity? Whereas Jacques Derrida has argued for absolute openness and examined the impact of unconditional hospitality, Slavoj Žižek has offered a far more negative reading in talking about the radical otherness and monstrous otherness inherent in neighbours. In comparing how othering and bordering works across the four conceptual departures explored, there appears to be ground for arguing that there are indeed limits to openness and de-bordering for the ensuing relationship to unfold in a positive manner. However, twinning seems to come out differently. It appears to abide Derrida’s call for an “opening without a horizon” and resonate with Žižek’s concepts of “my semblant” or “mirror image” and yet come out in a rather positive manner. It does not seem to stand for the “infathomable abuss” and the “enigmatic presence that hystericizes” in the way it should according to the views of Žižek. So how does the construction and unfolding of twinning differ in regard to the openness, othering and bordering also integrally part of the concepts of the familiar, neighbours and friends and how to account for the different and unexpected impact? This is the question that the paper sets out to explore and address.

Pertti Joenniemi
University of Eastern Finland

“Familiars, Neighbours, Friends and Twins: Exploring the Impact of Emotive Closeness”

The ontological status and political relevance of concepts such as familiars, neighbours, friends and twins has clearly grown. Each of them appears to highlight togetherness as well as connectivity and point therefore also to a declining significance of borders and bordering with intensified cross-border interaction as one of the consequences. The consequent emergence of new forms of togetherness and interaction has been covered by a variety of empirical and theory-driven research aiming at accounting for the impact, although the underlying assumption has mostly been that the driving forces are utilitarian in nature. In contrast, the paper aims at foregrounding emotive and intimate departures for these then to be related to the formation of identities. Against that backdrop, how far can de-bordering be extended and under what conditions can an opening up take place for the outcome to remain positive and rather than amount to hysteria, fear and even enmity? Whereas Jacques Derrida has argued for absolute openness and examined the impact of unconditional hospitality, Slavoj Žižek has offered a far more negative reading in talking about the radical otherness and monstrous otherness inherent in neighbours. In comparing how othering and bordering works across the four conceptual departures explored, there appears to be ground for arguing that there are indeed limits to openness and de-bordering for the ensuing relationship to unfold in a positive manner. However, twinning seems to come out differently. It appears to abide Derrida’s call for an “opening without a horizon” and resonate with Žižek’s concepts of “my semblant” or “mirror image” and yet come out in a rather positive manner. It does not seem to stand for the “infathomable abyss” and the “enigmatic presence that hystericizes” in the way it should according to the views of Žižek. So how does the construction and unfolding of twinning differ in regard to the openness, othering and bordering also integrally part of the concepts of the familiar, neighbours and friends and how to account for the different and unexpected impact? This is the question that the paper sets out to explore and address.

Manina Jones
Western University, Canada

“The Border as Crime Scene: Dis-ordered Bodies and Border Noir”

A recent proliferation of crime fiction (television, fiction, film) highlights the grotesque figure of the mutilated border subject. This condensed image of a body anatomized across national lines attests to exigent anxieties, conflicts, and desires around the permeability and security of bodies and borders in the so-called new world order. Detective fiction conceptualizes issues of morality, justice, and legality, discursively “policing” territories and bordered identities. Indeed the genre has long been “intrinsically engaged with epistemological formations.... produced in encounters between nations.” As Newman and Paasi observe, “the construction of boundaries at all scales and dimensions takes place through narrativity.... [B]oundaries are... one part of the discursive landscape of social power, control and governance.”. This paper theorizes popular genre fiction as an exploration of this literal and figurative landscape, a definitional site of both law and order and dis-order, the site of risk and a signifier of the potential or expressed violence of (trans)national governance. Cross-border crime narratives speak to the limits of citizenship and volatility of economic and political networks, providing evidence of “one of the most invisible elements of globalization, its penetration of and movement through bodies.”

Saija Kaskinen
University of Eastern Finland

“Border Utopias: The Case of Parikkala Border Region”

National or political borders continue to have strong news value. They are very much present in entrepreneurial and economic relations where issues of spatially-bound border and region as well as non-spatial borders converge. This is the case in Karelian border region in eastern Finland where new de-bordering processes on the Finnish-Russian frontier have received intense press coverage in regional as well as national newspapers. The purpose of this paper is to explore the Finnish Russian national border in a media landscape by concentrating mainly on three regional newspapers. The analysis is twofold: On one hand, by adapting discourse analysis it will examine the editorial ideologies, discursive practices such as the rhetoric of persuasion, double speech, and 'selective articulation' to reveal border utopias that promulgate one-sided representations of the border. On the other had, by employing reader-response criticism the paper will explore the agency of citizens and their ways of appropriating and signifying borders, border spaces, and decision-making.

Fuminori Kawakubo
Chuogakuin University

“Critical development of border studies: A key to Understanding of Borders: a very short introduction”

This panel seeks to get the breads and depth of the field of border studies by finding insight from “Borders: A Very Short Introduction” co-authored by Alexander. Diener and J. Hagen. This book provides various related-issues as well as the basic concepts of the border studies. In this panel, after tracing the historical development of borders from antiquity to the emergence of the modern-nation system, the contours of contemporary border research will be laid out in terms of theoretical perspectives of borders and some of the topics such as globalization, migration, trade, security and environment etc. The authors explain well enough that this is suited for the readers who are just started to study borders. It also shows readers how to examine the multifaceted aspects of borders that create boundaries and border crossing around all of us. In a traditional sense, our lives have long been spatially divided and ordered by a variety of territorial borders whose main purpose is to mark difference between sovereign states since the Westphalian system. This fundamental view of states system is taken for granted in our everyday life. They are regarded as undisputed facts and thus are seldom challenged. However, we are experiencing the dynamics that are caused by “world in a motion” and necessitates crossing borders constantly. Therefore it is not surprising that we have witnessed an upsurge of academic interest in borders. The Multidisciplinary efforts to address the problematic issue of borders have made progress the way of our thinking in bordering process. The main aim of this panel is to offer a critical understanding of territorial borders which have been central points of the research inquiry in border studies. Our intention in this panel is to go beyond the descriptive nature of borders and to uncover the inherent complexities and their essentially contested nature. Professor Diener argued against the idea that our future world may lose borders and we are evolving toward a borderless world. In our viewpoints, borders are part of our lives; they have been, and they will be. They are always changing with different border function. This panel proceeds as follows: first, Professor Diener will make a presentation about background why this book is written and what main purpose of this book is. Other commentators will make some comments and ask questions about the wording used in this book. Considering this book as a standard textbook of border studies, we all discuss the way we teach it in different regions and countries. In so doing, we seek to get methodology and pedagogy of border studies.

Jenny Kehl
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“The effects of water scarcity and water quality on border relations in the United States, Mexico, and Canada”

Many of the world’s political borders follow rivers. The freshwaters in these rivers are the source of prosperity, irrigation for food security, hydropower for energy production, transportation, recreation, cultural significance, and a variety of other ecosystem services. The worsening of water scarcity in these shared rivers has increased conflicts over the ownership of water and allocation policies. Transboundary water disputes are difficult to resolve because water crosses legal jurisdictions, shares political boundaries, and has competing stakeholder interests. This study examines the effects of contemporary changes water quality (pollution), water quantity (water levels and scarcity), and transboundary watershed governance on disputes between the United States, Mexico, and Canada, with case studies of the Laurentian Great Lakes, the Colorado, and the Rio Grande. It analyses: a. The environmental and economic impacts of water quality issues -contaminated water crossing political borders, the effects on human and ecosystem health and sanitation. b. The environmental and economic impact of water quantity issues - scarcity, equity, access to water, food security and food prices, drought, flood, stormwater runoff, and low water levels. The study highlights successes and exposes failures in watershed management across borders, in the interest of improving transboundary water dispute resolution. It discusses the areas of greatest concern from the combined perspective of climate, political, and economic models. It concludes with a discussion of the changing geography of freshwater resources in the U.S., Mexico, and Canada, and suggests policy options to address the emerging realities in water-sharing practices.

Parhad Keyim

University of Eastern Finland

“Inbound tourism development at the western border region of China”

China’s inbound tourism has been growing rapidly since the state’s economic reform at the end of the 1970s. The trend of decreasing concentration of inbound tourists towards Chinese coastal regions in recent years has made it possible for the inland and border regions to benefit from their relatively increasing inbound tourism. However, this is not the case in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). Promoting inbound tourism, specifically cross-border tourism between the XUAR and Central Asian countries, may not be at the top of the Chinese state agenda due to the geopolitical and geo-economic situations, and national strategic interests of respective neighboring countries in respective border regions. This paper examines the trends and analyzes future prospects for the region.

Rajesh S Kharat

Jawaharlal Nehru University

“India-Nepal Borders: Issues of Human Security”

The concept of open border between Nepal and India has still remained an enigma. Besides, there are several sub-customs posts there is an illegal movement of people and goods in collaboration with personnel deputed in those posts. Trafficking of girls to brothels in Indian cities, narcotic drugs, arms and ammunition, movement of criminals and terrorists are common challenges India and Nepal is facing. In this context, the proposed paper looks into: What strategies used by the borderland people to extract resources when Nepal is landlocked country and buffer between two Asian powers, India and China. Focus on the border populations and their socio-economic, cultural and political fragmentation and dilemma in their approach towards the nationalities. To examine the trends and pattern of migration and issue of Dual Citizenship and its impact on their voting behavior since it has a strong cross-

border dimension. To study role of local politicians and governments in overplaying political loyalties of the borderland people which can lead to conflict or conflict like situation. Hypotheses: The national identification (sense of nationalism) among borderland people is more valuable than cross-border ethnic identifications. People from strategically located cross-borders are more vulnerable due to inadequate economic opportunities and social security provided by the government.

Gabriele Kohpahl
UCLA

“The Guatemalan Refugee Experience in the United States 18 Years after the Guatemalan Peace Accord: A Case Study How the Aftermath of Political Violence is negotiated across Transnational Borders”

The paper looks at long-term strategies of dealing with displacement and the refugee experience at the example of an indigenous Guatemalan woman in exile in California. It looks how transnational families deal with the aftermath of political violence 18 years after the end of the civil war in Guatemala. In 1992, I conducted interviews with Guatemalan working class women in Los Angeles. At the time the community was in a very difficult economic situation in the United States. People did not have stable jobs and moved frequently. They had left Guatemala during the political and economic crisis of the 1980s. The political violence of the 1980s had targeted especially the rural Guatemalan Maya population. Many rural Mayas were displaced from their rural communities to the capital of Guatemala, to Mexico and to the United States. In my interviews in the 1990s the pain of political violence was very much present in women's stories. The presentation looks at what has changed over the past twenty years, and what has remained difficult.

Kolar Aparna
Radboud University, Nijmegen

Ekaterina Mikhailova
National Research University, Russia

“Connecting Fragmented Border Apertures through Touring Images”

Some of the fundamental geographical imaginations of the modern world rely on global borders of ‘North’/ ‘South’ ‘East’ / ‘West’ understood to be fixed, clearly demarcated and projected onto geopolitical border sites such as the Berlin Wall, U.S./Mexico border, the EU/Africa Mediterranean borders, EU/Ukraine/Russia borders, Russia/China border, among others, despite the shifting nature of these borders across space and time. Rather than approaching such global borders as static, fixed sites of territorial demarcation, we approach the same via travelling images that both dislocate and relocate such borders in rather unconventional ways thereby urging for attention. From photo studios to theme parks, both at and beyond border adjacent territories, we critically look at how global representations of borders are creatively appropriated by local actors in multiple sites to address issues of identity and imaginary as a way of (re/dis)connecting to the world and its (dis)order. These re-worlding acts, we argue, have implications for re-imagining space via such fragmented border apertures that fundamentally challenge immutable fixed imaginaries of where ‘North’ meets ‘South’, and ‘East’ faces ‘West’.

Victor Konrad
Carleton University

“Culture Theory and Border Culture”

Whereas the ontological and epistemological domain of border studies has been expanded and enriched by the engagement of many disciplinary perspectives and the explication of numerous approaches to the study of borders, a unifying theory has eluded scholars. Nevertheless, border studies have gained substantially from efforts to theorize borders and borderlands. In this paper, I explore the interface of culture theory and border culture to affirm what we have gained in our understanding of borders and borderlands by drawing on culture theory. This involves differentiating border culture and the cultural border, imaginaries and materializations of culture at the border, and the meaning of the border. The paper offers an approach to understanding border culture that is aligned both with emerging culture theory and the theoretical approaches to borders offered from other disciplinary perspectives.

William B. Kory
University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown

“Ebola: Disease Without Borders”

Since identifying the disease in 1976, and until the recent epidemic in West Africa, some 3,000 people have succumbed after being diagnosed with the Ebola virus. Now, over five thousand people have already died in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea during the recent outbreak of Ebola, and more are expected to die. Efforts are under way to stop further spread of the disease with "Doctors without Borders" taking the leading role in preventing and stopping this killer virus. The presentation will focus on the origin of this dreaded disease, its spread throughout various regions and its recent devastating effect on the three West African nations.

Samak Kosem
Chiang Mai University Thailand

“Intersectionality of Ethnic and Nation-State Boundaries in Thai-Burma Border Town Markets”

This study focuses on the interaction among ethnic groups in the Mae Sot border town markets, with a specific focus on the concepts of intersectionality, citizenship, and ethnicity. The paper argues that these concepts are directly related to the role of the market, capitalism and the state with respect to the Thai-Burmese border. Through an analysis of the market as both a space for contesting the definition of citizenship, and as a space of confrontation among ethnic groups, the paper demonstrates the complexity of power relations and the flexibility of cultural and political identities as they relate to economic activities. Finally, this study considers the significant conditions to create the politico-cultural boundaries; (1) the state, (2) the communities, and (3) the markets. This effect is making a sense of ‘otherness’ as ‘internal border’ and embedding cultural logic, to support the flow of neo-liberal market.

Jorgen Kuhl
A. P. Moller Skolen

“Teaching Minority Awareness & Integration: The Case of the Danish Minority in Germany”

The Danish minority in Germany is, in spite of all logic expecting a slow yet effective assimilation, a growing community. The Danish minority school system acts as a centripetal force. It attracts significant numbers of hitherto German families, without any previous linkage to Danishness, opting for Danish culture, language and teaching for their children. German parents make the conscious choice for their children to become members of the Danish minority, including socialization based on Danish values and norms, taught exclusively in Danish. Thus, the children face the challenge that their parents have chosen identity options for them, making them different from their friends, families, surroundings, which are exclusively socialized within a German context. Hence, German parents opt for voluntary assimilation of their children to a recognized national minority. This paper addresses the challenges for Danish minority schooling and education caused by this phenomenon: How to teach minority awareness and further integration of these “new Danes” into a preexisting community? What is minority pedagogics? Which challenges and obstacles have to be addressed? What is the answer to minority pedagogics in a European border region in the 21st Century? Affinity, Affiliation, Membership – Fluid Identities in European Border Regions This paper explores and attempts to explain the phenomenon of fluid identities in European border regions with special emphasis on national minorities. It analyzes multilayered allegiances within minorities and majorities living together and apart in the very same region, in some cases leading to hybrid, syncretized, hyphenated and parallel identifications. Contrary to common expectations, minority communities are quite often very heterogeneous and multifarious in terms of identities. This is demonstrated within the frameworks of an ideal model re ethnic identification, applicable to most ethnonational minorities in Europe. The paper also introduces the concept of imagined kin-ship, supplementing the well-known paradigm of imagined communities, and it offers to supplement the prevalent paradigm of identities with the concept of changing and contextual intensity in ethnic identification.

Vanessa Lamb
Ryerson University

“Where is the Border?” Villagers, Environmental Consultants and the ‘Work’ of the Thai-Burma Border”

Throughout mainland Southeast Asia, borders have been conventionally posited as sites and processes of resistance for local residents. I examine how Thai-Burma border residents are enrolled and engaged in remaking the political border through their knowledge practices and performances, or their own “borderwork.” Border residents do not perform this work alone, but in connection with other actors including environmental consultants. In order to highlight this co-production, I bring together border studies scholarship that see borders as process with work in political ecology and science studies that has highlighted the way that knowledge and order are co-produced. The importance of this approach is that it facilitates an understanding of the multifaceted work to remake the border by multiple actors, a way to study “borders from the bottom up” that illustrates how the border is continually enacted. While I advance the notion that the border represents an important site and process of struggle and negotiation in which marginalized communities invest, I also question the assumption that because residents are engaged in remaking the border, the border is necessarily more ‘democratic.’ The discussion and empirical data presented speak to broader debates in political geography about how borders are remade through practice and performance.

Francisco Lara
Arizona State University

Sylwia Dolzblasz
University of Wroclaw

“Border-city pairs in Europe and North America: Spatial dimensions of integration and separation”

Due to their emplacement on the nation’s edge, border cities develop an ambiguous urban character, presenting elements common to other cities in their nation, yet embracing some features of cities on the “other side” of the border. This is particularly apparent in the case of paired border cities along the US-Mexico and Western European borders, where integration policies are creating new markets and producing opportunities for cooperation. This article explores the spatial form and structure of Ambos Nogales (US-Mexico) and Gubin/Goben (Poland/Germany), two paired border cities impacted by regional integration policies. The paper emphasizes the comparative analysis of both hard (material) and soft (symbolic) expressions of spatial and functional asymmetry, complementarity and competition in each border-city pair and across continents.

Bong Lee
Hokkaido University

“Politeness Strategy of Japanese, Koreans and Zainichi Chosenjin”

The verb “to think” in both Japanese and Korean languages functions as a hedge. A hedge is a mitigating device that weakens a direct expression or statement. The usage of the verb in both languages weakens the illocutionary force used mainly as a negative politeness strategy, but this usage differs in Japanese and Korean language. The difference in usage derives from the cultural differences between the two countries, however, what is striking is the usage of the verb by the Zainichi Chosenjin (ethnic Koreans in Japan that affiliate themselves with the Democratic Republic of Korea, DPRK). One of the tentative conclusions of this paper is that the usage of the word by the Zainichi Chosenjin is greatly affected by their complex identity, or more specifically their bi-cultural and bi-lingual nature.

Sincheol Lee
Sunkyunkwan University

“Japanese Colonialism and Repatriation of Japanese people in North Korea”

After the Second World War, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) implemented a policy to utilize Japanese technicians to vitalize their economic endeavours. However, at the time, DPRK did not have control over the repatriation of Japanese people, thus the repatriation of the Japanese people were decided and executed through the agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Both countries agreed to send all Japanese people back to Japan, however, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the DPRK decided to leave the ultimate decision of the period of repatriation to the free will of the Japanese people. The result was that a group of Japanese technicians signed a 2 year contract, some voluntarily while others by coercion, to stay and work in the DPRK. However, some of the DPRK leaders blamed Japanese colonialism for the division of the two Koreas and forced the Japanese to stay in DPRK. Some Japanese were subjected to brute force. These Japanese who

could not repatriate and were forced to stay in DPRK poses an interesting question on the issue of “war reparation”. If one is the guarantee the right to repatriation of ethnic Koreans in Japan to Korea, then the ethnic Japanese in Korea should also be guaranteed the right to repatriation as well. However, the issue on compensation of Japanese colonial rule has been discussed extensively while the issue of Japanese left behind in North Korea still need to be examined further. This sheds a new light on the discussion on colonialism as the Japanese nationals that could not repatriate back to Japan were treated as the enemy of DPRK, and even after they were able to repatriate back to Japan were regarded as shameful nationals and were discriminated upon in their homeland of Japan.

Ilkka Liikanen
University of Eastern Finland

“EU Neighbourhood Policies: Setting an Agenda for New Post- Cold War International Order?”

To what degree has the EU been successful in building agendas for a new international order with its neighbourhood policies? My paper analyses spatial imaginaries and sovereignty concepts of EU documents of CBC and external relations with special attention to political innovation in framing and conceptualising international relations. What new concepts and framings have been introduced in EU programmes of CBC and external relations that can be seen as part of setting new geopolitical agendas? The aim of the study is to identify conceptual shifts and contested strategies in the ways of defining Europe and European neighbourhood. How do the sovereignty concepts and spatial imaginaries of EU documents change during time, and what is their relation to attempts of building alternative approaches to international relations in the global scale? By examining the coexistence and clash of spatial imaginaries of EU CBC and security policies, the paper strives to critically comment on and to contribute to the broader discussion on the role of the EU as a new kind of international actor. The main focus of the study is on links between spatial imaginaries and changing sovereignty concepts in the process of the shaping of EU common foreign and security policies.

Artemisa López León
El Colegio de la Frontera –Matamoros

“Región Fronteriza y Colonias. Políticas públicas para el bienestar en la frontera Tamaulipas-Texas”

El objetivo de la ponencia es reflexionar con relación al imaginario de bienestar de gobiernos estatales en la franja fronteriza Tamaulipas-Texas, una reflexión fundamental para entender la disparidad en la calidad de vida de la población vulnerable en la frontera. Para ello, se hará un análisis comparativo del Programa de Atención Prioritaria “Región Fronteriza” y “Colonias Program”, los dos principales programas sociales implementados en Tamaulipas y Texas, respectivamente, con

especial atención en las acciones que se llevan a cabo en las zonas urbanas, donde se presenta la mayor cantidad de población fronteriza.

Mónica Lorena Sánchez Limón
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Mtro Pedro Herrera Ledesma
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

“Racismo entre mexicanos. Un efecto del mercado oligopsónico de mano de obra en las maquilas de México”

El objetivo de la siguiente ponencia es, por una parte explicar las razones económicas por la que el mercado laboral maquilador, promueve en época de crecimiento la contratación de inmigrantes nacionales, por otra parte profundizar en el racismo entre mexicanos como efecto de esta inmigración y finalmente exponer como en las ciudades maquiladoras coexisten dos imaginarios urbanos, uno desde la cosmovisión de los residentes locales y otro desde la cosmovisión de los inmigrantes, que divide a la ciudad por medio de una frontera étnica cultural.

Christian Leuprecht
Royal Military College of Canada

“When borders go up in smoke: Contraband Tobacco’s Illicit Transborder Networks”

This paper builds on my previous and ongoing efforts to gauge countervailing transaction costs due to policy differentials across borders by applying Social Network Analysis to map and analyze illicit transborder networks. The proposed paper takes up the issue of illicit raw leaf and contraband tobacco. The proposed study examines: 1. the nature and roots of the problem, including deleterious social and justice effects and the levels of government with constitutional jurisdiction over those policy areas, 2. how changes to provincial regulations and downloading of enforcement from the federal government to the province have been affecting the proliferation of illicit raw leaf tobacco, 3. the diffusion effects such changes have had on Canada-US cross-border trade in illicit raw leaf tobacco, 4. recent measures the provincial government has taken in an attempt to contain the problem, including the anticipated introduction of registration certificates 5. other options to contain the problem, including imposing import controls on Acetate Tow, whether Ontario should be replicating Quebec’s Bill 59, what the prospects are for replicating Manitoba’s and British Columbia’s tax-sharing agreements in Aboriginal bands, and 6. what combination thereof is likely to have the greatest impact on changing the perverse incentive structure that has given rise to the problem in the first place.

Libby Lunstrum
York University

“A Political Ecology of International Borders: The Edge Spaces of Green Violence”

Despite their profound insights, scholarly literatures on international borders and political ecology have largely bypassed one another, missing important opportunities for examining how border practices impact the environment, how ecological factors shape border spaces, and more specifically how border practices and environmental commitments come together to incite violence. One site where we witness such articulations is the South African-Mozambican border resting within the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA). At 100,000 hectares, the GLTFCA is a massive cross-border protected area aimed at promoting wildlife populations and related tourism economies. It is equally the site of rampant cross-border commercial rhino poaching and the militarized, often deadly state response. I draw from the case to illustrate how international borders can be generative of political-ecological violence, as cross-border poachers become more militarized only to be matched by heavily-armed security forces tasked jointly with border and wildlife protection. The case highlights, moreover, how state interests and especially questions of overignty are core to understanding an intensification of green violence in the name of wildlife protection. I hence draw from the case to begin charting how we might study the dovetailing of international borders, violence, and ecological protection.

Jianxiong Ma
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

“The Dowry Land System and the Decentralized Shan-Dai Chieftaincy Polity between Chinese Empires and Burmese Kingdoms after the 13th Century: An Institutional Buffer Zone on the Borderland between China and Southeast Asia”

This research wants to reveal an intermarriage political system in the Shan-Dai chieftaincy, which functioned as a large buffer zone between China and Southeast Asia. The Shan-Dai people have identified themselves as the Dai (Tai), sharing the same Dai identity and Theravada Buddhism tradition. There has been a long tradition of intermarriage within an endogamic class among the Shan-Dai chieftains. Their political authority should have been identified by the Chinese and the Burmese courts, but was mainly authorized by the Chinese imperial central governments. The Ming and the Qing courts required the Shan-Dai chieftains to provide a patrilineal genealogy, a testimonial report provided by all neighboring chieftains and signed by them and a report provided by the neighboring prefecture magistrate for the succession permission of a chieftain. In order to satisfy these requirements for the succession permission of chieftains, a system of intermarriage among the Shan-Dai chieftains had been well-maintained and had guaranteed the correlation and cooperation between the chieftains. Meanwhile, the dowry land custom in the intermarriage chieftaincies was a means of empowerment used by the side of a chieftain's father-in-law, the parents of a chieftain's wife. After the 1880s, along with the colonization of Southeast Asia, the shifting borders of these dowry lands have gradually become fixed into the hard borders of modern nation-states between China and Southeast Asia. This research will enrich our knowledge about the diversity of frontier polities in a historical dynamic for future comparisons of global history.

Rafael Mauricio Marrufo

Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Sonia Bass Zavala

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo

Beatriz Araceli Díaz Torres

Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“Distribución territorial de equipamientos para la atención primaria de la salud: un comparativo entre las ciudades de El Paso, Texas y Juárez, Chihuahua”

En este artículo se hace un análisis comparativo de tres indicadores urbanos de accesibilidad a equipamientos para la atención de la salud, estos indicadores son su distribución territorial, la disponibilidad de medios de transporte y las condiciones de las vialidades en las ciudades de El Paso y Juárez. Una de las formas de evaluar la funcionalidad de los servicios de salud es reconociendo cuáles son las dificultades que el desarrollo urbano impone a los ciudadanos en su movilización hacia algún lugar donde recibir atención médica básica. La planificación de las ciudades en este sentido debe tener en cuenta que la distribución de los equipamientos debe cumplir con requisitos de cercanía relativa, disponibilidad y calidad de medios de transporte así como vialidades eficientes. A pesar de estar separadas tan solo por la línea divisoria internacional, Juárez y El Paso presentan varias diferencias en su desarrollo urbano, así, la planificación urbana en cada lado de la frontera ha dado lugar a la dotación actual de equipamientos, medios de transporte y vialidades pudiendo advertirse para cada ciudad ventajas y desventajas en calidad, cantidad de equipamientos y costos de servicios que los ciudadanos asumen en su tarea por encontrar atención médica eficiente y expedita a nivel primario.

Graciela Martínez-Zalce

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

"La ciencia ficción y la representación de las fronteras norteamericanas en el siglo XXI"

En 2014 se conmemoró la firma del TLCAN que pretendía que la región de América del Norte se desfronterizara, un hecho que sucedió sólo para las mercancías, pero no para las personas.

La ciencia ficción surge como una metáfora de la vida cotidiana; dos películas canadienses exploran, a través del género de la ciencia ficción, lo que las fronteras significan en la vida de los personajes y lo que implica tanto en el nivel de la construcción del espacio como en la de las relaciones de los miembros de la comunidad.

Esta ponencia analizará, desde la teoría de las fronteras, por un lado, y desde las definiciones de cine fronterizo, por el otro, las producciones *Cube* (1997) de Vincenzo Natali y *Upside Down* (2012) de Juan Diego Solanas para descubrir por qué y cómo se utiliza el género de la ciencia ficción para metaforizar la situación de refteronización que se vive en América del Norte.

Oscar J. Martínez

University of Arizona

“Contraband in Everyday Consumer Goods on the U.S.-Mexico Border and Its Impact on Mexico: A Historical Overview”

This paper focuses on the long-standing influx into Mexico of illicit ordinary consumer goods from abroad, highlighting those periods of greatest intensity and emphasizing the causes of transnational smuggling. My contention is that contraband of this kind is linked to the “geography trap” in which Mexico has found itself vis-à-vis the powerful U.S. economy. Ultimately consumer contraband has contributed in a significant way to Mexico’s uneven development.

Javier Martínez Romero
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

“La implementación de la política científica, tecnológica y de innovación en el ámbito de la frontera norte de México”.

La intensa competencia económica a nivel mundial obliga a las distintas regiones a fortalecer sus capacidades productivas. Las regiones fronterizas no son la excepción, especialmente la frontera norte de México y Estados Unidos, que se ha caracterizado por procesos económicos que requieren de baja intensidad tecnológica. Desde hace algunas décadas, el gobierno mexicano, principalmente a través del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACyT), ha implementado políticas para incentivar las actividades tendientes a incrementar el nivel científico y tecnológico del país. Más recientemente, se han apoyado esas actividades procurando dar un énfasis a aquellas que tengan un mayor potencial para incidir en la innovación económica. Para lograr responder mejor a los diferentes contextos que presenta el país, uno de los instrumentos de política es la creación de los fondos mixtos, los cuales en términos generales consisten en apoyar financieramente proyectos científicos y tecnológicos que respondan a las necesidades de la región en donde se generan. El CONACyT realiza evaluaciones acerca del funcionamiento de estos fondos, sin embargo el objetivo de este trabajo es plantear una investigación que evalúe no solamente el aspecto operativo de los proyectos, sino también analizar la forma en que se organiza el proceso de selección de proyectos, y si éstos son los más pertinentes para el desarrollo de la región. Específicamente, la intención es analizar el caso de Ciudad Juárez, una de las pocas ciudades que cuentan con un fondo mixto propio, ya que la mayoría son a nivel estatal. En este sentido, resulta importante analizar si las políticas que se han implementado en México han tenido efectos en aumentar dicha capacidad tecnológica en la frontera, lo que resulta crucial para pensar en mayor cooperación transfronteriza.

Yoshihiro Masuda
Nippon Bunri University

“The trap on adaptive behaviour: From a border island”

Many economists suppose that optimal behaviors among rational actors will leach into desirable equilibrium, and regard myopic adaptive behaviors as optimal. I would like

to consider the case of excess adaptation in an island economy that may lead all actors to undesirable situations on this presentation. Yonaguni Island is the Japan most western town, which contains about 1500 people. The islanders are suffered from depopulation and economic shrink as well as any other island economies. To accommodate for higher price level of goods and services imported from other area, they have developed self-sufficient behavior. Consequently, fundamentally scare demands for import are all the more decreased, islanders can hardly enjoy sufficient benefit from division of labor. At the same time, Yonoguni town has continued interaction with Taiwan, in order to import with lower costs. However, institutional obstacles, for example diplomatic relations, customs, quarantine, and so on, make their effort harder. Above all, none of special products can be exported from Yonaguni, constant trades have been implemented. I would like to search a new border relationship under this difficult situation, by introduction of a kind of community currency.

Allan K. McDougall
Professor Emeritus (Political Science), Western

“Borderlands and Hegemonic Transformation: Two Roads to the Same End”

In the Pacific Northwest, the transformation to settler society with the immersion of the aboriginal society by immigrants followed different courses north and south of the British colonial/United States border. In what was to become the state of Oregon, hegemonic transformation was enforced through legal devices rooted in a statist legal system. North of the border in British Columbia, social control systems evolved for a generation before a new generation used the legal system to enforce immigrant-based hegemonic control. The difference in style had an impact on the evolution of society and on the form of redress open to the marginalized. This paper will explore that contrast and link subsequent politics to the form of hegemonic transformation.

Krishnendra Meena
Jawaharlal Nehru University

“Diffused Borders: Bordering Practices Within and Outside State Territories”

Traditionally, borders were located at the edge of the state. With the advent of the recent phase of globalization, international borders are increasingly difficult to locate. Moreover, there is a diffusion of bordering practices at locations which are situated at places and sites other than the hard borders of the state. Border researchers have responded to this challenge by evolving new terminologies which range from ‘borderlands’ to ‘border-scapes’ to ‘border spaces’. Attempts have been made to evaluate borders on the basis of their performance, place, perspectives on borders and the political nature of borders. Border performance now involves three register of critical geopolitics, formal, practical and popular. The practice of borders is diffused throughout the society and the state and at various places. With the acceptance that borders are a mutli-disciplinary domain, a gradual shift towards multi-perspectivism is visible in the analysis of borders. The dominant perspectives on borders in vogue are seeing like the state’ and ‘seeing like the border’. The relationship between state power and space is most apparent at the borders and which reinforces their political character. The paper will attempt to interpret borders and bordering practices through the abovementioned lenses and in turn locate them in various instances, sites and situations spread across the state space.

Daniel Meier
University Joseph Fourier

“Space, identity and sovereignty. Key elements to analyze border issues in the Middle East”

Middle Eastern States are currently facing many challenges since the inception of the nation-state system during the XXth century. Those challenges are apparent in several border issues (Yemen-Saudi Arabia border, Iraqi-Kurdish green line, Syria-Iraq ISIS expansion, Turkey-Syria/Lebanon border towns attacks, etc.). In the meantime, walls and fences are erected in a securitization process along almost all Saudi Arabia borders and segments of Lebanon/Israeli blue line, Turkey/Syria border, Egypt/Israel border or Oman/UAE border. In sum, a multiple crisis of the nation-state is ongoing in the Middle East that articulate space and identity, territoriality and groups (tribes, sects, ethnic groups). The necessary link between identity and borders can be investigate in the Middle East by questioning a third dimension, the sovereignty. This notion seems to crystallize the difficult relationship people and government in the Middle East faced when confronted with the nation-State pattern imposed on the region by great powers. The weberian definition of the State where sovereignty refer to a legitimate power over a defined territory clashed with a middle eastern understanding of a sovereignty defined as a power exerted on people and not on a territory. The case study of the Bedouin shows this clear origin regarding the scarcity of natural resources and the nomadic mode of adapting with such environment. In this understanding, space is moving along the line of power’s legitimacy and not as a component of this power, defined once and forever. Such perspective created a recipe for conflicts between powers and people as belongings striped along sectarian, regional and tribal lines that all crossed modern State border delineations. Several case studies in the Mashreq, the Gulf and the Maghreb can highlight the persistence of these conflicts through time. Instead of a crisis of territory, they tend to highlight a continuous crisis of legitimacy that is currently taking another face.

Lisa Meierotto
Boise State University

“A Disciplined Space” on the U.S. Mexico Border: Humanitarian Consequences”

Conservation and militarization have co-evolved in a complex yet often symbiotic relationship along the U.S.-Mexico border (Meierotto 2014). Increasing power and control via environmental management and Homeland Security/Border Patrol result in a unique hybrid landscape that can be thought of as a “disciplined space” in the words of Michel Foucault (2007). In this paper I examine the humanitarian consequences of ‘disciplined space.’ At Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, a wilderness area on the U.S.-Mexico border in Arizona, conflicting environmental/security policies permit the provision of supplementary water for wildlife, but not for undocumented immigrants passing through the area. Federal wildlife refuge policy prioritizes active management of endangered and threatened species. Vast systems of water resources have been developed to support wildlife conservation in this extremely hot and dry environment. At the same time, humanitarian groups are not allowed to supply water to undocumented border-crossers in the park. Human border-crossers must utilize non-potable wildlife water (“guzzlers”) for survival and face a real risk of illness or death by dehydration. Water policy at the wildlife refuge brings into question the value of human life in a border conservation context, especially for those entering the space “illegally.”

C. T. Mexica
University of Washington

“Maria Novaro’s Decolonial Cinema: Centering and Privileging Decolonial within and Beyond the U.S./Mexican Borderlands”

Decolonial borderland narratives unveil the rhetoric and promises of Western modernity, while also rejecting binary oppositions, oftentimes highlighted on national borders. In seeking other modes of existence, decolonial borderland narratives, as such, go beyond the models of the nation-state and Western modernity. Their movements, in other words, are acts of mobile and epistemic disobedience that shift the geography of reasoning into indigenous and borderland (pluriversal) epistemologies. To highlight decolonial borderland narratives, two borderland films by Maria Novaro will allow me to contextualize the decolonial in borderland narratives. *El jardín del Edén* (The Garden of Eden, 1994) emphasizes border thinking as it pertains to border dwellers, whereas *Sin dejar huella* (Without a Trace, 2000) demonstrates shifts in the geography of reasoning, from global, linear thinking to one where there exists a multiplicity of perspectives (pluriversality). In short, the shifting of the geography of reasoning rejects the thinking and writing of universal history. Moreover, this paper will highlight how Maria Novaro’s films provide us with a feminist vision of Mexico, and the world, that is indicative of generating decolonial knowledges among border dwellers. She does this, specifically, by highlighting border thinking (pluriversality) in *El jardín del Edén* and, moreover, by shifting the geography of reasoning in *Sin dejar huella*.

Mitsuhiro Mimura
Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA)

“Economic Reform in North Korea’s and its External Economic Cooperation— an impact on people’s life”

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as “North Korea”) adopted the import-substitution growth model since the birth of the nation in 1948 up until the end of the 20th century. Economic reform measures during the Kim Jong Il era gradually altered its traditional external economic policy. Total external trade of North Korea reached 8.31 billion US dollars in 2013, which is 63% more than that in 2009 and 178% more than that in 2003. Active economic cooperation with neighboring countries, mainly with China, Russia and the Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as “South Korea”), have made a significant impact on the people’s life in North Korea as well as its economy itself. This presentation will outline the major trends in North Korea’s external economic cooperation since 2002, the year when North Korea started major economic reform measures, analyze its impact on the domestic economy and then examine its impact on people’s life in North Korea. Moreover, this presentation will demonstrate the limit of North Korea’s economic reform and attempt to investigate possible outcomes in the near future.

Alexandre Monteiro
University of Minho, Portugal

“Olivenza: A border dispute in 21st century European Union: A review of the problematic and its interconnection with International Relations and National Identity theory”

This text approaches the problematic of the dispute over the territory of Olivenza, between Portugal and Spain, reviewing the history of this international conflict since its origins in 1801 to the present day territorial and cultural status quo, as well as irredentism. Distinct Portuguese and Spanish arguments are analyzed, and the already unconventional problematic of the maintenance of a sovereignty contention among present day NATO allies is further transported into the new order brought by European Union membership and subsequent

abolition of all internal borders within the Schengen Area. Comparison with other Spanish border disputes is taken in consideration. The paper concludes by proposing hypothetical explanations guided by National Identity and International Relations theory for the evident anachronism of the preservation of a latent, often quiet, yet still present border conflict between two neighboring modern European partner democracies.

T. Mark Montoya
Northern Arizona University

“Illegal- and Other-Americans: Negotiating the Hyphen in Arizona”

Arizona is known for its contentious and often intolerant politics. SB1070 was the country’s strictest anti-illegal immigration law, while HB2281 effectively banned Ethnic Studies curricula in Arizona public schools. Collectively, the bills sustain a hateful politics for many of the state’s citizens. Given the political climate of Arizona, how should we talk about racism and anti-immigrant sentiment and their intersections with other oppressions? What are the ways Ethnic Studies contributes to the growing scholarship challenging the complexities of citizenship and its oppressions in the Arizona borderlands? The answer to these questions is borderlands pedagogy. To borrow from Anzaldúa, the borderlands are a lived experience. In the classroom, the borderlands frame the stories we tell, the concepts we draw upon, the ways we frame the world, and the general pedagogical experiences we offer students. Linking power to citizenship, we see that identity formations—including race, class, and gender—all factor into the conception of citizenship, particularly in terms of who is granted full citizenship rights and who is not. Borderlands pedagogy, then, develops upon the many educational foundations that assist in challenging and consequently providing systemic change to traditional notions of citizenship by reconciling borderlands studies, citizenship studies, and Ethnic Studies.

Inocent Moyo
University of South Africa

"Local social and economic cross border activities at the Botswana-Zimbabwe frontier: perspectives on regional integration"

The territorial extent and sovereignty of Botswana and Zimbabwe is expressed by the Botswana-Zimbabwe border which materialises in for example the Ramokgwebana border post. For all that, however, the geographical, economic and social cross border activities by local people between these two countries suggests that a frontier exists between these countries. Characterised by cultural, economic, historical and geographic interactions, which do not seem to be deterred by the border controls, the activities between the local people on either side of the border seem to suggest that such border inhabitants are influenced more by a non-post-colonial, than a post-colonial border. Located in the debates around borders and continental and regional integration, and using in-depth interviews of the border citizens, this paper argues that such a local political clout characterised by strong cultural, economic, geographic and historical interactions can be utilised to achieve regional integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). As opposed to top down approaches to regional integration, this paper advocates for a bottom up approach which can be used as a useful vehicle to achieve regional integration in the SADC.

Inocent Moyo
University of South Africa

"Negotiating unfamiliarity at Mussina: perspectives on everyday encounters at the South Africa-Zimbabwe border"

The interface between Zimbabweans and South Africans at Mussina, a town on the South African side of the border demonstrates that, even though the Zimbabweans suffer a virulent anti-immigrant backlash, they have resorted to invoking cultural and linguistic ties since time immemorial in an attempt to illustrate that they are not different to South Africans, who regard them as strangers. Zimbabweans assert that, due to the business and other skills which they bring to Mussina, they, have become an inseparable even though different part of the border town. This local cross border clout at Mussina thus expands the debate on everyday border practices, by demonstrating that in cases where there is a strong anti-immigrant discourse, those considered to be strangers entreat similar historical, cultural and linguistic ties, and economic worth to prove that they are a different, but familiar part of a society. Far from discouraging cross border interaction, this setting actually increases it.

Stephen Mumme
Colorado State University

"Borderlands Theory and Political Pragmatics: The Need for a Faceted Approach to Border Politics"

The analytical shift towards relational and socially constructed explanations for border phenomenon now undeniably dominates scholarly discourse on borders and borderlands. Much of this focus has emerged from the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, and geography and some of it from political science. This paper argues that the political dimension of borderlands, border politics and policies, cannot be readily disentangled from more conventional understanding of policy formation, political decision-making, and state-society relations without which certain constructivist assessments have little enduring value as explanatory policy tools. It is better, then, to examine border politics from a more faceted theoretical perspective rather than strive for overarching theoretical formulations that occlude as much as they reveal of border politics and public life.

Emilio Nana Muñoz
Carleton University

"Imaginario Moral Sexual en el Alumnado de una Escuela Pública Primaria en Ciudad Juárez"

He afirmado en diferentes espacios que una percepción de Ciudad Juárez pasa por considerarla en función de un estereotipo, como una región en la que es posible todo porque y finalmente es un "territorio de nadie", un espacio en el desierto cultural, una tierra de maquila y sitio de violencia. En especial, la historia de Ciudad Juárez, ha acuñado diferentes estereotipos que en nada le ayudan a deconstruir esta noción de

espacio bárbaro, de lugar de entretenimiento sin medida: “Juárez es el lugar más inmoral, degenerado y perverso que he visto u oído contar en mis viajes, afirmó el cónsul norteamericano John W, Dye en 1921”; “Ocurren a diario asesinatos y robos. Continuamente se practican juegos de azar, se consumen y se venden drogas heroicas, se bebe en exceso y hay degeneración sexual. Es la Meca de los criminales y los degenerados de ambos lados de la frontera”. (Martínez, 1982). Lo que lleva a pensar que este imaginario moral sexual ha tenido y tiene incidencia en la conformación de las actitudes y disposiciones respecto de la ciudad y que han sido incorporados en la temprana infancia. Tales planteamientos se desprenden de mi investigación con alumnado en una escuela pública primaria.

Taisho Nakayama
Hokkaido University

“Land or People? The Organization of Japanese Repatriates from Sakhalin (Karafuto) and the Remaining Japanese of Sakhalin”

The USSR occupied Karafuto, the south part of Sakhalin Island after the collapse of the Japanese empire. About 400,000 Japanese were repatriated from Sakhalin (Karafuto) to Japan by 1949 and about 1,400 Japanese people remained in Sakhalin. Hundreds of these remaining Japanese and their families began to return to Japan after the collapse of the USSR. The most important actor for this returning was a civic group organized in 1989. However, the organization for repatriates from Sakhalin (Zenkoku Karafuto Renmei, All Japan Federation of Karafuto) had been organized in 1948. Moreover, the organization had not taken any action even for the return of remaining Japanese launched at the end of the 1950s. In the beginning, the most important aim was early repatriation from Sakhalin and support for repatriates. As the international relationship changed, the aim was switched from repatriation to restoration of the territory. This presentation discusses the switch and its results of the policy of the organization of repatriates and examines the features of the post-coloniality of Sakhalin.

Henrik Dorf Nielsen
University of Eastern Finland

“Encountering unfamiliar Russia”

Crossing a state border is more than crossing an arbitrary line, in most cases it also involves crossing into a different culture, some more different than others. Sometime the difference is why we choose to cross; sometimes it is the reason why we choose not to cross. These perceptions are often made even before we meet “the other” and they are often negative. Perception is, however, important as it influences our political as well as economic decisions.

These perceptions can change when we interact with “the other” but they can also stick in our minds to a degree that we look past our flawed perception and only focus on the elements that supports them. This study investigates about 125 international students, from the University of Eastern Finland, aging from 18 to 37 and representing 34 different nationalities going to St. Petersburg, Russia. Their

(un)familiarity with Russia and the Russians before and after the trip has been under scrutiny and by using questionnaires, one before leaving and one upon returning, this study further tries to determine their reasons for going as well as their perception before and after meeting the perceived, does it change or is it reinforced instead?

Steve Nivin
St. Mary's University

Belinda Román
St. Mary's University

"Austin-San Antonio Economic Corridor"

This paper expands on work developed in 2013 on the San Antonio economy using complex systems analysis. We add the Austin, Texas MSA to the model as this regional center experiences its own growth and both cities explore ways to position themselves within globalization and trade agreements such as NAFTA/CAFTA/FTAA. This new iteration of our model adds to the understanding of the important drivers of both economies, inter-city linkages, and any emerging complementarity in economic orientation Austin-San Antonio are expressing as a regional hub. The original study revealed San Antonio economic activity centers on a significant amount of transactions between wholesale industries. Research data on Austin, Texas reveals the importance of high tech industries. Our research focuses on ties between the two cities that are particularly strong. Additionally, other researchers have also shown that fluctuations in regional economies near or orientated toward borders can be driven, at least in part, by the fluctuations in the economies of their cross-border neighbors. Our research suggests that the Austin-San Antonio economy is a challenging mix of low-pay, low-skill jobs linked to immigration from the south and high-value, high-skill employment linked to immigration of a different nature. Our research is delving further into these relationships in an attempt to gain an in-depth understanding of the role of networks within the urban economy and cross-border trade.

Paolo Novak
University of London

"Performing the migration-development nexus"

The relation between migration and development is as elusive as it is complex. Migration and development are relational and multi-perspectival processes, and any attempt to comprehend and to represent the dynamics between the two is necessarily fraught with analytical and normative complications. The paper engages with such complexity, arguing that the field of border studies can offer interesting insights for the conceptualisation of such relation. In particular, the paper sets the state-centred and economic perspectives used by mainstream development discourse to capture that relation, against the notion of borders "performance". Focusing on the formal (where borders are delimited and defended), the practical (where the processes of filtering people, goods and ideas occur at borders), and the popular (wherein the

meanings of borders are disseminated and contested) dimensions of borders' performance (Salter, 2005), it challenges both the (state-centred) premises upon which the debates unfold, and the economic nature of their understanding of developmental outcomes. At its broadest, the paper not only reflects on borders' performance as it unfolds at the border, but it also highlights the multiplicity of agents and institutions, at different scales, that shape the outcomes of such relation.

Alina Oboza
UiT The Arctic University of Norway

“On the borderland”: Sea, Land and Liminality in Virginia Woolf’s *The Voyage Out*”

This paper examines representations of physical and symbolic border crossings and liminal spaces in Virginia Woolf’s first novel *The Voyage Out* (1915). As one of the few Woolf’s novels that are entirely removed from a London location and set in a foreign/peripheral and fictional/fictionalised place, *The Voyage Out* invites questions of how the notions of ‘home’ and the national inform the novel and to what extent the remote location allows for renegotiations of identity which may not be possible at home. I focus on the novel’s two journeys – the voyage to South America and the journey to an inland native village. The paper argues that the sea and the forest are represented as liminal spaces in which multiple boundaries are crossed: between surface and depth, reality and dream, consciousness and unconsciousness, and, finally, life and death. Rachel’s movement in the novel, through those liminal spaces, and between those different states, dramatizes her negotiation of identity as a woman, fiancée and artist. In having Rachel die rather than get married at the end, Woolf revises the plot of a rite of passage to adulthood, positing death as the only way of overcoming the traditional gender expectations; at home and abroad alike.

Brendan O’Connor
Arizona State University

Francisco Lara
Arizona State University

“Linguistic Landscapes in Transborder Contexts: A Conceptual Approximation”

Recent cross-disciplinary work on linguistic landscapes holds great promise for advancing understandings of mobility, immobility, and cultural change in the field of transborder studies. In this presentation, we illustrate the research potential of the concept of linguistic landscapes for the analysis of transborder spaces by combining concepts from the study of sociolinguistic processes in the context of globalization and the spatial analysis of urban function and organization of border cities. The first perspective highlights how texts ‘move’ across national contexts, blurring the boundaries between languages in the process. The second perspective treats linguistic landscapes as one indicator of urban transformation driven by processes that thicken the border. In this paper we show how dimensions of public texts connected to retail activity in border cities can illuminate changing patterns in economy and spatial

organization. The results point to linguistic landscape analysis as a fruitful area of inquiry for transborder researchers from a wide variety of disciplines.

Hiroyuki Ohnishi
Ministry of Justice, Japan

“Characteristics and Challenges to the Japanese Nationality and Immigration Administration”

Japan is one of the world’s leading aging society, and together with the low-birth rate (1.43 as of 2014, at worst 1.26 in 2005) there are currently 32 million people over the age of 65, which amounts to 25% of the population. In 20 years, it is estimated that this will increase to 35%. In this context, there have been discussions on increasing the number of migrants in Japan since the 1980s, however, Japan still faces many challenges in her nationality and immigration administration. This paper will consider the characteristics and challenges of Japanese nationality and immigration administration through the speaker’s experience as a civil servant in charge of immigration and nationality service. More specifically, I will address the following: (1) the powers of and relations among the administrative organizations in charge of nationality and immigration administration; (2) the powers of and relations among the various officers in charge of nationality and immigration services; (3) current nationality and immigration policies executed by the Japanese government; (4) coordination of the nationality and immigration laws and institutions necessary to resolve border issues of Japan.

Tom Ptak
University of Oregon

“Dams and Development, Understanding Small Hydropower in China’s Southwest Border Region of Yunnan Province”

China’s Southwestern peripheral and remote border areas are often the richest in terms of natural resources, particularly water. These areas, however, are also some of the least developed, in terms of economic performance, particularly when compared to Eastern seaboard provinces. The province of Yunnan embodies the ‘physical rich economically poor’ situation as it contains the most hydrologic resources while also being the third poorest in terms of Gross National Product per capita. Yunnan is also currently at the forefront of China’s new energy revolution as hydropower development on its major watercourses is driven by a steadily rising nation-wide demand for energy. Research on energy development, specifically hydropower in China, has focused disproportionately on macro-scale projects such as mega-dams. Mega-dams are an important part of China’s ongoing transformation, as they have provided large parts of the country with significant amounts of power both in terms of economy and energy. Their size should not, however, obscure other developments that are also of significance; small hydropower, specifically dams with an operating capacity of 25 Megawatts or less. In recent years the development of small dams has increased rapidly, especially across Yunnan. Driving the increase is an unquenchable thirst for power combined with a belief that small hydropower is an environmentally sound

alternative to burning coal, which contributes to China's much publicized air quality issues and global climate challenges. However, despite the significance of these small projects, research to date has overwhelmingly focused on mega projects. As a result of this 'tunnel vision,' an integral component of China's hydropower and broader energy development nexus has received inadequate attention. This research investigates small hydropower development in a rural and remote border region of the upper Nu River valley, located in far Northwest Yunnan Province. Specifically this paper evaluates the effectiveness of small dams to increase the quality of life for small marginalized rural and peripheral communities. Further objectives analyzes the role of small dams in China's broader energy security strategy and the ways energy development shapes China's interactions across its borders with neighboring 'downstream' Southeast Asian states.

Nora Pederson
University of Alberta

"Entangled Hegemonies in the Borderlands of Oregon's Indian Country"

In western Oregon, Grand Ronde tribal elders tell of seasonal movements tied to the commercial harvests of western Oregon through the 20th century. Their narratives resonate with those of early 19th century travelers who witnessed seasonal rounds grounded in the production of wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*) on an industrial scale. They describe seasonal rounds within tribal territories that included hunting, fishing, and picking berries, both for home use and for trade. But, as hegemonies shifted through the late 19th and 20th centuries these histories and practices became increasingly entangled with theories and narratives of extinction. This paper examines the continuing violence of this hegemonic entanglement.

René Ejbye Pedersen
University of Southern Denmark

"The concept of (un)familiarity and cross-border migration by Danish itinerant journeymen 1890-1914"

In this paper the concept of (un)familiarity is critically discussed and it is suggested to move beyond push-pull and the multi-typologisation of (un)familiarity that characterises much literature on the concept of (un)familiarity. It is argued that a framework that includes the notions of habitus and social networks makes it possible to evade the analytical straightjacket of the nation state and to place the cross-borderers into the centre of analysis. History is brought back in through an empirical example of cross-border labour migration by Danish itinerant journeymen 1890-1914. The case illustrates that the specific practice was confined by the social spaces that to some extent defined what was perceived as (un)familiar and the position of the encounter with familiarity and unfamiliarity in this specific (cross-border) migration practice.

Sergio Pena

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Spatial Theory Provides Insight into Urban Border Areas”

I argue in this presentation that borders cannot be understood fully without taking into consideration space. There is an ample discussion in regards to the meaning of the concept we call space; however, the work by scholars from critical theory in general and critical geography in particular, have contributed a great deal to the subject. The theoretical element I will discuss relates to the hypothesis that the spatial conceptualization of borders opens up an important field of inquiry to explore policies and institutions which have embedded a spatial notion. There exist basically three conceptual notions of space: 1) the Euclidian space, 2) the relative space and 3) the relational space. Each conceptual notion will be discussed followed by a reflexion of how each spatial notion has an influence in the way we study and understand borderlands and border spaces.

Agustín Sáenz Pérez
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Lya Margarita Niño Contreras
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Gerardo Montoya López
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Working conditions of commuter migrant women in the Imperial Valley, California (2014)”

The Mexicali and Imperial Valleys conform a region that for decades has been characterized by a continuous and unstable labor interaction of the Mexican workforce. This workforce moves towards different regions and with diverse economic activities in Southern California, mostly in agricultural labor. Women represent a significant within this geo-demographic movement. This has been studied from various sociological approaches that have shown distinct differences between labor conditions in both sides of the border. Some studies have shown that important segments that move towards various occupations in Southern California conform an effective demand that has impacted good and services markets, as they bring income to the business sector in the American side of the border. The central issue is related to this cross border labor activity that determines a socioeconomic state of this labor segment that has reflected a slight advantage for its short term buying capacity, but that not necessarily shows long term benefits. The analysis identifies unique situation of the economic and labor conditions that are present in the activities performed by this social group, trying to identify the role that the border region plays as an important source of segmentation and cross migrant occupational processes.

Lisa Philips
University of Alberta

“Call and Response: Hegemonic Transformations from Legislation to the Individual”

Children born in the Columbia District/Oregon Country in the 1820s and 1830s lived in a social milieu that allowed for incredible potential in education, occupation, and social flexibility. However, those opportunities were severely curtailed, and in some cases entirely excised, when (white) US-based settlers imposed their brand of civic legislation in the territory. As an illustration of hegemonic transformation, this paper traces specific pieces of legislation and military actions in Oregon and documents the immediate and long term impact they had on at least one individual born into the 1820s Columbia District/Oregon Country elite.

Morragotwong Phumplab
Thammasat University, Thailand

“Beyond Nation-States Borderline: Life and Narratives of CLMV Transnational Labors and Human Trafficking in Thailand”

Southeast Asia could not historically separate from each other but has culturally been connected through people-to-people level beyond nation-state borderlines. Under the world of capitalism, economic factor plays important role in encouraging either legally or illegally transnational labor which brought about culture and social adaptation to the host country. Geographically, Thailand is a source, destination and transit country of labors from neighboring countries including Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos (CLMV). Undeniable, the transnational labor is a crucial factor to be driven the economic growth in Thailand. The numerous amounts of neighboring labors affect to the perceptions of the Thais towards the newcomers. Labors from Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam are perceived differently. Large amounts of these labors can easily be a part of human trafficking process, particularly along the border area. This study focuses on the connection and route between transnational labors and human trafficking beyond boundaries between Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam (interview cases under the protection of Thai government and INGOs), the complicated stories of victims' and heroes' life, the shifted formation of human-trafficking and factors for decision of transnational labors beyond the border, problems and solutions, and the different perception of local Thais towards borderline neighbors.

Maria Luisa Picard-Ami
Cynthia Klingler Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

"Small business cooperative networks and Crossborder social and economic development models a relational approach"

This paper uses systems theory and a mixed method approach to look at how small businesses operating in the US Mexico borderlands generate multi-sectorial crossborder cooperative networks to promote different models of social and economic regional development. The study combines qualitative data and social network analysis techniques to determine the critical factors of effective nonmarket-oriented cooperative networking processes in cross-border settings. Its main contribution is

both a theoretical and a methodological approach to analyzing cross border Interorganizational cooperation in a XXI Century context. However, the paper also explores the role of small business in regional social and economic development, a topic that has been largely ignored by practitioners and academics.

Jessica Piekielek
Southern Oregon University

"State environmental conservation and security on the U.S.-Mexico border"

Beginning in the late 1990s, as a result of intensified border security, public wild lands along the Arizona-Sonora border became zones of intersection for undocumented migration, drug and human smuggling, border enforcement, and environmental conservation projects. This paper presents an ethnographic description of a federal land management agency and its relationship to border security projects and to protected environments. This focus exposes how different state actors negotiated multiple land use priorities and understood, engaged with, and constructed 'border' and 'natural' spaces in different ways. Drawing on the work of Lefebvre (1991) on state constructions of space, I consider how conflicts between conservation and border security projects suggested the fragmentary and contested nature of states and borders, even as these projects attempted to solidify and homogenize 'natural' and 'border' spaces. This paper is based on fieldwork conducted in the mid-2000s at a national monument and a Border Patrol sector in southern Arizona.

Mike Plitt
Europa-Universitat Viadrina

"Border crossers memories: The contacts between Eastern European dissidents and Western intellectuals in the 1970s and 1980s"

An example for this border-memory complex is the exchange of eastern european dissidents with western intellectuals. Here, we will focus on Polish "border crossers" such as Adam Michnik or Bronislaw Geremek and the importance of their western contacts and travel experiences. The idea is first to show that a transnational discourse did take place despite the fact that there was an iron curtain, then to underline the importance of the border crossing issue within the intellectual discussions between Easten and Western.

Nedson Pophiwa
University of KwaZulu-Natal

"Zimbabwean cross-border shoppers in South Africa: Patterns and motivations"

This study investigates the surge in cross-border shopping by Zimbabweans in Musina, South Africa owing to politico-economic crisis in their country since 2000. Although the study acknowledges the importance of the crisis as a push factor for the explosion of cross-border-shopping in Musina the researcher also seeks to investigate

individual motivations which shoppers' have for participating in the activity. There are a number of theoretical models used to explain the causes of cross-border-shopping but one that stands out is the "bandwidth of unfamiliarity" concept which is used in some cross-border shopping studies to determine the level of unfamiliarity people are willing to accept. It shows what differences people consider as push and pull factors – resulting into mobility – and what differences they consider as keep and repel factors – resulting into immobility. Empirical data collection will be administered through intercept interviews with Zimbabwean shoppers. It is anticipated that the findings of the study will illuminate interesting issues related to the motivations of shoppers and their perceptions of arbitrage and the quality of South African goods, particularly if they purchase luxury goods as opposed to basics. Their responses may also carry nuances of the prestige carried with 'consuming South African'.

Carolina Prado
University of California, Berkeley

"Environmental Justice in the Borderlands: Movement Networks and Bi-national Environmental Governance on the U.S.- México Border"

In 2000, a Tijuana-San Diego social movement network was formed to address a case of toxic contamination in the Tijuana neighborhood of Chilpancingo. Since then, this cross-border network has worked together on three campaigns: the remediation efforts at Metales y Derivados, the fight against air pollution in the Chilpancingo neighborhood, and the Save the Alamar campaign to halt the channelization of a local creek. My dissertation research will explore the events and actors involved in the cross-border network's 13-years of binational collaboration and their interventions in binational environmental governance in the Tijuana-San Diego region. I am analyzing two levels in the case studies: the macro level understanding of political economic structures in the border region, and the level of social movement strategies to achieve environmental justice. My work will contribute (1) a conceptual intervention in understanding global environmental inequality, (2) to the theorization of cross-border social movement strategies and outcomes, and (3) a useful pragmatic policy intervention addressing community-government collaboration on environmental inequality in the Tijuana-San Diego region. This paper will present my current findings through interviews with social movement actors and binational environmental government officials, focusing on the case of an environmental remediation of the toxic waste site at Metales y Derivados.

Anna Pratt
York University

"Shiprider, Jurisdiction and the Re-Crafting of Canada-U.S. Maritime Border Control"

"The scramble to bag this booty began March 20, 1929...The cutter approached and ordered the smuggler to heave to. The captain replied, 'Captain, you have no jurisdiction over me. I am on the high seas outside of treaty waters. I cannot and will not heave to' " (Skoglund 1968). While much has since changed, jurisdiction remains a thorny preoccupation for law enforcement particularly in the maritime environment.

This paper examines the recently formalized Canada-U.S. Shiprider program, a cross-border maritime enforcement program that "removes the international maritime boundary as a barrier to law enforcement." (RCMP 2014) so that a Shiprider vessel can now pursue and interdict vessels with "seamless continuity" across the international maritime border (RCMP 2014). This radical reconfiguration of jurisdiction disconnects it from sovereign territory and redeploys it as a portable resource that travels through space and time with the 'ship-rider,' governing borders as fluid as the waters being navigated. This is particularly significant in light of Shiprider's operations in unceded Coast Salish territories and in Akwesasne Mohawk territory where bi-national border enforcement strategies transect indigenous border nations where local communities continue to contest the divisions imposed by settler boundaries.

Paul Richardson
University of Manchester

“Russia's 'Last Barren Islands': Beyond State-space and the New Realities of the 'Hyper-border'”

Using a case-study of Russia's contested eastern borderlands, this paper discusses the concept of the “hyper-border” and its implications for capturing the instrumental and performative nature of identity, and the alternative visions of nationhood and belonging which can be found on such sites. It demonstrates how the quotidian realities and challenges of life “beyond” the state have profound implications on how discourses around state, nation, sovereignty, and identity are conceived. It is precisely through its vulnerability as a liminal space - neither fully within, nor outside the state - that the hyper-border can elucidate new perspectives on bordering practices; at the same time as providing insights into the instrumental nature of national identity and the importance of performativity and staging in articulating, contesting, and negotiating these identities.

Mari Ristolainen
UiT The Arctic University of Norway

“The written borders of ”New Russia””

This paper examines the narrative construction of Russia's borders through an analysis of poems published in an online writing portal *stihi.ru*. The main focus of this paper is on internal and external borders of “New Russia” (Novorossiia) – a thought-provoking concept that was introduced to the public by the Russian President Vladimir Putin in his speech in April 2014. This speech launched a socio-cultural movement that vivified Novorossiia online. By asking where Russia's borders are currently located and when they exist and are represented in written form, this paper provides an example of cultural production and negotiation of borders through online poetry in the contemporary Russian Federation.

Consuelo Pequeño Rodríguez
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

"La necesidad de una cooperación obligada en el contexto de una agenda desdibujada en la Frontera Ciudad Juárez-El Paso"

En este trabajo se identifica y analiza la agenda establecida por los diferentes niveles de gobierno (federal, estatal y local) en Ciudad Juárez para lograr una cooperación que se define o identifica como "obligada o necesaria" desde lo local. Sin embargo, ésta se desdibuja o inhibe desde las acciones del gobierno federal. Los temas centrales son el comercio, la ecología y la salud.

Ana Rodriguez Camargo
University of Texas at El Paso

"El Paso del Norte Region: Prospects for Further Cross-border Integration"

The regions of West Texas, Southern New Mexico and Northern Chihuahua may be physically separated by the Rio Grande River and the international US- Mexico border but their fortunes are very much intertwined. The manufacturing industry on the Mexican side has fostered strong economic ties between the three regions, which also share a common culture and history. Yet, the Paso del Norte Region (PdN) remains a weak example of cross-border cooperation. Despite strong socio-economic linkages, institutional integration and political cooperation remain insufficient. This paper analyses the reasons behind the lack of success of cross-border integration. Three main factors explain this situation: the tumultuous history of the region, current inter-institutional challenges, and the tensions surrounding economic interdependence across a highly secured border. In an increasingly globalized world, the El Paso del Norte will need to address challenges in these three areas to foster cross-border integration and development.

Roxana Rodriguez
Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México

"Epistemología de la frontera"

Existen las fronteras porque se debe resguardar o delimitar un territorio, una nación, del otro-otra. Pensar las fronteras independiente de la migración es una aberración. Intentar el purismo académico como sucede en otros espacios es negar la polifonía de la actividad interdisciplinar. Es por ello que este artículo presenta un modelo epistemológico de la frontera que consiste en repensar, reconocer y reaprender las fronteras de México en niveles diferentes que permitan yuxtaponer lo teórico con lo empírico (o viceversa). La propuesta epistemológica es una apuesta deconstructiva de los sistemas democráticos liberales irreconciliables con modelos de sociedad impuestos en países como el nuestro dadas las problemáticas actuales de la migración y la afección que las comunidades receptoras de migrantes han experimentado desde mediados del siglo pasado. La originalidad del texto radica en demostrar que la frontera es el punto diegético de la narración teórica de un modelo epistemológico basado en la categorización de cuatro tipos de fronteras (la frontera socio-histórica, la frontera de la securitización, la frontera subjetiva, la frontera glocal) asociadas a

políticas públicas que involucran fenómenos fronterizos y fenómenos migratorios contemporáneos.

Belinda Román
St. Mary's University

“Is there a convergence of innovation at the Mexico-U.S. Border?”

Conventional international economic theory proposes that increasing trade between countries leads to a greater flow of many types of information between nations. As such, we can ask ourselves: Do trade partners share benefits and create idea-based opportunities for one another? International borders are ground-zero for contact between countries and the potential exchange of production information; therefore, it is significant that very little research has been undertaken to determine if border areas are, or can be, key players in the exchange of economic ideas. This research focuses on two key elements of economic ideation--innovation and intellectual property. Specifically, we focus on the political economy of and number of patents applied for and granted to businesses in the Mexico-U.S. Border area. As the region vacillates between cohabitation and conflict, the fact remains that the status of a border population as a coherent economic whole depends to some extent on their ability to invent and re-invent themselves economically. This paper presents research into the trajectory of innovation and innovation-sharing in the Mexico-U.S. Borderlands.

Bill De La Rosa
Bowdoin College

Militarization and Violence: Undocumented Migrants and the Arizona-Sonora Border

In 1993, US lawmakers implemented a border strategy known as “prevention through deterrence” to further secure the US-Mexico border and deter undocumented migration. The policy, however, has not succeeded in reducing undocumented migration but rather funnels migrants through the Sonoran desert. As a result, migrants must cope with violent environmental conditions while also sharing transitory space with coyotes [migrant smugglers] and increasingly violent drug cartels en route to the US. According to Humane Borders, nearly 2,200 deaths have been recorded along the Arizona-Sonora region. Using a framework of structural violence, this paper examines how migrants employ strategies to mitigate and survive the perilous conditions of undocumented migration. Building on three months of ethnographic research at a migrant shelter in Nogales, Mexico – located at the edge of the Sonoran desert – I argue that undocumented migrants engage in instinctive strategies for navigating and surviving this harsh landscape. For example, in my findings I show that migrants often used their clothing to filter out dirt and bacteria from water they gathered in cattle tanks. This research contributes to the work on migration, border security, and structural violence by connecting the everyday injustices of US-Mexico border crossing to political and social structural violence.

Estela Schindel

Konstanz University

“Boundaries of Research in EU Borders Research: Reflections from the Field”

This paper discusses the specific challenges posed by the research on borders focusing on the current experiences doing fieldwork in and about the borders of the European Union. If the researcher is to a certain degree always involved and concerned, directly or indirectly, with the own object of study, doing fieldwork in and about the EU borders today confronts us with some additional challenges. Our object of study is, among other things, an object of fierce public debate, incidental media attention and political dispute. At the same time, in 2014 the lethality of this border has become even higher.

All this poses a series of challenges on the methodological-epistemological level (like how to deal with the urgency and contemporaneity of the events and with the difficulty to access certain sources) but also on the ethical, affective and political position of the researcher. Interacting with the different actors involved in the border imbroglio (Latour) –which include border enforcement authorities, NGO workers, politicians, academics, migrants and refugees among others– implies a constant need of readjusting and reflecting about the own positionality in the research situation. What boundaries shall the researcher establish when researching boundaries? What border zones of the own subjectivity are being challenged? How do affect, political positioning and ethical values influence the research and how can they be productively incorporated into the writing?

The paper draws on the own observations made and interviews maintained at the Greek-Turkish sea border and in border management related conferences in Warsaw and Uppsala in the last two years, and focuses on the research process rather than on the findings and results.

Jorge Ibarra Salazar

Estudiante Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales

Francisco García Pérez

Estudiante Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales

“A general framework to analyze the influence of economic and institutional variables affecting the demand of productive factors in the Mexican Maquiladora Industry”

Previous studies have investigated the influence of various economic and institutional factors on the labor demand of the Mexican Maquiladora industry. Those studies, however, have imposed separability and factor substitution restrictions on the estimated models. Recent studies have not validated those assumptions in the industry. In this paper we estimate the demand of labor without assuming separability, and incorporate those determinants that have been studied by the literature to see whether such relationships are maintained in this more general setting. We use a panel data set that combines annual time series (1990 – 2006) with cross sections of the twelve economic sectors of the Industry.

Johan Schimanski
University of Oslo

“Disrupting Nordic borders: Postcolonial border concepts in contemporary Swedish migrant fiction”

Descriptions of territorial and symbolic borders in migrant fiction presumably provide keys to understanding shifting border concepts in the current global situation. This paper will examine border tropes and narratives of border-crossing in a selection of well-received Swedish novels of migration and diasporic identities: Jonas Hassen Khemiri’s *Montecore: en unik tiger*, 2006 (translated as *Montecore: The Silence of the Tiger*, 2011), Johannes Anyuru’s *En storm kom från paradiset* (2012) and Sami Said’s *Väldigt sällan fin* (2012). All three novels articulate an African-European borderscape, interrupting their Swedish frameworks by circling around a temporal border, the post-in postcolonial, and performing acts of diasporic memory. A short analysis of border concepts within postcolonialist discourse is followed by a closer examination of border tropes and narratives of territorial border-crossings in the three novels, with a focus on these contemporary Swedish negotiations of postcolonial borderings and the way in which they can be connected to aesthetic and affective values.

Estela Schindel
University of Konstanz

“Afghan Refugees’ Long Journey to the EU: Testimonies from an Asian-European Border”

In the first days of November 2014 a small ship carrying Afghan refugees traversed the whole 30 kilometers of the Bosphorus strait without being detected before sinking –and most of the travelers drowning– on the Black Sea just in front of the Turkish coast. The image of this overcrowded, precarious boat crossing with its motors and lights turned off along this emblematic boundary between the Asian and the European continents, surrounded by jumbo tourist cruises, passengers ferry, and huge container ships, between the magnificent coasts of Istanbul captures much of what Afghan citizens trying to reach Europe must go through: an ordeal through countries, cities, borders, mountains, deserts and seas at the hands of merciless traffickers and, especially, exposed to the inclemency of the elements which turn their border crossings into a surviving struggle against “nature”. My presentation aims at shedding some light into the routes followed by Afghan refugees on their way to the EU and the particular perceptions and constructions of the European-Asian border and the routes towards it. The work is based on a dozen of interviews conducted with Afghans of diverse genders and ages (among them several unaccompanied minors) at the open doors center Pikpa in Lesbos, Greece, during two research stays in September 2013 and 2014. Since my research is primarily focused on the European Union border regime the aim of my interviews was to collect testimonies specifically about the border crossing to Europe at this zone of the Turkish-Greek maritime borderland: Where did they embark? What kind of boat were they travelling in and how long did the crossing take? Were they pushed back by the Hellenic Coast Guard? What happened

when they met their patrol ships? However, all of my interviewees started their narration at the very point of departure of their journeys in Afghanistan or –mostly– in Iran, where many Afghans live in exile under extreme though conditions. Their testimonies paid particular attention to the crossing of the Iran-Turkish border and to the odds endured while crossing Turkey from east to west led by unscrupulous traffickers. Their stories include days of walking through mountains and deserts, children dead out of exhaustion, and cases of both “facilitators” and Turkish officials abandoning groups of travelers on desert islands or waste land.

James W Scott
University of Eastern Finland

Jussi Laine
University of Eastern Finland

“Geopolitical (un)familiarity and the Russia-Ukraine conflict”

Creating familiarity is often about a simplification of reality in order to develop a means to understand and interpret complex situations. In the case of the turmoil generated by Russia’s annexation of Crimea and incursions into Eastern Ukraine, a number of popular geopolitical interpretations have resurfaced that give evidence of the longevity of Cold War images and historical memories of past empires. Whether or not assumed familiarity of Russia and Ukraine as neighbours, friends or opponents is a good guide for action, the geosimplifications upon which such notions of familiarity are based serve an important role in structuring public debate. However, it is an issue of concern that assumed familiarity also enhances the difference (and thus the unfamiliarity) of the Other by excluding contextual knowledge that might provide alternative interpretations. Creating a negative familiarity of Russia as imperial aggressor is part and parcel of an ontological politics that serves to consolidate the familiarity of Russia as a tenacious opponent of democracy and Western values. No apologetic defense of Russian Realpolitik is intended here, the purpose of this paper is to highlight the dangers of a false sense of knowingness based on assumed familiarity.

Thomas Serrier
Institut d'études européennes

Borders in the European Memories. A typology of remembered borders in today's Europe

If the „history of Europe is the history of its borders” (Krzysztof Pomian) then the studies of European memories should tackle the topic of spaces and borders openly. After 1989, the remodelling or disappearance of existent borders as well as the fractionation of the continent and the drawing of new borders have brought the durability of borders to light that finds expression in different material, cultural and habitual forms. This typological attempt will question the relation between the nature and function of borders on one hand and the resulting forms of memories, from places of commemoration and sites of cultural memories up to “invisible” and “phantom borders” (B.v. Hirschhausen) on the other. As the European level always entails the

risk of generalization, the ratio between “borders as places of memory” in the plural and “the border as a European lieu de mémoire” in the singular will be discussed in detail based on both emblematic and regional aspects letting the shared, divided and “shareable” memories (L. Passerini) of Europeans become visible.

Gutemberg de Vilhena Silva
Federal University of Amapá, Brazil

“The construction of the borders at the Guiana Shield: From territorial disputes to the recent mechanisms of cross-border cooperation”

The Guiana Shield is a geomorphological formation which comprises parts of Brazil and Venezuela, as well as the entire territory of Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana (Overseas Department of France). In this geographical region it is possible to verify the most relevant territorial disputes in all of South America that have not been fully resolved. At the same time, however, these same countries, which at different moments of their histories were about to go into an armed conflict, notably Guyana and Suriname, began to change part of its diplomatic logic in the last three decades of the twentieth century from the construction or accession to cross-border cooperation mechanisms. From documental analysis, literature review, field research and construction of thematic maps, this paper analyzes the most important issues of geopolitical point of view of the two mentioned moments. Concludes the diplomatic and territorial future of the countries of that geographic region is a dilemma that runs through territorial dispute and cooperation as well as the role of international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and regional blocs such as the Union of South American Nations (USAN).

Christophe Sohn
Public Research Centre CEPS

“Cross-border metropolitan development through the prism of paradoxical bordering strategies: the case of Greater Geneva”

The emergence of cross-border metropolitan regions in Europe is often considered an example of successful euro-regionalism and a carrier of economic development and innovation policy. Driven by a geo-economic perspective, such a process valorises border differentials in favor of value capture. In doing so, there is a reproduction of a center-periphery model based on a functional division of space and on labour mobility. Cross-border cooperation remains instrumental to the extent that it is essentially devoted to facilitate border crossings, enhance regional competitiveness and reduce negative externalities produced by strong functional interdependencies. The ambiguity of opening borders without erasing differentials is made even more prevalent by attempts of rebordering motivated by the pressure on public finances as well as, in some cases, political and identity-driven tensions fed by a sense of threat or insecurity. In this paper, such a context is analyzed in terms of a paradoxical situation (Barel 1989) where elements in conflict (here the border as resource, protection, obstacle and threat) are located both at different logical levels and at the same logical level. The example of Greater Geneva is mobilized as a emblematic case study of

paradoxical bordering strategies subject to an inseparable combination of conflict and collusion.

Bas Spierings
Utrecht University

Martin van der Velde
Radboud University, Nijmegen

“Cross-border (un)familiarity and development policies”

Borderlands often provide many opportunities for encountering all sorts of differences, including social, cultural, political, economic, physical and natural ones. A multitude of differences meets in borderlands and borders are their markers. The concepts of familiarity and unfamiliarity together provide a fruitful starting point for explaining whether differences encourage or discourage attention, interaction and mobility across international borders. We seek to explore experiences, performances and effects of both ‘unfamiliarity’ and ‘familiarity’ at the Dutch-German border. As in many (cross-border) development policies, unfamiliarity is usually considered to obstruct cross-border mobility and diminish opportunities for cohesion and communities to develop. European development policy, therefore, often focuses on creating more cross-border familiarity. However, creating too much familiarity could also have opposite implications for mobility, integration and community-building. This paper scrutinizes what ‘being’ and ‘feeling’ (un)familiar imply in cross-border contexts and what consequences both have for spatial practices in and representations of borderlanders, as well as for European regional development policies aiming for cross-border mobility, integration and community-building.

Kathleen Staudt
The University of Texas at El Paso

“Reflections on the India-Bangladesh border”

Based on the ICS-ABS India Border Studies Workshop (Guwahati-Delhi, March 2015), this paper will highlight comparative observations among two of the three borders analyzed in BORDER WALLS, by Reece Jones. Specifically, I pose the importance of four constructs for comparative analysis: the extent of economic inequalities, media constructions of ‘difference,’ cross-border NGOs (their presence or absence), and the political rhetoric of fear at the Bangladesh-India and Mexico-US borders. I hope to share information with the April ABS audience about scholars and issues in Northeastern India, acquired during the March meeting, for future interdisciplinary research collaborations.

Xiaobo Su
University of Oregon

“Cross-border Trade and the transformation of border cities between Yunnan and Myanmar”

Small-scale cross-border trade between Yunnan and Myanmar has become an important part of social and economic connections for communities living on the border area. In 1980, small-scale trade was rejuvenated in the course of China's economic reform. In 1992, Ruili, the city bordering Burmese town Muse, was designated by the State Council in Beijing as a border-opening city in order to boost cross-border trade between Yunnan and Myanmar. This paper provides a historical account of cross-border trade between Yunnan and Myanmar and analyzes how the macro political process of transnational regionalization and border stability shapes the trade on the ground. Furthermore, I will examine how the trade socially and spatially transforms border cities such as Ruili and Muse. My argument is that cross-border trade is built upon the long established social and cultural ties in border communities and provides opportunities for these communities to participate in the transnational network of production and consumption.

Nuri Ali Tahir
The University of Texas at Austin

“Greek-Turkish Cross-Border Cooperation: an Issue of Social, Political and Economic Engagement”

Greek-Turkish cross-border cooperation and its improvement remains as one of the most problematic issues in Southeast Europe. This border region suffers from multiple problems that can be classified as economic, social, political and historical. Greek-Turkish border lies both on land and water. For a long period strained relations between Greece and Turkey blocked every attempt to initiate cross-border cooperation. Nevertheless, local community engagement in times of natural disasters helped to improve bilateral relations gradually. Politicians became also part of the process however, the success was limited due to existing bilateral problems. Greek-Turkish border region is one of the external borders of European Union and Schengen Area. Along with the massive flow of irregular migrants it also suffers from several other problems; defining territorial waters and continental shelf still continues to exist as an issue between Greece and Turkey. Until recently Turkish authorities declared that unilateral extension of Greek territorial waters will be accepted as *casus belli*. Meanwhile, in line with the recent Greek-Turkish rapprochement there is less tension in the Aegean Sea compared to past 20 years. After the initiation of cross-border cooperation projects in 2000 several Greek and Turkish municipalities started to cooperate and use Eurofunds for cross-border cooperation. The process was relatively smooth until 2007 and begun to decline after this date as a result of political events occurred in two countries. With the erection of a fence over Evros river in order to stop irregular migration, Greek-Turkish cross-border cooperation took different shape. Initiatives from local municipalities and NGO's did not get enough support to sustain the process as a result of which there was no single application for a cross-border cooperation project based on Greek-Turkish partnership. This paper shall evaluate encouraging and discouraging elements of the Greek-Turkish cross-border cooperation based impact of the so-called Europeanization process.

Minori Takahashi
Hokkaido University, Japan

“The Boundaries of EU Norms: Examining EU’s External and Internal Power Using Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling as the Study Case”

The fact that the European Union: EU is gaining influence as an agent that formulates norms has been pointed out by many discussants’ on a number of occasions. In such debates, as indicated by Ian Manners and other researchers, the spotlight is on “normative power” as an aspect of EU’s influence on other regions. The “EU as a normative power” does not only connote a passive meaning in which the EU is only creating standards and models for action, but also possess a dynamic nuance: EU’s orientation or normative influence on other regions and EU’s creation, maintenance and management of global markets through the exercise of that influence. Since, as a normative power, the EU projects its influence on the global arena, it is often called “an externally-oriented power”. The EU’s external power, of course, does not arise spontaneously. It is institutionalized based on the premise of a consensus between 28 countries and then projected outside the EU area. In that sense it may be said that the consensus between the 28 member states is an internally-oriented power that supports the Union’s externally-oriented power. The EU, which today consists of 28 state political agents, carries within the possibility that many conflicts of interest and a competition of opposing ideas may arise. However, when a certain discourse is transformed into a norm through a consensus of 28 different countries, the universality of that norm becomes relatively pronounced in comparison to a norm put forward by a single actor (such as, for example, the US or Japan). As a result, the EU is to a certain degree able to functionally expand its influence through the development of the so called “European standards”. This presentation focuses on the nature of EU’s influence on areas outside of it and aims to shed light on a new aspect of that influence (that has not been made visible so far). In doing so, the presentation takes up Denmark and its autonomous region Greenland as the study case – Denmark being a member state which, although an agent that participates in the creation of the internal power, is also influenced by EU’s projection of norms and standards on external areas, and is also an object on which EU’s external power is applied.

Rosario Torress-Raines
Texas A&M - San Antonio

Belinda Roman
Palo Alto College

“An exploration using data and technology to measure the quality and quantity of educational resources on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

The papers presents research into the quality and quantity of educational resources actually dedicated to the study of the U.S.-Mexico Border. Specifically, we present data on institutions in both Mexico and United States that engage in border research at various levels of detail to include (1) an emphasis on one side or the other of the

border; (2) cross-border research topics; (3) cross-border research collaborations; and (4) cross-border pedagogy. The purpose of the research is to assess the present state of U.S.-Mexico border education and research to better understand the extent to which institutions are engaging in true a cross-border understanding. Data utilized were collected through a survey of researchers and institutions on various aspects of their cross-border educational and research activities. Preliminary findings are presented using the latest in data analytics.

Laurie Trautman
Western Washington University

“An ‘ideal’ labor force: How guest worker policies are re-shaping rural resort economies of the U.S. and Canadian West”

Over the last several decades, economic globalization has presented many ‘advanced’ economies with a dilemma between facilitating the flow of goods while simultaneously regulating the flow of labor. This contradiction has manifested itself in the immigration policies of Canada and the U.S., which have each pursued distinct strategies for importing foreign workers to maintain global economic competition. This presentation will explore ‘guest worker’ policies in the U.S. and Canada, focusing specifically on how these policies have re-shaped rural resort economies in two case study communities since the 1990s (one on each side of the border). Rather than concentrating solely on undocumented workers, this research sheds light on how workers of varying legal and ‘illegal’ statuses interact in the labor market and in the social geographies of seasonal communities in these sparsely populated locations. This comparative analysis of the understudied issue of guest worker programs reveals how different forms of exclusion, constructed at national and local scales, become deeply interwoven together to produce new labor market realities and reinforce national identities predicated on protecting the composition of the nation while actively promoting global economic competition.

Laurie Trautman
Western Washington University

Don Alper
Western Washington University

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera
University of Texas Brownsville

James Loucky
Western Washington University

David Davidson
Western Washington University

Chris Sands
Hudson Institute

Tony Payan
Rice University

“Border Policy Trends in North America”

This panel will present expertise on future border policy trends in North America. Issues addressed include security, trade and transportation, environmental governance, human rights, and energy policy in light of Mexico’s energy reform.

Dhananjay Tripathi
South Asian University

“Creating Borders in Young Minds; the Pedagogical Projection of Enemy: A Case Study of Indian and Pakistani School Textbooks”

Among numerous factors that contribute to the Indo-Pak hostilities, the role of school education is important because it is used as a medium for indoctrinating the young minds. The school textbooks are purposefully painted with the colour of state’s ideology. These subtle imparting of state’s ideology through textbooks is more evident in Pakistan, but even in case of India, efforts are not undertaken to objectively teach subjects which help in sensitising students about the India-Pakistan relationship. Thus, the young generation in India and Pakistan largely remains suspicious of each other until they undergo through a process of de-learning and re-learning. Hence, the borders between India and Pakistan remained intact and militarised but definite types of borders are also created in young minds. These two borders, physical and psychological reinforce each other and certainly serve the purpose of ruling elites. The irony is that unless the psychological borders melt it is difficult to imagine about a porous border between India and Pakistan. In this paper, an attempt is made to understand how pedagogically the image of an enemy is created in young minds that ultimately suit the purpose of state. A case study of Indian and Pakistani textbooks will be presented in this paper to understand different kinds of existing borders in South Asia.

Olivia Vance
Pacific University

“Overcoming ‘El Narco:’ Empowering Progress and Change through Film”

With so many films releasing with themes of Mexican drug cartels and the extent of their power throughout Mexico and into the United States, this article aims to analyze the messages these films portray to their viewers about drug cartels and more specifically, patriarchal society in general. While film is often meant for entertainment, how can directors maintain the educational component of a piece on drug cartels without solely dedicating attention to the incredulity of current events? This article analyzes important films that portray Mexican American drug trafficking and whether or not any of the directors are able to send an empowering message to the viewers, rather than to the cartels.

Martin van der Velde
Radboud University, Nijmegen

"Borders and Migration, A Threshold Approach"

The crossing of national state borders is one of the most-discussed issues of contemporary times and it poses many challenges for individual and collective identities. This concerns both short-distance mobility as well as long-distance migration. Choosing to move - or not - across international borders is a complex decision, involving both cognitive and emotional processes. This paper tests the approach that three crucial thresholds need to be crossed before mobility occurs; the individual's mindset about migrating, the choice of destination and perception of crossing borders to that location and the specific routes and spatial trajectories available to get there. Thus both borders and trajectories can act as thresholds to spatial moves. The threshold approach, with its focus on processes affecting whether, when and where to move, aims to understand the decision-making process in all its dimensions, in the hope that this will lead to a better understanding of the ways migrants conceive, perceive and undertake their transnational journeys. This paper examines the three constitutive parts discerned in the cross-border mobility decision-making process: people, borders and trajectories and their interrelationships. It hopes to demonstrate that the relation between the three is not fixed but flexible and that decision-making contains aspects of belonging, instability, security and volatility affecting their mobility or immobility.

Mónica Vereá
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

"An Assessment of immigration trends after Twenty Years of NAFTA: 1994-2014"

The 20th anniversary of the launch of The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 2014 allows us the opportunity to reflect what has happened with the migration flows. Contrary to the original expectations of the three member countries that migration flows from Mexico, mainly to the United States, would be reduced considerably given the strong economic growth that would be generated in Mexico by NAFTA, we explain why these flows did not diminish but grew significantly. Through my presentation, I will give an overview of the trends of Mexican legal migration flows (high and low skilled) as well as those without authorization to the United States which have increased significantly during the last 20 years. Mexican migration to Canada is always placed as a reference or comparative terms since the flows have less dynamism. Finally, it is also analyzed the significant increase of the flow of foreigners entering Mexico for different purposes and reasons, and the new phenomenon of "return migration".

Paul Andrew Vickers
University of Giessen, Germany

“Pioneer Peasants, Professors and the Party: Popular Memory of Settling the Oder-Neisse Territories in Postwar Polish Autobiographical Sociology”

This paper explores rural Poles’ representations of experiences as both forced and voluntary migrants of settling the Oder-Neisse territories in 1944-48. These lands were acquired from Germany in 1945 and constituted the new postwar Polish-German borderlands. The testimonies investigated here were submitted by ordinary Poles to memoir competitions, organised in part by sociological researchers. I investigate the relations of authority and power between claims from peasants, professors and the Party, who all formed elements of the postwar historical apparatus, which I argue contrasts with the totalitarian-Orwellian models prevalent in contemporary memory studies on Eastern Europe. Introductions to published volumes indicate academics’ mediating role in negotiating demands of censorship and official memory, on the one hand, and fidelity to sources produced by ordinary people. Borderland settlers’ experiences were instrumentalized in the state’s founding myth and thus attempts to secure legitimacy domestically and internationally for the new borders. I consider diachronically the extent of reproduction of the state-sanctioned “pioneer” narrative by peasant autobiographers, which would suggest a successful state collective memory project, and the extent of subversion from below of official memory, which would indicate a critical vernacular memory, revealing tensions inherent to the historical apparatus comprising multiple actors.

Joni Virkkunen
University of Eastern Finland

"Poverty and Migration in the (Geo)politics of Russian Neighbourhood"

Moldova, Central Asian states of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and the conflict-torn Ukraine are some of the poorest states in contemporary post-Soviet space. It has been estimated that up to three million Ukrainian, at least one million Kyrgyz and Tajik, and hundreds of thousands Moldovan migrants reside in the Russian Federation at any given point for work. They are mainly (but not only) cheap labour in diverse blue-collar sectors of Russian economy earning money to be sent back home. In this context, families and, as a great share in of the post-Soviet countries’ national income (e.g. 35 percent of Kyrgyz and 50 percent of Tajik) consists of remittances, entire states are utterly dependent on remittances. In the contexts of Eurasian integration and Ukrainian conflict, the paper recognizes the way that migration in post-Soviet space is clearly geopolitical. They not only make the countries strongly reliant on Russian migration, labour, and visa policies but also subjects of political dependence. It is this dependence and the geopolitics of post-Soviet poverty and migration that the paper discusses in a greater detail. In the context of Ukrainian conflict and an increasing political pressure for Eurasian integration, migration may arguably become one of the crucial matters of social and political stability in the region.

Jianying Xu
Institute of China’s Borderlands, CASS

“Silk Road Economic Belt: Opportunities for Economic Integration, China’s Xinjiang and Central Asia”

As we know, China’s Xinjiang and Central Asia are located in the inner of the Eurasia. In the different periods of history, they shared many similar experiences. Today, under the background of globalization and China’s strategy of Silk Road Economic Belt, they are facing a new opportunity to make trans-border prosperity and economic integration.

As a part of inner Eurasia, China’s Xinjiang and central Asia are so isolated and very apart from the seas, they also have the basic conditions, such as similar histories, cultural, ethnic and religious links and the enjoyment of ancient Silk Road. In present development, they have the similar needs and goals as well as environments. To economically integrate may be the best choice to realize common aims, esp. when there exists favorable neighboring circumstances and the establishment of Silk Road Economic Belt. But there are also some challenges, such as to coordinate the states of the Central Asia and other neighboring countries to support the construction of the economic belt, and to deal with the religious extremism and separatism etc.

Hironobu Yamagami
Japan Center for Borderlands Studies

“In Whose Interest? Postwar Handling of Wartime Postal Savings in Japan”

During the Japanese colonial period, Japan opened many post offices in the occupied territories up until their defeat in the World War II and offered postal savings service. This service was provided to not only Japanese and Japanese military officers, but also local residents and (foreign) labourers conscripted by the Japanese military. It is estimated that more than 17 million accounts that total approximately 4,600 million Japanese yen have not been returned. The statute of limitations concerning the rights of these savings accounts have been abolished by Japanese law. However, there are still various problems that need to be resolved, such as what kind of procedures should be taken to resolve the handling of these savings? This paper will explore this issue and propose that the interest that should be prioritized is that of the person who the savings belongs to. This paper will attempt to shed light on this ongoing “border” issue between Japan and her former colonies.

Megan Ybarra
University of Washington

“Blind Passes:” Green Territorial Logics and the Production of Conservation through Security”

Guatemalan protected areas have been sites for genocidal massacres, drug trafficking landing strips, and now remilitarized zones, but these activities are rarely considered in relation to conservation practices. This paper employs a political ecology approach to critically interrogate the production of insecurity in conservation spaces, focusing on interpellations of transboundary spaces as security threats. Instead of assuming the primacy of neoliberalism in producing protected areas as sites of violence in the service of capitalism, this paper focuses on the changing meanings of security in relation to Guatemala’s borderlands, from the Cold War National Security Doctrine to new discourses of “citizen security” in the twenty-first century Drug War. It is in the “blind passes” (pasos ciegos) of the Guatemalan-Mexican border, rendered as spaces insecure through the state’s putative absence, that militarized policing paradoxically seeks to ensure “citizen security” through violence. I use the idea of green territorial logics to demonstrate that both territorial contiguous protected areas and militarized border policing perform Westphalian nation-state boundaries through the confluence of conservation practice, drug trafficking raids, and border policing.

Uğur Yıldız,
Political Science Carleton University, Canada

“Mapping the Border: Journey of Migrants at the Border”

Borders have been geographically and topographically marked by the sovereign power as the conflict preventer and served as the agents of a state’s security and sovereignty and physical indicator of a state’s past and present relations with its neighbors. The very aim of the border has helped to crystallize and discipline the distinction between politics of inside and outside through signifying its real, concrete nature as a space of barrier against the unwanted components of the movements. However, today, there is also commonly held truth regarding the border phenomenon which underlines its contingent, spongy and/or porous, fluid, and permeable nature due to the escalation of the cross-border activities of goods and people. The aim of this paper is two folded – first, theoretical exploration and conceptualization of the border: the border as space of heterotopia (Foucault 1986), the border as liminal space (Turner 1969), and thirdly, the border as representational space (Lefebvre 1991). Secondly, this paper aims to combine theoretical conceptualization with the empirical case through focusing on migrants' mapping via semi-structured interviews conducted in Turkey.

Carsten Yndigeegn
University of Southern Denmark

“Unfamiliarity, border regions and the constitution of national identities”

The aim of the paper is to explore the role of unfamiliarity that occurs in connection with encounters in border regions. The paper will take both a theoretical and analytical approach to the issue of unfamiliarity-based encounters. The paper will set of from the classic theory of culture shock and proceed through the even more adopted theory of ‘contact hypothesis’. From there it will follow the theories of stereotyped perceptions of the other and prejudices. It will proceed with the development of collective identities, such as national identities, as a way to establish unfamiliarity, and it will scrutinise the factors behind the construction and constitution of such national identities. The main analytical dimension will be the role of historical legacy and cultural memory in the formation of the other towards which the national identity is constructed. The paper will address how such mental constructions have a strong and enduring impact on contemporary perception schemes and interaction patterns, which tend to override the mediating role of the cross-cultural encounters, and it explores the social derived mechanisms that tend to counteract the constitutional mechanisms of unfamiliarity by varied mobilities. The paper will draw on theoretical literature as well as primary and secondary data.

Akkanut Wantanasombut
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

“The Ant Army: A Significant Mechanism of Thailand-Myanmar Illegal Trade (1988-2012)”

The “Ant Army” is a general term which the Thai authorities refer to an individual person or a group of people that involved in smuggling business, people that have

been employed to carry goods cross the border along the river and hill paths, back and forth without customs declaration process to avoid tariffs and taxes in the same manner as ants that always carry food back to their habitats. In 1988, there was a dramatically changed in Myanmar, the military regime that ruled the country since 1962 was collapsed by the nationwide protest, known as 8888 uprising. However, another group of soldiers, the so-called the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) came into power. It was also in 1988 that Thailand under Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan implemented new policy “from a battlefield into a market place” to promote regional trade between Thailand and neighboring. Therefore, Thailand-Myanmar border trade has reached a crucial turning point. This paper studies the causes of these illegal trade, the processes of the smuggling along Thai-Myanmar border. Several theories have been used as frameworks, I use the world-system analysis to elaborate the economic relationship between Thailand and Myanmar, the smuggling theory is used to explain the smuggling. Finally, rational choice theory is used to explain how the economic cooperation among ethnic groups and government is going on amid their political conflicts.

Birte Wassenberg
Université de Strasbourg

“The role of cross-border cooperation for the Stabilization of the European Continent in the post-1989 world order”

From the end of World War II, cross-border cooperation has been set out to serve peace and stability in Europe, as the examples of the border regions along the Franco-German border in the Upper Rhine or the Saar-Lor-Lux regions have shown. This paper will focus on the period after the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 and examine how cross-border cooperation took on a role of stabilizing European borders in a new world order which was no longer framed by a bipolar East-West structure. It will first take examples of specific border regions in Europe (Northern Ireland, Denmark-Schleswig-Holstein, etc.) in order to show how cross-border cooperation helped to pacify neighbourhood relations. It will then draw attention on the particular role of cross-border cooperation in East-West cooperation and for the re-unification of the European continent. Finally, it will analyse more in detail the initiatives taken by the principal European organizations, i.e. the European Union and the Council of Europe to use cross-border cooperation as a means to foster democratic stability in Europe. In this framework, particular attention will be drawn to new legal tools, the macro-regional approach and cross-border cooperation instruments within the European Neighbourhood Policy created in 2004.

Scott Whiteford
University of Arizona

“Flexible Borders in Times of Enhanced Border Security: The Changing Meanings of the Mexico/United States Border”

For migrants family who cross borders family solidarity and safety is a central concern, especially when violence in border regions is high. Our research examines

the multiple meanings of borders as families strategize to overcome vulnerability and enhance family unity. This paper explores whether and how families have impacted immigration policy. The analysis contextualizes the new immigration decrees and their meaning for the binational border. The paper is based on two major research projects by binational teams which completed 1100 surveys and ethnographic work along the border and in Mexico. New ongoing research on unaccompanied children crossing the border is included in the analysis.

Randy William Widdis
University of Regina

“The Spatial Grammar of Borderlands”

An increasing interdisciplinary focus has resulted in the widening of the ontology and epistemology of borders and borderlands. But as the scope of study has expanded and new approaches have been invented, it appears ever more obvious that no one theory or approach can adequately address the increasing range of interests and questions that characterize this growing field. Yet while there is no single border theory, nor is there likely to be such a theory, there is value in attempting to develop a set of concepts that transcend disciplinary boundaries and provide a common frame of reference that help guide researchers in their work. In this paper, I present the argument that a spatial grammar based on the precepts of postmodernism, time-space compression, and the de/re-territorialization paradox provides a constructive basis for historical research on borderlands. While transnational histories acknowledge the importance of states, they focus attention on the flows and networks of peoples, goods, ideas, capital and institutions that transcend politically defined spaces. Such flows and networks and the resulting corridors, hubs and gateways they produce are constantly transforming as circumstances, both internal and external, change. This spatial grammar and its constituent syntax serve as a useful framework in which to understand this ongoing evolution.

Jamie A Wilson-Sierra
Pacific University

“Documenting Migrant Deaths: Who is Dayani Cristal? and Torn Apart”

This paper examines the visualization of migrant deaths in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands in Marc Silver’s (2013) documentary film, *Who is Dayani Cristal? And the Human Rights Watch short Torn Apart* (2014). Both documentaries feature the recovery of migrant remains in the Arizona desert, the Pima County Medical Examiner and The Missing Migrant Project. Drawing on critical visual culture and film theory, as well as border and transnational studies, I critically view these documentaries within the emerging filmography of migrant suffering and death throughout Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, that has expanded as migrant deaths and suffering persists. This paper examines how these documentaries visualize migrant deaths and their sociopolitical contexts, and interrogates their potential for disruption, as well as their risk of contributing to what Nicholas Mirzoeff describes as the “banality of images”, where contestatory visual discourses are relegated to the realm of visual culture that is representative of problems that spectators view, but ultimately determine are

beyond their power to change. Along these lines, this paper examines the critical potentialities and possible limits of these films to effect change.

Stephen F. Wolfe
UiT The Arctic University of Norway

“A Border Poetics of Passages: Transnational Communities of Writers in London in the 1980s”

This paper will argue that a mobile community of young writers in the 1980s, which was centered in London, used the trope of passages to identify their relationship to the past while defining a new transcultural and transnational urban community of second-generation migrants. They announced a literature that would look back to its source within colonial history, but would be far more self-confident about its own position in Britain. It wouldn't be marginalized as 'Black', or 'Commonwealth' or any other kind of literature, but defined itself as practicing a poetics of border crossing. Writers discussed will be Caryl Phillips, Hanif Kureishi, Buchi Emecheta, and Grace Nichols. These writers developed a set of aesthetic practices based upon the trope of a passage: the rite of passage, 'the middle passage', a reversed passage, and the final passage. These young writers were critical insiders, not outsiders, having moved from postcolonial locations into new positions both in their imaginary homelands and in their aesthetics. They represent a multi-voiced hybridity.

CHICANO, LATINO, HISPANIC STUDIES

Debra D. Andrist

Sam Houston State University

Debra D. Andrist

Sam Houston State University

“Passport to the World: Virtual Study Abroad”

For students who are unable to physically go abroad due to finances or time commitments, virtual study abroad offers the opportunity to experience a guided virtual journey, with access to the cultural and linguistic benefits that actually going abroad would afford them.

Sonia Béttez

University of New Mexico - Albuquerque

Melina Juárez

University of New Mexico - Albuquerque

“Localities and the Immigration Industrial Complex: Profits Over Communities?”

The saliency of immigration coupled with the recent economic downturn have made immigrant detention centers attractive growth projects for municipalities. Immigrant detention centers, like prisons, have been touted as job creation projects that help revamp local economies. Currently, over \$5 million per day are spent on immigrant detention in the United States. However, more work is needed to assess the real impacts of immigrant detention centers on local economies and communities. This article attempts to add to this work by answering the following: What are the real costs of having an immigrant detention center in your locality? Do these costs outweigh the profits? What does local initiative and push for immigrant detention mean for federal immigration policies? Immigrant detention centers do not only have economic impacts in terms of job growth and taxes, but also have sociopolitical externalities on health, representation, and identity issues. This article posits that these consequences of the expansion of the immigration industrial complex pose extreme risks for communities, human rights and democracy in the United States.

Kristian A. Diaz

University of Denver

“Latino/a Imagery and Culture in American Theme Parks”

In 1941, amidst World War II and having his studios commandeered for propaganda films by the United States army, Walt Disney traveled to South America as part of the Good Neighbor Policy. His return and subsequent fascination with Latino/a cultures created decades of stereotypical images. Upon the opening of Disneyland in 1955, Latino/a cultures and imagery were cemented by not only two-dimensional film characters but by fully-developed interacting bodies (animatronics) from Walt Disney’s writers, engineers and artists. These characters, located in Adventureland and Frontierland, place Latino/as not only in the mythos of the American conquest of the West but blatantly deny Latino/as agency while relegating them to secondary in American West history. The Disney Company’s move towards politically-correct understanding of Latino/a cultures in recent decades continues to rely on century-long stereotypes. Disney’s fallback argument of their characters and “lands” as “fantasy” are

smearred with real-life consequences for Latinos. More importantly, Disneyland's interacting images create momentary amnesia where racism is forgotten by giving into Disneyland's mantra: "here, you leave today and enter the world yesterday, tomorrow, and fantasy." In doing so, Latino/as imagery is left unchallenged. This paper addresses the gap between film and theme park.

"Salvadoran Catholic Identity: Los Angeles Public Space, Detention and Martyrdom"

In November 2013, a statue of Oscar Romero was ceremonially placed in MacArthur Park, a Los Angeles center for incoming undocumented Salvadoran immigrants in the 1980's/1990's. Los Angeles Archbishop José Gómez and city officials attended the ceremony, speaking of Romero's death as cementing him as a martyr for all people working for peace. For many Central Americans, particularly Salvadorans, the statue is representative of the continuous struggles for a highly-Catholic population ripped by the civil war of the 1990's and today's economic hardships. Since then, little has been said about the number of individuals arriving in California from Central America. Many individuals have been sent to detention centers, while others have been taken to Catholic churches. In Fontana, 40 miles from Los Angeles, Catholic churches have begun to take in undocumented/unaccompanied Central Americans in a "humanitarian" attempt to fulfill Oscar Romero's Liberation Theology of serving the poor and downtrodden. This tactic is a bold political confrontation to the thousands of undocumented minors and adults detained in facilities awaiting deportation. The move to house undocumented Central Americans connects them to previous generations of Central Americans in California, represented by the statue of Oscar Romero that stands in heart of the Salvadoran community in Los Angeles. The statue creates a meeting place for Central Americans to connect, discuss and protest the treatment of new incoming immigrants by the United States, while relying on the Catholic faith to facilitate, as demonstrated by the Fontana Churches.

Jennifer Góngora

Sam Houston State University

"Spanish Behind Bars"

A prison has its own culture, traditions and even language. From this need to develop a community and culture, a usage of standard language is transformed into something new and unique, linguistically speaking. It is a very peculiar usage of the language that is meant to distinguish between those who are offenders and those who watch over them. Some of these terms may have originated from misuse of the language, while others possess a more concrete linguistic origin. Upon entering a prison, whether as an offender or as an employee, it is necessary to take on what is almost a new language, in order to properly communicate with those with whom one comes in contact. It is critical to look at the immense impact that the Spanish language has had in the development of common slang terminology, given that approximately 19% of the incarcerated population is of Hispanic origin. I explore the roots of slang usage inside American prisons from a general perspective, as well as a specific influence of the Spanish language, and lastly, a pragmatic study of terms currently used in prisons to communicate.

Vianey Gutiérrez-Beltrán

Sam Houston State University

"Development of Heritage Speakers' Foreign Language Acquisition Through Reading"

The 5 C's (communication, culture, connections, comparisons and community) as standards for language learners involve more than language acquisition. Language acquisition by heritage speakers is a set of skills that include formal speaking, writing and reading in the language target, along with the communications skills to put it into use. This paper focuses attention on the importance of reading, a key factor in language development. Through this process, learners are able to access more complex samples of the target language. In the past decades, the approach on reading and reading comprehension in any language followed the same model.

Some new studies argue that the process is quite different. As a result, the approach to develop reading skills may need to be reconsidered. The inclusion of extensive reading, repeated reading with visual and media aids and the use of literature can help to encourage heritage language learners to read in the language target. Along with the known strategies, replicating the reading process that occurs in any language should be a part of teaching language to heritage speakers. Even in this technological era, awareness through reading to achieve the 5 C's of Foreign Languages Learners can be developed.

Ivonne Heinze Balcázar

California State University – Domínguez Hills

“Women’s Gender Roles in Chicano Cinema”

The films, *Zoot Suit* (1981), *La Bamba* (1982), *Stand and Deliver* (1988), *American Me* (1992) and *Mi Familia* (1995) are about Mexicans and Chicanas/os from East Los Angeles, California. They constitute conscious efforts by their male creators to make these related cultures visible, staying highly faithful to their cultural realities, including their language varieties. Cultural reality is a unique synthesis neither Mexican nor American but a byproduct of the historic, economic and political relations between these two societies. A sociolinguistic analysis of gender roles and gendered language in Chicano Cinema, this presentation recognizes that women play the well-known dichotomized virgin/prostitute roles, particularly in *Zoot Suit*, *La Bamba*, *Stand and Deliver* and *American Me*. However, *Mi Familia* stands out since one of the women plays the role of a social, political and sexual revolutionary. This role is strategically important, for it becomes a role model that women viewers could follow. Samples from Spanish-English code-switching demonstrate the woman’s revolutionary role. Through film, Chicanas in particular utilize code-switching as an effective tool for creating cultural signals of identity, resistance and solidarity that are recognized and appreciated by Chicanas in particular.

Melina Juárez

University of New Mexico - Albuquerque

Sonia Béttez

University of New Mexico - Albuquerque

“Localities and the Immigration Industrial Complex: Profits Over Communities?”

The saliency of immigration coupled with the recent economic downturn have made immigrant detention centers attractive growth projects for municipalities. Immigrant detention centers, like prisons, have been touted as job creation projects that help revamp local economies. Currently, over \$5 million per day are spent on immigrant detention in the United States. However, more work is needed to assess the real impacts of immigrant detention centers on local economies and communities. This article attempts to add to this work by answering the following: What are the real costs of having an immigrant detention center in your locality? Do these costs outweigh the profits? What does local initiative and push for immigrant detention mean for federal immigration policies? Immigrant detention centers do not only have economic impacts in terms of job growth and taxes, but also have sociopolitical externalities on health, representation, and identity issues. This article posits that these consequences of the expansion of the immigration industrial complex pose extreme risks for communities, human rights and democracy in the United States.

Linda C. López

Western New Mexico University

“Views of Mexican-Americans Who Attended Segregated Schools on Aspects of Educational Segregation”

Twelve Mexican-Americans, six males and six females, were interviewed about their experiences in Grant County, New Mexico school that practiced different forms of segregation. Three of the twelve commented about aspects of school segregation. This paper shares their perceptions and when appropriate describes pertinent events related to the issues they identify.

Anabel López Salinas
Portland State University

“Immigrant Civic Engagement in new receiving sites: Mexican Immigrants in Oregon”

This research draws on case studies in the cities of Woodburn and Beaverton, Oregon, to better understand the nature of collective action within the Mexican immigrant population, whether to meet interests of that population or to facilitate communication with governmental institutions. Based on a qualitative study, 41 in-depth interviews with Mexican immigrants were conducted in Woodburn and Beaverton, ORE., to enrich this research. Woodburn enters the study because Mexican immigrants have been settling there for more than a half-century, and more recent arrivals overlay two generations of experience. In Beaverton, significant Mexican migration is less than two decades old but occurs in a more complex setting as immigrants from various Asian countries and more diverse economic backgrounds also enter the community. We find levels of civic engagement among Mexicans in these two different settings, with similar results, showing that the commonality of experiences and perspectives overcomes those communities.

Stephen Miller
Texas A & M University

"The Reality and Myth of Aztlán in the Novels of Alejandro Morales"

The Angelino, Alejandro Morales, is a generation younger than the three founders of Chicano literature: Rivera, Anaya and Hinojosa. Like the New Mexican Anaya, but unlike the Texans Rivera and Hinojosa, Morales takes the concept of Aztlán seriously, even to the point of dating his letters from "CalifAztlán." Morales treats Aztlán as myth and reality in four novels: *The Brick People* (1988), *The Rag Doll Plagues* (1992), *The Captain of All These Men of Death* (2008) and *The River of Angels* (2014). An historical-realist style characterizes all but *The Rag Doll Plagues*, which is both a militant Chicano text and a science fiction creation not normally cultivated by Morales. I contend that Aztlán as myth functions differently and in some ways in opposition to Aztlán as reality in Morales' novels. I show how and why the reality of the myth may have its most successful formulation in *The River of Angels*. At the same time, the mythic perspective of *The Rag Doll Plagues* highlights the difference between how the myth of Aztlán functions when it is more the perspective of the author rather than that of the characters, as in the realist titles, most especially in *The River of Angels*.

Norma A. Mouton
Independent Scholar

“Lemons to Lemonade: Expressions of Rasquachismo in *Klail City*”

Tomás Ybarra-Frausto in his article, “Raquachismo: An Aesthetic of the Underclass,” defines rasquachismo as an artistic expression. “To be rasquache is to posit a bawdy, spunky consciousness, to seek to subvert and turn ruling paradigms upside down. It is a witty, irreverent and impertinent posture that recodes and moves outside established boundaries.”

It is born when two cultural epistemologies such as that of the subaltern and the hegemony are in contact. Homi Bhabha claims that such interstitial contact produces a new epistemology. Gloria Anzaldúa calls this phenomena the “new mestiza consciousness,” a borderland consciousness. Anzaldúa views it as a fusion of opposites. I call it taking the lemons you are handed and making lemonade. Much has been said of Rolando Hinojosa’s hybridity in *Klail City*. This presentation focuses on Hinojosa’s use of satire and humor to convey truths from a Borderland perspective. It will show how Hinojosa uses rascuache elements in his expressions and gives the truth an unexpected twist.

Genaro Pérez
Texas Tech University

“La mujer detective en dos novelas latinas: *Cactus Blood* de Lucha Corpi y *Home Killings* de Marcos McPeek Villatoro”

La novela policiaca se consideró por décadas paraliteratura, un subgénero popular y de poca importancia académica. En las dos últimas docenas de años, sin embargo, el subgénero narrativo ha recibido una re-evaluación crítica: La emergencia de estudios culturales y la importancia que este tipo de narrativa tiene en relación a la cultura popular ha catapultado un boom de estudios sobre la novela detectivesca. He establecido cómo el subgénero policiaco se divide en tres vertientes. Lucha Corpi, en su segunda novela, *Cactus Blood* (1995), presenta una vez más a Gloria Damasco, quien en *Eulogy for a Brown Angel*, accidentalmente se convierte en investigadora de un crimen. Las novelas de Corpi no tienen ni los superdetectives del primer subgénero, ni tampoco aparecen los "duros" del segundo; sin embargo, combina aspectos de los dos subgéneros descritos en cuanto a la estética del misterio a resolver y la ética de la corrupción social. La novela de McPeek describe la experiencia de una mujer novata, Romilia Chacón, en el cuerpo de policía de la ciudad de Nashville. La narración describe el machismo y la discriminación que la mujer tiene que combatir además de encargarse de encontrar a un criminal que aterroriza la ciudad.

René Pérez Rosenbaum
Michigan State University

“Obreros Unidos in Wisconsin in the 1960s and its relevance for Sustainable Agricultural Labor Relations Today”

Although the organizing of Chicano farm workers in the Midwest in the decade of the 1960s was largely overshadowed by the efforts of Cesar Chavez in California, Midwestern farm workers were also a significant part of the trade union and collective bargaining movement to that era. This manuscript documents and analyzes the unionizing events in Wisconsin in Obreros Unidos, the first union of migrant workers to successfully organize in the Midwest in the 1960s. Particular attention is given to the Union's organizing and legislative campaign against Libby, McNeill & Libby, Inc., the most significant and decisive campaign in the Union's four years of existence. Also discussed is the relevance of Obreros Unidos to the success of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in the 1980s and that of the Coalition of Immokalee Workers in Florida today.

Stefani Pérez Zamarripa
University of Nebraska - Kearney

“Home Is Where the Social Capital Is: An Analysis of Post Emigration Social Capital and Community Ties”

Social Capital offers a paradigm for assessing the strength of a community. Evolving

demographics in U.S. communities has elevated interest in social capital among certain populations, such as Hispanic communities (e.g. Cheong, 2006). One area that has not received much attention is the social capital among migrant populations, and between migrant populations and majority groups. This project used a case-study methodology to better understand social capital on an individual level in subjects who have emigrated from Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico to a small town in the Great Plains region of the United States. The literature suggests three indicators to measure levels of social capital on either an individual level or community level: civil participation, political participation, and trust. In this study, the same indicators were used to measure social capital. Face-to-face interviews suggest that subjects tended to have lower levels bridging social capital (connections to other groups) and higher levels of bonding social capital (within the local Hispanic community). One explanation for this could be that the three traditional indicators of social capital used by many scholars do not apply to migrant Hispanic populations, and that other approaches and indicators should be used to measure social capital in these populations.

Rosalba Reséndiz
University of Texas - Pan American

“Pinto/Prison expressions: Chicano Pride and Postcolonial Resistance from the Inside”

This research analyzes the artwork of Chicano prison inmates from a postcolonial framework. Resistance is exemplified by the many forms in which Aztec culture surfaces to create Chicano pride. Pinto artwork crosses boundaries and creates a metaphorical borderland of identity through the use of pre-Columbian symbols. On those canvases, a community is re-created/reproduced in order to find a home in a third space of Mestizo consciousness. The research examines prisoner/pinto artwork done on paños (pañuelos/handkerchiefs). Handkerchiefs are used as canvases for ink drawings and are sent to their loved ones on the “outside.” Over 400 samples were collected and photographed from acquaintances, friends and family of current male inmates and ex-convicts from South Texas. Through their expressions of their time in prison, the inmate draws upon Chicano/a barrio art and Aztec culture to create a space of postcolonial community and resistance by acknowledging the multiplicity of their identity.

Patricia Varas
Willamette University

Peter Wogan
Willamette University

“The Appeal of a Mexican Superhero: Kalimán, El Hombre Increíble”

Previous scholarship on Kalimán, a Mexican comic-book hero, has primarily analyzed his place within the history of Latin American comics or criticized his portrayals of race, class, and gender relations, often from a Marxist or Orientalist perspective. Yet this question remains largely unanswered: How to explain Kalimán’s intense popularity in Mexico during the 1960s-80s, as well as his ongoing appeal for certain Mexican-Americans? Based on fieldwork with middle-aged, working-class Mexican-Americans who grew up reading Kalimán comics in rural Mexico and still treat him as a cherished cultural icon, we offer the following three explanations: 1) Kalimán valorizes and resonates with Mexican traditions of healing and spiritualism (including nagualismo, “shape-shifting”), while stripping them of their more negative, stereotypical associations; 2) Kalimán breaks down class barriers, showing that professionals and the wealthy do not have a monopoly on intelligence and education; his extraordinary mental powers can be acquired by all; 3) Kalimán presents an appealing model of discipline, hard work, and transnationalism.

Peter Wogan

Willamette University

Patricia Varas
Willamette University

“The Appeal of a Mexican Superhero: Kalimán, El Hombre Increíble”

Previous scholarship on Kalimán, a Mexican comic-book hero, has primarily analyzed his place within the history of Latin American comics or criticized his portrayals of race, class, and gender relations, often from a Marxist or Orientalist perspective. Yet this question remains largely unanswered: How to explain Kalimán’s intense popularity in Mexico during the 1960s-80s, as well as his ongoing appeal for certain Mexican-Americans? Based on fieldwork with middle-aged, working-class Mexican-Americans who grew up reading Kalimán comics in rural Mexico and still treat him as a cherished cultural icon, we offer the following three explanations: 1) Kalimán valorizes and resonates with Mexican traditions of healing and spiritualism (including nagualismo, “shape-shifting”), while stripping them of their more negative, stereotypical associations; 2) Kalimán breaks down class barriers, showing that professionals and the wealthy do not have a monopoly on intelligence and education; his extraordinary mental powers can be acquired by all; 3) Kalimán presents an appealing model of discipline, hard work, and transnationalism.

CHRONIC DISEASE AND DISABILITY

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

James G. Linn

Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development

Steven E. Brown

Institute on Disability Culture

Cynthia D. Jackson

Walden University

Meharry Medical College

Debra R. Wilson

Tennessee State University

Walden University

Rahn K. Bailey
William Richie
Cynthia D. Jackson
Venkata K. Mukku
Aldorian Chaney
Farhan Adam
Meharry Medical College

“Black Male Opiate Addiction Reduction Through the Meharry Suboxone Project”

Opioid tolerance, dependence, and addiction are all manifestations of brain changes resulting from chronic opioid abuse. Opioid tolerance equates to the need to increase the dose to produce the same effect. Opioid dependence relates to the physical and behavioral need for an opioid (affects every aspect of life). Opioid addiction manifests in the psychological change, which in turn resets the brain to believing that opioids are necessary to survive. Official U.S. statistics indicate that opioid abuse and addiction increased in the past 20 years. In 2009, an estimated 5.3 million persons used opioid medications non-medically. Within the past month, 200,000 used heroin, and approximately 9.6 percent of African Americans used an illicit drug. However, fewer than 25 percent of individuals who are opioid dependent receive addiction treatment (SAMHSA, 2007). This presentation discusses pharmacological therapy, opiate addiction, psychiatric treatment, and specifically the effects the Meharry Suboxone Project has on Black Male Opiate Addicts.

Megan Bent
Independent Scholar, Megan Bent Photography

“Entanglement of Movement and Memories”

Entanglement of Movement and Memories is an art installation that explores 79 days of walking as I underwent hip replacement surgery due to inflammatory arthritis. The installation is comprised of a gallery-sized drawing that envelops the walls, floors, and windows of the gallery. Each line of the drawing is a path walked. Interspersed in the gallery are monitors

displaying looped videos that highlight specific moments of walking. Using the mediums of photography, video, and drawing to map my recovery, I referenced the early scientific work of Francis Galton, Charles Darwin, and Edward Muybridge who utilized these media to show disease and bodily difference as other. In *Entanglement of Movement and Memories*, I was also inspired by contemporary artists and advocates who show disability as a source of knowledge and power (e.g. Bill Shannon, Felix Gonzalez Torres, and Aimee Mullins). Through the act of walking, I visually assert a positive identity of living with chronic disease. By using the media that was used to show disease and disability as other, I was able to underscore the contradictions of the early scientific photographers and share my story in an empowering way.

Kwaghdo A. Bossuah
Tennessee State University, Division of Nursing
Karen S. Dunn
Oakland University

“Symptoms of Relocation Syndrome in Older Adults With Type 2 Diabetes”

Empirical evidence suggests that up to 55 percent of older adults will likely relocate to a nursing home. Relocation stress syndrome may be a contributing factor to morbidity in this population. A retrospective, medical record review was conducted to determine whether symptoms of relocation syndrome affect glycemic control. This study is based on concepts from Roy's Adaptation Model (RAM). A convenience sample was gathered of 100 residents from seven long-term care facilities in the Midwestern United States. There was a statistically significant change in A1C levels at baseline and at 6 months. Glycemic levels among the residents improved in 6 months from their admission to the facility. A statistically significant change was also found in the number of observed relocation stress symptoms from baseline and 6 months.

Steve Brown
Institute on Disability Culture

“My Top 25 Disability Pride Songs”

Twenty-five years ago, in July 1990, then President Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In 2015, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the ADA, the ADA Legacy Project (www.adalegacy.com) is sponsoring a number of events and activities to commemorate this anniversary. One of the activities is the creation of Top 25 lists related to the ADA, and in that context I have assembled a list of my own Top 25 Disability Pride songs. The goal of the session is to discuss and share the music and why these songs and artists and their songs should be heard and shared.

Marlis Bruyere
University of Phoenix

“The Integration of Physiotherapy into Primary Healthcare: A Timely Solution”

The purpose of the paper is to support the integration of physiotherapy into primary healthcare in Northwestern Ontario (NWO). Data from the Northwest LHIN indicates that 39% of the population of NWO are high risk, high end users of the healthcare system, and 62% of the population is obese or overweight as compared to the provincial averages of 52%. Poor health practices are known to be related to increased risk of chronic disease, mortality, and disability indicates, “physiotherapy diagnosis and evidence-based treatments are effective and cost-efficient in treating a variety of physical health problems,” (Ontario Physiotherapy Association,

2013). At the primary care level, there is strong evidence to support integration of physiotherapy in primary healthcare programming.

Megan Conway
Center on Disability Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa

“Disability Studies as a Tool for Change in Interdisciplinary Training”

This presentation will describe strategies for integrating disability studies into interdisciplinary training. The presentation will describe development of an online certificate program and an international journal at the University of Hawaii. Although Hawaii is geographically isolated from the continental U.S., we have implemented the use of innovative online delivery strategies to develop and grow a well-respected Disability and Diversity Studies Certificate program and the Review of Disability Studies: An International Journal. We have also learned from and leveraged Hawaii's rich history of cultural diversity to create a foundation of disability studies scholarship that is based on a cultural diversity perspective. These two elements, use of the online environment and a cultural diversity perspective, can serve as a model for programs looking to integrate disability studies into academic programs, professional training, and development across a wide range of disciplines.

Ken Corbit
University of Alabama

“Ethical Responsibilities in the Ebola Healthcare Communication Crisis”

Global health agencies and programs have seen a significant increase in emergent infectious disease control measures since the early 1990s (Holmes, 2008). This specific type of crisis requires extensive emergency plans as well as communication regarding the outbreak, risks, and ongoing containment and treatment protocols. Much of the communication strategy is focused on traditional crisis communication, which is applied to healthcare communication. This strategy usurps the assumption that the disease is the enemy, and that all communication from the health sector is done in a value free process (Holmes, 2008). West Africa has been using an integrated strategy of communication during the 2014 Ebola outbreak, which has affected 17 countries. This article examines conflicts between communicating risk information and truth from an ethical standpoint during the recent Ebola crisis. Key concepts that are examined include risk communication, truth, uncertainty, risk perception and emerging infectious disease.

Carolyn Davis
Cynthia Jackson
Walden University
Anissa Moody
City University of New York

“Are Caregivers of Dementia Patients Subject to Depression?”

Dementia is a general term for loss of memory and other mental abilities severe enough to interfere with daily life. It is caused by physical changes in the brain. A Caregiver is an unpaid relative or friend of a disabled individual who helps that individual with his or her activities of daily living. High care giving strain constitutes a significant health concern, and the caregivers should be targeted for appropriate interventions. Depression is one of the more common

negative effects of care giving. Caring for a person with dementia is particularly difficult, causing more severe negative health effects than other types of care giving. However, care giving can be beneficial, enabling caregivers to feel good about themselves, learn new skills, and strengthen family relationships. Caregivers of persons with dementia are prone to depression. Early identification of cognitive depressive symptoms is important to prevent the development of clinical depression. Clinical methods for assessing depression in caregivers are explored, coping strategies for the caregivers are discussed, and effective treatments for caregivers of individuals with dementia are described.

Charlie DeVries
University of California, San Francisco

“Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Professional Identity Development in Health Profession Students with Disabilities”

The purpose of this study is to generate a grounded theory of professional identity development for health profession students with learning, psychological, and/or physical disabilities. The research seeks to uncover how health profession students with disabilities experience processes of professional identity development throughout their educational experience, and how this can affect their developmental processes as they become healthcare providers; in other words, the social meaning of disability for this particular population. Specific aims of this pilot include: describing how students understand their individual professional identities and how this can shape their educational experiences; exploring the process of seeking accommodations (or not); what may affect this decision-making process and the ultimate outcome and how this may impact notions of academic success; discovering similarities and differences between those with different disabilities as well as similarities and differences between students who have disabilities and those who do not; and defining how professional identity development may differ across professions of training.

Susan Foster
Denise Kavin
National Technical Institute for the Deaf at Rochester Institute of Technology

“Characteristics of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Women to Careers in Academia: Stories of Talent, Persistence, Creativity, and Resilience”

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf at Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, NY has one of the highest numbers of deaf and hard of hearing (DHH) women faculty, staff, and students who are deaf or hard of hearing (DHH) on a mainstream post secondary campus in the U.S. Two ethnographers (one deaf, one hearing) conducted focus group interviews with 13 DHH women faculty to explore their career pathways towards faculty positions including barriers experienced and strategies used to overcome barriers. Analysis revealed four core elements of success: (1) influence of key individuals across the life span, (2) resilience and creativity in the face of barriers, (3) independent learning, and (4) self-reflection and critical analysis. This presentation will explore each of these topics using quotations from participants' stories to illuminate results. Discussion will focus on strategies that may enhance the development, recruitment, retention, and advancement of DHH individuals in academic positions and the potential relevance of results for others who may face discrimination in pursuit of professional careers.

Maria Guadagnoli-Closs
York University

“What's in a Name? Pain: Disease or Disability?”

In order to determine the place of pain within modern western society it is important to conceptualize this phenomenon within its multiple contexts and spaces. It is for this reason that this presentation discusses definitions of pain in relationship to disability, impairment, chronic illness, sickness, and disease in order to understand historical and current trends. What is in a name is central in this discussion as it legitimizes the lived experiences of those in pain as well as determines their applicability for supports, compensation, or benefits. The pain identity becomes central in the labeling, classification, and categorization of these individuals who continue to be viewed as abnormally abnormal within many facets of society.

Maria Guadagnoli-Closs
York University

“Chronically Ill Women's Negotiation of Space and Place Within Medical Encounters”

Chronically ill bodies represent a departure from what is considered normal in terms of being viewed as ill or disabled. These individuals are never fully immersed into the life of a healthy person, yet they rarely fit into normative assumptions of what it means to be ill or disabled. These bodies call into question various categories (i.e., disabled or non-disabled, sick, illness, disease, etc.) and what is considered normal or abnormal. It is for this reason that geographical concepts of space and place allow for a greater understanding of how they construct or deconstruct a disability identity for people, especially women, experiencing chronic illnesses (i.e. pain). These lived experiences become part of these women's negotiation process of space and place, which is fundamental in their illness narratives. More importantly is how these women's narratives and lived experiences question various medical encounters and interactions through their chronically ill bodies that act as a form of resistance to these socially and medically confined constructs.

Janice Harris
Tennessee State University

“Globalized Fatherhood: Trends and Implications”

In the past fathers have been known primarily as breadwinners for the family, and the mothers have stayed at home to care for the children and family needs. Moving into the twenty-first century the dynamics of the family have changed. The changing roles of mothers and motherhood have been extensively researched, but current research on fatherhood is lacking. This presentation will discuss how the roles of fathers are changing in both industrialized and developing countries. There will be a focus on the increasing participation of fathers in family care-giving roles. The impact of this trend in families with children who are chronically ill or disabled will be discussed.

Cynthia D. Jackson
William Richie
Rahn K. Bailey
Venkata K. Mukku
Aldorian Chaney
Farhan Adam
Meharry Medical College

“The Impact of Natural Disaster on Mental Health”

This paper discusses the mental health impact of natural disasters, factors determining the stressfulness of a disaster, potential risk groups, identification of mental health problems and needs, DSM-V criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), disaster mental health case identification, and interventions. Unforeseen events cause major worldwide problems. An average of more than 500 natural disasters worldwide per year over the last decade resulted in over 800,000 deaths worldwide. There are factors determining the stressfulness of an event. These include features of the disaster, characteristics of the individuals involved, vulnerability resulting from chronic illness and disability of the persons involved, and availability of relief and social services. After a natural disaster, there may be many mental health referrals. Triage and mental health interventions can treat the pre-existing psychiatric illness, post disaster symptoms, and trauma experienced by persons with psychiatric disorders.

Cynthia D. Jackson
William Richie
Rahn K. Bailey
Venkata K. Mukku
Aldorian Chaney
Farhan Adam
Meharry Medical College

“Recognizing Mental Health Problems in Primary Care Practice”

Psychiatric disorders in primary care may be less severe than those typically seen in Mental Healthcare settings. Factors such as physical health status, quality of life, and functional status are better correlated with psychosocial factors than physical disease severity. Research suggests that chronic medical illness increases the risk of depressive illness (particularly chronic pain conditions). The Medical Outcome Study (MOS) indicates functional impairment due to depression compares to that of COPD, diabetes, CAD, hypertension, and arthritis. There are basic requirements for the diagnosis of a mental illness: Symptoms (elicited from patient by physician), Time Frame (important for establishing diagnosis), and Dysfunction (Social and Occupational). Some patients with MH disorders might be considered adequate if there is no need to interact with others. However, there are also barriers to practice: inadequate resources and/or mental healthcare training in primary care practice. Further, disorders may not fulfill strict DSM criteria for proper diagnosis. Also, overlapping psychiatric diagnoses may be confusing for primary care physicians.

Marcelle Jones
Bay Community College

“An Insightful View on How Traumatic Brain Injury Impacts Alexithymia and Emotional Intelligence”

The Brain Injury Association of America suggests no two brains are alike and, therefore, no two brain injuries are alike (2007). The same force applied to the brains of different individuals will result in different injury severity. Consequently, as disability providers, we should strive to examine our current approach when addressing students with traumatic brain injuries. Because no two brain injuries are alike and often the frontal lobe is impaired, which involves controlling and expressing emotional responses, we will examine strategies that will prove beneficial during the interactive process. As if that was not disconcerting in itself, there are also two other components to consider; a personality trait called alexithymia and emotional

intelligence. When these are combined, the student can be observed as extremely frustrated, a poor communicator of their thoughts, and uncooperative.

Lorna Kendrick
Mount Saint Mary's College

“Being Intentional About Health: Is It Really That Simple?”

With innovations in healthcare and the Healthy People goals our children, their families, and their communities are still not healthier (i.e., Infant Mortality for Cuba 4.5/1000 vs. US 6.6/1000). Children and their families living in our urban cities are less informed about their health and less likely to make choices based on prevention of illness. Our current system of healthcare is based on a treatment of disease model rather than a prevention of disease focused model. The purposed of this project is to develop an ongoing collaborative inter community health prevention life-style among children and their families within the H Street clinic catchments area in Southern California based on a Cuban Health Prevention Model. The intent is to develop healthier communities with fewer chronic diseases for children and future generations by introducing and evaluating the feasibility of A Cuban Prevention Model among parents and other community members within the H Street Clinic catchment area. The study design is a multi leveled ethnographic study grounded in participatory action research incorporating community meetings, focus groups, participant observation, and individual interviews.

April Lawrence
California State University San Marcos

“Voices of Experience on Mentoring”

With the increasing risk of chronic disease in our society and the changes in healthcare, the need for well-prepared nurses is paramount. If the current nursing shortage continues, the ability to impact and reduce the growing number of persons with chronic disease will not be reached. Even more disconcerting is the nursing faculty shortage. Without well trained faculty to prepare future nurses, current chronic disease rates will not decrease nor will the long-term effects of chronic disease. This study looked at mentoring as an intervention to address nurse and nursing faculty shortages. This study was motivated by the belief a formal mentoring program would directly affect many reasons nurses report not choosing an academic career. The purpose of this hermeneutic phenomenological study was to interview nurse educators about their perceptions and/or experiences with mentoring and how these perceptions might increase the number of well trained nurses entering the profession. Several themes materialized during data analysis. The identified categories included: being an educator, perceptions of a mentor, types of mentoring, barriers, and setting the tone. All themes were gathered by the words participants used to describe their experiences as nursing faculty and transitioning from a clinical setting to academia.

James G. Linn
Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development
Thabo T. Fako
Office of the Chancellor, University of Botswana
Debra R. Wilson
Tennessee State University and Walden University

“The Importance of Health Infrastructure for Successfully Addressing Infectious Disease Epidemics in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Botswana”

The current Ebola epidemic in West Africa has confirmed again for the public health community and global health institutions, such as WHO, the importance of health infrastructure for containing the spread of infectious disease in Sub-Saharan Africa. In countries with few doctors and other health care professionals, poorly resourced health facilities, and nonexistent healthcare systems, infectious disease spreads rapidly and, as we have recently seen in countries like Sierra Leon, Liberia and Guinea, take an enormous toll in human life and suffering. The 2014 experience with Ebola reflects the decades long experience with HIV/AIDS in similarly resourced countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The experience of Botswana and its effective response to an AIDS pandemic in the first decade of the 21st century demonstrates how developing nations with well organized and resourced health infrastructure avoid a health catastrophe. This presentation describes the health infrastructure of Botswana in the late 1990s and how it was used effectively by national leaders to stop the advance of HIV/AIDS.

Gabriella Marfe
Maria Grazia Criscuolo
Second University of Naples

“Communication Between Physicians and Cancer Patients in Oncology Practice: A Survey in Italy”

Communication between physicians and patients is considered to be a core component in the provisions and receipt of appropriate medical care. However, previous research indicates that physician-patient relationships can be problematic with negative consequences for patients. The aim of the study is to investigate the association of physician communication behaviors as perceived by the cancer patients with respect to satisfaction, distress, and cancer-related self-efficacy. Questionnaires measuring satisfaction, distress and self-efficacy of the medical consultation were completed on 50 patients attending an oncology outpatient clinic in Naples, Italy.

Lorre L. Mendelson
Ross Winetsky Consulting

“From Victim to Warrior: Recognizing Our Own Value”

This presentation has several objectives: (1) examination of our belief systems regarding chronic disease and disability, (2) discussion of the pejorative messages we receive and how this information affects us as individuals and community members, (3) identification of ideology, belief systems, and language to understand disability, and (4) develop strategies to end stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination so that those with chronic illness and disability can have a better quality of life.

Melinda R. Pierson
California State University, Fullerton

“The Involvement of Teacher Candidates in Global Education: Promoting the Inclusion of Students With Disabilities”

The main objective of this presentation is to describe one university's efforts to promote and encourage interest, research, and collaboration in the field of international education between universities and schools in the United States as well as global partners around the world to strengthen the inclusive practices of people with disabilities. This presentation will consist of practical ideas for how to get students and teachers involved in international contexts around the world to improve understanding of cultural diversity in the field of special education.

William Richie
Cynthia D. Jackson
Rahn K. Bailey
Venkata K. Mukku
Aldorian Chaney
Farhan Adam
Meharry Medical College

“Chronic Mental Health, Guns, and Violence”

Most people with serious mental illness (SMI) are not violent. However, people with SMI are three times more likely to be violent. The most common kind of violence is against themselves. Nevertheless, most crimes are committed by people without SMI. People with SMI are eleven times more likely to be victims of violence. People with SMI contribute very little to the overall rate of violence. Risk of violence in SMI increases during an episode of psychosis especially when associated with paranoid command hallucinations. Substance abuse in this population is associated with decreased treatment. However, those with violent behaviors contribute to the growth of gun owners in the United States. Two hundred and seventy, to three hundred million Americans own guns; this equates to about one gun for every U.S. citizen. One hundred and fifty eight million people have passed background checks since 1993 in the United States. Many of the mass murders in the U.S. have been perpetrated by persons with SMI. One should keep in mind that violence among those with SMIs decrease with treatment.

Mary Alice Sawaya
Nicole Thede
Jean Rother
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Teaching Chronic Disease and Disability in Mental Health and Community Health Nursing”

The need to teach about chronic disease and disability in nursing education has become increasingly prevalent in recent years. However, a literature review of mental and community health nursing education reveals minimal documented use of teaching strategies in this area. There is a strong need to develop additional teaching strategies for these two clinical specialties in order to prepare students for the population-based practice of caring for people with chronic disease and disability. In response to the lack of evidence based strategies, a series of case studies with emphasis on chronic disease and disability were designed. This presentation will provide an overview of the planning, implementation, and evaluation process utilized by one baccalaureate nursing program to incorporate this content in mental and community health nursing. Benefits and challenges associated with this project will be identified. Challenges and plans for future implementation will be discussed.

Mark Sherry
University of Toledo

“A Social Model of Impairment”

The term “social model of disability” was developed by Mike Oliver in 1986 and elaborated in his “Politics of Disablement” (1990). It starts with the distinction between impairment (medical conditions) and disability (physical or attitudinal barriers). The social model is a heuristic device only; it does not fully grasp the complexities of lived experience. And while the political significance of the social model of disability cannot be underestimated, there is a serious need to also develop a social model of impairment as well. Such a social model of impairment raises important issues about inequality, embodiment, and identity. The significance of this paper is that it addresses a topic that is both important and understudied within disability – social factors as well as personal factors associated with impairment. It opens up the dialogue for discussions about issues that were previously dismissed as 'personal' or 'apolitical' by some critics, but this paper will challenge such criticisms by highlighting the social creation of impairment.

Damon Syphers
Walden University

“Cultural Beliefs and Experiences of Caregiver Providing Dementia Care Among Native Americans”

Alzheimer's Disease continues to be a public health concern for all elders in the United States regardless of race and ethnicity. The literature regarding AD in the Native American (NA) population is scant. Information regarding co-morbid diseases association with AD in the NA population is readily available, however, there is a paucity of information regarding treatment of NA AD. This phenomenological paper seeks to discern what is unknown about AD in the NA population. In summary, the problem is the lack of knowledge regarding the cultural beliefs of NAs and their formal caregivers. Specifically, this study seeks to understand these cultural beliefs in order to develop a plausible explanatory model of AD in the Native American population.

Debra Rose Wilson
Tennessee State University and Walden University

“MS and Stress”

Multiple sclerosis, an autoimmune disorder involving the myelin of the central nervous system, is the leading cause of neurologic disability in early adulthood. This progressive, chronic, and degenerative disease affects nerve fibers in the brain and spinal cord, impairs motor and cognitive function, and progresses to disability. Clinical symptoms vary; the cause is not known. There are a few treatment protocols that target slowing the disease process but none to cure. The purpose of this paper is to explore current research in the diagnosis and pathophysiology of multiple sclerosis and to present multiple sclerosis treatment from a stress paradigm. Those that suffer from MS will benefit from stress management practice with an improvement in immune function and a decrease in clinical symptoms, and an increase in quality of life.

Tarek Zidan
Howard University and James Madison University

“Fetal Alcohol Syndrome”

This paper discusses the fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) including its prevalence, cause, prognosis, effects on the affected individual and those in his or her life. Available services/educational programs and accommodations, and academic provisions, and recent research was explored. The statistics related to children with FAS are overwhelming, particularly in the United States. It becomes inevitable that more needs to be done to help bring about awareness with women to prevent prenatal alcohol exposure and for those already impacted personally through better diagnostic and treatment services. With continued public health education and campaign efforts as well as increased awareness of educators, social workers, and healthcare providers, fetal alcohol syndrome and the related spectrum of disorders can be reduced if not entirely eliminated.

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Kevin Mitchell
College of Southern Nevada

Linda Alexander
West Los Angeles College

“Using an Online Forum to Answer a Student’s Question: HOW Much Time is School Going to Take Out of My Life?”

A challenge for instructors is for students, especially first-time college students, to be made aware of the time commitment that must be made to succeed in college. A shared-experience assignment was created to address this issue. Students in several communication studies classes now participate in an online discussion on time management. Each student is required to post their current semester’s schedule and provide feedback on their classmates’ schedules. The exercise is a personal reality check. In addition, this is an opportunity for students to share strategies on how to manage time more effectively.

Monique Bailey
Arkansas State University

“Communication and the termination of Intimate Relationships”

There is a great amount of research that addresses how intimate relationships are created and how communication plays a role in sustaining relationships. It is a necessity to also know why they are terminated and the role communication plays in their dissolution. People in today’s society need to be informed about issues concerning not only the formation of an intimate relationship, but it is equally important to know what factors come into play when dealing with the dissolution of an intimate relationship. This study will discuss what information is already circulating and expressing a need for future studies on why relationships end. If we began to research how communication is negatively affecting relationships, we could potentially lower the divorce rate in America in addition to maintaining healthy intimate relationships. The purpose of this study is to explore the possible relationship between communication and relationship satisfaction among partners in intimate relationships.

Amelia Cole
University of Portland

“Redefining Global Citizenship: An Ethnographic Case Study Of The Role Of Interethnic Intercultural Relationships In The Social Construction Of Global Citizenship”

Global citizenship is a broad term meant to drive social change and is currently defined as a person who sheds their individual identity and identifies with a world community. However, this often requires the person to consciously identify with being a global citizen through a specific social movement or contributions to political, social justice or educational issues. Literature currently excludes social change performed by people on an individual level, which marginalizes their unconscious everyday contributions to the concept of a world community. This case study unpacks a highly mobile interethnic intercultural relationship to better understand the factors involved the construction of cosmopolitan communities. This is accomplished by understanding: (1) the factors

involved in having a successful interethnic intercultural relationship, (2) ethnic identification patterns within the relationship, and (3) the role of mobility in furthering the understanding of what it means to have a positive influence on the communities in which people live. Extending the definition of global citizenship to include both conscious and subconscious actions in our daily lives reduces the mental barriers and invites more participants in the positive social construction of a global community.

Charlene Gibson
College of Southern Nevada

“Accountability Check-in in the Public Speaking Classroom”

The Accountability Check-In is utilized after midterm exam to give students a chance to honestly and objectively evaluate their current place in - and commitment to - their public speaking class. This method can easily be applied to any class.

Bill Israel
St. Mary's University

“The Power of Political Communication to Mislead”

In his landmark *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, Thomas Piketty argues that to sustain inequalities of income that dampen the economy, the key issue is their justification rather than their magnitude as such (2014, p. 264). While such justification has been explored (Lippmann, 1922; Hermann and Chomsky, 1992; Jowett and Donnell, 1996), its power becomes clearer through a thought experiment that shows that even highly sophisticated political journalists may miss the power of political communication. The result of the thought experiment leads one to the conclusion that a lie is not a lie, when one controls the means to make it true: the framing, imaging, and cultivation of the conventional wisdom. At that point, with that level of mastery, journalism, journalists, and even most opponents can be rendered inert. (Israel, 2010) This paper outlines the capacity of political communication to misinform and mislead.

Kevin Mitchell
College of Southern Nevada

“Integrating Community and College in the Applied Communication Course”

This paper discusses the integrating of the applied communication course with resources in college community to improve student course experience.

Brenda Randle
Arkansas State University

“Not Another Small Group Project, I Work Better Alone!”

The traditional form of the higher level teaching style is evolving into a more contemporary cohesive method of learning. Rather than the customary communication approach of professor lecturing, learning and communication are now becoming the responsibility of the students. The components of effective communication can be applied to the development and achievement of students enrolled in a university. The common

basic skills of listening, non-verbal communication, managing stress, and emotional awareness are practical in the attempt to have success in small group communication. Small groups not only provide a realistic environment feasible to the real world, they also cultivate the learning process. This study investigates the communication interaction between small groups of students in college level courses in order to determine the academic benefits in a learning environment. The research explores the effectiveness of students working cohesively in small groups as it relates to active communication compared to working individually.

Alli Scott
Becky Wauson
University of Portland

Guilt and Religiosity Impact on College Students' Decisions to Drink Alcohol
Recent numbers show that approximately 80% of college students drink alcohol and about half of that engage in heavy episodic drinking (National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2012). Many scholars have reported that there is an exaggerated belief among college students that heavy drinking is both common and acceptable at their university (Crawford & Novak, 2010; Hernandez et al., 2013; Wolburg, 2001). Of most interest to this study are the justifications for drinking and the motivations to increase pleasure by drinking; this research seeks to demonstrate how students can disengage from feelings of guilt or responsibility in relation to their drinking behavior. Further, we seek to address students' religious identity in comparison to their decisions about drinking in order to explore how they cope with potentially conflicting values. This study expands on others in the literature to better understand how guilt and religiosity impact college students' decisions to drink alcohol.

Neelam Sharma
Colorado State University

"Understanding Narrative Engagement by Using Mental Models Approach: A Qualitative Study"

This paper extends the narrative persuasion literature by examining in-depth mental models constructed by individuals who have read the same fictional story. Mental models are mental representation of the text and cognitive psychologists assert that readers form these dynamic models while reading to comprehend narratives (Johnson-Laird, 2006). This qualitative study uses mental models approach in understanding how readers represent different elements in the story in their mental models. This study was conducted in Chandigarh (India) using diagrammatic-oral interview procedure of eliciting mental models (Jones, Ross, Lynam & Perez, 2014). Sixteen adult participants (nine women and seven men) were asked to read a short fictional story in Hindi and draw a picture/diagram about the story. After participants finished with the drawings, individual open-ended interviews were conducted to understand what the readers had drawn and why did they chose to draw these models. Mental models drawings were analyzed to identify common and different patterns. Data analysis revealed that the human characters from the story featured in majority of these drawings and the strength of involvement with characters' impacted size, detailing, and placement of characters in the readers' mental models. This study demonstrates that readers can construct abstract and symbolic mental models. This study corroborates the earlier findings that readers can empathize with more than one character in the story and that character involvement can be cross-gender and cross-generation. This study concludes by discussing merits and limitations of using mental models approach in understanding narrative processing.

Jon Leon Torn
Northern Arizona University

“If You Build It, Will They Come? Wandering Through Academic Ghost Towns on Second Life”

Soon after the virtual multiplayer environment Second Life was created in 2003, several major academic institutions rushed to capitalize on the excitement generated by the platform by purchasing virtual real estate and establishing virtual campuses. Many of these environments still exist, but are currently underpopulated. In 2013 and 2015 I and members of an online graduate class in communication and technology undertook a series of virtual field trips intending to investigate the educational content available on the second life platform. While venues for social interaction and adult play thrive on SL, the educational platforms are largely barren of virtual participation, resembling virtual ghost towns. This paper will examine what these field trips discovered and what it says about the motivations, successes and failures of utilizing new technologies and virtual communication systems for educational purposes.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Kevin Thompson
North Dakota State University

NO ABSTRACTS

ECONOMICS: ASSOCIATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL THOUGHT (AFIT)

Zdravka Todorova
Wright State University

Richard V. Adkisson
New Mexico State University

Garrey E. Carruthers
New Mexico State University

Katherine T. Carruthers
New Mexico State University

“Institutionalist Development Theory and Local and Regional Development”

In the Forward to his 1962 edition of *The Theory of Economic Progress*, Clarence Ayres proposed four principles of economic development. These principles were foundational to James Street’s 1987 *Journal of Economic Issues* article, “The Institutionalist Theory of Economic Development.” Others have also built on this intellectual foundation to explore issues of economic development. With a few exceptions the main focus has been on developing nations with little attention to domestic, local and regional economic development. This paper proposes to explore the extent to which institutional economic development theories can be applied to local and regional economic development in the context of the United States.

Aqdas Afzal
University of Missouri - Kansas City

“What the Glorious Revolution Really Tells us about Economic Institutions?”

This paper critically examines the relative merits of New Institutional Economics (NIE, hereafter) versus the “critical institutionalist” method of institutional analysis. I sketch how the Glorious Revolution, a seminal event in British economic and political history, has been analyzed by NIE. I argue that the examination, in general, and that of the Glorious Revolution, in particular, shows a considerable amount of theoretical weakness. Instead, I use the critical institutionalist method (Tauheed, 2013), to present a comprehensive institutional analysis of the Glorious Revolution. I forward the changing nature of resource distribution and culture in Britain as key variables. I also highlight the role of the “Whigs” as key agents in bringing about the necessary events of the Glorious Revolution.

Jean Arment
University of Utah

“An Investigation into the Nature of Dependency on Imported Food Stuffs in Sub Saharan Africa”

Within the context of several evolving global factors, including climate change, increasing price volatility in the food and energy sectors of the global economy, and increasing use of food crops devoted to fuel production, the security of future food supplies shows indications of becoming increasingly fragile, particularly in Sub Saharan Africa where,

despite the still-high percentage of labor in the agricultural sector of most economies, food production per capita (in contrast to the rest of the world) has declined over the past few decades as dependency on world markets increased. In light of indications that a “conventional” development model in which the source of food supplies adapt to industrialization has not been followed, this paper, by evaluating a panel of 47 SSA countries for 51 years (1961-2011), seeks to investigate the nature of the policy choices and institutional features that have contributed to a potentially serious vulnerability in SSA.

Rojhat B. Avsar
Columbia College Chicago

“A Case for a Higher Minimum Wage: ‘Basic Needs’ Approach”

This paper intends to expose the inadequacy of the standard economic and the conservative political approach to minimum wages laws. In conventional economics, with reference to the notion of efficiency, minimum wage laws are presented to be a “friction.” We propose an alternative reframing of the purpose that minimum wage is *supposed* to serve in society. Most societies (e.g. hunters/gatherers) develop various institutions to meet the basic needs of their members subject to the technological/resource constraints they face. In the absence of proper minimum wage arrangements, the basic needs do not simply go away. Society, in some form, “pays” for them. The debate surrounding a higher minimum was in essence is a debate about who should be held responsible to provide for the basic needs. The argument that a higher minimum wage translates into higher business costs misses the most relevant point: somebody inevitably bears the cost of meeting the basic (biological) needs. The political argument in favor of individual responsibility is premised on the outdated Lockean notion of deservingness and overlooks the very positive externalities from living in a *cooperative society*.

Stephen C. Bannister
University of Utah

“The Rise and Fall (?) of (Industrial) Capitalism”

As social scientists, if we hope to help bend the curve of history toward positive institutional change, we must understand the roots of the pervasive institution we call industrial capitalism, which continues to influence our personal and collective lives in many ways. My conclusion is that it is possible to eliminate much of the “bad” of industrial capitalism, but doing so will require a specific development path following historical materialism precepts: we need a radical change in the means of production, the technologies we build to meet our material needs and the institutions they imply. Such change must cause a dramatic reduction in the need for accumulated capital; in the language of economics, we must reduce the demand for capital, to overcome its negative effects or externalities on “the non-invidious recreation of community” (Marc R. Tool). Describing a technological development path that honours revealed economic fundamentals while meeting material needs with reduced capital demand is feasible. To do so without understanding the paths that led to our present state makes that task unnecessarily difficult. I hope to contribute to making the rise of industrial capitalism usefully understandable, and thus the probability of diminishing it feasible.

Avraham Izhar Baranes

University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Differential Advantages in the Global Pharmaceutical Industry: The Role of Intangible Assets”

This paper seeks to examine the role of intangible assets within the business enterprise, and how such assets influence the enterprises evolution. This is done within the context of the global pharmaceutical industry by examining the core of the industry and the activities of the Pfizer Corporation. This industry has managed to obtain higher-than-normal profit rates for the nearly 50 years, and the heavy reliance upon intangible assets in the form of patents is likely the key to understanding why. The findings here suggest that not only are intangible assets indeed the reason why this industry has been dominant for so long, but that the accumulation of such assets is the driving force behind changes in industry structure through mergers and acquisitions.

Douglas Bowles
University of Missouri - Kansas City

“The Social Ontology of Institutional Economics”

Over the years, interest has waxed and waned among institutionalists in the role of innate human propensity in Veblen’s analysis. There is some recent evidence (Hodgson 2004, Waller 2013) that such interest may be, once again, on the rise. At the same time, critical realists have shown an interest in Veblen as the source of a project in ‘realist social theorizing’ (Lawson 2003). Taking these two sets of coincident circumstances as the point of departure, this paper will present a view of Veblen’s analysis of ‘instinct’ and ‘human nature’ as the basis for articulating a social ontology of institutional economics. The significance of this articulation for the capacity of critical social theory to successfully compete with the neoliberal consensus view which dominates our public discourse will be considered.

Natalia Bracarense
North Central Colleg

Karol Gil-Vasquez
Nichols College

“Ethnic-Class Consciousness in Bolivia: El Buen Vivir, Historic Specificity, and Cultural Resistance”

The roots and nature of the “development” and “underdevelopment” dyad calls for an approach that questions the notion that capitalism has evolved teleologically. The proposed approach replaces the linear evolution of economic development. How can one formulate a theoretical framework that incorporates history as a non-linear process? Mary Louise Pratt’s contact zones concept analyzes the interaction between socioeconomic structures and agency’s everyday life as daily negotiations of social spaces where culture and class meet and negotiate with each other, quite often in a context of asymmetrical relations. Such paradigm accounts for the complexities that are involved in the development process as well as for the resilient institutions that continuously play a role in constructing an embedded economy (Polanyi 1944). By applying this approach to Bolivia, the present paper aims to address the historical interaction of Bolivians with the post-WWII development policies to show how this contact prompted Bolivia to contest the Western concept of development through its engrained Aymara and Quechua culture by

developing an 'ethnic-class consciousness.' Based on El Buen Vivir—an 'indigenous' notion of development and a class consciousness based on ethnicity—Bolivia begins to build an alternative platform to the neoliberal policies in the South American region.

W. Robert Brazelton
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Rationality Concept and Modern Sociology, Psychology and Neuro-Science”

The paper deals with the problem of "Rationality" as assumed by much of Economic Analysis by bringing in problems with such a concept from the fields of Psychology, Sociology and recent studies in terms of the operation of the brain itself - neuroscience. The paper will also involve studies by recent Federal Reserve publications that add substance to the analysis presented therein and above.

Christopher Brown
Arkansas State University

Kalpana Khanal
Arkansas State University

“Household Deleveraging and the Great Recession: Evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances”

In the context of an economy wherein the growth of output and employment is heavily dependent on the growth of consumption, and where the growth of consumption is achieved largely through the expansion of household debt liabilities, an episode of household deleveraging can have devastating macroeconomic repercussions. Several economists affiliated with the Post Keynesian project warned of an unsustainable buildup of household debt in the years leading up to the Great Recession of 2007-2009. This paper will use microdata from the Survey of Consumer Finances to investigate, at a disaggregated level, the extent of household deleveraging in the United States in the 2007-2013 period. Among the issues addressed: Do the data provide empirical confirmation for Minsky's debt deflation theory of cyclical contractions? Also, after years of household deleveraging, is the economy poised for another debt-financed boom in consumer spending?

Iris Buder
University of Utah

“Political Economy Aspects of Obesity”

The goal of this paper is to analyze whether or not there are penalties for overweight and obese women in terms of lost productivity in the household using data from the American Time Use Survey. This paper focuses on women, and will also analyze by race and ethnicity and incorporate cultural and socioeconomic factors. Then, I will discuss the institutional factors and policies that have caused a rise in obesity. Specifically, I will discuss the political economy of obesity for I believe that in this stage of capitalism, this has enormous consequences that should be addressed in the literature. I focus my analysis on women for they are at the vortex of the household and thus have large influences on other members. Also, women face higher consequences in terms of the workplace, which can be seen in reduced wages and higher discrimination.

Laura Cardwell
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“The Greek Oikos and the Capitalist Family”

This paper examines the role of the household in the ancient Greek economy, and compares this with the role of the modern household in the capitalist economic system. Oikos is the term used in ancient Greek for household. The oikos was generally seen as the basic unit of society. Individuals were identified by their role within the oikos. The oikos was the center of economic production and distribution. In a capitalist economic system the individual is generally considered to be the basic unit in society, not the household. In a capitalist system, the aggregate of individual workers carry out most of the production in exchange for a wage in the economy. The goods and services produced in the economy are distributed according to the income earned by individuals. The household is a significant institution in any socio-economic order. This paper determines the unique significance of the household within two specific economic systems.

S. Charusheela
University of Washington, Bothell

Colin Danby
University of Washington, Bothell

Jennifer Olmsted
Drew University

Eiman Zein-Elabdin
Franklin and Marshall College

“A Decade since Postcolonialism Met Economics: Round Table on *Postcolonialism Meets Economics*”

Postcolonial critique, as developed by scholars like Homi Bhabha, Edward Said, and Gayatri Spivak, has shown the foundational role of colonial encounters even in forms of knowledge that are not obviously about colonialism, colonies, or former colonies. It is a critique of the “West’s” self-understanding as “West.” A decade ago, *Postcolonialism Meets Economics* (Routledge, 2003) turned this critique on economics, and asked how a nonmodernist economics might work. It drew attention to the “non-economic content of economics,” foundational social-ontological assumptions that passed un-noticed even among heterodox schools. In this roundtable, the editors of the volume (Zein-Elabdin and Charusheela) and two of the contributors (Olmsted and Danby) examine how the terrain has shifted over the last decade, in economics (orthodox and heterodox) on the one side, and in postcolonial studies on the other. In their work over the last decade the participants have extended the arguments of *Postcolonialism Meets Economics* with particular attention to the ways concepts of culture, gender, and sexuality inform work in economics.

Timothy Clark
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“What is Value?”

The purpose of this paper is to examine “what is value”. Fagg Foster claims that each thinker’s concept of value reveals the implicit bias of its author because “value” cannot be differentiated from the purpose a given theory serves for its author. All theories are ultimately the result of some human purpose in the efforts to explain a given phenomena or to justify and decry the social relationships existing between human beings as a result of the phenomena. Thus, the central argument of this paper is that there is no such thing as a universal determinant or standard of value – the concept of “value” itself takes on many different forms depending on the individual who expresses that something has “value” and the perspective or object of interest to the individual. Economists seek to understand the monetary form of value. However, with its many contradictions and lack of universality is it really possible to possess a clear and distinct concept of value - or do we merely impose our own mental images of “value” into our analysis, and then proceed as if this isn’t the result of our own conscious act?

Stefanie Cole
University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Women, Race, Workers, and Ecology in Oklahoma: A Radical History and Analysis of Political Economy”

Oklahoma was born in social conflict, and despite the current political hegemony, the state is still far from the perfectly predictable political landscape that its recent electoral record suggests. Oklahoma's political and economic history reveals a regularly shifting social climate and a frequently erupting tendency for dissident struggles; Oklahoman’s have often adopted radical political and economic actions to protect or to demand recognition of the rights of Indians, blacks, women and workers. Pundits are too quick to call Oklahoma the “most red state”; it is more accurate to say that politics in Oklahoma are as unpredictable as the weather on the Great Plains. This paper approaches radical political economy in Oklahoma through five events: The Constitutional Convention, The Green Corn Rebellion, The Tulsa Race Riot, The Dust Bowl and the Oklahoma City Sit-Ins; and focuses on the historical progression of power dynamics that eventually culminate in these famous episodes.

James M. Cypher
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Mexico

“Latin America, Path Dependency and the Staples Trap: The Commodity Booms of the 19th and 21st Centuries Compared”

Latin America’s post-colonial economic structure was cast during Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1910). A Kondratiev expansionary wave drove the accumulation process in the center nations from 1896, fed by Latin America’s raw materials. Even during the Great Depression (1873-95), Latin American exports had soared. From Independence through the 1850s the net barter terms of trade rose, encouraging export led growth. In the 1920s, with a nascent depression emerging in Europe, Latin America began to question its Hecksher-Ohlin “destiny”. Subsequent attempts to consolidate national industrialization policies (1930-1980) were thwarted by intermittent oligarchic resistance, external debt crises and neoliberal ideology in the 1980s. In spite of structuralist critiques of resource-based exports, particularly Prebisch’s, the commodity boom (2002-2012) reinvigorated embedded free trade ideology and staples legacies. This research analyzes the forces behind the latest commodity boom, and how (and why) the

theory of institutional change best explains such circular metamorphoses and path-dependent processes.

Richard Dadzie
University of Hawai
West O'ahu

Erik Dean
Portland Community College

“The Higher Learning in the Modern Property Regime”

This paper draws on the ideas of Thorstein Veblen as well as more contemporary research to argue that there exist two divergent ways in which the community relates to its joint stock of knowledge: the predatory relationship, based on restrictions of access to that knowledge in pursuit of profitable sales of that access; and the human relationship, based on open access and use of the community's instrumental knowledge in furtherance of individual and social development. The paper proceeds to discuss the corporatization of higher education in the US, with particular focus on the role of educational publishers in provisioning proprietary educational resources. Finally, open educational resources are discussed as a potential alternative to these contemporary trends in organizing higher education.

Shakuntala Das
SUNY, Potsdam

“Social Provisioning, Informal Institutions and Gender Equality: The Case of a Public Employment Program in India”

This paper focuses on the role of informal institution in achieving a more gender equitable social provisioning outcome of a public employment program in India. Specific expressions of gender norms are mediated through both formal and informal institutions and a more nuanced understanding of the evolution of informal institution is crucial as it can either subvert or facilitate the anticipated formal institutional change and outcome. Informed by feminist institutionalist scholarship the paper argues that analytical frameworks that can successfully incorporate the linkages and interactions between formal and informal institutions have the potential to transform power relations and advance a more gender equitable institutional change.

Ryan A. Dodd
Gettysburg College

“Notes towards a Heterodox Theory of Pay”

The purpose of this paper is to provide a broad synthesis of the existing heterodox literature on pay determination. In so doing, it follows the sustained efforts of the late Fred Lee in his attempts integrate a number of non-neoclassical schools of thought—in particular, the institutionalist and post-Keynesian traditions (including Sraffians and Kaleckians)—into a coherent and viable alternative. A significant lacuna in those efforts, one which he was trying to correct in the last few months of his life, was the absence of an analysis of pay determination that might compliment his own pioneering work on

prices and pricing. While making no pretense to speak on his behalf, this paper seeks to fill a similar gap.

William M. Dugger
University of Tulsa

“Technology and Property: Knowledge and the Commons”

The application of scarcity and private property to technology is misguided because technology is a special kind of commons, particularly ill-suited for conversion to private property and market pricing. Emphasizing the de-centering of technology, the article explores technology’s communal aspects, Ostrom’s commons, and the dialectical process involved in the social construction of technology. An appendix adds institutional context.

Quentin Duroy
Denison University

“Hyper-individualism and Ultra-sociality in a Veblenian Framework”

Using multi-level selection, recent economics work has framed the process of cumulative social change as a co-development of hyper-individualism and ultra-sociality. At the macro level the ‘global economic system’ behaves as a super-organism which has co-opted the cooperative propensity of human beings in order to continuously expand its surplus product, appropriating an ever-larger share of natural resources. At the micro level, the neoliberal era has legitimized increased competition among individual members of the group and has led to a hyper focus on the maximization of individual consumption. In their interactions as social agents individuals appear to be largely oblivious or dismissive of the growing super-organism as is evidenced by public unwillingness to significantly address situations of growing inequality or of environmental stress. In the context of Veblen’s evolutionary thinking, two potential institutional solutions will be discussed: de-growth and post-nationalism. It will be argued that the former will be a solution only as a result of a severe (most likely ecological) collapse scenario. If the social desire to intentionally modify the nature of the super-organism exists it will have a greater chance to succeed as a post-national project that would provide a structural scaffolding to place the super-organism within human control.

Nina Quinn Eichacker
Bentley University

“Finance, European Power Asymmetries, and Responses to the Eurozone Crisis”

In the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, the response by the European Commission (EC), the European Central Bank (ECB), and the IMF, the so-called ‘Troika’, has revealed significant power asymmetries between the periphery and core of Europe’s Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The actions of the Troika have supported the private financial interests of banks in countries such as Germany, France, and the Netherlands, at the expense of taxpayers in countries such as Ireland and Portugal. This paper explores how the EU protects core, elite and financial interests at the expense of peripheral, non-elite and non-financial interests within the Eurozone, using historical analysis of the EMU’s financial, monetary, and fiscal architecture, and the events following the global financial crisis.

Justin Elardo
Portland Community College

Chace Steihl
Bellevue College

“Money Theory and Contemporary Public Banking: The Children of Inanna”

Modern Money Theory (MMT) asserts that money is a public monopoly such that sovereign governments have monopoly power to issue fiat currency. The public monopoly has power, as is the case for any monopolist. For example, the sovereign issuer of money has the power to direct money toward whatever ends the government deems worthwhile. Critically, and much to the detriment of larger public welfare, MMTer’s are apt to note that sovereign governments have deferred utilizing their monopoly power in favor of ceding power to private financial interests. Consistent with the theoretical and public policy conclusions of MMT, and with an eye toward public banking in Oregon, this paper suggests that, in general, Public Banking is a potentially transformative institutional structure and movement. In particular, Public Banks provide a possible avenue to redirect government money monopoly power toward more socially responsible ends, i.e. in the larger public interests’.

Will Fisher
Humboldt State University

“Rational Irrationality: an Institutional Analysis of the Unsustainable Nature of Capitalism”

This paper draws from the radicalism and the desire for a just social system that Fred Lee embodied in his life and his work. The idea of rational irrationality is based on the fundamental institutional relationships in capitalist economies that virtually ensure ecological destruction. This paper will draw from important contributions by Marx, Veblen and Keynes, to highlight that rational decisions made from a capitalist, or capitalism’s, perspective are irrational from an ecological and social sustainability perspective. Specifically, the crisis of over production, the lack of effective demand, and the mechanisms used to curtail these systemic problems require ever-increasing extraction and consumption of natural resources. Because of these systemic problems, society must transition from a capitalist economy to one that allows for zero growth or degrowth.

April Fleming
Portland Community College

“Credit Default Swaps: Risk Management Tools or Fuel for the Fire?”

One of the most innovative creations in modern finance, the credit default swap, made its debut in the bull market of the 1990s under the watchful eyes of the world and under the supervision of none. To properly understand the issues with credit default swaps and their role in modern finance, it is necessary to first understand the financial world of the past.

Scott T. Fullwiler

Wartburg College

“The Social Fabric Matrix, Modern Money, and the Ecological Rate of Discount”

This paper uses the Social Fabric Matrix Approach (SFM-A) to integrate ecosystem valuation and the monetary system. The differing patterns of component deliveries in ecological systems mean that attempts to evaluate them via traditional financial discounting techniques are problematic. However, the approach is also problematic when one considers how the monetary system works, as well. This calls for a new approach that appropriately considers each system and how they might better be integrated for the purpose of ecological resilience.

Alejandro Garay-Huaman
University of Missouri - Kansas City

“A (Re)encounter of Two Worlds? The "Agrarian Question" and the Extractive Industry: Peasants and Miners in Northern Peru”

The non-capitalist areas of the modern world are constantly struggling with the capitalist impetus to expand capitalist relations of production. This was the case, in southern and east-central Africa where the British imperialism, during the second half of the nineteenth century, reshaped the socio-economic structure of rural Africa through the appropriation and transformation of previous agricultural lands into lands for mining use (Bagchi, 2009). Similarly, the emergence of the mining industry, in Latin America, is tied to the Spanish conquest, and the dispossession of the indigenous people from their lands (Dore, 1988). Nevertheless, it is argued here that capitalist development assumes different forms in different historical periods. Thus, depending on its specific form, both its articulation with the non-capitalist social formations will be different, and the response of the non-capitalist social formation to this articulation will also be different. The aim of this paper is to explain this relationship from a historical perspective for the case of northern Peru.

Mitch Green
Franklin & Marshall College

Avraham Baranes
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Toward a Network Theory of Institutional Adjustment”

We argue that network analysis enhances our understanding of the process of institutional adjustment. Foster's principles of institutional adjustment and Bush's theory of institutional change emphasize the interconnectedness between the constituent threads of the social fabric. Our approach examines interdependence through the vantage of network analysis. The paper begins by tracing the network tradition from Francois Quesnay through modern institutional economics, while showing that networks emerge in the history of thought in other discourses in the social sciences. Next, we elaborate on the network metaphors used in the development of institutional economics, with particular attention paid to the imagery invoked by Veblen's "institutional fabric." We then develop a network model that illustrates how the structure of interdependence conditions ongoing reproduction of the value structure of institutions. In doing we connect metaphor with theory in a coherent network analysis approach, and contribute to the project of policymaking for a good society.

Mitch Green
Franklin & Marshall College

“The Emergence of Qualitative Change in the Social Provisioning Process”

The paper develops a surplus approach model of the economy as a whole centered upon the business enterprise. While variations of the surplus approach have furthered our understanding of capitalism as a process of reproduction, most analyses focus on the macro implications of insights into value and distribution. It is shown that by taking the social relationship as the unit of analysis, one may construct a model that illustrates the extent to which the business enterprise, or social actor, affects the emergence of a qualitatively distinct social provisioning process, as it seeks to reproduce the conditions for its own existence. Doing so develops a more contingent and nuanced understanding of social reproduction embedded in the social fabric. To this end, the paper makes a contribution toward one of the many intellectual projects to which Fred Lee has contributed to the discipline: developing a coherent alternative to neoclassical microeconomics.

Mitch Green
Franklin & Marshall College

“Electrification in the Pacific Northwest and the Problem of Embeddedness”

Fred Lee's heterodox surplus approach is applied to the problem of qualitative change in the social provisioning as concerns the Pacific Northwest. Two features of the surplus approach, 1) emphasis on structural interdependence and 2) the Sraffian notion of 'viability,' allow for the economic history of the Pacific Northwest to be recast as a problem of embeddedness. It is argued that two distinct provisioning processes were embedded in two societies, and viability of each is mutually inconsistent with the other. That is, capitalist use of the Columbia River watershed undermined the viability of the non-capitalist provisioning process that precedes it, in which indigenous groups were central. Taking the social relation as the unit of analysis qualitative change is examined with reference to the electrification of the region, and the subsequent rendering of the watershed as an 'organic machine.' The paper concludes by discussing the political ecology of the Columbia basin.

Daphne T. Greenwood
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“A Pluralist Approach to Work and Pay: Escaping the Tyranny of Increasingly Neoclassical Texts”

The paper outlines how to replace a formal text with pluralist and institutionalist readings, online videos and data collection. This allows an approach centered on identifying problems/issues and enlisting various tools (theories) enlisted only when and where useful. The economic problem is framed as provisioning a high, broadly-based and sustainable standard of living (quality-of-life + income). Sustainability raises issues of child health, education. I start with the widening income gap and shrinking middle class before getting into wage determination. And through early discussion of 'jobless recoveries,' the centrality of demand (vs skill-deficiency and other supply side arguments) to unemployment and wage setting becomes clear. The 'economics toolbox' used goes

beyond demand and supply. Rather than taking institutions/preferences as given with wages/prices/costs operating within them, we focus on institutions evolving in response to other changes. Discrimination and intergenerational mobility provide examples of path dependence, while worker safety illustrates labor market externalities.

Winston Griffith
Bucknell University

“Is The Low Level of Development in Caricom Countries due to Government Policies?”

The neoclassical counter-revolution that broke out in the early 1980s contended that the low level of development and high level of poverty prevalent in less developed countries were due to their governments pursuing “bad” economic policies that have always resulted in the distortion market prices. If governments in these countries were to adopt laissez-faire policies, it has been argued, their economies would experience rapid economic growth and their citizens would rise out of poverty. This paper contends that, contrary to the neoclassical counter-revolution argument, it has been the active intervention of Caricom Governments that has significantly reduced the level of poverty and that has contributed to the economic transformation of Caricom countries in the post-World War II period.

John Hall
Portland State University

Svetlana Kirdina
Russian Academy of Sciences

“Peter Kropotkin’s Contributions to Social and Economic Evolution”

Our paper advances the idea that author Peter Kropotkin offers an approach to social and economic evolution that emphasizes the importance of cooperation over competition. What we stress is that no other thinker in the evolutionary tradition has so boldly advanced and developed this thesis as an integral dimension of evolutionary thinking. Key ideas in Kropotkin’s approach appear in book form with the title: *Mutual Aid* (1902), published by William Heinemann of London. Over the eight chapters, Kropotkin considers the ways in which mutual aid (cooperation) has contributed to the survival not just of organisms and species, but also the societies in the harsh environment of Siberia, and even institutions like the Medieval City. Unlike Veblen, Kropotkin borrows his initial understanding of evolution from the French Philosopher Auguste Comte, and not Charles Darwin. This paper will emphasize the unique character of Kropotkin’s contribution toward our understanding of social and economic evolution, and also relate our findings back to Veblen and American Institutionalism.

F. Gregory Hayden
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Where are People in the Social Fabric Matrix?”

As analysts are learning about values, technological criteria, component deliveries, and so forth in the social fabric matrix; they sometimes inquire about people fit. This paper clarifies the role of people in the SFM. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of what has traditionally been meant by people, to include individuals, agents, agency,

decision makers, etc. The paper then explains what people are in the SFM representation of reality, with the use of a former report that demonstrates the roles of different particular persons and people as outlined by the SFM.

John F. Henry

California State University, Sacramento and University of Missouri Kansas City

“Does “Morality” Deserve a Place in Economic Theory?: A Neoliberal and Institutional Debate”

18th and early 19th centuries economic theory was replete with issues surrounding morality. With the rise and eventual domination of neoclassical theory in the 19th century, overt attention to moral concerns seems to have disappeared. “Scientific” economic theory (seemingly) appeared to leave no room for ethical positions. In the 1920’s and 1930’s, however, there was something of a revival in this issue. In particular, Walton Hamilton, representing the institutionalist position, and Michael Polanyi, the “neoliberal” position, raised the question of the relationship of morality to economic theory in direct fashions. While this paper will focus on the different positions taken by Hamilton and Polanyi, the broader issue to be addressed will be that of the relationship between economic theories (in general) and the usually covert ethical arguments contained therein. It will be argued that all such theories (with the possible exception of that of Marx) contain ethical standards that inform the theories themselves.

John F. Henry

California State University, Sacramento and University of Missouri Kansas City

“Brazelton on Keyserling: An Overview”

Robert Brazelton is largely responsible for rescuing Leon Keyserling from obscurity. As first Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, an active advisor to government, and a once-noted figure in the discipline, Keyserling should be a well-recognized figure among institutionalists. This presentation will provide an overview of Bob's work on Keyserling, largely based on his interviews with the man and archival work at both the Truman and Eisenhower libraries.

Arturo Hermann

Italian National Institute of Statistics

“The Decline of Institutional Economics in the Post-World War II Period and the Perspectives of Today”

In the opinion of many scholars, one main reason that triggered the decline of institutional economics in the post-World War II period was the eruption of the Great Crisis in 1929.

In fact — notwithstanding institutional economists had been heavily involved in the New Deal and produced on that account many valuable theoretical and applied contributions — it had gained ground the (non convincing) opinion that their policy prescriptions were not so path-breaking as those promoted by the Keynesian exponents. However, also a number of “endogenous factors” may have caused the decline of institutionalism. We will analyse these aspects along three headings: (i) the relations of institutional economics with other heterodox theories; (ii) the links between theoretical and empirical analysis; (iii) the interdisciplinary orientation. Then we will consider the recent developments of

institutional economics (in its “old” tradition), with particular attention to policy proposals for addressing the recent economic and social crisis.

Adam Hilton
York University

“Interests and Institutions: The Construction of Political Projects in American History”

From the days of Sombart to the bestselling book that asked *What’s the Matter with Kansas*, a long legacy of political analysis has focused on explaining US voting patterns within a framework of distinct and divergent *interests*. My paper will critically examine the theoretical underpinnings of the interest group paradigm and offer an alternative framework centered on the institutionally enriched concept of *political projects*. Rethinking the American political landscape through the lens of political projects, painstakingly constructed by purposive political actors through historical time, presents us with a notion of politics as continually subject to its own making and remaking. Such a framework avoids the dilemma of positing clashes between “objective” and “subjective” interests or notions of “false consciousness” while integrating the insights of discourse theory as a substantive element in the construction of political identities.

P. Sai-wing Ho
University of Denver

“Hirschman on Structural and Institutional Changes in the Process of Development”

Albert Hirschman is often credited for introducing the concept of production linkages into the study of development processes in the late 1950s. However, less attention has been accorded to how he subsequently broadened his discussion beyond these supply-side mechanisms. He thus strengthened the cumulative character of his analysis by adding consumption linkages, which amounted to some demand-side considerations. He examined fiscal, and touched upon banking, linkages. These can be interpreted as institutional linkages as they relate to the emergence and functioning of state and financial institutions in contexts of producing different commodities. Last but not least, he contrasted inside with outside linkages, which are concerned with whether the direct producers of such commodities would be dependent upon ‘outsiders’ to activate various linkages. All this add up to a rich analytical framework that facilitates the understanding of structural and institutional changes, or the lack thereof, in the process of development.

Barbara E. Hopkins
Wright State University

“Evolutionary Liberation: An Interogation of the Intersection of Feminist, Institutional, and Comparative Economics”

It has been argued that feminists have been drawn to the writings of Marx more so than the writings of Veblen despite Veblen’s superior analysis of women’s subordination because Marx offers a mechanism for liberation. However, women’s experience with Marxian revolutions in particular and the failure of these projects more broadly highlight the limitations of a Marxian approach to women’s liberation. In this essay I consider the application of institutional economics to the project of reforming economic and social institutions to weaken patriarchal elements and strengthen women’s liberation and I

discuss the challenges of evaluating economic systems on the degree of gender subordination.

Dorene Isenberg
University of Redlands

“Institutional Praxis: The Development of Women’s Creditworthiness”

In the 1970’s women made a huge leap forward in emerging from their perceived position as an economic dependent. Along with barriers to employment, impediments to credit were challenged and changed as different groups struggled to reconstruct the socioeconomic structure. This paper is an investigation of the discriminatory lending practices that women faced in the United States and the institutional changes that were attempted and achieved in the movement to make women legitimate borrowers. The primary paths for change were legal and economic: the passage of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 and the establishment of women’s financial institutions. Other authors have viewed this transition as an either/or change: either the market or the law would erase discrimination. My analysis shows that one institutional change relied on the other, so both developments were important in re-configuring the perception and practices that lead to women being creditworthy.

Jake Jennings
University of Utah

“The Evolving Composition and Importance of Household Net Worth for Credit”

This paper analyzes the changing composition of net wealth for US households, from that driven by saving to that dominated by financial price gains. This is a shift in the function of capitalism and has important implications for credit. Our discussion begins with historic perspectives, emphasizing the nature of asset prices and financial sentiment over the cycle from that of Minsky and Keynes’s Treatise. The paper then outlines how these institutional changes have occurred and their effect on financial cycles. The remarkable growth in household net worth is one pathway where output has been sustained, investment and other macro variables to remain in spite of declining US residual (volume) saving. Using simple social accounting matrices as an abstract of data in the Integrated Macro Accounts (IMA’s) an altered composition of household balance sheets can be demonstrated throughout the business cycle. A simple model can then be shown where the macro economy is driven by capital gains. The IMA’s provides a clear picture of this behavior and its amplification within the era for financial deregulation. They also outline the positive change in household net worth to nominal holding gains and that of a negative response to growth in residual net saving.

Tae-Hee Jo
SUNY Buffalo State

Zdravka Todorova
Wright State University

“Social Provisioning Process and the Development of Heterodox Economics”

Instead of having a narrow definition of what constitutes economics, such as the mainstream has with its “allocation of scarce resources among competing ends via the

price mechanism,” heterodox economists have opted for a much more expansive definition that permit different theoretical explanations for ways in which the provisioning process can take place in different types of economies in different historical contexts. In this paper, we will first introduce the social provisioning process as the way to define economics; and then secondly engage it with the mainstream definition of economics. The third section of the paper will elaborate on the social provisioning process and show its deep roots in various heterodox approaches. In the final section, we will argue that the social provisioning process ties the various heterodox approaches into a single integrated theoretical framework and hence provides the foundation for the theoretical, empirical, and policy development of heterodox economics.

Marianne Johnson
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

“Harold Groves, Public Finance and the Legacy of Wisconsin Institutionalism”

Institutionalist public finance represented the dominant approach prior to World War II, after which it was eclipsed by Pigouvianism and Keynesianism. This transition defined the career of Wisconsin’s Harold M. Groves (1897 – 1969). Groves was a notable public finance economist, leading textbook author, and drafter of significant tax and labor legislation. In this paper, I examine Groves and postwar public finance as a test case for the legacy of Wisconsin Institutionalism, identifying the particularly institutional characteristics of the postwar program for tax reform. While the institutional legacy of labor economics and business cycle theory has been well documented, as has the institutional response to the macroeconomic policies of Keynes, the evolution of institutional public finance remains largely unconsidered. I attempt to rectify this, considering Groves contributions to postwar tax policy, his interactions with Henry Simons and Richard Musgrave, and his view on Keynesian public finance. Wisconsin Institutional contributions to modern public finance are identified.

Tabitha Knight
Willamette University

“A Cross-Country Evaluation of Public Spending and Gendered Employment”

The relationship between government spending and employment is complicated by the interaction of such spending and economic growth, and further by the correlation between growth and employment. While this relationship is even more complex when we disaggregate employment by gender, little work has been done to evaluate it from a gendered perspective. In this paper we provide a world-wide analysis of the effects of government spending, specifically, public spending on social infrastructure, on gendered employment by estimating gendered employment as a function of social infrastructure spending controlling for demand, structural change, and human capabilities using multiple econometric techniques. We find that public spending on healthcare and education are positively related to women's relative employment via upward harmonization. In this paper we aim to increase the understanding of the relationship between public sector spending and women's relative welfare and encourage future evaluations of other development policies through a gendered lens.

Yan Liang
Willamette University

“Shadow Banking in China: Implications for Financial Stability and Economic Rebalancing”

Off-balance-sheet bank lending and lending by non-bank financial institutions have seen rapid growth in China since 2010 and have contributed to an increasing share of the total social financing. Some scholars and policy makers believe that shadow banks are a natural product of financial development and benign supplement to the formal commercial banks while others consider them a source of financial instability. This paper illustrates the development of shadow banks and analyzes their financial and “real” impacts. It shows that shadow lending not only incurs tremendous risks at the institutional level but may undermine systemic stability due to their tight connections to the formal banking sector. However, given the current configurations of the banking sector and effective policy control, a systemic financial crisis is highly unlikely. Conversely, the negative impacts of shadow banks are mainly manifested in the misallocation of credit and a worsening of the debt burden of small- and medium sized enterprises. In addition, the oft-cited benefits of shadow banks in stimulating consumption are not well supported. All together, it is dubious that shadow banks play a positive role in rebalancing China’s economy.

Stephen Maher
York University

“The Theoretical Core of Critical Institutionalism: Ontology and Method in Social Science”

This paper seeks to address a central theoretical concern of contemporary social science: how to understand capitalism as a historically specific form of social relations that is nonetheless institutionalized in particular ways in different places and times. It argues that this task requires ‘bringing the social back in,’ and locating the role of the structural pressures of capital accumulation in shaping struggles within and against existing institutional arrangements. It suggests that one way to accomplish this task is by constructing a research paradigm—‘critical institutionalism’—rooted not in the search for highly abstract and a-historical economic laws, but in one that seeks to understand historical eventuation as a *process* through an analysis that integrates relations at the levels of individual agency, class structure, institutional formations, and the world market.

John Marangos
University of Macedonia

“The State of the Washington Consensus: From ‘After’ to the ‘Amended’ Washington Consensus”

The Washington Consensus was formed, in 1989, by John Williamson to describe the consensus, initially for Latin America and then for international development by international institutions in Washington. However, the Washington Consensus was identified as a neoliberal manifesto and received a vast amount of criticism. In response, lately, Williamson has offered a new set of policies the “After the Washington Consensus” and what I name the “Amended Washington Consensus”, as updated versions of the consensus. The aim of this paper is to determine whether there has been any substantial change in policies by comparing the two set of controversial policies the “After the Washington Consensus” and the “Amended Washington Consensus” with the original consensus.

Juniours Marire
Rhodes University

“Political Economy of South African Trout Fisheries”

I analyze the evolution of trout recreational fisheries with the objective of identifying possible factors that might be driving current controversies in biodiversity policy reforms on the governance of alien and invasive species. Results suggested that a process of leisure-augmentation through environmental greed underpinned the introduction and present-day continued spreading of trout. With this process came also the development of a complex set of institutions that protected trout since they served an honorific role. My findings also suggested that the Ayresian thesis that all ceremonial systems are past-binding could be relaxed because ceremonial interests also envision alternative futures that can entrench and further protect ceremonial systems. To that end, these ceremonial interests facilitate path-breaking, but harmful institutional change. I extend Paul Dale Bush’s concept of institutional spaces by assigning faces to the concept, resulting in expansion of possible institutional adjustment configurations.

Scott L.B. McConnell
Eastern Oregon University

“Veblen’s “Higher Learning” and On-Line Education”

In *The Higher Learning in America*, Thorstein Veblen outlines an approach for understanding the tendencies and dynamics of higher education and the evolution of this institution from its initiation for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge related to “idle curiosity,” to where pecuniary considerations begin to dominate the evolutionary tendencies. This paper will attempt to extend Veblen’s seminal analysis to include the modality and delivery of knowledge. The traditional notion that knowledge is best disseminated in an inter-personal manner, and traditionally in a classroom setting, is currently being usurped by the growing aspiration of the educational industry to reach additional educational clientele through technological capabilities associated with the internet, causing the emergence of “Online Education” that seems to be taking root. This inquiry considers and also questions the degree to which the emerging “online platform” should be understood as an extension of what spells the ruin of the traditional approach to higher education.

Suranjana Nabar-Bhaduri
Bucknell University

Matias Vernengo
Bucknell University

“China and India in the Global Economy: A Comparative Study”

For more than three decades now both China and India have grown at a fast pace. However, the development strategies pursued by both countries are considerably different, with China relying on a vigorous process of industrialization, which until the global crisis was clearly oriented towards exports, while India has relied, at least since the early 1990s on the expansion of the service sector. The paper suggests that while manufacturing growth was the motor of productivity growth in China, the absence of an equivalent process of industrialization in India implies that the prospects for sustainable

process of capital accumulation are more limited. The basis of the empirical analysis estimates Kaldor's Second Law and the so-called Kaldor-Verdoorn Law for both countries

Berhanu Nega
Bucknell University

Geoff Schneider
Bucknell University

“History and the Model of Development that Prevailed in Africa: Can Africa Break the Vicious Cycle?”

Research on development has moved away from short term performance to long term determinants of success. This paper identifies historical factors that shaped the development of key institutions, the degree to which these institutions affected past economic outcomes and, more importantly, which ones are influencing contemporary performance. We first look at the trend in long term economic performance for the continent compared with other regions of the world. The paper then evaluates the various explanations provided by the standard development model to explain this performance for Africa. The paper shows that the most important long term determinant of economic and social performance in the continent has been the nature of the distribution of power, which shaped the distribution of economic resources. Furthermore, the paper argues that the distribution of power and the institutions that ensure this distribution were shaped by a number of historical events whose impact still endures.

Reynold F. Nesiba
Augustana College

“Payday Lending on the Prairie: Deregulation, Predation, and a Potential Populist Response”

Paul Volcker, Governor Bill Janklow, and Citibank all played prominent roles in the dismantling of usury ceilings in South Dakota in 1980 and 1981. Three decades later, the wake of those policy decisions continues to influence both the banking and fringe banking industries. According to the Center for Responsible Lending in 2010, South Dakota was home to 118 payday lenders originating over \$150 million in short-term high interest rate loans. A recent Pew study confirms that South Dakota—because of its unregulated interest rates—is one of the most expensive places in the nation take out a payday loan. Lenders there charge an average annual rate of interest of 575%. That rate is almost four-and-half-times higher than Colorado's 129%. Drawing on historical documents, interviews, loan application documents, and court records, the authors explain the history, economic impact, and adverse effect payday lending has had on South Dakota borrowers, charitable agencies, and the broader community. Opponents of predatory lending have proposed an initiated measure for the 2016 election cycle to cap payday loan rates at 35%.

Reynold F. Nesiba
Augustana College

Scott Carson
University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Christopher Erickson
New Mexico State University

Jim Peach
New Mexico State University

John P. Watkins
Westminster College

“Thomas Piketty’s, *Capital in the 21st Century* – Round Table Discussion”

Thomas Piketty’s, *Capital in the 21st Century* has provoked a renewed discussion of wealth inequality around the world. His book has received widespread attention, praise, and criticism in both the mainstream media and in academic journals and online settings. In this session we will discuss the author’s approach to understanding inequality, his discussion of long-term trends, and assess his proposal to directly tax global wealth.

Nathanael David Peach
George Fox University

Tom Head
George Fox University

Donald D. Hackney
Gonzaga University

Emma Newman
George Fox University

Grace Friberg
George Fox University

“Panel Discussion of *How Adam Smith can Change Your Life: an Unexpected Guide to Human Nature and Happiness*”

The panel will discuss Russell Roberts’ *How Adam Smith can Change Your Life: An Unexpected Guide to Human Nature and Happiness*. In this work Roberts applies insights from *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* to modern life. In doing so he offers a strong criticism of neoclassical utility theory. Roberts exposes the theory’s limitations by comparing its limited insights to the depths of Smith’s into human behavior. In the work Roberts explores notions such as the good life, the role of conscience, and Smith’s impartial spectator. The panel will discuss the merit and limitations of Roberts’ work from the perspective of undergraduate students studying economics and faculty in teaching positions. Special attention will be paid to ways Roberts and Smith could be used to provide a more robust understanding of human motivations and decisions and what place Smith has, or should have, in the contemporary economics curriculum.

Jim Peach
New Mexico State University

“The National Collegiate Athletic Association: A Case Study of Change and Resistance to Change”

The NCAA is a major player in the multi-billion dollar game of college athletics. The NCAA is a very complex institution with more than 1,100 colleges, universities, and conferences as members. The governing structure of the organization is exceedingly complex and meaningful change is often difficult to implement. In 2014 the NCAA governance structure changed in very dramatic fashion. In particular, the Big 5 conferences (ACC, SEC, Big 10, Big 12, and PAC 12) were given autonomy to set their own rules on a variety of issues including how much universities could pay their players (a.k.a. 'full cost-of-attendance'). The proposed changes were greeted with less than enthusiasm by conferences and institutions that were not members of the Big 5. While the outcome of the new governance rules was never in serious doubt, the changes in the NCAA and the resistance to change may provide lessons for other slow-moving institutions.

Janice Peterson
California State University, Fresno

"Contemporary Work-Time Policy Debates: A Framework for Analysis"

Institutionalist, social, and feminist economists have contributed to a broader understanding of wages through examinations of the implicit wage theories in historical and contemporary policy debates (for example, *Living Wages, Equal Wages* by D. Figart, E. Mutari, and M. Power). This paper applies a similar approach to identifying the implicit theories of labor supply that underlie different positions in contemporary discussions on work time and flexibility policy issues. For example, in a March 2014 *New York Times* "Room for Debate" discussion on the desirability of the 40 hour work week (<http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2014/03/09/rethinking-the-40-hour-work-week>), the views expressed ranged from a condemnation of "the cult of endless work" to a call for lower taxes to encourage individuals to work more. This paper seeks to draw on the insights of institutionalist, social, and feminist economics to identify the underlying understandings of labor supply in such debates to develop a framework for examining different policy proposals.

Janice Peterson
California State University, Fresno

"The Political Economy of Work"

This paper will discuss a course – The Political Economy of Work – that is currently in development with the goal of providing a supplement and/or alternative to a more traditional labor economics course (with an applied microeconomics focus). The course will utilize David Weil's recent book *The Fissured Work Place: Why Work Became So Bad For So Many and What Can Be Done To Improve It* to provide the overall structure of the course, drawing on economic theory, economic history, industry analyses, descriptive statistics, and the stories and experiences of individual workers to describe and analyze the changing structure of labor markets and their outcomes. Further readings and activities will incorporate more extensive and explicit explorations of institutionalist and feminist theoretical arguments and policy concerns. The course will include a substantial experiential component, involving students in action research concerning labor issues and problems in California's Central Valley.

Dennis Pilon
York University

“Critical Institutionalism: Recovering the Lost Social Core of Institutionalism”

What makes institutions operate as they do? What holds them together as strategic sites of social power? What factors or forces lead them (or force them) to change? For over three decades different varieties of new ‘institutionalists’ have struggled to answer such questions, unhappy with privileging either the structural (determinant) or individual (agency) level of analysis. Critical institutionalism seeks to add a new and much needed *social* focus to the literature on institutionalism, arguing that much existing work lacks an explicit theory of society and its social relations. Where many institutionalists see society on the one hand and institutions on the other, critical institutionalism maps institutions themselves as sites of social struggle, and, at best, temporary manifestations of social power. The paper will review the inter-disciplinary development of the various new institutionalisms to help situate how and why critical institutionalism will advance our understanding of institutions, both in terms of their maintenance and reform, as well as utilize a concrete case study – the reform of western national voting systems – to demonstrate its concrete efficacy as an approach.

Jan Prieue
HTW Berlin – University of Applied Sciences

“Global Foreign Exchange Markets and Institution Building – the Case for Global Monetary Reform”

Foreign exchange markets are the biggest and most rapidly growing financial markets. Until the early 1970s foreign exchange markets had been most the time embedded in a global order, i.e. a multilateral system. Since then market driven exchange markets became predominant, in combination with unilateral “managed floating” for many currencies or the usage of a common currency, both often incorporating a host of problems. As the performance of the euro/dollar market shows, market exchange rates often follow a pattern of roller-coaster super cycles with huge swings and long-standing deviation from fundamental equilibrium. Most emerging markets’ currencies are on the verge to shifting towards financial liberalisation and full-fledged floating regimes. Disequilibrium exchange rates have vast negative consequences (distortion of trade and capital flows, balance of payments). The paper argues that a globalized economy needs fundamentally justified exchange rates that are embedded in a multilateral institutional order. After reviewing several proposals for global monetary reform, a new proposal is made based on the stabilisation of the euro/dollar exchange rates with currency cooperation of the Fed and the ECB. This could be the nucleus for prudential global monetary reform.

Bastiaan Philip Reydon
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Roberto Resende Simiqueli
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Vitor Bukvar Fernandes
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Ana Paula da Silva
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

“Institutional History and Brazilian Land Ownership Issues”

Since its colonial origins, Brazilian agricultural property has remained immersed in deregulation. Attempts of institutional reform - such as the Lei de Terras of 1850 - have been largely unsuccessful, whilst providing legal grounds for land grab by large estates and narrowing the scope of possibilities open for legitimate reevaluations of the first institutional landmark on land use and ownership in the country - the Sesmarias. Understanding that the solution to the dilemmas present in modern Brazil rests on the study of the specifics of Brazilian history, we aim to present a panoramic view of the turning points of land regulation in the country. With this case in mind, we assess that institutional reforms can only be effectively planned and implemented by taking into account the historical determinants present in the shaping of a given institutional setting - thus reaffirming Skocpol's classic postulate of 'Institutions matter, History matters'.

Felipe Carvalho de Rezende
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

“Why does Brazil’s Banking Sector Need Public Banks? What Should BNDES do?”

The 2007-2008 global financial crisis has shown the failure of private finance to efficiently allocate capital to finance real capital development. The resilience and stability of Brazil’s financial system has received attention as it navigated relatively smoothly through the Great Recession and the collapse of the shadow banking system. This raises the question if it is possible that alternative approaches followed by some developing countries might provide an indication of more stable regulatory approaches. There has been much discussion about how to support private long-term finance to meet Brazil’s growing infrastructure and investment needs. One of the essential functions of the financial system is to provide long term funding needed for long-lived and expensive capital assets. However, one of the main difficulties of the current private financial system is its failure to provide long term financing, in which the short termism in Brazil’s financial market is a major obstacle to financing long-term assets. In its current form, the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) is the main source of long-term funding in the country. However, BNDES has been subject to a range of criticisms such as crowding out private-sector banks from and is hampering the development of the local capital market. On this paper, rather than following the traditional approach to justify the existence of public banks, and BNDES in particular, based on market failures, an effective answer to this question requires a theory of financial instability.

Felipe Carvalho de Rezende
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

William Waller
Hobart and William Smith Colleges

“Change in The Policy Regime in Brazil in The New Millennium: An Institutionalist Approach”

Since the 2007-2008 global crisis, Brazil implemented policies to boost domestic demand. However, in the aftermath of the global financial meltdown, policy makers misdiagnosed the crisis and ended up withdrawing stimulus policies too early. The withdrawal of stimulus measures opened up space for critics to claim Rousseff’s administration was being excessively interventionist causing the poor economic performance of the past four years. Policy should have changed to deal with changing circumstances of the crisis. With the stimulus perceived as a failure, opponents argue that state intervention is the problem, fueling the opposition presidential candidate’s embracing a return to failed pro-

market and austerity policies of the past. This paper applies Veblen's insights about the process of cumulative change to analyze policy shifts in Brazil.

Raphael Sassower
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

"From Individuals to Institutions: The Moral Dimension of Political Economy"

While Classical Economics anchored the marketplace in a socio-moral context (Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments 1759), by the time Neoclassical Economics (with its mathematical turn) and more recent developments (Efficient Markets Theory) have become dominant, traces of moral concerns or political and legal complicity have disappeared. Revisiting classical Institutional Thought (C. E. Ayres 1827, 1929, and 1944) may hold the key to unlock the failures of contemporary capitalism. A Fresh and critical look at market-capitalism as a whole can shift the cavalier "blame game" from the maleficence of captains of (financial) industry to the structural fault-lines and deceptive incentive mechanisms. The inevitable disastrous consequences of such systematic institutional behavior have been foretold by the likes of Karl Marx a long time ago. Recent practices, such as the "knockoff" and "shared" economy critically question the presuppositions of market-capitalism in ways that mutually inform Institutional Economics.

Ted P. Schmidt
SUNY Buffalo State

"Financialization: There and Back Again"

Financialization has become a popular topic of analysis for heterodox economists. While there is no single definition of the term, analysis of financialization has focused on how it has influenced corporate behavior, markets, accumulation, and the political process. Financialization has been described as a pernicious force that allows the financial sector to extract a greater share of surplus income from capital and labor, and it has led to slower growth and rising inequality. Interestingly, financialization was also an important topic of discussion over one hundred years ago. The growing influence of finance was discussed by Veblen in *The Theory of Business Enterprise* and Hilferding in *Finance Capital*. Why did discussions of financialization disappear then reemerge almost a century later? In this paper we review the concepts of financialization established by Veblen and Hilferding, and look at the reasons for its disappearance and subsequent reemergence as an economic construct.

Geoff Schneider
Bucknell University

Berhanu Nega
Bucknell University

"Towards a More Equitable Social Provisioning Process in South Africa"

South Africa has experienced substantial economic growth since 2000, appearing to have reversed the problems of the 1980s and 1990s. Recent economic growth masks deep structural problems in the economy. Historically, the most important long term determinant of economic performance and social provisioning in Africa has been the

nature of the distribution of power, which shapes key institutions and the distribution of economic resources. In South Africa the distribution of power and the institutions that ensure this distribution were established under apartheid, and many of them remain largely in place today. Thus, the institutional structure is preventing the establishment of a more broad-based distribution of power and a more equitable provisioning process. This paper documents the extent to which the maintenance of key apartheid-era institutions is undermining the prospects for long-term economic and human development in South Africa. Breaking the cycle of uneven development in South Africa will require fundamental changes in institutions, including changes in democracy, ownership structures and the very nature of the economic system, as well as innovative theorizing about the social provisioning process under contemporary capitalism.

Dmitry Shishkin
Georgia Gwinnett College

“How Rational and Logical Mainstream Economists Really Are: What Can We Learn from one Confusion in the Mainstream Introductory Economics Courses?”

The theme of this paper might not seem to be directly related to Institutionalism as it is focusing on a very narrow and technical topic of elasticity: namely, the flaws that can be found in the way this concept is presented in the mainstream introductory courses and even in its theoretical roots. The findings presented in this work are relevant to Institutionalism in three ways. First, institutionalism is a part of unorthodox economics which criticizes mainstream economics and strives to present a more meaningful alternative of studying economic systems. The paper strengthens the position of Institutionalism as a viable alternative to mainstream economics. Second, as the arguments presented in this work are very basic it is hard to see how those basic arguments could be missed by so many people for such a long time. It appears that here we have an evidence of an established routine dominating reasoning and critical thinking. Third, as straightforward as the concept of elasticity might seem, it is quite amazing to see how much intellectual effort was spent on setting things straight when it came to so-called arc elasticity. Thus, these findings contribute to the common unorthodox criticism of mainstream economics being over-formalized.

Roberto Resende Simiqueli
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

“Empire and Industry - Thorstein Veblen's Theses on the Contrast between German and British Paths to Modernity”

In the pages of *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*, Veblen discusses Prussia's rise to the status of industrial power, contrasting these determinants to the path taken by the British. Our aims with this paper are not limited to revisiting this passage of Veblen's collected works, but, from its review, to discuss (a) the relationship between the first attempts at Comparative History made by the author and his criticism of the epistemological references employed by his contemporaries; (b) the impact of these thesis on Barrington Moore Jr.'s classic on the Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy, a work that is both clearly indebted to Veblen's first foray on this field and an example of the advantages and limitations of the comparative method; and (c) to assess, in the light of the positions defended by one of the founders of economic institutionalism, the course taken by contemporary strands of institutional thought.

Eric Tymoigne
Lewis and Clark College

“A Financial Analysis of Monetary Systems”

This paper develops the framework of analysis of monetary systems put together by authors such as Macleod, Keynes, Innes, and Knapp. This framework does not focus on the functions performed by an object but rather on its financial characteristics. Anything issued by anybody can be a monetary instrument and any type of material can be used to make a monetary instrument, as these are unimportant determinants of what a monetary instrument is. What matters is the existence of specific financial characteristics. These characteristics lead to a stable nominal value (parity) in the proper financial environment. This framework of analysis leads the researcher to study how the fair value of a monetary instrument changes and how that change differs from changes in the value of the unit of account. It also provides a road map to understanding monetary history and why monetary instruments are held.

Daniel Underwood
Peninsula College and University of Washington

Donald D. Hackney
Gonzaga University

Dan Friesner
North Dakota State University

“Diversity, Solidarism and Sustainable Community Economic Development”

Fundamental to social provisioning is ensuring community members have access to employment opportunities that pay living wages and sustain the environment. Underwood, Friesner and Cross (2014) presented a three-fold test to comparatively assess economic development policies: ecological holism, community centeredness, and institutional legitimacy. Applying this test generates an iterative, evolutionary process of economic development. Absent from these criteria is the concept of intention; policy options are not “given” but rather are designed by self-interested groups who manipulate interpretations of these test criteria to advance vested interests. This paper integrates two additional principles: economic diversity and solidarity. Economic diversity emphasizes living wages in numerous industries to stabilize exogenous economic shocks. Solidarity, as a unit of socio-economic interdependence, stresses commonality of wellbeing within communities. Integrating solidarism and economic diversity into Underwood et al.’s test facilitates improved policy design and outcomes that sustain the environment while providing living wage employment for community members.

BJ Unti
Bellevue College

“Good for the Economy, Bad for People”

This paper explores the purpose and significance of adopting social provisioning as the starting point for economic analysis. It is argued that the alternative presented by mainstream theory contributes to the creation of a fetishized entity “The Economy” imbued with autonomous powers independent of human agency. The result is a set of

policies, objectives, and metrics for success that in many cases contradict basic human needs.

Daniel Urban
Willamette University

“Social Stratification and the Surplus”

This paper seeks to illuminate the connection between the surplus and the process of social stratification. In doing this, we borrow primarily from the works of Karl Marx and Thorstein Veblen. That is, we rely upon Marx’s concepts of surplus, the distinction between productive and unproductive labor, and reproduction, while from Veblen we take the relation of the surplus to the processes within stratification. We also rely upon conceptions of class as provided by both scholars. Our efforts will examine how the very production of a surplus leads to the formation of a class structured society, and within such a society the production and appropriation serves to reproduce the stratified social order.

Hendrik Van den Berg
University of Nebraska

“Mainstream Economics’ Aversion to Complexity”

The failures of mainstream economics are often blamed on its quest for mathematical precision, modeling elegance, and positive analysis, i.e., its tools and methodology. This paper argues that the problem is the individual mindset of economists and the field’s group culture, not the tools and methodology per se. Numerous examples are detailed to support this hypothesis, including the popularity of the Walrasian system of complete markets, macroeconomists’ faith in market-based microfoundations, econometrics’ preference for single equation estimation models and instrumental variables that isolate single relationships from their systemic connections, and growth theory’s use of equilibrium models to model inherently complex evolutionary processes. Inter-disciplinary analysis suggests that the human tendency to discern patterns and the power of business and finance in our capitalist system combined to push economists towards a neoliberal group culture and an individualistic mindset. A concluding discussion suggests how institutional economists can shift the mainstream mindset and culture.

Richard Wagner
Rockhurst University

“Lewis Mumford’s Ecological Regionalism: Insights for Institutional Thought”

This paper explores the notion of an ecologically regionalist society as discussed throughout the works of Lewis Mumford (1895-1990). Mumford, responding to what he believed to be the declining economic, environmental, and social conditions associated with a capitalist social provisioning process, outlines a regionalist philosophy and approach to economic development which he believed would revive culture and invigorate a greater purpose and potential of human beings. With Mumford’s rich intellectual career, his regionalist approach has links to authors such as Thorstein Veblen, John Dewey, Patrick Geddes, and Peter Kropotkin among many other great intellectuals of his day. Given these connections, this theory can be shown to be directly related to the discipline

of institutional economics. This paper defines and summarizes main points of ecological regionalism while also briefly exploring a possible synthesis of thought with the discipline of institutional economics.

Tonia Warnecke
Rollins College

“Applying Institutional Thought to Gender-Sensitive Program Design”

This paper discusses the ways that feminist-institutionalist thought can guide program design, focusing on entrepreneurship policy and programs. It is well known that a variety of institutional factors shape gender outcomes and gender inequality within entrepreneurship, particularly with regard to necessity vs. opportunity entrepreneurship and informal vs. formal sector entrepreneurship. Failure to understand the diversity of entrepreneurial activity among women, and the connection (or lack thereof) of such activity to human freedom, leads to biased entrepreneurial policy and programs. How can feminist-institutionalist theory help us to remedy this problem, and formulate gender-sensitive interventions in this sphere? Are there best practices to consider? What can institutionalist conceptualizations of development theory and practice add to this conversation?

James Webb
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Dewey’s Habits and the Process of Intelligent Inquiry”

Dewey’s concept of habit has a central role in his analysis of human nature and its enviroining social institutions and his subsequent attempts to foster intelligence. In furtherance of Dewey’s program habit is explicated in the context of other elements of Dewey’s analysis: impulses, routines, the pivotal character of problematic situations, character of ends-means, and the distinction between deliberative reasoning and calculation. If classical pragmatism is construed as primarily a method of inquiry then it is incumbent to take into account the existing relevant knowledge. Dewey’s analysis is complemented and extended by the work done in experimental psychology by Kahneman and associates and the results in contemporary neurophysiology such as those that Patricia Churchland applies to traditional debates on epistemology and the metaphysics of human nature. The work of Dewey is corroborated and extended, helping to provide a reasoned approach to the solution of inevitable social problems.

Hyper-individualism and Ultra-sociality in a Veblenian Framework

Michael Weisdorf
Portland State University, Institute for Sustainable Solutions

Katie Conlon
Portland State University, Institute for Sustainable Solutions

Cody Evers
Portland State University, Institute for Sustainable Solutions

“Assessment of Ecosystem Services at Willamette Falls: Application of GPI Concept at Regional and Municipal Scales”

Willamette Falls, the second largest US waterfall by volume, lies on the Willamette River in the northwest corner of Clackamas County, Oregon. The site is currently in transition from a century of industrial use with limited or no public access, to a mixed-use “downtown” zone, with an easement planned for public access to the actual falls. We use two popular ecological accounting concepts to assess the past, present, and potential future level of ecosystem services rendered to the local community at this site, at multiple spatial scales. The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) was originally conceived to reliably indicate relative changes in the sustainable economic welfare of nation-states, as well as sub-national or regional areas. Meanwhile, the concept of ‘Ecosystem Services’ has been introduced to describe the economic benefits that human communities appropriate from Earth’s ecosystem processes and functions. Here we integrate these concepts in a case study of Willamette Falls.

Brian Werner
University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Local Food Systems and Economic Development”

This paper examines the local food debate as it relates to theories of economic development. Should local food be rejected based on basic economic principles, as some critics have suggested or can it serve as a source of economic development? The paper uses historical evidence of development to assess the practical relevance of competing theories within economics. This discussion will be used to frame questions for future research into local food and local food policy.

Charles Whalen
Congressional Budget Office

“Pluralism: Lifeblood of Post-Keynesian Institutionalism”

The scholarship of W. Robert Brazelton underscores the vital role that pluralism plays in Post-Keynesian Institutionalism (PKI). In the early 1980s, Brazelton embraced pluralism within economics and drew attention to the compatibility of Post Keynesian economics and Institutionalism. More recently, he has highlighted the relevance to economics of research in other disciplines, including psychology and sociology. All the while, Brazelton has devoted special attention to the problem of business cycles, demonstrating how insight gleaned from a pluralist perspective toward economics advances our understanding of that problem. To be sure, PKI is an analytic framework, but pluralism is its lifeblood.

Neal Wilson
University of Missouri Kansas City

“Time Systems and Their Adoption”

The process of institutional economic adjustment involves understanding what problems face society and the development of actionable instrumental responses to those problems. Central to this process is the existence of a time standard that is in accordance with the technological character of society. The 1883 adoption of time zones is commonly understood as an example of private enterprise implementing instrumental adjustments without reference to outside pressure, the historical record however tells a more nuanced story. This paper considers examples of instrumental time with a special emphasis on the

use of overlapping time standards. Case studies include an industrial setting (the baking industry), a failed attempt at institutional change (the French revolution and decimal time) and the successful adoption of a new standard. This paper finds that we endeavor to adopt standards that are functional and flexible. The best standards engender the open ended potentialities which human activity persistently uncovers.

John P. Watkins
Westminster College

“Veblen’s System of Conspicuous Waste”

Veblen’s “system of conspicuous waste” refers to a “scheme of properties, decencies, and standards of living, the economic motive of which is competitive spending.” Competitive spending emerged in the late nineteenth, early twentieth century with the durable goods revolution. Spending was fostered by two innovations: modern selling and consumer credit, in addition to new institutions: the grocery store and the department store. The antecedents of conspicuous waste lie in the ideas of Mandeville, Hume, and others. Veblen used the system of conspicuous waste to compare English and German cultures prior to the emergence of World War I. The British have a habit of spending, the Germans a habit of saving. For Germany, militarism absorbed the excess production; presently, it is positive net exports. Cultural differences continue, which explains the continuing role of the US in the world economy: to absorb surplus production of much of the rest of the world.

Barbara Wiens-Tuers
Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

“Using Traditional Labor Economics to Develop Non-Traditional Approaches for Future Human Resource Managers”

Institutionalists always appreciate the role of context. I teach a course entitled “Labor Market Analysis” that is part of a human resources program at University Park. This gives a unique context to present both traditional and non-traditional models to help students think about the choices employers as well as future and current employees make. To appreciate institutional, feminist, and political economy approaches, juxtaposing them against the traditional model of economic analysis ends up being a compelling sell to students for the alternative constructions to wage formation, inequality, flexibility and lack of flexibility, non-standard labor, corporate culture, and other labor market topics. Activities and supporting materials are designed to build an understanding of both approaches to give future practitioners in the HR field a much more robust toolbox for analysis of labor market decisions.

Jon D. Wisman
American University

“What Drives Inequality?”

Over the past 40 years, inequality has exploded in the U.S. and significantly increased in virtually all nations. Why? The current debate typically identifies the causes as economic, due to some combination of technological change, globalization, inadequate education, demographics, and most recently, the rate of return on capital exceeding the growth rate. But to the extent true, these are proximate causes. They all take place within a political

framework in which they could in principle be neutralized. Indeed, this mistake is itself political. It masks the true cause of inequality and presents it as if natural, due to the forces of progress, just as in pre-modern times it was the will of gods. This article demonstrates the dynamics by which inequality is a political phenomenon through and through. It places special emphasis on the various ways inequality has been legitimated or made to appear as necessary.

ECONOMICS: BUSINESS and FINANCE

Kashi Nath Tiwari
KNT's Academic Financial Research

NO ABSTRACTS

ECONOMICS: GENERAL

Scott Carson

University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Jamein Cunningham
Portland State University

“More Lawyers, More Crime: An Evaluation of the Legal Service Program”

This paper uses the city level roll-out of legal services grants to evaluate their effects on crime. Using the Uniform Crime Report files from 1960 to 1985, the results show that there is a short run increase of 7 percent in crimes reported but also a 13 percent in crimes cleared by arrest. Further analysis provides evidence that the increase in crime is mostly driven by changes in reporting after subsidized legal services become available as opposed to an increase in actual crimes committed. Also, results show an increase in the staffing of police officers in cities that received legal services. These cities are also associated with having better police/poor relationships as well as higher median property values 10 years later.

Bern Caudill Dealy
University of New Mexico

“Breaking bad and not getting better. The externalities of clandestine meth lab discovery and decontamination”

It is well known that substance abuse imposes a substantial economic burden in the US. The economic burden of methamphetamine (meth) abuse in particular has grown significantly in recent years. In the US, the annual costs associated with treatment, detention and hospitalization of meth users exceeds \$6 billion (Nicosia, Pacula, Kilmer, Lundberg, & Chiesa, 2009). Given these substantial costs there have been a number of policies and programs enacted in order to reduce the incidence, and mitigate the risks associated with clandestine meth labs. These programs are designed to reduce meth production either directly, or indirectly. However, while the costs associated with meth abuse have been well-documented in a number of domains, the true cost of meth extends to a number of areas which are still relatively unexplored. Particularly for clandestine meth labs, as they are often located in residential neighborhoods and can produce direct risks to the health and the personal property of their neighbors. In general, the negative impact of crime and certain health risks on property values has been difficult to quantify as they are often thought to be endogenous. While earlier studies have found that crime generates substantial impacts on property values (Gibbons, 2004; Thaler, 1978), these findings were thought to be due, at least in part by criminals self-selecting into areas with low property values. However, a potential solution to account for the endogenous nature of this type of data has been demonstrated by recent studies using a difference-in-differences estimator based on proximity and time. This technique has been used to test for the impact of the crime in general (Congdon-Hohman, 2013), and more specifically for the impact of sex offenders (Linden & Rockoff, 2008; Pope, 2008). However, this identification strategy has numerous other potential applications. Notably, this identify strategy may provide the means to directly test the impact of clandestine meth labs on property values. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the discovery and subsequent cleanup of a meth lab affect the property values of homes in close-proximity to the lab. Specifically, this study uses a hedonic price model to estimate the implicit

price of avoiding living near a meth lab. A notable feature of this study is that the WTP is estimated not only for lab discovery, but also for lab cleanup. This is important because lab cleanup legislation has been considered by numerous states, and is not universally welcome due to the significant costs (Bobo, 2013). Previous work in this area is limited to a single study (Congdon-Hohman, 2013), who used the discovery of a meth lab as a proxy for crime. The current study builds upon previous efforts in two ways. First, this study is able to utilize a much richer dataset of meth lab discoveries. Second, this study considers not only the discovery of a meth lab, but also the subsequent cleanup and decontamination efforts. While estimating the implicit price of lab decontamination may inform economic evaluations of decontamination legislation and programs, it is also useful for the current effort, as it can be considered a type of treatment-reversal. Thus, decontamination serves as a robustness check for the implicit price of meth lab discovery. Utilizing a quasi-experimental identification strategy, this study finds that even when accounting for the fact that meth labs are generally located in less-desirable neighborhoods, the discovery of a lab results in a 10% drop in the price of homes within 0.2 miles. Furthermore, the drop in home prices recovers slightly (~1%) after the lab has been decontaminated. However, even a relatively small increase in value may provide sufficient benefits to justify lab cleanup programs, as a 1% increase translates to an increase of over \$1,000.

Chase Parker DeHan
University of South Carolina, Upstate

“Internet Payday Lending: Still Exploitative”

With APRs equaling the maximum legally rate of near 400 percent, payday loans have become labeled as predatory, but proponents of these loans claim that the fees charged are to compensate for high overhead and default rates. However, the rise of online payday lenders with lower overhead has been unable to take much of the \$11n payday loan market. I argue this is due to two factors. The first of which is an adverse selection problem whereby borrowers will only resort to online loans if they have been rejected by a brick-and-mortar lender. The second explanation is a behavioral explanation where people prefer to borrow from people they can interact with in person. Both of these explanations are in keeping with the fact that regardless of location, lenders will charge the maximum legally allowable rate.

Richard E. Haskell, Sr
University of Utah

“The Effects of Dual-Credit Enrollment on Underrepresented Students: the Utah case”

This study examines the effects of Utah’s Dual-Credit Enrollment (DCE) and Early College High School (ECHS) programs on underrepresented students’ performance. I assess testing scores, high school graduation rates, dual course credits earned, higher education enrollment, time-to-completion, and degree attainment outcomes for minority and low income student groups enrolled in DCE and ECHS programs. To limit the endogeneity and self-selection bias present in non-experimental data, I employ the Propensity Score Matching method (PMS). Although PMS offers many advantages, its strength as an estimator is dependent on the existence of complete and quality matching variables. To assure accurate model specifications given the available data I apply Receiving Operator Characteristic Analysis to variations on the PMS models. Estimated outcomes reflect positive effects for each of the examined student populations differentiated by gender, race, income and English Language Learner status. The economic effects of accumulating

higher education course credits and decreases in higher education time-to-completion may yield the most interesting outcomes, enjoy the strongest causal claims, and result in measurable household and state level savings. These outcomes also reveal potential weaknesses in the structure of higher education course and major programming, and the difficulty presented as high school students make higher education decisions.

Gina Pieters
Trinity University

“What causes city growth? A cross country examination”

Knowledge spillovers are viewed as key to economic growth, and as especially powerful in cities. While macroeconomic models of endogenous growth rely upon some sort of agglomeration externality, several theories exist as to the nature of the underlying mechanism. Using firm level data from 10 countries across Europe, we construct measures of local competition, regional specialization and industrial variety to test which theories best explains employment growth in each country and industry in our sample, constructing comparable measures across countries.. We find that the positive results for Jacobs externality established in the US are generally robust across our sample of European countries: competition and industrial variety are positively associated with employment growth, while specialization is negatively associated with it. We examine the results on a country-industry basis and find that Germany typically enjoys the largest and the most frequent benefits from industrial diversity, while France the smallest. Of special interest to economic theorists and policy makers, we find that the positive effects associated with industrial diversity are increasing in the level of diversity. This empirical finding offers a guide for the building of endogenous growth models. Furthermore, this result implies that industrial diversity represents a channel to increase employment growth that is not only exploitable but also sustainable.

King Banaian
St. Cloud State University

“The Role of Amendments in Passing Legislation: The Case of the Minnesota Vikings Stadium”

In May 2012 the State of Minnesota passed legislation to fund the construction of a new football stadium for the NFL franchise that has played in the state since 1960. The legislation brought to a close a fifteen year debate over funding of sports stadia in the state in which all of the standard economic arguments against public subsidies for professional sports had been made. The bill passed after nearly collapsing several times due to fighting between the twin cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, as well as the high cost to local government. I present here evidence that the bill’s authors were able to use the process of amending the bill in order to gain the necessary majorities to pass it. Specifically, an amendment that showed tough bargaining versus the team’s owners, and an agreement between the governor and one legislative caucus to logroll a stadium vote for a veto of another bill, moved the critical number of votes for passage.

Scott Schaefer
University of Utah

“Incentives in Newish Firms”

Startup firms often provide incentives to employees using grants of equity. In established firms, grants of equity are less common (and smaller when they are used at all). Instead, firms frequently link pay and employee performance using relational incentive contracts that tie pay to an assessment of that employee's performance. This paper builds a model of this transition from team-based equity pay to individual-based relational incentive contracts. In the model, a new firm's survival is uncertain, and this means the firm cannot commit to paying incentive bonuses as part of a relational contract. A new firm relies on explicit contracts in the form of equity. A moral hazard in teams problem makes equity-based pay less effective as the firm's employee count grows, but the firm cannot use relational contracts until its survival is sufficiently certain. The model illustrates a tension between growth and survival probability in new but not-yet-established firms. The primary result is that a newish firm must increase its survival probability above a cutoff level prior to growing its employee count.

Dale S. Bremmer
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Randy Kesselring
Arkansas State University

“The Effect of Observing Daylight-Saving Time on Indiana Employment: A Difference in-Differences Approach”

In 2006, the entire state of Indiana became the 48th state in the U.S. to observe daylight-saving time. This paper uses the difference-in-differences approach to analyze the economic impact of that decision. From 1967 to 2006, 79 of Indiana's 94 counties followed Eastern Time; but, they did not observe daylight-saving time. Six counties near Chicago and six other counties near Evansville were on Central Time and they observed daylight-saving time. Five more counties close to either Louisville, Kentucky or Cincinnati, Ohio were on Eastern Time and also observed daylight-saving time. Monthly employment levels and unemployment rates are collected for every county in Indiana and ten surrounding or nearby states. Observations are from 2000 to 2014 and panel-data estimation techniques are used. Two regressions are estimated. The first uses county unemployment rates as a dependent variable while the second uses county employment levels. Independent variables include lagged county, state and national unemployment rates and employment levels, and the average unemployment rates and average employment levels in adjoining counties. Dummy variables will be used to control for state, county, and month of observation. Binary variables will be constructed to control for Indiana's curious history with both time zones and daylight savings time.

Scott Alan Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Nutrition and Physical Activity: A Comparative Static Analysis”

NO ABSTRACT

Olufolake Odufuwa
University of New Mexico

“Ethno-racial Disparities in Functional Health Trajectories among Older Adults: A Latent Growth Model Analysis”

This study examines trajectories of functional health limitations and identifies possible risk factors that account for racial and ethnic disparities among the U.S. older population. Using a multiple-group latent growth model to analyze nine waves of data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), findings reveal significant racial and ethnic disparities in functional health trajectories. Minority populations are more likely to suffer functional limitations at onset than non-Hispanic whites but the latter tend to have faster increases in the rate of change over time. However net of socioeconomic factors, these effects are dissipated over time. This suggests that racial and ethnic disparities in functional status primarily result from differences in socioeconomic status. Results also reveal that these observed racial and ethnic disparities in functional health also derive from group differences in health status and behavioral factors. In addition, across racial and ethnic groupings, smoking and being overweight/obese predicts the onset and increases the rate of growth in functional limitations among the elderly over time.

Leila J. Pratt
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“The First Job of Economists Who Received a PhD in 2000”

This paper examines first job choices of economist who received their PhD in 2000 from a US or Canadian university. An economist in this data set has several different career choices: academic teaching or research positions, government jobs or private sector employment. The career choices made will be influenced by the individual attributes of the economist. In other words, the wages earned in any of the job choices will depend on the candidate’s personal attributes and the market conditions during the job search.

Dale S. Bremmer
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Randy Kesselring
Arkansas State University

“The Effect of Right-to-Work Laws on Indiana and Michigan Employment: A Difference-in-Differences Approach”

In 2012, Indiana and Michigan passed right-to-work laws. Indiana enacted the law in February 2012, becoming the first right-to-work state in the “Rust Belt.” Michigan soon followed, passing the law in December 2012. Right-to-work laws prohibit collective bargaining contracts between firms and unions that require all workers pay union dues—even those that do not belong to the union. Proponents of the law maintain that both employment and worker compensation grow faster in right-to-work states. This paper analyzes the impact of the right-to-work laws on employment and unemployment in Indiana and Michigan. Monthly employment levels and unemployment rates are collected for every county in Indiana, Michigan and nine surrounding states. Using this data, a difference-in-differences estimator is calculated. Two regressions will be estimated. The first equation uses county unemployment rates as a dependent variable while the dependent variable of the second equation is county employment levels. Possible independent variables include lagged county, state and national unemployment rates and employment levels. Dummy variables will identify the various states, counties and the month in which the observation was made. Other independent variables will include the average unemployment rates and employment levels in surrounding counties.

Shu-Heng Chen
National Chengchi University

Connie H. Wang
Walden University

“School Choice Policies: Why agent-Based Modeling?”

Researchers have increasingly realized that educational systems are complex systems, in which the systemic effects of a policy emerge from the nonlinear responses of stakeholders to the policy itself and to each other. Students and schools have heterogeneous properties and resources. They react to school choice policies differently; they even react to their peers' reactions and may take actions toward policymakers. Tutoring service and cram schools also co-evolve with school choice policies and contribute to the changes of student behaviors. The aggregate effects of school choice policies emerge from these interactions and can hardly be analyzed without computational simulations. Among all complex system simulation approaches, agent-based modeling is considered the easiest approach to handle heterogeneous agents and their interactions. It is a bottom-up approach that generate aggregate patterns by simulating agents' behaviors and interactions. Agent-based modeling has been increasingly adopted in many disciplines, including epidemiology, economics, management, and climate change. However, it is still rare in the study of school choice policies. We argue that agent-based modeling is a way to help shape school choice policies that may overcome policy resistance. We conclude with a discussion of recent development of agent-based modeling in school choice policy analysis.

Jacob Orchard
Brigham Young University

Joseph Price
Brigham Young University

“Prejudice as a Source of Racial Health Disparities”

We examine whether the black-white gap in infant health measures is larger in counties with higher levels of measured racial prejudice. Our prejudice measures are based on both explicit measures of reported racial prejudice as well as data from the Implicit Association Test. We find that newborns born to black mothers are more likely to have poor health in relation to their white counterparts in counties where racial prejudice is high. We also examine the channels that prejudice affects infant health by analyzing whether black mother inputs (prenatal care use, tobacco use) are poorer in counties with high prejudice and whether prejudice affects deep poverty among African-Americans.

Kevin A. Gee
University of California, Davis

“The Effects of School-Based Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Parental Notification on Adolescent Health: Evidence from Arkansas”

In 2003, Arkansas enacted Act 1220, one of the first comprehensive legislative initiatives aimed at addressing childhood obesity. One important provision of Act 1220 mandated that all children attending public schools be screened for their body mass index (BMI) and

the information sent home to their parents or guardians. Since then, over 14 states have adopted similar school-based BMI screening and notification policies. Yet, despite their widespread adoption and implementation, there is no rigorous empirical evaluation of such policies particularly for adolescents. Using data from the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS), I exploit grade-to-grade variation across time in Arkansas policy to estimate the causal impact of BMI screening and parental notification on adolescent health. I find no significant impact of Arkansas' BMI screening and reporting requirements on either adolescents' BMI-for-age z-score or their probability of being in a lower weight classification (e.g., normal versus obese). My results remain robust to the inclusion of a set of nearby comparison states to control for Arkansas specific shocks. My results call into question the efficacy of state-mandated BMI screening and parental reporting as a policy lever to address adolescent obesity.

David Frisvold
University of Iowa

Emily Leslie
University of Iowa

Joseph Price
Brigham Young University

“Habit Formation and the Persistent Impact of WIC”

We examine the degree to which the WIC program changes the eating habits of program participants and whether these habits persist once individuals are no longer participating in the program.

Scott Alan Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“When Did the Modern Female Obesity Epidemic Begin and Why?”

Much has been written about the modern obesity epidemic; however, when it began is less clear. Using National Health Interview Survey data by observation period between 1976 and 1981, this study demonstrates that black women have historically had greater obesity rates than black men, white women's obesity rate of increase has been greater than black women since the 1970s. Obesity is also related to residence from different dietary practices, and women during the late 1970s and early 1980s in the Northeast and Midwest put on more weight than the South and West. BMIs and obesity also vary with education and income, and as early as the 1970s, black and white women who acquired more education had lower BMIs and were less likely to be obese. Women's BMIs were also lower in income categories, and black women in high income categories were less likely than white women to be obese and the beginning of the modern obesity epidemic.

Ian C. Strachan
West Texas A&M University

“Female Artists and the Digitization of Labor in the Music Industry”

The digital revolution brought about by new technology and the eroding of intellectual property rights has simultaneously brought about increased opportunity as well as increased competition among content creators in the music industry — artists and bands as well as record labels. This change is evident in the “long tail” and “superstar effects” hollowing out the middle class of artists. It is well documented that women are still under-represented in many fields of the modern economy. Given this background, how do female artists fare in the music industry over time? This research utilizes a sample of the Billboard Hot 100 charts from the 1990s and 2000s and finds that female artists are dramatically and consistently under-represented on the pop charts. Female artists typically account for less than a quarter of the total artists who make the charts. At the same time female solo artists and groups with at least one female artist are remarkably more productive at producing pop hits than male solo artists and groups with no female artist involvement. This — perhaps — represents an opportunity for entrepreneurial female artists in the future as production and consumption bottlenecks are dismantled in a superstar-dominated culture.

Ying Zhen
Wesleyan College

“English Proficiency, Earnings, and Gender Differences of Foreign-born Hispanic and Asian Immigrants in the United States”

This paper compares the effects of English proficiency on earnings of foreign-born Hispanic and Asian immigrants in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey. The analysis demonstrates of the importance of English proficiency on earnings for both foreign-born Hispanic and Asian immigrants. The results indicate they suffer increasing penalties with decreasing levels of English proficiency. For Hispanic immigrants, the earnings penalty due to limited English proficiency for female immigrants is higher than male immigrants at each level of English proficiency. However, the opposite is true for Asian immigrants. The Quantile Regression approach is adopted to examine the effects of English proficiency’s effects across the entire earnings distribution of Hispanic and Asian immigrants, respectively. The importance of English proficiency is greater at the upper tier of earnings distribution for both male and female Latino immigrants. The same is true for Asian female immigrants. For Asian male immigrants, however, the middle income group suffers the greatest English deficiency penalty. The results are informative for policymakers. When formulating policies for immigrants, policymakers should bear in mind that providing English training to both foreign-born Hispanic and Asian immigrants is necessary as it affects their earnings. In particular, Hispanic female immigrants and Asian male immigrants should be made a priority in receiving English training. They should also be aware of the different impacts of English proficiency on Hispanic and Asian immigrants with different income levels when formulating policies.

Yadollah Dadgar
University of Illinois, Champaign Urbana and Beheshty University

“Professional Ethics of Economists and More Integrity in Economics Itself”

Generally speaking, it is an obvious reality that all academicians whose thinking and behavior affect the public or private opinion and influence the performance of organizations, would (and should) formulate codes of ethics. Witnesses to their influential impact on societies (both nationally and globally), economists and economic disciplines lag behind roughly all other social sciences and humanities in this regard. Nevertheless, and due to their outstanding positions, establishing ethical standard for economists would proceed in direction with integrity in economics science itself. For, firstly, adoption

of professional ethics will illuminate both domain of discipline and responsibility of economists. These two aspects have been confused after 2007-2012 crisis. It has in turn, increased the vulnerability of conventional economics as well. Secondly, rapid growth in demand for interdisciplinary economic studies, especially in second decade of 21st century, has produced some poor literature which can downgrade the economic science. Adopting professional ethics can prevent the downgrading in question. Thirdly, prevalence of engineering and technical aspects of economics over its substantive content at one hand, and dominance of a superficial business feature of economics over its substantive, social and institutional structure, is going to deprive this science from its ethical and genius origins. Consequently, fostering professional standards in economics and for economists would hopefully revive some of authenticities of economics itself. This paper is responsible to investigate the above case in a rapidly changing 21st century.

Scott Lazerus
Western State Colorado University

“The Role of Efficiency Arguments in the Distribution Debate”

The analysis of income distribution, prominent during the Classical period, was deflected from the mainstream of the field by the rise of neoclassical theory and marginal analysis, as the focus shifted from the historical and dynamic determination of factor incomes (and their implications for continuing economic progress), to marginal analysis and the efficient allocation of existing factor resources. The insistence on the primacy of positive economics also contributed to the neglect of distribution, now seen as a normative/ethical concern. Insisting that questions of "fairness" are inherently subjective, distribution could still be shown to be efficient in competitive markets. Orthodox economics is thus not in a good position to answer questions about rising inequality, but is increasingly attempting to do so. While mostly unwilling to grapple with the ethical and justice concerns related to growing inequality, economists have made headway in regard to measurement issues, and are attempting to analyze the causes and consequences of the trends. Cognizant of the primacy of the "efficiency/equity tradeoff" in textbook economics, those concerned with growing inequality have begun to build arguments based on a competing contention—that *too much* inequality can lead to *inefficiency* at both the micro and macro levels of the economy.

Gizem Keskin
Rice University

“Emissions Regulation and Fuel Switching in the US Power Sector”

The US power sector is currently challenged by Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recent rules and proposals, namely Clean Power Plan (CPP), Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), targeting emissions of CO₂, SO₂, and mercury (and more). In all these new regulations, EPA suggests fuel switching as a compliance option along with installing pollution control technologies. Although fuel switching is a viable option, a quantitative metric is needed for the policy makers to assess the realization of these possibilities. This paper seeks to address this issue by estimating the elasticity of substitution between fossil fuels in the US power sector in presence of environmental regulation. In particular, the US power plants' elasticity of substitution between coal, oil and natural gas for the period of 2004-2007 is being estimated using the translog functional form following Christensen et al. (1975). The period of 2004-2007 is particularly important for two reasons. First, during that period, the power plants were subject to the EPA's federal cap and trade program targeting SO₂

emissions (the Acid Rain Program). Therefore the observed fuel switching behavior includes the impact of the environmental regulation. Second, during this period, the prices of SO₂ permits were sharply increasing in anticipation of more stringent SO₂ regulation coming up. Therefore the environmental regulation impact was strong. The results are believed to shed light on the possible fuel switching behavior of the power plants affected by the upcoming environmental regulations.

Brandon Bridge
University of New Mexico

“Individual and Household-Level Effects of Energy Poverty on Human Development”

Energy poverty, defined as the absence of sufficient choice in accessing adequate, affordable, reliable, high-quality, safe and environmentally benign energy services to support economic and human development (Masud, Sharan, & Lohani, 2007), can have wide-ranging impacts on human development and quality of life. The majority of the world’s energy-poor live in one of three main regions of the world: South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Nicaragua is the most under-developed country in Latin America and has a high incidence of energy poverty. Almost 28% of households in Nicaragua have no access to electricity. The indoor burning of biofuels for cooking is a primary driver of indoor air pollution world-wide, a situation that accounts for the deaths of 49/100k children under the age of five in Nicaragua. Using Living Standards Measurement Survey panel data from 1998-99, 2001, 2005, and 2009, this paper investigates energy poverty in Nicaragua and how it impacts individuals and households. We look at energy poverty in all its forms (lighting, cooking, telecommunications, transportation, mechanization, etc.) and estimate its individual and household-level impacts on various indicators of income, education, and health.

Bernell K. Stone
Brigham Young University

“The Comparative Price/Cost of Nuclear, Coal, and Natural Gas Electricity Generation”

Using a unique database of state-level electricity prices and generation mix, regression fits shows that variation in generation mix explains more than 90% of the variation in prices for the 48 continental states for 1997-2011. Nuclear electricity (20% of generate mix on average) is the most expensive having an implied price per kilowatt hour of 12¢ in early years and increasing to more than 14¢ for 2008-2011 compared to 6-7¢ for coal (50%) with overall electricity prices averaging less than 12¢. Price trend for nuclear and coal are increasing, especially for nuclear. Natural gas (18%) , used for both peak and base load, exhibits greater state and cross-time price variability, 7-11¢. Hydro (9%) prices vary by region with West-of-Mississippi hydro being the overall lowest price. Renewables in this time period are less than 3% of total generation mix. This time series of comparative prices provide a comparative benchmark for assessing generation alternatives that is more comprehensive than the common use of bus-bar and average costs, especially for rate setting and for assessing viability of new generation alternatives.

Naresh Nepal
University of New Mexico

“The effect of proximity to wilderness areas on residential property values: An application of spatial hedonic model”

Geographic information systems and non-market valuation methods are very useful in providing information to public land managers and are considered helpful in making many natural resource management decisions. Recent developments in the spatial econometrics have utilized various techniques to provide spatially-explicit representations of non-market values of different environmental amenities. The major objective of this study is to examine the effects of proximity to wilderness areas on residential property values in Yavapai County, Arizona by utilizing geographic information system and recently developed spatial models. On average, a residential property located one mile closer to a nearest wilderness area is estimated to have values \$4730 and \$5024 higher based on Euclidean and road distance as a measure of proximity respectively. This paper also addresses the issues relating to the inconsistency of estimated coefficients of distance variables in hedonic models. The results of the simulation from this study suggest that when multiple locations of each of the multiple landmarks are present in the study area, if only the distance to the nearest landmark of each type is included in the regression model, the estimated coefficients truly assess the impact on dependent variable. These results will be useful for any future hedonic studies that intend to include distance variables in the regression models.

Olufolake Odufuwa
University of New Mexico

“Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Willingness to Pay for Improved Health: Evidence from the Aging Population”

An important area of inquiry for economists is understanding individuals’ willingness to sacrifice current consumption of goods and services for a change in some non-market good (e.g., improvement in the environment or health), and especially how results may vary across diverse subgroups and populations. This study explores racial and ethnic disparities in willingness to pay (WTP) for improved health among an aging population sample, while also examining the impact of health status and risky health behaviors. Using contingent valuation survey data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and a Heckman two-step modeling technique to correct for selection effects, findings reveal racial and ethnic disparities in absolute mean WTP but not relative mean WTP. Although minorities are more likely to have a positive WTP, they are not willing to pay increasing absolute dollar amounts for improved health. However, when compared with non-Hispanic Whites, minorities’ annual mean WTP is a higher percentage of their annual household income. In addition, while risky health behaviors do not affect WTP valuations, current morbidity affects whether or not an individual will have a positive WTP for improved health.

Kristina Lybecker
Colorado College

“The Impact of Restrictive Abortion Legislation on Contraceptive Choice”

Over the past two decades restrictive abortion legislation has gained a foothold & increasingly become the norm. This study considers whether the increasingly restrictive environment has resulted in a larger share of women electing to utilize a more reliable contraceptive method. Relative to non-users, contraceptive users will be less likely to be impacted by restrictive abortion legislation, and therefore less likely to change their behavior. That is, the marginal effects are negative, relative to non-users. Utilizing data on

a variety of forms of contraception this paper considers the impact of restrictive abortion legislation on women's contraceptive choices and the reliability of those methods.

Michael Gmeiner
Brigham Young University

Joseph Price
Brigham Young University

“Economic Returns to Clean Water: Evidence from US Historical Records”

We examine the impact of exposure to clean water during childhood on economic outcomes later in life such as educational attainment, income, and work hours. We take information on the city of residence of individuals during childhood in the 1900-1930 decennial census data and link this with economic outcome data for the same individuals in the 1940 census. The estimates from this project will provide important insights about the economic returns that are relevant for motivating current efforts in various developing countries to implement large-scale water chlorination. The linked dataset will also be of use to other scholars that wish to estimate the economic impact of other public health and social programs that occurred in the early part of the 20th century in the US.

Jia Yu
Suffolk University

“The more healthcare expenditure is, the less people will die? The relationship between avoidable mortality and healthcare spending in OECD countries”

Healthcare expenditures rise as a share of GDP in most countries, raising questions regarding the value and quality of future spending increases. Take an example of the United States, according to Heijink and Koolman's (2012) research, in the U.S., an above-average rise in healthcare expenditures per year went along with a below-average avoidable mortality reduction. This study estimate macro-level health production functions using avoidable mortality as outcome variables, and investigate the relationship between total avoidable mortality and healthcare expenditure using descriptive analysis and multiple regression models. This research extends Heijink and Koolman's (2012) studies from 14 developed countries to 34 OECD countries, including 2 developing countries, and also expands disease groups in terms of avoidable mortality from two (diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms) to four (plus diseases of the respiratory system and diseases of the digestive system). Besides these two aspects of extension, I also compare the cost-effectiveness ratios between 2 developing countries (Mexico and Turkey) and other 32 developed countries. The primary results are as follow: (1) a statistically significant relationship between healthcare spending and avoidable mortality remained; (2) most countries with above-average spending growth demonstrate above-average reductions in avoidable mortality; (3) this particular relationship (indicated by cost-effectiveness ratios) of developing countries is more significant than that of developed countries.

Robert Tokle
Idaho State University

“A Model for Determinants of Credit Union Net Worth Following the Financial Crisis”

In the aftermath of 2008 Financial Crisis, the financial health of banks and credit unions became more of a concern. Ironically, in late as 2007, many in the credit union industry felt that credit union net-worth ratios were too high. They argued that maintaining high net-worth ratios can impede credit union growth, and that their capital could be better used to offer better rates, service and lower fees.

Chase Parker DeHan
University of South Carolina, Upstate

Michael Dinger
University of South Carolina, Upstate

“Security Breaches and Firm Value: An Empirical Investigation”

Recently, a rising number of high profile security breaches have exposed large amounts of consumer data. Some event study research has found an initial fall in stock prices immediately following the announcements of these breaches. Results from our research suggest that after six months, the companies have regained this loss in value, perhaps because the costs of security breaches to the firm are minimal in proportion to their revenues. To interpret our result, we theorize that managers are performing either implicit or explicit analyses regarding the costs and benefits of investing in information security. We propose that managers combine the low perceived probability of a breach occurring with the relatively low financial impact and ultimately believe that investing in information security presents a negative net present value (NPV). One possible implication is that more stringent fines for security breaches may enhance the potential NPV of investing in information security.

Sandia National Laboratories and Colorado School of Mines

“The Regional Economic Accounting Tool: Updates and Extensions”

The National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC), under the direction of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), provides multidisciplinary analyses of interdependencies and consequences resulting from actual and hypothetical infrastructure disruptions. As disruptions occur and evolve, the economists at NISAC must update and adapt their analyses as events unfold and generally have between 2 and 24 hours to prepare the analysis. The Regional Economic Accounting tool (REAcct) was developed by NISAC economists at Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) for estimating order-of-magnitude economic impacts within DHS scenario/real-time analysis. REAcct uses input-output modeling, geo-spatial data computational tools, and publicly available economic data to estimate the impacts of acute disruptive events and allows for detailed specification of sectors, regions, and disruption intervals. We propose a number of improved capabilities for REAcct, including a proxy for economic system resilience, seasonal impact analyses, and improved indirect impact estimation. System resilience is related to a system’s ability to absorb, adapt, and recover from a disruptive event. Studies of past disruptive events indicate that factors which affect an economic system’s ability to recover can vary across regions, industries, or even firms in the same industry. Incorporating resilience into REAcct provides the opportunity to test the sensitivity of the economic impact estimates to factors influencing the underlying resilience of the economic system. We have established a preliminary method for incorporating resilience based on firm and industry characteristics in regions affected during an acute disruptive event. Incorporating quarterly data into the analysis helps tailor the results of analyses both to current economic conditions and economies with seasonal production. Regional

resolution of economic impacts defines the upper and lower bounds of economic impacts estimated by REAcct. This paper details the proposed changes to REAcct and provides a summary of next steps.

Bernell K. Stone
Brigham Young University

“Company-Level PV Solar Learning Rates and the Future Price of Utility-Scale Solar Electricity”

PV (photovoltaic) solar is a semiconductor technology with manufacturing similar to memory chips, liquid crystal displays, and flat panel TVs. Like these semiconductors, PV solar should have a Moore’s law learning rate. Rather than an industry learning rate (that includes fixed costs for many companies with no production), this paper uses company-level price-volume data for the top four solar companies: First Solar, SunPower, Trina Solar, and Yingli Green Tech. The recent learning rate (last two volume doublings) averages more than 40%, is increasing, and is approaching the Moore’s law rate of 50%, consistent with 25% per year price decreases in recent years. With four volume doublings over the next 8 to 10 years, wholesale prices fall from \$1000-\$800 per kilowatt of peak capacity to less than \$200 per kilowatt of peak capacity. For utilities in the Southwestern United States, the unsubsidized price required to provide a fair return on invested capital falls from 10¢-8¢ per kilowatt hour to less than 2¢ per kilowatt hour in less than ten years. Given an all-in average coal electricity cost of 7¢-8¢, daytime PV solar and nighttime natural gas compete with coal now. More significantly, utilities will close coal plants when solar has an all-in cost less than the 3.5¢-4¢ variable cost of coal.

Tatyana Guzman
Cleveland State University

Haeil Jung
Indiana University

Maureen Pirog
Indiana University

“The Impact of Federal Financial Aid on the Enrollment and Pricing Strategies of Students Pursuing Online Education”

NO ABSTRACT

Rhonda R. Corman
University of Northern Colorado

“The Application of Competitive Ideology in Education Policy: What Would Smith Say?”

The rhetoric praising the wonders of competition has been increasingly employed in policy formulation for much of the recent past. According to the seeming majority of the general population, feeding off of the rhetoric of another seeming majority of legislators, most problems within society can be resolved through fostering a “healthy competitive environment” which of course increases the efficiency of any endeavor. As economists, we are well versed in the effectiveness of competition but we should also be well versed its weaknesses. Therefore, many economists argue that the current education policies’ focus on competitive ideologies is inappropriate. This paper seeks for answers regarding the

question of education policy by examining the thoughts of Adam Smith. The philosophical approach to education presented by Smith will then be “advanced” through the centuries as the societal and institutional environment evolved. The “modernized” Smith then serves as a benchmark against which current educational policy is analyzed.

Harold R. Christensen
Centenary College of Louisiana

Elizabeth L. Rankin
Centenary College of Louisiana

“Economic Aspects of Tribal Land-Grant Colleges”

Land-grant colleges were established under the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862. The goal of the act was to establish a system of higher education institutions that were focused upon agricultural and mechanical arts including research, extension, and teaching. The land-grant portion of the act provided continuing funding for the colleges. After 1890, the act was expanded to include historical black colleges and universities. Currently there are 75 institutions included under the terms of the original acts. In 1994, Congress passed the Equity in Education Land-Grant Status Act that established 33 tribal colleges. In fulfilling the land-grant obligations, tribal colleges are expected to “infuse components of Native American culture” in the curriculum as well as to “address issues of interest to the local Native American communities”¹. The funding mechanism for the tribal colleges is a grant program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture. In many cases, the tribal colleges partner with original land-grant colleges on projects, particularly agricultural research. This paper builds upon previous research that we have done over the past few years on land-grant colleges. This paper aims to develop an understanding of the status of the tribal schools in terms of location, curriculum, budget, mission, and student population. In addition to gathering and analyzing IPEDs data on all of the currently operating Tribal land-grant colleges; this work will focus upon three specific ownership and control models. Dine College is owned and operated by the Navajo nation. The Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe is one of only three Congressionally-chartered institutions. Bacone College in Oklahoma is an American Baptist sponsored school.

Luis Villanueva
Denison University

“Smith, Malthus, and Recent Evidences in Global Population Dynamics”

In conventional economic theories, the change of population is determined exogenously□ outside of the economic system. However, classical political economists Adam Smith and Thomas Malthus have long argued for the endogenous determination of population, hence establishing a connection between economics and demography. In this paper, we borrow their ideas to empirically examine the evolution of the relationship between per capita outputs and population dynamics for the period of 1970 – 2008 on a global scale. We find empirical evidences that correspond to both Smith and Malthus’s arguments. In this paper, we also conduct a projection for the additional real income needed for the global population to stabilize.

Wayne Edwards

University of Nebraska Kearney

“Applying Ethical Principles to Economic Analysis”

This conceptual paper outlines a possible approach to ethical economic decision making. The paper establishes three fundamental principles that can be used as guiding propositions in economic theory and economic policy. The three principles are: 1. All people are equally individually valuable as human beings; 2. All people, being equally valuable, are equally entitled to necessity consumption levels of fundamental commodities; and 3. Society must make provisions for any and all individuals not achieving second principle necessity consumption levels of fundamental commodities before society makes provisions for anything else. After the principles are established and discussed, applications to economic theory and economic policy are suggested.

Gina C Pieters
Trinity University

“Price Discrimination, Income Inequality, and Trade”

I study the effect of income inequality on trade flows. I document that higher income inequality increases the value and quantity, but lowers the average price, of differentiated goods but has little effect for homogeneous goods. Given the importance of firms pricing power for this result, I introduce non-homothetic preferences into a monopolistic competition model of trade to generate income-group specific mark-ups and consumption patterns. The model can explain about 30% of the observed relationship between inequality and trade value, quantity, and unit value of traded goods. Additionally, the trade model implies the high income consumers pay a 5.5% mark-up on identical goods sold to both income groups, consistent with estimates derived from USA grocery data. I then examine gains from trade, and find that gains are higher once price discrimination is allowed.

Chantha Kim
Portland State University

James Woods
Portland State University

“Who Doesn’t Know How Much the Ball Costs?: Overuse of Common Questions in Choice Experiments”

Our experimental population, our participants, are a limited resource. Each time we go into the field with a survey or an experiment and use a common battery of questions, their familiarity with those questions biases responses and can alter our conclusions. We show that for a common battery of questions, Frederick’s three-question Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT), that participants in several populations, are familiar with the questions and that this bias the correct response rate. We propose a method for adapting to this phenomena, demonstrate the effects using data from a recent publication and discuss ways that researchers can mitigate effects in the future.

Yuksel Bayraktar
Istanbul University

Taha Egri
George Mason University

Furkan Y  ld  z
Kirkklareli University

Filiz   zkan
Sakarya University

“Effects of Oil Price Shocks on Current Account Deficit and Economic Growth Rates of Fragile Five Countries”

Announcement of the Federal Reserve May 2013 that it will phase out its bond-buying program signaled opportunity of wide global liquidity will be declined in coming years. FEDs quantitative easing policy has helped some developing countries to increase their economic growth by cheap and long term international loan options. However, with end of the spring of international loan opportunities, cost of international credits has increased and getting them became difficult. This recession in international credit market has caused depreciation in developing countries currency. Morgan Stanley published a report in August 2013 that Brazil, Indonesia, India, South Africa and Turkey were called as Fragile Five countries, because of the fact that these countriesTM national currencies were affected by FED policies and became fragile. In this report, with the depreciation of the these Five Countries currencies against US Dollar, also, high current account deficit and inflation rates, dependency to foreign capital to finance their economic growth and risk of declining economic growth rates was mentioned as their common structural problems. In this study, effect of oil price shocks on current accounts deficit will be analyzed for Fragile Five countries. Oil price is a common factor for their import-export sector and affect current accounts. Cost of oil import or income of oil export may cause economic risk or benefit for Fragile Five. In this perspective, oil price shocks and their effects should be analyzed to reveal policy implications for these countries.

Adam Check
University of Oregon

“Monetary Policy and the Quantity Theory of Money in the U.S.”

The relationship between long-run money growth and inflation broke down in the United States around 1990. This paper investigates the extent to which changes in monetary policy can explain that breakdown. First, I estimate changes in monetary policy in the United States by estimating a time varying dimension (TVD) model (Chan et al., 2012) of a Taylor rule. This method allows the variables included in a Taylor rule to change over time; for example, the Fed may alternate between responding to past inflation or future expected inflation. The main benefit of using a TVD model is that it is not as susceptible to over-fitting as a standard time varying parameters (TVP) model. Next, I use a New Keynesian DSGE model (Sargent and Surico, 2011) to investigate how the observed changes in policy would influence the quantity theory relationship within that model. Preliminary results suggest that while monetary policy became relatively more forward looking in the 1990s, the magnitude of the change is not enough to account for the entire breakdown of the quantity theory.

Mansokku Lee
State University of New York at Geneseo

“Political Determinants and Financial Development”

This paper examines the effects of political determinants on the financial development in heterogeneous group of countries over the past three decades. The study focuses on political variables which increase the efficiency of financial intermediaries and markets in intermediating resources and facilitating financial transactions. We also tested various measures of political determinants including political risk, government's ideology, political openness, and institutional improvement. For the empirical analysis, we applied the system GMM estimator and the test results show that political factors can take an important role in explaining financial development. Furthermore, this result appears to be stronger in a sample of developing countries.

Richard Adkisson
New Mexico State University

Francisco Pallares
New Mexico State University

“Exploring the Socioeconomic Consequences of State Border Adjacency with Divergent State Income Tax Regimes”

State policy makers concerned with economic development often either worry that their state's tax regime is anti-business and thus anti-development or, in some cases boast that their state's tax regime is business-friendly and thus pro-development. The empirical evidence on the relationship between tax regimes and economic development is mixed. Using New Mexico as a test case, this paper explores the socioeconomic consequences that arise when an income-taxing state borders a non-income-taxing state. This geographically limited exploration is intended to provide important information to New Mexican policy makers and to build a foundation for a more general study.

Sacha Gelfer
University of Oregon

“A New Keynesian Model with Financial Frictions Estimated in a Data-Rich Environment”

This paper compares two DSGE models that are estimated in a data-rich environment. The two DSGE models include close variations of the Smets & Wouters (2003, 2007) new-Keynesian model and the FRBNY (Del Negro et al. 2013) model that augments the Smets & Wouters model with a financial accelerator mechanism. Using the methods of Boivin and Giannoni (2006) and Kryshko (2011), I estimate both models using a large data set of 98 quarterly observables over the time period of 1984Q2- 2008Q3. I find that the model with a financial accelerator mechanism explains more of the variance decomposition of financial data series through its structural shocks when compared to its counterpart structural shocks. Historical decompositions of output show that periods that correspond to large financial volatility correspond to large exogenous measurement error shocks in the model without financial frictions and large financial spread shocks in the model with financial frictions. This suggest that the DSGE model with financial frictions is equipped with better tools in identifying the dynamics associated with the Great Recession. Out-of-sample forecasting is conducted and suggests that estimating the model in a data-rich environment yields significantly better forecasts for the time period of 1998-2012.

Mansokku Lee
State University of New York at Geneseo

“Does fiscal policy co-ordination matters in Business Cycle Synchronization?”

This paper examines how fiscal policy co-ordination has influenced the synchronization of business cycles across advanced economies. For the empirical analysis, we sampled 18 OECD countries and applied a dynamic panel analysis, removing latent endogeneity bias. The model was tested in various ways for its robustness, in particular, the macro-panel data was examined for error-cross sectional independence and a principal component analysis was applied to reduce instrument counts. The empirical results suggest that in the closely linked economies, fiscal policy co-ordination can take an important role in forming the stylized pattern of business cycle co-movement. Our empirical analysis also confirms that the addition of this policy variable does not alter the role of economic variables.

Aziz Dayanir
Istanbul University

“Comparison of Turkish and Italian Economy with Respect to Economic Development: 1950-1960”

In this presentation, Turkey will be compared with Italy that has similar economic features in order to understand the causes of economic backwardness of Turkish economy and to draw a road map for economic development. This comparison includes the aftermath of the Second World War which is the period of accelerated economic development for countries achieved. The comparison of Turkey and Italy is crucial to find out backwardness of Turkey. Italy constitutes a good example because it showed great effort during the period of 1950-1960 to reduce the gap between developed countries. In this period, Turkish economy was in a very unstable condition that followed an unplanned development strategy, therefore there was no specific development agenda. This situation led to short-term increases in GDP at the beginning of the Democrat Party era, but later cause recession and as a result, long term economic targets were not achieved. In this study, the development policies and their impacts during the period of 1950-1960 in Turkey will be discussed. This period will be studied by separating into two different sub-periods. The first sub-period is the period of 1950-1953 when a rapid development process is experienced. The second one is the period of 1954-1960 when stagnation was experienced. Secondly, the development strategy and the economic policies put into practice by Italy after the Second World War and the effects of these policies on the economic development will be analyzed. Lastly, after making a comparative assessment of the two countries and putting out the pros and cons of Turkish economy, it is going to be made recommendations on economic development for Turkey.

Victor Owusu-Nantwi
New Mexico State University

Christopher A. Erickson
New Mexico State University

Benjamin Widner
New Mexico State University

“The Cointegration of the African Economy”

Over the last decade, countries in Africa have recognized that regional integration is a key strategy for development and intraregional trade and that it is a vehicle for Africa to raise competitiveness, diversify its economic growth base and create jobs for its young generations especially for the young urbanizing population. This recognition has necessitated these countries through African Union and the other regional economic trade blocks to promote policies and programs that would strengthen the process of economic cooperation and integration. This is also in furtherance of the Abuja treaty that established the African Economic Community and the constitutive Act of the Africa Union. As the continent seeks regional integration through the promotion of common policies and program, it has become relevant that an empirical analysis is conducted to study the extent to which these countries are economically integrated. We investigate this issue by studying the cointegration of African national economies. We do this bilaterally between countries and also within trading blocks. "Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), and the East Africa Development Community (EADC).

Victor Owushu-Nantwi
New Mexico State University

"Public Education Expenditures and Economic Growth in Ghana"

This study investigated the long run relationship between education expenditure and economic growth in Ghana. Vector error correction and cointegration analysis is employed to test for the causal relationship between the variables for the period 1970 to 2012. The empirical results reveal that there is a positive and significant long run relationship between public education expenditure and real GDP, gross capital formation as well labor force participation. Also, in the short run, education expenditure Granger causes economic growth and vice versa. The result may provide some insights onto how the formulation and implementation of appropriate fiscal policies relating to education could help improve the quality of education and thereby contributes to economic development of Ghana.

Mikidadu Mohammed
University of Utah

"The Poverty-Growth-Inequality Triangle and The Role of Informal Sector Employment"

The Poverty-Growth-Inequality (PGI) literature clearly establishes that cross-country heterogeneity of growth elasticity on poverty reduction is caused largely by the degree of inequality of income distribution. Available evidence suggests that in developing countries, the more equal the income distribution, the higher the growth elasticity of poverty reduction and the more unequal the income distribution, the lower the growth elasticity of poverty reduction. Ambitious country-specific poverty reduction strategies now combine both growth and distribution policies. However, a deeper understanding of how growth (working through income distribution) affects poverty reduction is missing in the PGI framework. This paper extends the PGI framework by highlighting the role of informal sector employment on poverty reduction. In particular, it shows that for any given growth spell, the share of informal sector employment determines the degree of inequality of income distribution which in turn inhibits (or aids) economic growth's ability to reduce poverty.

Christine Sauer
University of New Mexico

“Financial Inclusion and Monetary Policy in Developing Countries”

Financial inclusion, i.e., universal access to basic transaction services by households and businesses, has become an important development goal for policymakers in recent years. Supported by new international organizations and global initiatives such as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) or the Global Financial Inclusion Database, there has been a surge of rigorous research that examines the benefits of financial inclusion at the micro and macro levels. Generally, this research shows that “...inclusive and efficient financial markets have the potential to improve the lives of citizens, reduce transaction costs, spur economic activity, and improve delivery of other social benefits and innovative private-sector solutions” (Cull et al., 2014, p. 7). One aspect that has received relatively limited attention in the literature is the role of financial inclusion with respect to monetary policy effectiveness. Using publicly available data for a number of developing countries, this paper analyzes the relationship between various indicators of financial inclusion and the effectiveness of monetary policy over the past two decades.

Dadhi Adhikari
University of New Mexico

Brandon Bridge
University of New Mexico

Shana McDermott
University of New Mexico

“Extension Service and Farm Productivity in Nepalese Agriculture”

Educating farmers with new knowledge and the application of scientific research, as it applies to agricultural practices, is referred to as agricultural extension. Agriculture extension services have been recognized as complementary inputs for increasing farm productivity. Nepal has developed a wide network of agriculture extension services. The major problem for extension services in Nepal, as the data shows, is that a small number of farmers are taking this service. One possible reason for the low participation rates is the possibility that these services do not enhance productivity. This study analyzes the impact of agriculture extension services on farm productivity in the Nepalese agriculture sector using a switching regression model. Data for the study is a panel data set obtained from two waves of the Nepal Living Standard Survey. The preliminary findings reveal that there is a significant difference in productivity between farmers who receive extension services and those who do not.

Scott Alan Carson
University of Texas, Permian Basin

“Modern Calorie Equations used to Estimate Historical and Developing Country’s Calorie Requirements from Anthropometric Measurements”

This study uses basal metabolic rate (BMR) and calorie equations based on Mifflin et al. (1990) to establish valid calorie and physical activity estimates when historical and modern net nutrition and physical activity records are incomplete. Results demonstrate that reliable physical activity and net nutrition estimates are available from incomplete

data, but the reliability of these estimates decreases as anthropometric records decrease. These approximations provide valuable estimates for incomplete historical and modern development calories and physical activity when only age, complexion, and height are available.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Chelsea Schelly
Michigan Technological University

Jesse B. Abrams
University of Oregon

Cassandra Moseley
University of Oregon

Jennifer L. Dunn
Michigan Technological University

Mariana Ruíz-Díaz
University of Oregon

“The Complex Political Context for Forest Sustainability Certification: Insights from the U.S. and Argentina”

Third-party forest certification emerged as a response to the perceived inability or unwillingness of formal governmental institutions to ensure the sustainability of forest operations within their borders. Certification has become a prominent component of forest governance worldwide. Although forest certification is typically characterized as a relationship between a single civil society entity (the certifying body) and the private sector, excluding the participation of the government or other civil society organizations, certification can involve complex negotiations and relationships among private sector, civil society, and government actors. This argument is illustrated through an examination of two cases of forest certification: in Wisconsin, United States, the government became involved through the certification of extensive state- and county-owned forestlands under either Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI) schemes. Among other actions, the State of Wisconsin formed a multi-party working group to develop biomass harvesting guidelines following a corrective action request by FSC. In Argentina, various wood products business interests collaborated with the government to create the Sistema Argentino de Certificación Forestal (CerFoAr) as an alternative to FSC. We consider the implications of these cases for processes of environmental governance and the promotion of sustainability in the forest and bioenergy sectors.

Brad Barnett
Michigan Technological University

“Can U.S. forestry certification schemes guide woody biomass feedstock production for bioenergy? An evaluation using bioenergy sustainability criteria”

Forests in the United States will play a significant role in providing feedstocks for bioenergy systems in domestic and international markets. The UK’s bioenergy market is the leading importer of U.S. wood pellets, and wood used to meet the UK’s Renewables Obligation (RO) must come from sustainability-managed forests. Certification under a number of sustainable forest management schemes can serve as evidence imported woody biomass meets the RO’s definition of sustainability. This study reviews the Sustainable Forestry Initiative and the Forest Stewardship Council’s U.S. forestry sustainability

certification programs using criteria found in the scholarly literature for optimal sustainability standards for bioenergy feedstock production. The results of this study show both forestry certification schemes fail to address criteria deemed critical to bioenergy sustainability. This paper then discusses opportunities to improve the selected forest certification schemes to improve their ability to ensure the sustainability of forest-derived woody biomass for bioenergy systems

Maria Luisa Garcia Batiz
University of Guadalajara

Beatriz Adriana Venegas Sahagún
CIESAS Centre for Research and Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology

“The Application of the environmental policy instruments: The Mexican case”

This current investigation analyzes the use of the environmental policy instruments in Mexico. It focuses on the elements that are blocking, slowing down and causing instability in its implementation. The analysis includes the characterization and the study of diverse cases in Mexico based on the examination of its general conceptualization, contributions, critics and barriers or challenges for its design and implementation, concluding with proposals to improve these.

Nina Burkardt
U.S. Geological Survey

“Developing collaborative capacity in the Bureau of Land Management: Characteristics of ‘Super-collaborators’”

Our research team conducted interviews of 22 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Office managers in July of 2014. The interviews were a follow-up to 2013 survey sent to all BLM employees whose job titles indicated that collaboration and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) were likely to be part of their’ job duties. In the interviews we were interested in learning about Field Managers’ experiences with collaboration and ADR, their level of training in these skills and topics, types of support they relied on to perform these functions, types of stakeholder challenges encountered, and general lessons learned. Although we did not intend to assess collaborative skill or capacity at the individual level, some of our interviewees offered statements and comments that correspond to the literature on collaborative capacity. In this paper, we present our analysis of characteristics of these managers and comment on how our findings contribute to an understanding of how collaborative capacity may affect the dynamics of collaboration and decision-making in natural resource management.

Sean M. Gohman
Michigan Technological University

“Appreciating the Residues of Industrial Process: The Native Copper Mine Wastes of Michigan’s Keweenaw Peninsula”

Over a century of mining native copper in Michigan produced several million tons of workable metal, and an even greater amount of waste. The remaining rock, tailings, and slag found on the landscape each represent a separate step in the process of hard rock mining, providing tangible links to a bygone industry. What makes these waste deposits

unique in the world of hard rock mining is their relative environmental benignity as native copper requires little to no chemical treatment in its recovery. Recently, the Keweenaw National Historic Park's Advisory Commission funded a survey of over 350 separate sites of copper mine waste, ranging from multi-acre tailings deposits to slag heaps occupying less than 50 square feet. This work resulted in the development of a classification and scoring rubric designed to identify waste sites of greatest historical significance, authenticity, and integrity. The paper outlines the practice of mine waste creation and deposition in Michigan's Copper Country, as well as the survey's methods and findings. These findings offer insight into appreciating the residues of industrial practice, residues that are often as important to the understandings of the modern world as the more easily appreciated architectural remains of factories and company towns.

Sanja Hajdinjak
Central European University

"Impact of the Lootable Tourism Resources on the Patterns of Use in Croatia and Slovenia"

The paper answers the question what causes the different patterns of the tourism resource use in Croatia and Slovenia. Despite well-designed institutions of resource use control in both countries, pressures on short term use of resources in Croatia are much higher and result in patterns of unsustainable use of resources. Tourism resources in Slovenia are used in a sustainable manner aimed at service upgrade. I argue that a step-mother type of a relationship towards the resources in Croatia results from the abundance of easily lootable resources which produce higher rents. Key dependent variables in the paper are resource type and rent opportunity, which explain why under similar political institutions of resource use differences between patterns of tourism resource use occur. I extend the natural resource curse framework to tourism sector and previously unexplored source of revenues. The paper compares two cases which have sufficient similarities regarding Yugoslav legacy as well as political institutions of checks and balances, but differ in the type of resources abundance, rents and the level of tourism dependence. I conducted a series on semi-structured interviews with elites, experts, journalists and NGO representatives and analyzed primary sources such as reports, spatial planning documents and tourism development strategies.

Robert Halstead
Nevada Agency for Nuclear Projects, Office of the Governor

Alvin Mushkatel
Arizona State University

Kathy Thomas
Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus

"The Environment for Restructuring the U.S. Nuclear Waste Management Program: What Has Happened to the Policy Window?"

The nation's efforts to consider new approaches to nuclear waste management have been bogged down until recently. When the Blue Ribbon Commission (BRC) on America's Nuclear Future issued its final report in January 2012, the BRC proposed a fundamental redirection of the nation's program for managing spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. Publication of the BRC Report fundamentally shifted public policy discussion, and opened a window of opportunity for restructuring nuclear waste

management policy in the United States for the first time in more than 25 years. Previously, we examined this opportunity to break out of this policy deadlock by suggesting that the BRC report and the Fukushima Daiichi disaster event resulted in a policy window being opened. Using John Kingdon's classic work, the analysis demonstrates that a convergence of the three streams (problem, political and policy streams) occurred providing a window of opportunity for new policy direction. The analysis in this paper examines the Senate action contained in S. 1240 in-light of the midterm elections of November 2014, and suggests which components provide the best opportunity for some successful policy initiatives and whether any policy window may still be open.

Kathleen E. Halvorsen
Michigan Technological University

Jesse B. Abrams
University of Oregon

Chelsea Schelly
Michigan Technological University

Aparajita Banerjee
Michigan Technological University

Cassandra Moseley
University of Oregon

Jennifer L. Dunn
Michigan Technological University

“Project Overview: Assessing the Socioecological Impacts from Forest-related Bioenergy Development across the Americas”

Forest-related bioenergy is a potential tool to help mitigate climate change while providing local economic opportunities. However, this type of development has costs as well as benefits. We describe our interdisciplinary, six-country research project assessing the socioecological impacts of forest-related bioenergy development across the Americas. The team conducting this research includes over 90 social, natural, and engineering scientists and students from six countries. We present on the overall project, including study bioenergy cases, key research questions, and mechanisms for integrating across social, natural, and engineering sciences.

Kathleen E. Halvorsen
Michigan Technological University

Aparajita Banerjee
Michigan Technological University

Chelsea Schelly
Michigan Technological University

Jesse Abrams
University of Oregon

Cassandra Moseley
University of Oregon

“A Comparison of Socioeconomic Impacts of Bioenergy Development in Yucatan, Mexico and Wisconsin, USA”

Two of the project's cases focus on establishment of *Jatropha* trees for oil to be used for biodiesel in the Yucatan, Mexico and bioenergy utilities using woody biomass in Northern Wisconsin, USA. This paper focuses on our findings from extensive qualitative interviews conducted with community members, plant managers, workers and landowners in communities around these projects. We present our results regarding perceptions of bioenergy project impacts on community-level socioeconomic conditions. We also identify the major sustainability challenges and opportunities of these projects.

Jacob Jeffery
University of Central Oklahoma

“The Strawberry Reservoir: A Lesson in Looking Local”

Constructed in 1913, Utah County's Strawberry Reservoir lies amongst the Wasatch Mountains at an elevation of 7,500 feet. Within a decade of the reservoir's existence, exotic Rainbow trout were welcomed into the reservoir's virgin habitat. The fishermen's liberal use of live bait introduced the native Utah Chub to this manmade ecosystem. Unfortunately for the angler's prospects, the surviving “trash fish” proved to be tenacious neighbors. A descendant of the Western Minnows family line, the Utah Chub has evolved to thrive in a variety of isolated and often harsh environments. The quintessential omnivore, the species quickly began proliferating within the nutrient rich waters. In recent years Utah's Division of Wildlife Resources has worked to engineer an ecosystem that would foster the growth of game fish while simultaneously keeping the chub fish population low. Despite an earlier treatment, the necessity for a self-sustaining management plan became apparent when the minnows returned en masse throughout the 1980s. The decision to introduce native predators as primary sport fish was an experimental concept at the time. The departments' action plan provides a potential model for other communities looking for ways to limit the spread of invasive species.

Gizem Keskin
Rice University

“Emissions Regulation and Fuel Switching in the US Power Sector”

The US power sector is currently challenged by Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recent rules and proposals, namely Clean Power Plan (CPP), Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), targeting emissions of CO₂, SO₂, and mercury (and more). In all these new regulations, EPA suggests fuel switching as a compliance option. To understand the utilization of this option, it is important for policy makers to quantify the fuel switching behavior. The elasticity of substitution can be estimated for that purpose. This paper seeks to address this issue by estimating the elasticity of substitution between fossil fuels in the US power sector in presence of environmental regulation. In particular, the US power plants' elasticity of substitution between coal, oil and natural gas is being estimated for 2004-2007 using the translog functional form following Christensen et al. (1973). The period of 2004-2007 is particularly important because the power plants were subject to the EPA's Acid Rain Program regulating SO₂ emissions and the prices of SO₂ permits were sharply increasing

in anticipation of more stringent SO₂ regulations. The results are believed to shed light on the possible fuel switching behavior of the power plants affected by the upcoming environmental regulations.

Naima Khan
Michigan Technology University

“Change for Good? An Assessment of the disparity between perceived benefits by ENGOs and user satisfaction of solar bottle lights in informal settlements of Dhaka City, Bangladesh”

A major challenge for the government of a developing country such as Bangladesh is to supply basic services to its most marginalized populations. The lack of basic needs in informal settlements is even direr. When the government fails to meet the needs of the general population, different non-government organizations tend to step in to intervene. One such example is the solar bottle light in Bangladesh, a project introduced by the organization ‘Change’. Change claims to help eliminate illegal connections with this new technology. A limited technology such as the solar bottle lights, which provides only daytime lighting, can be seen as a band-aid solution to a much bigger problem. It is crucial to investigate whether or not the users of the informal settlements are satisfied before Change applies the technology to rural areas. This paper attempts to investigate the level of user satisfaction for the residents of informal settlements with the use of survey method. My research uses a mixed methodology approach, both qualitative and quantitative methods, in order to address the overarching question, is there a disconnect between the perceived benefits of the organization and the user satisfaction of the residents of the informal settlements of Dhaka City?

Amanda Kreuze
Michigan Technological University

“The hydrosocial costs of fracking: A tale of two counties in Michigan”

The varying impacts and uncertainties surrounding the process of extracting natural gas from unconventional sources, known as high-volume hydraulic fracturing or “fracking,” have raised important concerns. The practice of high-volume hydraulic fracturing is expanding so quickly that the full impacts are not yet known. This thesis aims to identify and characterize the risks and benefits associated with hydraulic fracturing as recognized by the residents of two Michigan counties, one that currently produces natural gas (Crawford County) and the other does not (Barry County). Through interviews with community leaders, this study will examine public perceptions of risks and benefits by comparing two communities that differ in their level of experience with fracking operations, contributing to the social science understanding of how perceptions of risks and benefits may or not be shaped by natural gas development. This project will help fill the gap in the literature by providing a comparison of community perceptions of the risks and benefits, highlighting any significant similarities and differences between the two communities.

Jennifer Lind-Riehl
Michigan Technological University

Shelley Jeltema
Michigan Technological University

Margaret Morrison
Michigan Technological University

Gabriela Shirkey
Michigan Technological University

Audrey L Mayer
Michigan Technological University

Mark D Rouleau
Michigan Technological University

Richelle Winkler
Michigan Technological University

“Family legacies and community networks shape private forest management in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan (USA)”

Nonindustrial private forest owners (NIPF) make many uncoordinated land use decisions that collectively impact forest ecology and the motivations behind their management decisions have become an important research topic. Currently, research generally assumes private land use decisions adhere to the rational choice paradigm, driven primarily by cost-benefit calculations. Policy makers looking to coordinate land management in landscapes dominated by NIPFs often use economic or educational incentives to encourage enrollment in voluntary programs. However, enrollment in voluntary programs is notoriously low. We propose that social influence may play a significant role in land management decision-making. Social influence theory examines the structure of one’s social network, which determines exposure to the norms that shape individual behavior. Our study explores the role of social influence on land management decisions of NIPFs in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan through qualitative data analysis. We find evidence that family traditions, community relationships, and locally defined social norms play key roles in shaping NIPF land use decisions. Local norms against clear cutting and trust in local experts and organizations were particularly important. We also found evidence of cognitive dissonance associated with conflict between Scandinavian versus American cultural traditions of public access to private lands.

Margaret Morrison
Michigan Technological University

“Assessing Toxic Governance through PAH and Coal Tar Sealant Regulations”

Coal tar based sealants release polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which result in harmful effects to humans and ecosystems. These types of sealants were not seen as a large contributor to PAH emissions until the mid-2000s (Austin 2005). Beginning in 2006, dozens of bans have occurred across the United States. The speed of these bans seem to indicate that the system of governance currently in place to prevent toxics into the environment is working. However, the societal response to other toxic-related concerns has not been as quick. This suggests that the system of governance responsible for identifying and addressing toxic concerns is not necessarily functioning as expected. This research will use PAHs as a “test” chemical in examining the system for governing toxics in the U.S., and will focus specifically on the banning of coal tar sealants. It will investigate what the case study of PAHs and coal tar sealants suggests about the larger

system of toxic governance at play, as well as evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the toxic governance system.

Giancarlo Panagia
Westminster College

“Just Look at the Maps: Challenging Agency's Discretion in Federal Court”

This paper sets to start a new methodology to address federal agencies' determinations of public interest and equal value during the negotiation of federal land swaps. By using and interpreting the maps of both the offered and elected lands the federal agency involved in the exchange transaction should be required to fulfill the dictates of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976. After its passage in 1976, FLPMA provides a uniform set of procedures for federal agencies. The unified procedure requires that federal agencies complete a land exchange as long as the agency's Secretary determines that the transaction will benefit the public interest. While many federal statutes and regulations refer to the “public interest,” none of them define the term. More importantly, FLPMA still requires that the lands be of equal value. Presently, the use of maps to evaluate the location and the value of the offered and selected lands has not become practice of federal judges that hear challenges to agencies' administrative decision, leaving the final word to the BLM's and Forest Service's discretion.

Steve Parker
University of Nevada – Las Vegas

“The Sagebrush Rebellion and Public Lands in the West”

The Sagebrush Rebellion, a so-called grass-roots movement whose goal is to end national authority over public lands and hand it to the states, has been around since the days of Ronald Reagan, but has recently taken on new life. Fueled by big money and a growing resentment of the use of science and research in the making of public policy, the movement now grabs headlines all across the nation and seems to add new members by the day. The proposed paper will examine the origins of this movement; its dynamics and both the legislative and judicial safeguards against it ever succeeding.

Mayra O. Sanchez Gonzalez
Michigan Technological University

“Is Ecotourism industry a feasible option in Yucatan, Mexico?”

Since the 70's the tourism industry in the Yucatan peninsula has been growing fast. This massive tourism industry threatens the environment on which it depends and does not benefit the locals other than providing menial jobs. A different type of tourism called “ecotourism” was introduced to the area 5 years ago. Since then, ecotourism projects have been on the rise. However, many times tourism projects are called “ecotourism” just because they are based on the nature or are more environmentally friendly than other tourism projects. In order for the ecotourism industry in Yucatan, Mexico to be considered sustainable it should comply with the following principles: travel to natural destinations; minimizing ecological impact; raises environmental awareness; provides direct financial benefits for conservation; provides financial benefits and empowerment for local people and respect local culture. Arguably, the most significant are those related with participation and empowerment of local people. If the ecotourism industry in

Yucatan, Mexico, does not comply with these principles, it cannot be considered real Ecotourism. This paper explores the feasibility of the Ecotourism industry in Yucatan, Mexico, considering whether it could be a good option to make the tourism industry in the area more sustainable.

Chelsea Schelly
Michigan Technological University

Aparajita Banerjee
Michigan Technological University

Kathleen E. Halvorsen
Michigan Technological University

“Public Perceptions of Bioenergy Development: Issues of Scale Shaping Support”

Bioenergy technology development can take place at multiple scales: at home, in the community, or through commercial scale projects. This paper reports on issues of scale in shaping support for renewable energy technology development, and findings regarding support for bioenergy development at different scales from qualitative interviews with homeowners living in two communities with commercial scale bioenergy plants.

Chelsea Schelly
Michigan Technological University

Edward P. Louie
Michigan Technological University

Joshua Pearce
Michigan Technological University

“The US Electric Utility Industry’s Structural Discouragement of Renewable Energy Technology Adoption”

The United States lacks a comprehensive policy for promoting renewable energy technology development. However, several states have pursued renewable energy portfolio standard (RPS) requirements stipulating that the utility companies operating within their state generate a mandated percentage of their electricity portfolio from renewable energy sources. Despite this form of incentive, utility companies throughout the United States structurally discourage renewable energy technology adoption. The costs of distributed renewable energy technologies have decreased to the point that they now threaten to turn existing power plants into stranded assets. In order to protect conventional electric utility business models, which rely on centralized and largely antiquated power plants, the U.S. electric industry is systematically impeding market function through unnecessary technical requirements, additional taxes and fees on renewable energy producers, unequal payback for energy production, and other tactics. This paper provides a comprehensive review of utility policy in the U.S. in order to demonstrate the systematic and structural nature of the wide scale limitations and disincentives facing renewable energy technology development.

Ashma Vaidya
Michigan Technological University

“Use of participatory approach in understanding ‘sustainability’ of forest-based bioenergy production: Challenges and Opportunities”

Particularly since 1970s, a large number of developmental projects related to agriculture, sustainable forest management, natural resource management, community forest management etc. have employed a participatory approach. Many claim that participatory approach enhances transparency, comprehensiveness and community ownership of the research outcomes. However, the evaluation and monitoring attempts to assess the effectiveness of participatory approach is greatly lacking and hindered by a lack of consistency in its application. Furthermore, most research papers underreport the methodological challenges that researchers encounter over the course of implementation. This can largely impede the attempts to perform a complete critical analysis of the research methodologies and the implementation of these approaches, providing limited opportunities for aspiring researchers to learn from the past experiences of others or to replicate the successful attempts elsewhere. This paper provides a brief review of the research that has employed participatory approach to understand sustainability. The primary focus of this paper is to underscore the methodological challenges during the use of participatory approach in defining sustainability in relation to the use of woody biomass for energy production. The paper provides some relevant recommendations to enhance the utility and effectiveness of the approach in ‘sustainability science.’

GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Michèle Companion

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Omer Aijazi

Liu Institute for Global Issues, Educational Studies; University of British Columbia

““We should be resettled there”: On the Limits of Humanitarianism”

The post-World War II ideals of development have been replaced by hazard reduction and vulnerability frameworks that incorporate the Third World as mere probabilities of danger, risk and disaster proneness. The borderlands of the South are now conceptualized as being abnormally prone to natural disasters. Akin to offering the cures of modern medicine and international development, Western nations have legitimized themselves as rightful interveners via the allegedly neutral “scientific” technologies of disaster management. Yet, rather than being neutral, these interventions reproduce a depoliticising ethos, which limits the intent, nature and scope of humanitarian interventions. Based on ethnographic and interview research conducted in post-flood Pakistan, I reveal that humanitarian systems are typically invested in instituting incremental changes in the everyday lives of survivors, allowing them to marginally negotiate various oppressive structures and conditions of precarity. In short, the motivation of humanitarian systems is to allow for survival—not social transformation. An exploration of the lived experiences of flood survivors, however, reveals that despite their persistent subjugation and exploitation, they read their own plight as the consequence of social and political processes, and they negotiate those processes through everyday acts of politics and resistance to further their lives in self-identified meaningful ways.

Nicholas Alozi

Kathy Thomas

Patience akpan-Obong

Arizona State University

“Support for Democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa”

Given the high level of acrimony about liberal democracy in Africa, especially the fact that democracy has failed to deliver on either of the twin dividends of good governance or economic prosperity, questions arise as to what reservoir of support there is for the democratic system of government in the Continent. This paper measures and explains levels of support for democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa. Measures of support for democracy are developed. Micro-level survey data generated by the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey across six Sub-Saharan African countries are analyzed using OLS multivariate regression specifications and applying country fixed-effects. We find a fairly moderate level of support for democracy, although the levels of support vary across countries. Moreover, while many factors are linked to support for democracy, including economic performance, political performance associated with delivery of freedoms and civil liberties is a particularly crucial ingredient of support. Support for democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa is largely intrinsic. Sub-Saharan Africans will support democracy which delivers on both its principles and good governance.

José Ernesto Rangel Delgado

Ángel Licona Michel

Universidad de Colima. México

"Geografía económica de flujos de mano de obra en la Sociedad del Conocimiento del Asia Pacífico integrada"

La fusión de las culturas de Occidente y Asia Oriental en el Asia-Pacífico se viene consolidando con los flujos comerciales y de inversión, pero también con los flujos migratorios que se despliegan en la región. Quienes viven y viajan en la región del Asia-Pacífico pueden constatar el cambio hacia una nueva época, más allá de los datos estadísticos de que se disponen; pueden volar de Hong Kong a Vancouver, de Seúl a Los Ángeles, de Tokio a Hawái, o de Kuala Lumpur a Sidney y no sentir que cruzaron fronteras, salvo aquéllas reguladas por la legislación local, que sin embargo no llegan a ser suficientes para no sentirse en casa en gran parte de los confines del Pacífico. La hipótesis que se plantea en este trabajo, se centra en la migración laboral, como factor productivo y por lo tanto como generador de beneficios económicos que muchas veces se quedan de lado en aras de restricciones sin sentido que sólo afectan el derecho humano universal a la movilidad universal. Según estudios realizados por el Consejo de Cooperación Económica Asia Pacífico (PECC, por sus siglas en inglés), el Consejo Asesor de Negocios de APEC (ABAC, por sus siglas en inglés) y de la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones, se reconocen beneficios que propician los flujos migratorios, cuya importancia se constata, en parte, en la sociedad del conocimiento, con la movilidad de profesionales que es reconocida por diversos esquemas de integración como el Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN) y la misma Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC).

Gonzales, Reyna Vergara
Yolanda Carbajal Suárez
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, México

“La inversión extranjera directa y su relación con el empleo en América Latina, 1970-2013: Un análisis a nivel de sectores productivos”

El empleo es uno de los grandes retos que enfrenta la economía mundial. Desde hace ya varios años se presenta un déficit en la creación de empleos, frente a una población que cada día se incorpora al mercado de trabajo en los diferentes sectores productivos de las distintas economías del mundo. De acuerdo con la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) será necesario crear unos 200 millones de empleos nuevos en los próximos cinco años para mantener el ritmo de crecimiento de la población en edad de trabajar en los países emergentes y los países en desarrollo. Uno de los factores que se considera pudiera ayudar a la generación de empleos es la inversión extranjera directa (IED), lo que ha motivado la implementación de políticas para la atracción de IED en los diferentes países y regiones. En los últimos años América Latina se ha consolidado como una de las regiones que más flujos de inversión extranjera atrae en el mundo. El objetivo de este documento es analizar la relación entre los flujos de inversión extranjera directa y la generación de empleo en América Latina para el periodo 1970-2013, mediante un modelo de panel. Se enfatiza en la evolución de los montos recibidos, de los principales países inversionistas y los principales sectores de destino y se busca evidencia sobre la relación entre la IED y el empleo en la región.

Ben McKinley
Northern Arizona University

Raymond Michalowski
Northern Arizona University

“Slush Funds: State-Corporate Crime in a Transnational Context”

This paper analyzes a scheme in which, for a decade, Hewlett-Packard's Russian subsidiary bribed purchasing agents in the Russian Federation's Office of the Prosecutor General. Specifically, it argues that cases of transnational wrongdoing such as this are best understood and analyzed as state-corporate crimes. In September 2014, Hewlett-Packard pleaded guilty in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, to multiple charges of corruption and bribery committed by its Russian subsidiary. The charges alleged that ZAO Hewlett-Packard A.O. (HP Russia) bribed Russian government officials in order to secure a computer and technology contract with the Prosecutor General's Office. This scheme was financed by a decade-long buy-back deal in which HP Russia sold computer parts and technology to scheme partners, and then repurchased them at inflated prices. The resulting excess funds from this rigged buy-back arrangement were then placed in secret bank accounts. From there the monies were filtered via other shell companies to Russian government officials. Approaching this case as transnational state-corporate crime enables us to address wrongdoings at the intersection of legal and corporate cultures rather than within a single nation, as is more typical of state-corporate crime studies. We conclude that state-corporate analyses must be attuned to the complexities of an increasingly integrated global economy where transnational buying and selling has become fundamental to corporate profit and related patterns of wrongful business practices.

Ryan Merrifield
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“The Spectacle of Food: How Media Has Change the Landscape of Capitalist Food and Agriculture”

With the growth and expansion of mass media, spectacularization of commodities has become more prevalent in forming and disseminating our ideologies and perceptions of reality. Following the theoretical work of Guy Debord this paper looks at the development of spectacular food as seen in popular television shows and its effect on perceptions and practices of food sovereignty. The series under investigation, *Mind of a Chef* and *Anthony Bourdain: Parts Unknown*, provide us with a framework through which both the spectacle of food and practices of food sovereignty can be illustrated in contemporary society. With the global food sovereignty movement gaining momentum in many places around the world this paper investigates the mass media's role in helping to develop and drive our perceptions of food sovereignty within the United States and globally, and situates the practices of food sovereignty within the concepts and practices of capitalism and tourism. This research concludes with a discussion of the consequences, positive and negative, of spectacular food on food sovereignty: which practices are encouraged and which are forgotten.

Olivera, José Manuel Núñez
Adolfo Alaniz Sánchez
Patricio Flores Ávalos
University of Guadalajara

“Impact of globalization and trade liberalization to 32 years of its implementation, in the agricultural producers of the Region of the Ciénega in the State of Jalisco, Mexico”
In order to determine the changes presented in the producers agricultural in issues not only productive and economic, but also social, cultural, political and environmental, as well as in their quality of life, after 32 years of the implementation of globalization and of trade liberalization (1982-2014), developed this study in the thirteen municipalities that make up the region of the Ciénega in the State of Jalisco, Mexico. To do this, surveys

applied to 130 producers randomly selected (10 in each of the 13 municipalities that make up the region), lists of agricultural producers associations identified by municipality. The survey went directed to the characterization of the agricultural and livestock production systems implemented in each of the 13 municipalities, to so characterize the region as a whole. The results were analyzed using Chi-square tests at 90% confidence, and indicate that the traditional productive structure (official) of 60, 30 and 10% for small, medium and large producers (SAGARPA, 2010), has been modified now finding a structure of 42, 50 and 8% respectively, in addition to its production capacity has suffered obvious changes; this establishes a greater presence of medium sized producers, who are now responsible for greater quantity and quality of regional agricultural production. It also highlight that the changes have extended to economic issues (job loss, decreased quality of life, increase in national and international migration and informal commerce increase); social issues (appearance of new family roles, more incursion of women in agricultural activities and increase of reconstituted families); cultural issues (loss of identity and disappearance of family producers and/or poor); issues policy (appearance of new power games in the various agricultural production chains) and environmental (food deviated for the production of energy and poor use of organic waste and natural resources). Also notes that farms are managed by older adults (59.6 years and 6 years of average schooling), which severely affects its vision business and therefore the quality and productivity of farms. These results establish the need to reconsider, adjust or modify the stablished economic model, which has caused more economic inequality and poverty, in addition to having changed the way of production and the cultural identity of the producers.

Lisa Piergallini
Roger J. Chin
Claremont Graduate University

“China Going Global in Africa: Prospects for Growth and Governance”

Investing in Africa has been a significant part of China’s going global strategy. China’s financial ties to Africa have surged in recent years, and Sino-African relations differ markedly from traditional, Western involvement in the continent. First, China’s primary mode of investment in Africa is through bilateral contracts, rather than foreign direct investment (FDI). Foreign contracts are short-term agreements, whereas FDI is generally longer-term. Second, China’s global strategy and its African strategy in particular is openly declared to be non-interventionalist. This contrasts to traditional, Western forms of aid and investment, which are typically characterized by conditionality. These two distinctive features of Chinese relations with Africa challenge the Washingtonian consensus. Yet, more importantly, they may offer unique opportunities for African development. Neopatrimonial regimes (which plague sub-Saharan Africa) notoriously induce politicians to adopt short-term perspectives, and this has been detrimental to economic development. These regimes have also failed to take ownership of reforms linked to conditionality. Therefore, Chinese contracts by nature of their short time horizons and non-conditionality may offer a dual solution. While many studies have qualitatively assessed Chinese non-conditionality, a thorough quantitative study is lacking. Additionally, to our knowledge, no research has yet connected short-term contracts with the short-term perspectives of neopatrimonialism. This study uses fixed-effects panel regression analysis for 49 African countries over the years 1998-2012. We find a significant, positive, and relatively strong relationship between Chinese contracts and economic growth in Africa, as well as a significant and positive (albeit weaker) relationship between Chinese contracts and governance-improvement in African countries.

Carlos Rojas
Patrik Polonec
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

“Inversión extranjera directa y política económica: variedades de capitalismo en México y la República Checa”

El trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar los flujos de la inversión extranjera directa (IED) entre los años 1993 y 2012 de México y República Checa. Dos países que se encuentran lejanos geográfica e históricamente, pero que comparten varios elementos y características en su desempeño económico desde la década de los noventa del siglo pasado. Aunque las similitudes puedan no ser obvias a primera vista, se presentan algunas coincidencias. Por lo tanto, el ensayo revisará si en su transición hacia la economía de mercado los países observados tomaron un camino más liberal o más coordinación, respondiendo a las dos principales variedades de capitalismo que este trabajo toma en cuenta. Se analizará el funcionamiento de las agencias de promoción económica de ambos países – ProMéxico y CzechInvest – para entender mejor la política nacional hacia la IED. El supuesto que maneja este trabajo es que en la República Checa se implementaría la variedad de capitalismo coordinado, dada la influencia de la Unión Europea y por ende de Alemania como uno de los principales representantes de esta corriente, mientras que en México se aplicaría más la interpretación liberal del capitalismo, bajo la influencias de los Estados Unidos.

Viputheshwar Sitaraman
University of Arizona

“Frontierism in Space Policy: Expanding Neoliberalism”

The expansion of frontierist rhetoric into space policy will create ideological warfare, neoliberal domination from above, and otherizing discourse that far outweigh the financialist benefits that may result, therefore requiring epistemic and policy analysis that transcends the limits of a priori and a posteroi analysis to embrace sublimity and phenomenology to solve the future problems stemming from the critical underpinnings of the status quo. Frontierism stemmed from colonialism during the early expansion of the United States: colonists saw the frontier as a resource hub which they harvested and exploited: leaving behind overfarmed wastelands, extinct species, and oppressed natives. This mentality has grown over the centuries to constitute what is today referred to as neoliberalism: the pseudo-colonial relationships that enforce capitalist imperialism through the discourse of development. We are so unaware that we label 'developed' countries as those nations permitted to exploit cheap labor and resources from 'undeveloped' countries that they drive further and further into pseudo-colonial economic dependence. By seeing these nations (and their people) through the lens of Otherization, we first-world citizens are able to dehumanize and exploit humans on the other side of the globe. This is a silent ideological exclusion slowly driving such 'third-world' countries to extinction behind the curtains. Yet we choose to ignore this in a financialist mentality: preferring short-term over-consumption and economic booms to long-term damnation. Today, we stand the risk of expanding this same mentality into the celestial realm of outer space. Space exploration is dominated by 'developed' nations; in the context of space colonization, this can quickly evolve into large nations establishing the self-same economic dominance in the most resource-rich vestiges of spaces. To avoid further exacerbating the reach of neoliberalism, we must explore partnerships and other critical changes to policy that can prevent such disastrous ideological warfare in space.

Li Sheng
Macao Polytechnic Institute

Theorizing Global Imbalances: A Perspective of Savings and Inequality

Renewed attention to inequality and savings has arisen due to their pronounced implications for global imbalances and financial crises. This paper shows that the link between the savings rate and income inequality is positive if savings is allocated through the financial market to investing firms for production but negative if saver's funds are borrowed by households for consumption. We also show that consumption and income inequality may move in opposite directions if income illusion is fostered by easy/cheap credit, as in the USA, whereas consumption and income inequality may move in the same direction if an underdeveloped financial system focuses only on industrial expansion, as in China. Our policy implication is that income inequality must be reduced to mitigate global imbalances by lowering the savings rate in China and raising it in the USA.

Miguel Ángel Téllez Trevilla, Department of Architecture, Monterrey Technical Institute - Mexico City Campus
Kim Galindo, Department of Architecture, Monterrey Technical Institute - Mexico City Campus

“Who Pays the Piper? Human Encroachment on Protected Lands in Central America”

One of the seminal issues facing many areas in Mexico and Latin America is the continuing encroachment of human settlements on protected and marginalized lands. Both natural population growth and rural-urban migration have spurred the growth of “Informal settlement” or “Favelas.” The phenomenon goes by many different names, but has no clear definition. However, it is roughly characterized by settlements without a clear title to the land they occupy and often without basic infrastructure services. In addition to issues common to these environments, these settlements have to contend with issues of climate change; an issue they may be intensifying by destroying protected habitats.

Holistic Intervention drastically needs to begin to engender inroads in preservation, habitat rehabilitation, policy implementation and economic development to assist those with few alternatives to find sustainable solutions. A single dimensional approach is ultimately counterproductive because the Natural System is so tightly coupled with human activity and economic development. Due to population increases and changes in technology, the human/ nature relationship is being destroyed. The natural system can no longer absorb human impacts, and both traditional methods and knowledge of working the land, and the resources it possesses are disappearing. Vulnerabilities increase due to a lack of economic diversity, economic activities that lead to the destruction of habitat, and socio-cultural norms that ignore risk.

This roundtable discussion will explore how these issues are being confronted in different places, what solutions have been working, and what issues cannot be ignored. In particular, we are interested in the nexus between culture, policy, implementation, and biodiversity conservation. We would like to include discussions on previous and current efforts in Latin America on institution building, capacity development, democratization, ecological and historical preservation/rehabilitation in light of the socio-economic, political and cultural environment of the community.

HISTORY

*Monica S. Gallamore
University of Central Oklahoma*

*Melissa Langley Biegert
Austin Community College*

Bradley Benoit
St. Mary's University

“Allies of convenience: an awkward relationship”

This thesis will analyze the Burma campaign during WWII. From 1937 to 1945 Burma was a small country in mainland Asia between British India and Nationalist China. The United States, China, Britain, and Japan. The objective of the campaign was to control the small country of Burma. The Allies' goal was to create a supply route to keep China in the war. I will argue that the different goals of each of the Allied Nations inevitably led to a deficiency of commitment, a lack of resources, and a conflicting command structure that was ineffective. I will also argue that any sense of victory in Burma was due to the fact that mainland Japan was weak as a result of the United States Pacific campaign. I will prove this with primary sources from the State Department, Stilwell's diary, and the radio broadcasts from Chiang. The secondary sources consist of several books on both Chiang Kai-shek himself and the Burma campaign as a whole. The problem with current research is that no one states whether or not the Burma campaign was truly successful and fails to rightly place responsibility on all the allied nations.

Georganne Brennan
Independent scholar

“The Mystery of the Fig: The Fig of Commerce - how a California pioneer nurseryman found the secret”

The Mystery of the Fig of Commerce - how a California pioneer nurseryman found the secret. The Franciscan missionaries, who came to California via Mexico by way of Spain, brought with them the trees and vines that would become iconic symbols of California - olives, apricots, almonds, figs, and grapes, among others. The fig trees they brought were cuttings from a fig popular in Spain, which came to be known as the Mission fig. However, it was not the plump, high-value, crunchy fig that was of global economic interest, known as the Smyrna fig. As California began its rise to an agricultural powerhouse in the 3rd and 4th decades of the 19th century, agriculturalists, nurserymen, and farmers were stymied by the failure of the fig cuttings they brought - even smuggled from the Middle East to produce the high value 'fig of commerce' sought by world markets. My paper will explore and reveal the story - and eventual success - of the introduction of the Smyrna fig into the agricultural economy of California.

Michelle Champion
St. Mary's University

“The Battle of Pease River: What Really Happened”

The Battle of Pease River, occurring December of 1860, between the Texas and

Oklahoma borders, Texas Rangers, led by General Sullivan Ross, according to the official report, killed the chief of the Noconi Comanches, Peta Nocona. Nocona's son, who would later become Chief Quanah Parker, denied that General Ross killed his father at the battle. There are many primary documents that substantiate Peta Nocona's death at the Battle of Pease River. However, this thesis examines how Cynthia Ann Parker's, Quanah Parker's mother and wife to Peta Nocona, involvement in the battle has been overlooked in historical research as determinative evidence of Nocona's death. The written battle accounts from General Ross, a compilation of reports from the Texas Rangers who were present during the battle, letters and speeches from Quanah Parker, and the documented report of Cynthia Ann Parker's behavior in the battle will explain why Quanah lied about the whereabouts of his father's death. There are also cultural implications revealing that death from a white man caused Quanah to protect his father by lying. Based on Comanche culture, being killed by a white man was seen as dishonorable, particularly the way Nocona died, therefore Quanah lied to protect his father's name.

Josef M. Djordjevski
UC San Diego

""Tourism or Oil?": Socialist Development and the Environment in Yugoslav Macedonia and Croatia, 1970-1991"

In the 1970s widespread concern for the environment began taking hold in Eastern Europe. While Yugoslavia's environment suffered relatively less degradation than many other socialist and even capitalist states, the country shared many of the same environmental challenges as its neighbors. Although there were genuine concerns for the environment and nature in Yugoslavia from the 1970s onward, for officials and many experts, their importance was measured insofar as they contributed to the development of socialism. Conservation and protection for the sake of nature itself was hardly ever considered. By examining Croatia, one of the most developed Yugoslav Republics, and Macedonia, one of the least, we can see how social and economic development affected the environment in two different yet very similar parts of Yugoslavia. Croatia with its vital coastline, and Macedonia with its "untapped" resources, strove to develop their Republics while also trying to fit the environment in their plans to build a brighter socialist future. Official publications from the 1970s to 1991 expose elite attitudes toward the environment, and how only those parts of nature seen as crucial for socialist development were considered worthy of protection.

Cliff Egan, Ph.D.
University of Houston (retired)

"The Decline and Eclipse of Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall, 1960-1977"

Samuel Lyman Atwood Marshall (1900-1977) was a renowned journalist, lecturer, consultant, analyst of American military operations from World War II to Viet Nam, historian, and best selling author. From the 1940s to the mid-1960s, Marshall was at the peak of his career with a syndicated column in the Detroit NEWS, many widely read books (THE RIVER AND THE GAUNTLET, PORK CHOP HILL, NIGHTDROP) and appearances on television. It would be no exaggeration to state that Marshall was the most influential if not well known American focusing on military affairs into the 1960s. By 1970, however, Marshall's star was dimming and his influence diminishing. Utilizing Marshall's writings (including his memoir BRINGING UP THE REAR) and his personal papers housed at the University of Texas at El Paso, this paper will examine the

decline and eclipse of a one-time well-known and very influential figure focusing on the factors behind his descent into obscurity.

Matthew Finnie
St. Mary's University

“The Underlying Current: Climate Change and the Fall of Rome”

Although historians have debated the various causes of the fall of the Roman Empire for centuries, scholars did not consider the impact of environmental change until the early twentieth century. Initially, environmental historians believed that agricultural decline resultant from soil erosion and deforestation played a dominant role; however, scientific and historical evidence can now be utilized to demonstrate that these two factors were much less prevalent during the third through fifth centuries than they had been during the prosperous Pax Romana. In contrast, recent climatological studies, most notably dendrochronological sequences, have established that a combination of cooling and desertification plagued Eurasia during the late Roman Empire. Moreover, the examination of a wide variety of literary sources, historical writings, and archaeological findings related to flooding of the Tiber and Nile Rivers substantiates the climate change theory. Thus, a steady decrease in temperature and precipitation during the third and fourth centuries triggered a severe drought that devastated Roman agriculture and contributed significantly to the collapse of the Roman Empire by inciting demographic decline, economic retrogression, and political upheaval, as well as by prompting the westward migrations of the Germanic and Hunnic peoples into Roman territory.

Michael Kenny
University of California San Diego

“Monarchy without Empire: The Austro-Croatian Making and Defense of a Habsburg State Mission: 1896-1918”

For this paper, I am writing on the process through which the Croatian Party of Rights and the Austrian Christian Socials came to prioritize loyalty to the Habsburg state over any other consideration. Although historians have already admitted that such loyalty was an essential part of both parties, this study will explore how loyalty was not an inevitable outcome of like-minded conservatives, but rather something that very different political movements linked to their particular political interests. Furthermore, this study, which will focus on the period 1896-1918, will explore how these parties transformed their understanding of the monarchy from a useful political tool to an international necessity. By examining these two very different movements, one the majority party in the capital city of Vienna and the other a party of national opposition in the Hungarian Kingdom, this essay will show that civil political movements could easily reconcile the multinational Habsburg Monarchy with the modern world of nationalism and democratization

Katrina Lacher, Ph.D.
University of Central Oklahoma

“Cows Sail to Antarctica and Other Eclectic Agricultural Pursuits of J.C. Penney”

Though known mainly as a department store innovator, James Cash Penney was a man of diverse interests. In particular, he had a passion for American agriculture. Troubled by the decline in quality of U.S.-bred dairy cows, beginning in the early 1920s, Penney

devoted significant financial resources to various farming ventures. I explore three of Penney's agricultural projects. First, I examine his dairy cow breeding program. Spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on Guernsey cattle and properties on which to raise them, Penney gained an international reputation as a successful breeder. Second, I analyze his failed ideal farming community experiment in Florida. After purchasing a 120,000-acre tract of land in Clay County, Florida, in 1925, Penney desired to create a unique colony of hand-selected farmers. Within a few years, the experimental farm and school had failed. Finally, I examine Penney's role in a peculiar program that sent cows to Antarctica in 1933. More than a publicity stunt to bring attention to the strength and durability of Guernsey cows, the cattle who accompanied Admiral Byrd to the South Pole represented Penney's faith in American agriculture. Using archival material collected from Penney's papers at the DeGolyer Library, I endeavor to address research questions such as: What are the connections between these three projects? Why did J.C. Penney devote himself and his money to agriculture? What can these experiments tell us about the recommitment to agriculture in a time of rapidly expanding business culture?

Taylor Lanham
Georgia College and State University

"The Clash: Thomas Jefferson and Classical Philosophy"

Key to understanding Jefferson as a historical figure is the notion of conflict. This paper aims to further illustrate how often contradictory ideas flourished in the Jeffersonian personality through an examination of his interests in classical philosophy. Although the paper aims to address a wide range of authors and philosophers, my research as pointed me towards two schools of ancient thought, the Epicureans and Stoics, which epitomize the same conflict. This paper, then, will cover 1) what Jefferson read during his life, 2) what the main tenants of these philosophies are, and 3) how their influence is demonstrated in the writings and actions of Jefferson throughout the course of his life. Through this examination, modern scholars are able to come to a more full understanding of the Jeffersonian personality.

Sondra Leftoff, Ph.D.
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

"Prosecuting violence against Navajo women in the U. S. justice system: rape and the construction of the American body politic in the early 20th century"

Telling one's story in the courtroom, to the police or to an attorney often gives new form and meaning to one's experience as these authorities construct legal narratives out of one's life experience (Mather and Yngvesson, 1980 - 1981). In colonialist settings telling one's story in the justice system brings meaning making of the dominant culture to personal experiences and conflicted relationships of colonized individuals while providing few opportunities to apply one's own cultural understanding to the problem. In this paper I examine the role of the colonial justice system on the Navajo reservation in the early 20th century in constructing such meaning making systems as the government acted to prosecute rape cases under the federal Major Crimes Act. Based on federal criminal case records, FBI investigations and BIA reports and an analysis of the available rape narratives in these records, I argue that prosecution of rape through the federal justice system became a means to promote dominant discourses of gender and race that reflected the racial hierarchies of the society and was a means to further marginalize indigenous men as predators while constructing indigenous women as vulnerable and unprotected

within their own communities. The relevance for indigenous women of contextualizing their experiences in Euro-American terms will be considered in this discussion.

Eric McClure
Oklahoma City University

“No Compromise. No Co-op: The Salvation of Washington Punk”

The late 1970s saw an explosion of punk music in Washington DC and the surrounding suburbs. Bands like Bad Brains and Minor Threat created a small, but loyal community that helped to establish Washington as one of the hubs of American hardcore punk. By 1984, Washington DC’s once-vibrant punk scene had fallen victim to factionalism and musical stagnation which threatened a complete collapse of the scene. In response to the perceived decline of their community, many of the scene’s veterans made a deliberate effort to reform Washington DC’s hardcore punk scene by reestablishing the scene’s roots as well as exploring new musical possibilities. The resulting “Revolution Summer” of 1985 saw a multitude of new bands form, including Rites of Spring and Embrace, that injected much-needed energy and novelty to the scene and pushed the limits of what hardcore music could be. 1985 also saw a renewal of the sense of community and solidarity that characterized DC’s early hardcore punk scene through the opening of new venues and a new sense of political identity in a scene that had previously been intentionally apolitical. This paper analyzes the stylistic changes seen in Washington’s punk music, as well as the social and political changes to the community and also evaluates whether or not the movement achieved its stated goals of “fight bullshit” and “do something real.”

Lauren Ashley Miller
San Jose State University

“Prostitution in Gold Rush San Francisco: Class and Race in the Melting Pot of Sex Work”

This paper will explore prostitution and urban brothels during the California gold rush, with a focus on women imported from France, Central America, and China in San Francisco. Issues of race, the exploitation of women, and class intersected in the brothels of San Francisco as the population boomed. While many other colonial cities were similar in regards to prostitution and its societal role, San Francisco was unique in its blend of women imported from countries all around the world. The condition of brothels and quality of life for sex workers on the Barbary Coast was quite different for Chinese women versus indentured Latin American women. The lifestyle was more dissimilar for white French prostitutes, often in the upper-class social clubs, who were seen as more glamorous and had more economic and social agency. By comparing the lives of prostitutes from these varying backgrounds, the issues of race and nationality in migrant populations and their quality of life in mid 19th century San Francisco come to the forefront. These women all experienced the new West in different ways through the common lens of prostitution.

Robert Niebuhr, Ph.D.
Arizona State University

“Vamos a avanzar: Bolivia’s Loss in the Chaco War and its Path to Modernity”

In South America, history matters. Politicians have used and manipulated the past to suit their own ideologies for decades, but especially now leaders from across the

continent—from the ever-outspoken Hugo Chavez in Venezuela to the populist Evo Morales in Bolivia—are reveling in their interpretation of the past. In Bolivia, the Morales government even has a Vice Ministry of Decolonization, which, essentially does little more than stir up emotions based on its interpretation of history. Nonetheless, emotions run high in the towering Andean republic and typical pro-government propaganda depicts the mistakes and losses of the past and contrasts that with Morales, who “cumple” (delivers). Despite Evo’s message, this presentation will argue that the globalized economy has constrained the Bolivian government since the early twentieth century when President Daniel Salamanca hastily thrust his isolated and poverty-stricken country into the devastation of the Chaco War.

Joel Palhegyi
University of California San Diego

“Tito under Glass: Museum and Myth in the Making of Croat Yugoslavism”

This paper investigates the role of national museums in Croatia both during and after socialism, focusing on the country’s two most important history museums, the Croatian History Museum and the Revolutionary Museum of the Croatian People. As both state developed and publicly experienced institutions, these museums were intimately tied to the construction and maintenance of Yugoslavia’s particular form of communism centered on the concepts of brotherhood and unity, self-management, socialist patriotism, individual national assertion, and supranational South Slavic culture and community. This paper therefore traces the development and collapse of Yugoslavism in Croatia’s national narrative by investigating how these museums constructed a distinct Croat-socialist-Yugoslav mythology through the display and narration of material culture. Based upon an examination of the exhibition catalogs and brochures published by each museum from the late 1950s to present day, I argue that a significant paradigm shift from socialist-Yugoslavism to liberal, democratic Croat nationalism took place within the official Croatian historical narrative, but that despite this ideological shift, much of the constitutive mythology and museological practices have remained virtually unchanged. Thus, this paper speaks to the project of building and living socialist Yugoslavism, as well as post-socialist attempts to reconfigure, tame, and harness this same history.

Patrick Hyder Patterson, Ph.D.
University of California, San Diego

“A Name You Know, A Name You Can Trust: The Socialist Brand and the Packaging of Prosperity”

This study addresses the problem of trademarks, branding, and packaging in socialist commerce. Stereotyped images of the commercial culture of communism during the Cold War typically portrayed it as grey, flat, and featureless. But the lived experience of communist-era commerce was sometimes rather different, especially in the most prosperous and consumer-oriented systems. While it is true that branding, trademarks, and packaging remained less robust and refined in Eastern Europe than in the capitalist West, the historical record shows that the commercial establishments of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, and Yugoslavia all adopted what I call the brand logic of modern business. This discussion analyzes the spread of these techniques of market differentiation, showing how branding, trademarks, and promotional packaging were seen as natural, generally unproblematic methods of modern, rational commerce. Typically, these were viewed as system-neutral devices, not as the tools of capitalism, as they are habitually interpreted in critical scholarship. I argue that while brands, trademarks, and

promotional packaging are not inherently capitalist, brand logic nevertheless fostered a consumer culture based on expectations of variety, novelty, change and improvement, and above all, choice. Such values undermined socialist ethics, damaging the value of socialism's own "brand" as a competitor to capitalism.

Ivana Polic

University of California San Diego, Department of History

“Testing the Limits of Deception: Children as Propaganda Tool in Serbian and Croatian Media during the Yugoslav Wars (1991-1995)”

Ivana Polic University of California San Diego Ph.D. student – Department of History
Email: ipolic@ucsd.edu Phone: [858-263-5470](tel:858-263-5470) Testing the Limits of Deception: Children as Propaganda Tool in Serbian and Croatian Media during the Yugoslav Wars 1991-1995)
The violent breakup of Yugoslavia, which began in the early 1990s, was undoubtedly influenced by the war propaganda aimed towards nationalistic goals of the sides involved. This paper is focused on the analysis and comparison of one specific aspect of Serbian and Croatian propagandistic tendencies; that of misuse of children as a propaganda tool. This refers not only to the Serbo-Croatian war (1991-1995) but also other conflicts in the region in which Serbs and Croats participated: Bosnian war (1992-1995) and its sub conflict, Croat-Bosniak war (1992-1994). Utilizing children as an element of war propaganda is certainly not a historical novelty, but it is interesting to see how much it contributed to the creation of the atmosphere of collective fear and hatred among the ethnic groups in question. Both Croatian and Serbian most prominent pro-regime media are being considered, as well as other relevant sources such as witness reports, interviews, and documents released by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The research examines different ways in which the manipulation of children as victims was used in Croatian and Serbian media and also its consequences, especially the role it played in shaping the actions of the warring parties. Key words: Serbo-Croatian war (Croatian War for Independence), Bosnian war, Croat-Bosniak war, propaganda, media, children, manipulation, victimization

Elisabeth Ritacca

Solano Community College

“The Origins of the Gender Parity Movement in American Corrections”

After decades of neglect by correctional officials, female prisoners in Michigan confronted their poor living and working conditions through collective protest and legal action. These women filed a series of sexual discrimination lawsuits against the state in the 1970s and 1980s. Their victories in the Glover v. Johnson decisions set important legal precedents for incarcerated women nationwide who subsequently challenged sexual inequalities in their own state correctional systems. Based on an extensive interview with the lead litigant in the Glover cases, as well as archival research of inmate newsletters, outside feminist organization papers, and institutional records, this paper situates the Glover decision in the broader histories of Second Wave feminism and mass incarceration. It demonstrates that the national movement for gender parity in corrections arose in response to Michigan's troubled record of contracting the custody of female prisoners to the City of Detroit. This paper is being submitted to the History section but could be cross-listed with the Women's and Gender Studies section.

J. Evan Smiley

Oklahoma City Community College

“Wibbly-Wobbly, Timey-Whimey, Scarey-Warey Stuff: The Evolution of Western Fear Represented in *Doctor Who*”

The Doctor can travel anywhere in time and space to visit any point in the history of the universe, but what can our favorite Time-Lord's adventures tell us about ourselves? The British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) science-fiction/fantasy television series *Doctor Who* follows the adventures of The Doctor, an alien who travels through “Time and Relative Dimensions in Space” in his Type-40 TARDIS, a time-machine permanently disguised as a 1960's police call box. The Doctor, along with his selection of companions, travels the galaxies protecting aliens and humans from different threats and monster of varying appearances and abilities. *Doctor Who* aired serial television episodes from 1963-1989 and again from 2005 to 2014, but *Doctor Who* as a copyright produced television episodes, films, books, audiobooks, and radio shows consecutively for over the last 51 years. This paper examines the evolution of fear in United Kingdom and the United States as represented in popular culture, specifically the BBC television series *Doctor Who*. To begin, I describe and analyze relevant historical events that shaped western concepts of fear, such as the Cold War. Discussions on psychological theories of fear, terror, monsters, and creepiness, such as The Uncanny Valley Theory, accompany the analysis. Lastly, I apply the presented information and analysis to the aliens and technology of the “Who-niverse” and explain the various ways that *Doctor Who* successfully personifies fear through its monsters and science-fictional concepts. In summation, this paper uses psychological theory to demonstrate a correlation between historical events and the monsters, concepts, and adventures presented in *Doctor Who*.

Andrew Wasson
Oklahoma City University

“The ‘Kumrid’s’ Uprising: O.E. Enfield and the Repression of Anti-War Dissent in Oklahoma”

The 2014 midterm elections were a victory for Oklahoma Republicans, further solidifying Oklahoma's status as a red state. But just one hundred years ago, a different political party was working on turning Oklahoma “red” – the Socialist Party. With the onset of World War I, the “red” party would soon find itself covered in yellow paint. O.E. Enfield was a socialist lecturer and minister in Northwest Oklahoma before, during, and after the war. In 1917, Enfield was arrested, accused of plotting a violent uprising against the draft law. Enfield was convicted under questionable circumstances and sentenced to 20 years of prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. This paper will show how Enfield's arrest and conviction illustrate the extent of anti-radical oppression in Oklahoma, at a time where there was no room for dissent and patriotism meant unwavering support for the war effort.

Rachel Williams
Oklahoma City University

“Which Witch is Which: A Case of Mistaken Identity”

The Salem Witch Trials have always been a topic that draws much attention. There is one “witch” that appears more frequently than any other of the accused, Bridget Bishop. This woman has been the victim of more than just a social injustice. She was accused, tried, and found guilty using evidence that did not actually have anything to do with her. Her

eclectic personality and inability to conform to social standards made her a target for persecution. Bridget Bishop was mistaken for another woman who shared the same name, and it was that woman who had performed suspicious and illegal actions. However, this lack of clarification has allowed for the perpetuation of false information regarding Bridget Bishop's real identity. This paper will explore the representations of Bridget Bishop through different popular culture sources.

Amber Wilson
St. Mary's University

"Racial Separation in the Second Wave Feminist Movement"

This paper examines the divisions which arose between black and white feminists during the Second Wave Feminist movement between the years 1963-1973. When white women were expelled from the Civil Rights movement, they continued to possess the drive for social change. They accordingly founded organizations in order to change the way they were forced to live, thereby beginning the Second Wave Feminist movement. . The resultant racial divide in Second Wave Feminism can be attributed to three causes: racial tensions and misunderstandings between black and white women, lack of motivation for black women to join the movement, and the goals and strategies of the two groups did not line up. Even though many white feminists desired a united feminist movement, they could not achieve this goal because of those three causes.

Derek Ystebo
North Dakota State University

"Devout or Degenerate: Social Reform and Mexican Identity during the Mexican War"

During the Mexican War, Americans radically transformed their ideas about Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. The conflict offered itself up as the first of such violent interactions between the neighboring republics. The "Mexican" during the war was met largely with criticism from the American public, an endeavor aided by negative commentaries published by the popular press. While a vast majority of the presses disparaged the Mexican populace, not all papers denigrated the Mexicans as an inferior people in need of assistance from the United States in order to survive and become civilized. Papers published by the Catholic and abolitionist presses sought to portray the Mexican in a more positive light by defending their social and political characteristics in the midst of the Mexican War. Analysis of these alternative presses from a variety of social reform movements problematizes the notion of a homogeneous, negative perception of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans within the minds of Americans. These contending viewpoints offer up a different lens of analysis of the intersection between racial politics and expansion in the antebellum United States, as the United States government debated the place of Mexicans in the territories that would become the Mexican Cession.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Ignacio Medina-Núñez
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

Jesús Ruiz-Flores
Universidad de Guadalajara, México

Pedro Lennier Acosta-Alvarez
Universidad de La Habana. Cuba.

“Del siglo XIX a la Revolución cubana (1878-2002). Tres posiciones frente a un desastre natural: Inundaciones y canalización en la Llanura de Colón”

Las tierras de la Llanura de Colón de la región de Matanzas se vieron afectadas desde el siglo XIX por el impacto de problemáticas asociadas al clima cubano y la contaminación por algunos proyectos de desarrollo territorial. El desarrollo vertiginoso de la agroindustria azucarera durante el siglo XIX y XX, principal rubro económico social cubano, llevó aparejado una modificación del paisaje natural a través del dominio acelerado de los bosques, el agua y la tierra. Todo este proceso provocó un serio trastorno hidrológico a través de prolongadas estadias de las aguas que persiste hasta la actualidad con considerables impactos ambientales y económicos para la región físico natural de la Llanura de Colón. La variación y transgresión de los parámetros constructivos, la mala interpretación de las características de los terrenos, el sistema de precipitaciones, la falta de mantenimiento y conservación no favorecieron los resultados esperados en los trabajos hidráulicos. De esta forma, la ponencia abordará como objetivo principal las diferentes posiciones y políticas medioambientales desplegadas en tres momentos claves: el siglo XIX, la primera mitad XX y de 1959 a 2002.

J. de Jesús Amezcua-Castellanos
Departamento de Geografía y Ordenación Territorial - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Ciudades latinoamericanas, escenarios de desigualdad. Bolivia, Ecuador y México”

Las ciudades latinoamericanas dentro de su diversidad, están unidas por vínculos afines como la pobreza, desigualdad y un crecimiento urbano no controlado, esto último ha originado patologías urbanas que inciden de manera mediática en patologías sociales. En el presente trabajo se abordarán las diferentes problemáticas que enfrentan las ciudades de la región, así como un análisis de las variables que subyacen bajo esta aparente uniformidad como son la industrialización, la inversión extranjera, los avances tecnológicos, la comercialización de la agricultura y los modelos de desarrollo económico que han adoptado para sobrevivir a los embates de la globalización. Se pretende, además, identificar problemas específicos como: el crecimiento poblacional, la migración hacia la ciudad, el crecimiento de las ciudades, los mecanismos para la adquisición de vivienda. Otro aspecto a analizar en el presente trabajo es el deterioro ambiental que han sufrido estas urbes producto de las formas de producción y consumo. El trabajo comprende una serie de mapas confeccionados a partir de las variables a analizar, de los cuales, se elaborará un análisis espacial.

Juan Carlos Andrade-Castillo
Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional - Tehuacán.
México.

Yair Romero-Romero

Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla / Universidad Pedagógica Nacional - Tehuacán.
México.

“Otras formas de vivir y hacer política. Los usos y costumbres en Oaxaca, México”

En la mayoría de las comunidades y municipios del estado de Oaxaca coexisten dos formas de vivir políticamente. Por un lado se encuentran los usos y costumbres, practicados desde tiempos centenarios, y los procesos electorales modernos. Los primeros fueron reconocidos por la legislación local en 1995 y son el sustento jurídico para el nombramiento de autoridades locales, aunque también incluyen el nombramiento de representantes religiosos, agrarios y de otros ámbitos socioculturales. Los segundos representan el vínculo de las comunidades y municipios con la vida democrática nacional para la elección de diputados, senadores, gobernador y presidente de México. Para el caso particular de la región de Coixtlahuaca, Oaxaca, como sucede en otras regiones del estado, los procesos electorales se han convertido solamente en un complemento de la vida política. Mientras se registran altas participaciones en el sistema de nombramiento de autoridades locales por medio de los usos y costumbres, la participación en los procesos electorales es baja. La abstención es una práctica común en los procesos electorales locales y federales. Esta situación puede entenderse como una forma de resistencia y como una manera de expresar desconfianza hacia el Estado, los políticos y sus partidos.

Dulce María Aparicio-Padilla, Ma. Teresa Carrillo-Gómez
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas - Universidad de Guadalajara.
México.

“El sector automotriz y la articulación productiva en la región centro occidente de México, implicaciones económicas y sociales como motores de crecimiento”

A través de la presente investigación se pretende identificar las relaciones que establecen las grandes plantas automotrices con empresas medianas y pequeñas, proveedores, prestadores de servicios y negocios complementarios para la integración de diversas modalidades de articulación productiva, sean redes empresariales, clúster o cadenas de suministros. Como objetivos específicos están encaminados identificar los beneficios económicos y sociales que se generan a partir del establecimiento de plantas armadoras automotrices para los trabajadores y la región en donde se ubican, determinar como influyen los proyectos de alta tecnología automotriz en sectores como el empresarial, educativo, y gubernamental para impulsar el crecimiento y beneficios complementarios. El área de estudio se lleva a cabo en la zona Centro Occidente del país considerando las entidades de San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, presentando resultados preliminares del estado de Jalisco, las visitas a las plantas armadoras, establecimientos relacionados entre las plantas y otro tipo de organismos de gobierno Municipal, Estatal y Federal. Así como Universidades, Asociaciones, Organismos empresariales.

Blanca E. Arciga-Zavala, Leonel García-León, Ma. Trinidad Torres-Vera
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco- DASCyH. México.

“Mujeres estudiantes de educación superior y los factores psico-sociales en el marco del binomio pasividad-violencia”

Se muestran en presente trabajo, los resultados preliminares de (fase cuantitativa) una investigación que esta explorando la cuestión de la violencia-pasividad en estudiantes de educación superior. Cuyo objetivo es iniciar la construcción de indicadores sobre las características psicosociales en estudiantes mujeres, que han sufrido violencia de género. El

supuesto del que se parte es que hay ciertas características psico-sociales de, pasividad-violencia en las estudiantes que viven o han vivido relaciones de violencia, colocándolas en lugares subjetivos emocionales que les impiden trabajar racionalmente sus relaciones interpersonales. Considerando que la población femenina en la educación superior casi iguala a la masculina, y que la violencia de género en general ha ido en aumento. Se espera que los conocimientos producidos por la investigación operen en dos niveles: a) los factores psicológicos y su vinculación con lo social (plataforma teórica) de alumnas que han sufrido maltrato y que las puede colocar en un lugar de “pasividad” y/o vulnerabilidad, b) indagar sobre la agencia y/o violencia que las alumnas despliegan o no en relaciones de pareja y que impacta sus estudios. Los resultados preliminares son de cuestionario aplicado a una muestra de 380 alumnos (hombres y mujeres) de educación superior en Tabasco, sobre sus relaciones de pareja en relación a las conductas agresivas de ambos agentes. Enfatizado las acciones femeninas – en relación a las agresiones masculinas-, las cuales tienen características psicológicas, activas- pasivas que la colocan de cierta forma en una intrincada red de relaciones intersubjetivas. Donde hay conductas simultáneas y/o opuestas que oscilan entre; víctima, participe, resistencia, agresión, anulación.

Alipia Avendaño-Enciso, Gilberto Vargas-Mendia, Miguel Arturo Morales-Zamorano
Universidad de Sonora. México.

“Los espejos sociales en México”

En América latina se menciona el oro a cambio de espejos (Caviedes, 2011), donde los españoles hacia intercambio esta naturaleza con los indígenas en la etapa colonial. Hoy en día las instancias mediáticas en complacencia de instancia gubernamentales otorgaron una visión de los movimientos sociales a la población general. En las recientes décadas los gobiernos mexicanos han ejecutado recurrente violación a los movimientos sociales (Mandel, 2005), se cuenta como precedente el movimiento ferrocarrilero, magisterial, médico y estudiantil. La estrategia es la distorsión de los hechos, difamación constante donde a las víctimas se les vincula o involucra con el crimen organizado, en cada episodio de asesinatos o detenciones, persecución el estado desacredita a esta población, desvinculando al contexto social e insensibilizando a población, perdiendo empatía de solidaridad. Un caso primario se inicia en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua donde el asesinato de jóvenes mujeres, se minimizo por décadas dirigido a mujeres trabajadoras de la maquila, para traspasar la franja de mujeres clase baja a mujeres clase mediera trabajadoras y estudiantes, donde el estado no resuelve y el problema se agudiza, al fin de cuentas representa un nivel de violencia a sectores sociales de la sociedad mexicana, donde hoy por hoy un estado del norte se ubica en los mismos indicadores de inseguridad que la zona sureste del país (Guerrero, Oaxaca y Chiapas). La agresión trasfirió el orden sectores urbanos y grupos sociales, desabordándose a todo territorio del estado en cuestión. La constante violación a los derechos humanos, la contraposición económica, y políticas estructurales lejanas a una realidad social, llega hoy al agotamiento, hartazgo social en México. La distancia entre la sociedad y los hechos sociales, el desprestigio de las instituciones oficiales y mediáticas, quedan en manifiesto con los 43 desaparecidos y 6 muertos Ayotzinapa, municipio de Iguala, estado de Guerrero, más la suma de 22 mil más desaparecidos, representan el agotamiento y la falta de credibilidad del estado, evidencia una necro política (Mbembe, 2011).

Alipia Avendaño Enciso, María Victoria Olavarrieta Carmona and Jesús Alberto Rivera Fierros
Universidad de Sonora. México.

“Servicio del agua potable contexto tarifario en los municipios de Cajeme, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Navojoa, Nogales y San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora México”

Un solo desarrollo en las acciones de descentralización del recurso hídrico, hacia la modernización. En un esquema resultados y de lecciones. En las últimas décadas el tamaño de la población en el estado de Sonora se ha incrementado, con ello demanda de servicios en particular el recurso agua, fundamental para satisfacer las necesidades vitales de los seres humanos, este escenario no solo a nivel estatal o nacional sino global. El proporcionar el servicio de agua potable a la población representa hoy uno de los principales retos a nivel mundial, siendo los espacios urbanos los de mayor demanda, lo cual implica varios rubros desde fuentes, mecanismos de extracción, conducción y seguridad del suministro. Las obras se encamina a garantizar el suministro de agua en años futuros, su costo de infraestructura es elevado, lo cual implica repercusiones en las tarifas de agua potable y con ello beneficios e impacto en la economía de las familias, en particular en el caso de estudio para la sociedad sonorenses de los municipios: Cajeme, Guaymas, Hermosillos, Navjoa, Nogales y San Luis Rio Colorado. Las obras de infraestructura en el caso de México participan los tres niveles de gobierno y a la par estas debe ser cubiertas a largo plazo en su costo de obras a través de los recibos por la prestación del servicio de agua potable, drenaje y saneamiento. El interés del presente documento consiste primero en determinar el costo por m³ de agua consumido y lograr crear una perspectiva sobre la tendencia de las tarifas de agua potable en los seis municipios mayor densidad en el estado de Sonora, donde su población es superior a los 150,000 habitantes, con ello se lograra establecer si el incremento de estos son justificados y si existe una mejora en la prestación del servicio de agua potable, drenaje y alcantarillado, o en su caso establecer cuáles han sido los municipios donde el costo por la prestación del servicio no se ha incrementado y en que periodos este ha disminuido.

Oswaldo Baeza-Herrera, Aarón G. Bernal-Rodríguez
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California. México.

"Transition from simple to complex shape in architectural design process, focused through
"Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory"

The architectural object is initially conceived by the desire of a client to materialize spaces toward specific utilitarianism, but the idea behind this materialization starts in a mental arena imagining bi-three-dimensional spaces in all cases, this is produced in the brain's left hemisphere (W. Sperry, Roger, 1981) by the logical pragmatism that lies in this portion of cerebrum. Graphing the idea as a mental process under the architect's language during the design process, is what we call in this paper "the architectural concept" as the steps guide that promote form and function both beauty and utilitarianism ways toward the idea's materialization. This study initially pretend to induct students to confront the logical pragmatism of left brain, against the intuitive, imaginative and fantasious conceptions of the right cerebrum, summarizing with both in an hybrid concept. This mental confrontation has been gotten through generating a spatial geometric concept, which is defined as "simple form" and is subjected to a complexity process which is called in this paper "transition to a complex form" under parameters of spatial-visual intelligence of Gardner's Theory "Frames of Mind" (Gardner, 1983). The final goal is that students experiment the fantasy of going and back from the complexity of shape's metaphor, where they should experience the occasion to fantasying within a more versatile and creative design. The experiment has been applied to a student's group of last semester in architecture school and was reviewed and evaluated by consolidated architects. The evaluation criteria was founded on parameters such as conceptualization, concept's development and quality of materialization through the construction in a scaled model.

Darío Arturo Ballesteros-Vidal
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Gobierno Abierto y formación ciudadana: cultura colaborativa”

La Alianza para el Gobierno Abierto ha sido aceptada y puesta en marcha en 63 países en el mundo. Esta política que implica la apertura de datos de uso gubernamental, desarrollo de tecnologías para el aprovechamiento social y mejoramiento del aparato gubernamental promoviendo la reducción de la muralla burocrática ha dejado un poco atrás y en el olvido un tema de gran importancia para el triunfo ciudadano y social: la formación de ciudadanía. Tomando como ejemplo el caso del gobierno municipal de Zapopan y la intención de aterrizar y hacer madurar este concepto, se explicará de qué manera una política social que aborde la educación cívica donde el ciudadano sea el elemento principal de cambio y solución de los problemas que aquejan una sociedad y el gobierno se desplace a un puesto a la par de este frente, puede abrir nuevos caminos que logren acercar a las comunidades a un desarrollo pleno y adaptable.

Angelica Basulto-Castillo.

Departamento de Estudios Regionales-INESER, Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

Javier Medina-Ortega

Departamento de Ciencias Económico Administrativas - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“De empresa multinacional a corporación globalmente integrada. El caso de la industria electrónica”

Ante el fácil acceso a toda una amplia gama de habilidades y recursos productivos en el ámbito mundial, las compañías están en posibilidades de elegir los procesos que quieren hacer, los que precisan que hagan otros y dónde quieren que se hagan. Además, las firmas perciben que en un mundo globalizado es posible realizar muchas de las funciones operativas básicas de forma más eficaz en cualquier parte del orbe, por lo que están aprovechando las ventajas que ofrece la externalización de procesos como estrategia para reducir costos. Ante todo, se interesan en potenciar recursos tanto físicos como humanos de países emergentes. Estas características son los signos distintivos de una empresa integrada a nivel global. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo examinar cómo las corporaciones multinacionales de la electrónica continúan evolucionando hacia un esquema de empresa globalmente integrada, impulsadas por los exacerbados cambios tecnológicos. Asimismo, se pretende analizar cómo a partir de este proceso se ha redefinido la especialización de sus ubicaciones. Partimos del supuesto de que la intensificación del proceso globalizador continúa transformando a las empresas multinacionales de la electrónica en corporaciones globalmente integradas, al mismo tiempo intensifica de forma crítica y estratégica las decisiones de externalizar procesos de mayor complejidad tecnológica. Así las subsidiarias y proveedores se especializan en segmentos cada vez más específicos y a su vez los territorios donde éstos se sitúan. El análisis se sustenta en la teoría de los costos de transacción y el enfoque conceptual de las cadenas globales de valor. Esto obedece a que ambas teorías ofrecen un esquema analítico adecuado para observar a nivel microeconómico las estrategias y ciertas situaciones que se generan en la actividad económica de las grandes corporaciones. Esta precisión coadyuva a la comprensión y descripción de los elementos que configuran su desarticulación en el entorno global.

Kimberly Bautista

University of California, Santa Cruz. USA.

“Justice for my Sister” (Documentary film)

Justice for My Sister follows one Guatemalan woman during her three-year battle to hold her sister's killer accountable. She encounters many obstacles: a police record that is missing, a

judge who is accused of killing his own wife, and witnesses who are too afraid to testify. In the end, Rebeca emerges as a leader in her community with a message for others: justice is possible. The documentary film *Justice for my Sister* has screened in over 170 communities in Guatemala, in over 30 countries, and in several community spaces. Panel discussions, leadership training, art interventions, workshops, and other initiatives surrounding the film have constituted a transnational campaign to prevent gender-based violence and promote healthy relationships. This presentation will look at the *Justice for my Sister* campaign as a case study to examine the possibilities of using media for social change.

Arturo Benitez-Zavala

Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud-Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“La deserción desde la vivencia de los estudiantes”

La deserción, tanto como el rezago y los bajos índices de eficiencia terminal, son reconocidos entre los problemas de mayor complejidad y frecuencia en el nivel superior de la educación en México. Un estudio realizado en la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, campus Iztapalapa (Rodríguez Lagunas & Hernández Vázquez, 2008), establece cuatro factores a partir de los cuales analizan la deserción: escolares, institucionales, socio familiares y laborales. Vincent Tinto, uno de los referentes más importantes en cuanto al estudio de la deserción señala que además de los factores a partir de los cuales realizar las investigaciones, habrá que tener en consideración los diferentes tipos de abandono escolar (Tinto, 1989). Sin duda el problema de la deserción tiene consecuencias económicas y sociales que afectan tanto a las instituciones como a las personas. Quienes abandonan los estudios sufren también repercusiones a nivel emocional. El presente estudio se sitúa en el cruce de los antes referidos y pretendió determinar los factores que llevaron al abandono a estudiantes de la carrera de medicina en la Universidad de Guadalajara, desde su propia vivencia, así como las consecuencias experimentadas a raíz de tal decisión. Por otro lado, pretendió establecer una tipología de abandono acorde a lo que ellos expresen. Se seleccionó una muestra de los estudiantes que ingresaron a la carrera en el calendario 2005 B quienes en el calendario 2014 B, han dejado la escuela. Mediante una entrevista semiestructurada se recogió la información que nos permitió alcanzar los objetivos planteados.

Ledys Camacho-Casado

Semanario Opciones de la Casa Editora Juventud Rebelde. Cuba.

“Los nuevos actores en el contexto económico actual en Cuba y su reflejo en los medios de comunicación. Lo viable del sector no estatal”. El trabajo es un acercamiento a las nuevas formas de gestión no estatal que se instauran en el país y toman auge, a partir de las transformaciones con vistas a renovar el modelo económico cubano, en un proceso que se inició con la implementación de los Lineamientos aprobados durante el VI Congreso del Partido Comunista. Las posibilidades reales de un mayor protagonismo para el sector privado y cooperativo, y el reflejo de esa inserción en el proceso de construcción socialista en la Mayor de las Antillas, debían ser temas priorizados en la actual agenda mediática en Cuba, donde nunca antes el trabajador por cuenta propia, la cooperativa, la micro y la pequeña empresa, habían tenido tanto respaldo legal para su desarrollo. En los últimos dos decenios, el cambio brusco en las condiciones económicas que puso en vilo por ejemplo, las ambiciosas aspiraciones sociales manifiestas en la preservación de los logros de la Revolución cubana más relevantes y reconocidos, en materia de salud, educación, deporte y cultura, también tuvo una considerable repercusión en el sector empresarial y en las diferentes formas de gestionar la producción, los servicios y el comercio. En un hostil entorno internacional, marcado por una crisis global sin precedentes, más los graves efectos del azote de huracanes y los del recrudescido embargo estadounidense contra la Isla, (aislada mucho más tras perder a

principios de 1990, la tabla salvadora que fue el extinto campo socialista), se hacen cuantiosos esfuerzos para que la economía nacional actualice su desempeño, y en ello serán decisivos también otros actores como las cooperativas urbanas, los trabajadores particulares y, el sector no estatal, en general.

Yolanda Carbajal-Suárez
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

María Esther Morales-Fajardo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. México.

“La cadena autopartes-automotriz en México y Brasil. Un análisis desde la perspectiva comercial”

Las dos grandes economías latinoamericanas, Brasil y México, tienen una industria automotriz importante que impacta en el crecimiento económico, pero que también es motivo de vinculación comercial bilateral. El sector automotriz durante el siglo XXI se convirtió en el principal punto de encuentro entre las dos economías al detonar un importante aumento en las balanzas comerciales; no obstante, a inicios del año 2012, esta misma industria fue el punto de diferendo más trascendente que han protagonizado estas dos naciones. La importancia del sector automotriz en las dos economías es evidente: al cierre de 2013, México se consolidó como el octavo productor de vehículos en el mundo con una producción total de 2,884,869 unidades y la generación de aproximadamente 39 mil millones de dólares. El sector automotriz mexicano se posicionó en el séptimo lugar en la producción de vehículos pesados y cuarto en la producción y exportación de vehículos ligeros; también ocupó la quinta posición como productor y exportador de autopartes (AMIA, 2013). Por lo que se refiere a la economía brasileña, es el primer productor en América Latina y es el séptimo productor a nivel mundial. En lo que concierne a las ventas internas de vehículos, Brasil ocupa el primer lugar. En ese mismo año, la industria automotriz brasileña contribuyó con 21% del Producto Interno Bruto (PIB) industrial y el 5% del PIB total del país. Se analiza el desempeño y características de la cadena automotriz en México y Brasil, con énfasis en los diferentes senderos tomados por las respectivas industrias y el intercambio bilateral del sector automotriz. El análisis determina que la industria automotriz ha tomado caminos marcadamente diferentes en los dos países, Brasil ha dado prioridad al fortalecimiento de su mercado interno, mientras que en México claramente se ha dado prioridad al mercado de exportación. A nivel bilateral, la importancia del intercambio comercial radica en el comercio del sector industrial, particularmente del sector automotriz.

Erika Patricia Cárdenas-Gómez
El Colegio de Jalisco. México.

“El impacto demográfico y urbano de las políticas turísticas en Puerto Vallarta y su zona metropolitana (1956-2013)”

La ponencia tiene dos objetivos. El primero es hacer un seguimiento de las políticas turísticas que se han implementado en el municipio costero de Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco en el periodo que va de 1956 al 2013. El segundo es analizar el impacto de dichas políticas en el territorio seleccionado. Para ello se basaría en el método inductivo, es decir, se parte de lo general para llegar a lo particular. Para lograr los objetivos antes señalados se haría una revisión bibliográfica y documental. La importancia de llevar a cabo dicho análisis es con la finalidad de mostrar algunos de los efectos que trae consigo la intervención pública. En este caso el gobierno federal, a solicitud de varios gobernadores del Estado de Jalisco, ha modificado la actividad económica, política y social de Puerto Vallarta. Así como su paisaje. No obstante, los

impactos no han quedado solamente en el municipio jalisciense sino que se han extendido a territorio nayarita, específicamente en el municipio de Bahía de Banderas

Irene Carreras-Hernández
Escuela Nacional de Arte. Cuba.

“Algunas manifestaciones de violencia en el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje de la danza en la Escuela Nacional de Arte de Cuba”

El trabajo es un estudio casuístico dirigido al análisis de la violencia en un contexto educativo que particulariza en el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje de la danza. Por lo que se enfatiza en los resultados investigativos que se obtuvieron durante el trabajo de campo en el curso escolar 2011-2012 en la Escuela Nacional de Danza de Cuba, donde se desarrolló la investigación. Se abordan los factores y niveles que pueden incidir en un sujeto y especialmente en un adolescente como víctima o victimario de actitudes violentas en la clase de danza. Se eligieron como pistas esenciales de identificación para el trabajo de campo, la violencia simbólica y la psicológica y en los casos en que fue necesario se hizo referencia a otras formas de violencia detectadas durante la pesquisa. Su autora pudo documentar las entrevistas realizadas a los estudiantes de danza de la antedicha institución por lo que el acercamiento a la temática se realizó desde el empoderamiento de los actores sociales implicados.

Jorge Ceja-Martínez
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Violencia estructural, impunidad y movimientos sociales. El retorno del (nuevo) PRI y el caso Ayotzinapa”

La ola de indignación de la sociedad civil nacional e internacional frente a los hechos de barbarie ocurridos en septiembre de 2014 en Iguala, Guerrero -donde 43 estudiantes normalistas fueron detenidos desaparecidos y otras seis personas asesinadas por agentes gubernamentales-, son una muestra del hartazgo acumulado tras décadas de reformas económicas antipopulares, del crecimiento de la desigualdad, de la mutilación de derechos de ciudadanía, de la imposición de varios fraudes electorales, de la incesante y creciente violencia de Estado y, entre otros, de la crónica corrupción e impunidad que caracteriza al sistema político mexicano; todo lo cual ha obstaculizado la concreción de una democracia de calidad, a pesar del arribo de la alternancia política y de la constitución de instituciones públicas ciudadanizadas. Los hechos de Iguala son apenas la punta del iceberg que muestran una pequeñísima porción del México sufrido e indignado por el Estado que, por acción u omisión, no sólo ha fallado en su principal tarea que es la de garantizar la seguridad y la justicia de la población, sino que se ha convertido en una entidad delincencial garante de los procesos de acumulación capitalista en curso, sean legales o ilegales. Hoy nos enfrentamos a un proceso de no retorno caracterizado por la siguiente coyuntura: o se da el cambio del sistema político y económico mexicano y se atienden los reclamos de justicia que plantean decenas de miles de víctimas como resultado de la presión popular, o se desata una mayor represión en contra de los insumisos. Sin desconocer las dificultades recientes que han impedido transitar a una auténtica democracia y la literatura respectiva, el trabajo explora esta coyuntura histórica y da cuenta de las alianzas entre actores antagónicos y no antagónicos por abonar a cualquiera de las dos salidas: la autoritaria/fascista y la democrática/popular.

Ismael Colín-Mar
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Epidemia y sanación: Una perspectiva de la salud y la religiosidad en la comunidad de Malinalco”

Este trabajo se desarrolla a partir la conformación de un relato comunitario que soporta la historia de la epidemia-sanación y se manifiesta como un acto de origen o del comienzo de un hecho, que tiene la posibilidad latente de revelar un misterio, un secreto que constituye un acto fundante en la historia del lugar, donde la relación del tiempo normal y el sagrado se fractura para iniciar la tradición y todas sus manifestaciones religiosas. Así el “*encuentro*” religioso, llamado así por la propia comunidad, se instala en la memoria colectiva con dato y origen impreciso pero que converge en la comunión de los intereses sociales y religiosos, mismos que la comunidad de Malinalco organiza con fervor y se convierte en un ritual sin precedente, donde la liberación de la epidemia y la consecuente sanación, es la aspiración y la repetición de los actos religiosos que se llevan a cabo en este lugar. El trabajo forma parte de la investigación de tesis doctoral titulada “Sociogénesis del conflicto: una interpretación desde el imaginario social y la tradición oral en el municipio de Malinalco, México”, presentada recientemente. La investigación esta soportada por una metodología de tipo etnográfico, con entrevistas a profundidad realizadas a personajes claves de la comunidad. El abundante registro etnográfico posibilitó una recuperación descriptiva por demás rica, aunado a un extenso material video y fotográfico que fundamentan el trabajo que se presenta.

Araceli Colín-García
Eduardo Rodríguez-Manzanares
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Impacto social del gobierno electrónico en Metepec”

El gobierno electrónico o E-Government se implementó en el Estado de México como un acercamiento a la ciudadanía, una transformación a la idea de gobernar con el uso de las tecnologías de información y comunicación. Para el municipio de Metepec fue en la administración de la presidenta municipal Ana Lilia Herrera Anzaldo (2009-2012), quien deseaba implementar un proyecto donde los ciudadanos tuvieran un lugar de consulta y acercamiento con sus gobernantes, además de que se pueda encontrar la información a la que todo ciudadano por derecho debe conocer. En la actualidad Metepec presenta un nivel de e-servicios desarrollado (servicios electrónicos), sobre todo en la información que se le brinda a la población, puesto que tiene en su portal electrónico información que es apta para ser consultada por el ciudadano, cuenta con dos e-servicios que corresponden al pago de predial y agua, en lo que se refiere a la interacción, este gobierno tiene un mejor desarrollo que el de otros municipios, contando con un mayor número de herramientas (iconos) mediante los cuales el ciudadano puede interactuar con su gobierno y viceversa, la interacción puede darse mediante las redes sociales twitter, facebook y hi5, colocando a Metepec como un gobierno abierto, transparente y que propende a un mejor nivel de democracia y legitimidad. Sin embargo uno de los aspectos más importantes del gobierno electrónico en el municipio de Metepec es el fomento a la consulta ciudadana la cual proponga y evalúe, lo que servirá de ayuda para el desarrollo municipal y de los ciudadanos en términos económicos como el pago de servicios, la apertura de negocios o de información turística. Y Dentro de los beneficios de Metepec, ha sido la implementación de políticas enfocadas a la transformación de la administración pública para que esté más enfocada hacia el ciudadano y su participación.

Leticia Contreras-Orozco, Delia Gutiérrez-Linares
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“El Gobierno Electrónico En Los Gobiernos Locales Del Estado De México, Una Alternativa De Gobierno Abierto”

Desde hace algunos años, los gobiernos se han interesado por mejorar sus formas de administrar y ejecutar procesos a través de acciones modernizadoras, las administraciones locales se han preocupado por parecer administraciones modernas mediante la incorporación de las tecnologías de la información (TIC), de esta manera, han adoptado esquemas de gobierno electrónico que en algunos casos, se reduce a contar con una página web con información básica. En este trabajo, como parte de una investigación más amplia se pretende analizar el funcionamiento del llamado gobierno electrónico en los municipios de la zona conurbada a la ciudad de Toluca, capital del Estado de México, a fin de conocer cómo ha mejorado la gestión y la atención a las demandas y/o necesidades sociales, así como también identificar si a partir de la incorporación de las TIC se han generado nuevos vínculos entre gobierno y sociedad, lo que permitiría identificar si se han sentado las bases para avanzar en un modelo de gobierno abierto. Desde el año 2011 México se unió a la Alianza para el gobierno abierto y determinó su plan de acción, en septiembre de 2014 el Presidente de México asume la presidencia de la Alianza, lo que supone un compromiso para institucionalizar un esquema de mayor corresponsabilidad. Por lo anterior, y dada la importancia de los gobiernos locales por su cercanía con la sociedad, mediante este trabajo que presenta resultados parciales de la investigación, buscamos identificar el grado de avance del gobierno electrónico en los municipios de Toluca y Metepec dada su similitud política y condiciones de proximidad geográfica y, a partir de ese análisis, determinar si ese espacio permite la participación de la sociedad, el intercambio de ideas, la mejora en la gestión y en la prestación de servicios públicos, la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas.

Edith Cortés-Romero, Epigmenio López-Martínez, Teresita Cortés-Romero
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Miradas y voces glocales en los jóvenes de la ciudad de Toluca”

La propuesta que presentamos tiene como finalidad realizar un acercamiento a las prácticas juveniles en el espacio urbano de la ciudad de Toluca, de esas prácticas que los jóvenes hacen para vivir su tiempo y que muchas veces implica un enfrentamiento con los adultos. Nos enfocamos en dos prácticas: el parkour y la música, dos miradas y voces de jóvenes con el propósito de recuperar sus vivencias y a partir de ellas comprender la forma en que han sido sujetos de agresión y control por el hecho de representar el mundo y la realidad social desde un enfoque diferente. En ese sentido, se presentan los primeros hallazgos a estas prácticas juveniles en la ciudad de Toluca; uno, el parkour, como un deporte que por naturaleza debe desarrollarse en un ambiente urbano, práctica que los adultos no aprueban porque es algo que solo lo hacen los rateros. Y dos, la música, caso específico del género laser punk que es como cualquier tipo de punk con sonidos escandalosos con la batería, el bajo y acompañado con sintetizadores para hacer diferentes sonidos; sonidos que los adultos califican como ruido. El trabajo de campo se desarrolló por medio de observación, video y entrevistas.

Edith Mei Lai Cuan-Corpus
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Las directrices interamericanas para la reparación de desapariciones forzadas en el caso mexicano y argentino”

Ante los acontecimientos de las desapariciones forzadas de los 43 normalistas en la Ciudad de Ayotzinapa, México, se ha puesto en cuestionamiento los avances estructurales de garantía y protección de los derechos humanos de dicho país, situación que ha generado un movimiento social para reclamar justicia efectiva que repare las violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en contra de los grupos más vulnerables. Ante tales hechos se ha visto la presencia de la actuación de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos al igual como en su ocasión lo realizó en la búsqueda de los responsables de las desapariciones forzadas cometidas

en el caso argentino “Batallón 601”; eventos históricos que han establecido en el sistema interamericano lineamientos para la reparación y persecución de este tipo de delito por medio de la Convención Interamericana de Desapariciones Forzadas de Personas y otros instrumentos; conforme a lo anterior, esta ponencia realizará la comparación de la actuación de estos países ante dicha problemática y analizará cómo se ha armonizado e implementado las medidas emitidas por el referido sistema para este tipo de violaciones.

Gabriela Areli Cruz-Sotelo
Universidad de Ixtlahuaca - CUI. México.

“Conservación de un Medio Ambiente como un Derecho Humano Fundamental”

Este proyecto tiene como objetivo generar conciencia sobre el cuidado y respeto al medio ambiente, dentro del campo del derecho como una visión del derecho natural y darlo a conocer a nivel internacional como derecho humano. Los objetivos específicos de este proyecto es identificar las poblaciones más afectadas por el deterioro ambiental en la Zona Norte del Estado de México, analizar la ley de acciones colectivas en materia ambiental la cual fue aprobada en abril del 2011 y diseñar programas de generación y difusión de una cultura de conservación ambiental. Una problemática que se presenta dentro del medio ambiente: la falta de conciencia ambiental y el desconocimiento de la legislación en especial las acciones colectivas que pueden presentarse al tener una afectación al medio ambiente ya sea por personas físicas o jurídicas lo máximo que puede pasar es una multa lo cual no da como resultado la disminución de afectaciones a este, una alternativa de solución que se propone es mejorar el marco normativo en donde las multas que impone la autoridad administrativa cambien una sanción pecuniaria dando un paso al saneamiento efectivo en donde quien contamine, limpie y repare el daño. Así mismo, en el ámbito académico a través de los investigadores de diversas Universidades se comparten las reflexiones acerca de las medidas que toma cada una de estas en cuanto a la conservación del medio ambiente y con ello lograr un mundo más consciente.

Jorge De la Torre-López
Centro Universitario del Norte - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“La recepción de la filosofía zubiriana en América Latina: posibilidades de una apropiación y liberación latinoamericana desde El Salvador”

En el siglo XX la filosofía española, recibe la influencia determinante de la filosofía alemana, pero no sólo eso, sino que se abre a las ciencias, y desde las ciencias pretende construir un pensamiento riguroso y claro. Quien encarna esta nueva dimensión filosófica es Xavier Zubiri, formado en la potente tradición alemana de Husserl y Heidegger, y en la naciente especulación histórica abierta de Ortega y Gasset, quien quería modernizar culturalmente a España y ponerla a la altura de los tiempos. ¿Puede la filosofía de Xavier Zubiri, permitir una renovación de los pueblos hispanoamericanos? Esta tarea en todo caso, tendrían que hacerla, los hoy llamados discípulos de Zubiri. Uno de ellos, que quizá hoy asuma una condición no ya de discípulo, sino de maestro, y que hizo una filosofía zubiriana con pretensiones de lograr una filosofía latinoamericana, fue Ignacio Ellacuría, sj., quien fue asesinado en el momento más álgido del conflicto salvadoreño en 1989. Intentamos en este trabajo encontrar las huellas o rastros de un pensamiento crítico, vivo y actual que pueda dar cuenta de los problemas distintos de los pueblos latinoamericanos; un pensamiento liberador desde El Salvador, en donde se encuentra, en América Latina uno de los bastiones más importantes del pensamiento zubiriano.

Christian Omar De la Torre-López
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Propuesta para la aplicación del principio de insignificancia penal en Jalisco”

En la presente investigación abordaremos temas relevantes para nuestro derecho penal Mexicano, ya que veremos como en otros países de América latina han podido evolucionar de manera conjunta con su sociedad, ya que acertadamente se ha logrado combatir la delincuencia, y no con políticas o estrategias que con lleven a la violencia, sino que ha sido con medios alternos de justicia. La justicia alternativa es una realidad en nuestro estado; nuestro gobierno tiene poco que ha implementado estos medios alternos de una manera muy acertada, ya que estamos obligados a observar el desarrollo de otras naciones y sus aciertos, tendremos que aprender de ellos y experimentar en nuestro país o mas atinadamente en nuestro estado de Jalisco. Observaremos la propuesta del principio de insignificancia, principio aplicado en Brasil, Argentina; este principio a hecho que en estos países se le dé importancia sólo a los delitos que realmente sean graves. Con la aplicación de este Principio, estaríamos combatiendo uno de los delitos que está a la alza en nuestro Estado: el “robo simple”; el daño y la afectación a las víctimas de este delito, es el patrimonio, en la comisión de este delito no se aplica la violencia, al no aplicar violencia, la persona que cometa dicho delito podrá tener la oportunidad de enmendar su error y reivindicar su camino, ya que el infractor no estaría recluido en una prisión porque se aplicaría el principio de insignificancia, así no estaríamos castigando solamente, estaríamos observando las causas y posiblemente el nacimiento de las circunstancias que orillaron a el infractor a cometer dicha conducta.

Luciana Rosa De Souza
Federal University of São Paulo. Brazil.

“Path dependence in public policies: a case study of antipoverty schemes in Mexico, Brazil and Peru”

Especialy after 1990, a kind of homogeneity has been seen in the design of poverty alleviation policies in Latin America. The studies about the formulation of social policies have been given good experiences by Latin America countries, particularly regarding anti-poverty policies. This paper studied the evolution details about the design of mitigation poverty programs implemented in Mexico, Brazil and Peru. These countries were chosen as representative cases concerned with poverty alleviation schemes in the region. The methodology used the path dependence concept to analyze anti-poverty schemes designed by these countries. This paper focused on Conditional Cash Transfer and anti-poverty strategies implemented in these three countries. The research showed evidence of a learning process during the path dependence procedure among the formulation of anti-poverty schemes in Mexico, Brazil and Peru.

Paula Delgado-Hinojosa
Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“El Buen Vivir en El Salvador: ¿Susul yek?”

Con este trabajo retomo los conceptos de el buen vivir y el Minimun Vital de Alberto Masferrer, que plantean un nuevo modelo de desarrollo alternativo en la construcción de un país donde se viva bien, con dignidad y alegría. La construcción de un modelos social que ponga al centro el derecho a una vida plena, el progreso y la realización humana de las personas, las comunidades y los pueblos en sus territorios, tomando en cuenta sus necesidades, anhelos y potencialidades.

Gabriel Escalante-Sobrino
Teoría Citrica. México.

“Pacto por México: Consenso, reformas y reconfiguración del Estado moderno mexicano”

¿Fue el Pacto por México una verdadera concertación? ¿Qué funciones políticas se le asignaron? ¿Cuál fue su impacto en la conformación de las relaciones Poder Ejecutivo y Poder Legislativo en el Estado mexicano? La ponencia tratará de explicar, a partir de un análisis empírico y documental, la creación del Pacto y sus funciones políticas. Se explicará las motivaciones que tuvieron los actores políticos para convocarlo y firmarlo y cuáles fueron sus consecuencias en la dinámica entre poderes. Al final de dicha exposición se explicará por qué el Pacto no puede ser considerado como un esfuerzo en conjunto, si no como el esfuerzo de una élite influyente por cumplir con ciertos compromisos intersexenales.

Ma. del Carmen Farfán-García, Enrique Navarrete-Sánchez, Ignacio Morales- Hernández, Pedro Labastida-González
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Actitud de los estudiantes hacia la enseñanza de inglés con propósitos académicos”

Las universidades mexicanas al dar respuesta a las transformaciones que acarrea el proceso de globalización, deben formar individuos competentes en las distintas áreas del conocimiento y además con las competencias comunicativas de un segundo idioma, en específico el inglés. En ese mismo sentido, las necesidades para adquirir la competencia comunicativa del idioma en el nivel superior, en este caso, dentro de las disciplinas de ciencias de la salud en la formación universitaria es urgente, no solo para la comprensión de textos y realización de investigación o la formación de posgrado, sino que además se requiere establecer y mantener vínculos con pares académicos, difundir resultados de investigaciones, atender la relación con demandantes de servicios de salud de habla inglesa u otro idioma, el manejo de aparatos electro médicos de última generación, entre otros. De esta manera, el objetivo de investigación fue: Describir las actitudes de los estudiantes hacia el idioma inglés con propósitos académicos en el proceso de aprendizaje. La pregunta de investigación fue: ¿Cuáles son las actitudes de los estudiantes hacia el idioma inglés con propósitos académicos en el proceso de aprendizaje? Se diseñó y aplicó una escala tipo Likert a 113 estudiantes de la Licenciatura en Enfermería de la UAEM, inscritos en las Unidades de aprendizaje de Inglés C1 o Inglés C2. Con los resultados obtenidos, se observa que la actitud de los estudiantes hacia la Enseñanza de Inglés con Propósitos Académicos es de interés porque se ven contenidos que son específicos del área de la salud; además, identifican los espacios y contextos donde pueden hacer uso del idioma inglés; asimismo, tienen una apreciación buena de la Enseñanza de Inglés con Propósitos Académicos y de los docentes. Finalmente, se observó que los estudiantes conocen las necesidades individuales para aprender y practicar el idioma inglés.

María de los Ángeles Flores-Gutiérrez
Texas A&M International University, Laredo TX USA

Miguel Timoshenkov-Ramirez
Stereo 91, XHNOE-FM Radio Formula, USA.

“Integración de herramientas digitales en tareas informativas en la frontera norte de México”

El periodismo que actualmente se ejerce en México denominado ‘multimedia’ vino a reorganizar las funciones de los periodistas en el ejercicio diario de su profesión. Ahora el

comunicador estaba obligado a desarrollar varias responsabilidades al mismo tiempo. Por ejemplo, el reportero multimedia debe tomar fotos, video, recoger la información básica para la nota y subir avances informativos a las redes sociales. Es decir, el trabajo periodístico requiere al comunicador volverse multifuncional por un mismo salario. Los autores se dieron a la tarea de averiguar cuál herramienta digital—cámara digital, grabadora digital, tableta, teléfono celular, nextel—es la más útil para los periodistas fronterizos en este contexto laboral. Durante el mes de septiembre 2014, los investigadores entrevistaron a treinta y tres periodistas asignados a cubrir la fuente del Gobierno Municipal de Nuevo Laredo, Tamulipas. Los resultados indicaron que el teléfono celular inteligente (94%) con una buena cámara digital, grabadora de video, con acceso rápido al internet, correo electrónico, block de notas, y con aplicaciones para mensajería gratuita, grabación de audio de voz, acceso directo a redes sociales es la herramienta favorita de los reporteros neolaredenses. El análisis de género del uso del teléfono celular mostro que las reporteras (100%) ya tiene el hábito de manejar esta herramienta diariamente; al igual que los reporteros masculinos (91%). Aquellos periodistas afiliados a la televisión, los medios impresos, y la oficina de prensa del municipio son los que ya tienen un hábito (100%) en el uso del teléfono celular como herramienta cotidiana. Mientras que los comunicadores de medios digitales (83%) y la radio (67%) se encuentran en una etapa de adaptación. Los autores concluyeron que en esta época del periodismo ‘multimedia’ donde los reporteros son multifuncionales requieren que sus herramientas digitales sean también multifuncionales. Es decir, que una sola herramienta sea su gran auxiliar para realizar diversas tareas relacionadas con su ejercicio informativo. Los autores consideran que la preferencia por el teléfono celular que se encontró en los reporteros de Nuevo Laredo obedece a que ellos han encontrado que esta herramienta les permite acceso a recopilar todo tipo de información en diferentes formatos (fotografía, video, audio, texto, actualizaciones en redes sociales) que su medio les requiere, pero también pueden controlar económicamente su inversión en las herramientas de trabajo, especialmente en estos tiempos que los planes celulares incluyen a la tecnología de internet dentro de su plan básico.

Ángel Lorenzo Florido-Alejo

Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Dimensión social de la integración en América Latina”

Los procesos de integración en América Latina suelen ser vistos desde perspectivas económicas y políticas. Sin embargo las acciones que se dan por parte de los países de la región que participan en dichos procesos, tienen repercusiones en el ámbito social de las sociedades latinoamericanas. De ahí que el análisis de este trabajo se centre en la identificación de el estado actual de las sociedades ante el desafío que se presenta desde los diversos proyectos de integración regional. Para ello, los dos ejes que se siguen son los siguientes: uno, que tiene que ver con el análisis de las redes construidas desde la base de la sociedad civil con diversos perfiles e identidades y el segundo eje, analiza el proyecto de agenda social que las instituciones de los países y los mecanismos internacionales de integración regional han establecido.

Daniel García Bullé-Garza

Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación y Cultura (ICONOS). México.

“Periodismo ciudadano y relaciones socio-políticas a partir de la información”

Es conveniente indagar sobre los distintos tipos de relaciones de paridad, disparidad y control que pueden producirse y reproducirse a través de la generación y flujo de información (y conocimiento) en los diferentes formas de comunidades, factuales y virtuales, así como la constitución en fuentes y/o canales de información, por parte de actantes de las mismas. Asimismo, los modos en que estos flujos y las relaciones que pueden establecerse a partir de lo anterior, son fundamentales en la constitución de grupos, comunidades y colectividades. Ya

se refieran estas, a relaciones constitutivas de comunidades y redes sociales que puedan darse en ambientes ciberespaciales y/o virtuales, o bien se refieran a comunidades y redes sociales basadas en interacciones y contactos directos personales, grupales e interculturales. Esto puede, y quizá debe, hacernos replantear la importancia y el papel que actividades como el periodismo ciudadano, la cultura popular y el intercambio cotidiano de data tienen en el desarrollo de estructuras de relaciones ciudadanas (o “ciudadanoides”), y la necesidad de una evaluación crítica de los fenómenos y procesos involucrados, con miras al mejor entendimiento y uso de las relaciones cotidianas de control con respecto de la información.

Daniel García Bullé-Garza

Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación y Cultura (ICONOS). México.

“Gifoteca mexicana: un modelo de comprensión y análisis de signos meta-lingüísticos (audio) visuales regionales y/o locales”

El interés de esta investigación es el archivo .gif, en la medida de su valor operacional en la comunicación mediada por nuevas tecnologías (NTCs): estos archivos tienen un papel importante como complementos comunicacionales recipientes de emociones y representaciones sociales, su uso está normalizado en los centros urbanos en los que tienen lugar interacciones mediadas por NTCs. Las regiones mexicanas que contienen centros urbanos en las que este tipo de interacción sucede, convierten a la comunicación mediada por NTCs, específicamente y para el caso el uso de los .gif, en puntos importantes de observación para comprender dos cosas: la primera la configuración del imaginario regional de signos y metasignos, en el cual conviven elementos de la tradición mexicana post-colonial, la modernidad nacional y los síntomas particulares de la globalización cultural y sus sincretismos, así como aspiraciones sobre presentes y futuros ideales. La segunda, la mutabilidad del sentido de una misma imagen o secuencia (audio) visual en función de la intención manifiesta u oculta del mensaje y del nivel de comunicación entre los participantes en la interacción. El objetivo final tiene dos partes: elaborar un modelo de estudio que permita atisbar las dimensiones diacrónica y prospectiva de la historia regional, presentes en los elementos con que se construyen estas comunicaciones escrita y las periféricas a esta, para generar una biblioteca de .gif con estas intenciones y aplicable a diversas regiones mexicanas como objeto empírico de estudio.

Daniel García Bullé-Garza

Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación y Cultura. México

José Rafael Alvarado-Navarro. Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. México.

“La fotografía como herramienta de comunicación en la red social Facebook: representaciones y prácticas confirmatorias”

Las redes sociales en general, y específicamente Facebook, son frecuentemente descalificadas como “medios formales de comunicación” bajo argumentos tales como la horizontalidad de las voces presentes en dichos medios o la falta de un discurso vertical como el de un canal noticioso, entre otros. Sin embargo, Facebook puede fungir como una de las ventanas más interesantes a las prácticas cotidianas de sus usuarios. Por ejemplo, puede ser un contexto para el análisis, tanto de la construcción de la propia identidad como la de los otros, a través del entendimiento de las diversas herramientas de autoafirmación, derivados del intercambio de reforzamientos positivos (como el like) o negativos (como los contenidos de las imágenes o de los comentarios a las imágenes). Este tipo de relaciones comunicacionales suceden en Facebook de varios y diversos modos. En este sentido, los objetivos de este trabajo son: 1) explorar una de las prácticas ciber-sociales que involucran la producción de la identidad de mujeres de entre 25 y 35 años, en función del significado que aspiran expresar y el contraste

con el significado que generan con sus pares, a partir de las fotografías que comparten en su Facebook (autofotos, fotos de grupos, fotos de perfil, fotos de sucesos); 2) conocer las acciones sociales que el participante produce al compartir dichos materiales visuales. Para cumplir dichos objetivos, nos centraremos en: a) evidenciar la intencionalidad del emisor tiene al producir y compartir sus fotografías; b) analizar las cualidades discursivas y las formas en como son significadas por los participantes (emisores y receptores); c) describir las cualidades representacionales específicas y coyunturales de la interacción alrededor de una fotografía que se comparte. Cada fotografía es una arena de discusión y de intercambios de significados que factualizan las identidades, los autoconceptos, mismidades y otredades de los involucrados. La hipótesis es que los significados más importantes son: juventud, originalidad y femineidad.

Martha Esthela Gómez-Collado
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Análisis y evaluación de la política educativa actual en México”

El interés por realizar un estudio, análisis y evaluación de la política educativa en México radica en elevar el nivel y la calidad de la educación en virtud de que los resultados actuales no son alentadores y se pretendería dar respuesta a este tipo de problemática. El análisis parte de revisar las directrices y estrategias que se encuentran establecidas en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2013 – 2018 para conocer la propuesta educativa que tiene el gobierno federal en materia educativa. Además, se revisará la Reforma a la Ley General de Educación, el Programa sectorial de educación 2013 – 2018, la recién aprobada Reforma Educativa en la que se tiene contemplada la evaluación a los profesores, así como analizar la Ley General del Servicio Profesional Docente para saber cuáles son las modificaciones y cambios constitucionales, beneficios o desventajas que presentan las citadas leyes que propicien una mejora en la calidad de la educación desde el nivel preescolar hasta el superior y si esto también incluye el nivel de posgrado a nivel nacional. La revisión documental y análisis a los documentos señalados anteriormente permitirá conocer la política educativa actual, así como su perspectiva y orientación a futuro. Esto implica realizar algunos comentarios y quizá sugerencias o mejoras a esta política educativa mexicana. Para argumentar el estudio, se tiene previsto apoyarse en datos y resultados de pruebas internacionales que maneja la OCDE a través de la Prueba del Programa para la Evaluación Internacional de los alumnos (PISA), la Evaluación Nacional de Logro Académico en Centros Escolares (Prueba ENLACE) y algunos otros índices de medición.

Ramon Gómez-Zamudio
Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

"Migración de tránsito en territorio mexicano: entre el sueño americano y la pesadilla mexicana"

Se presentan datos sobre la violación a los derechos humanos de los migrantes; violaciones que, en muchos casos, culmina con el secuestro, la extorsión y la muerte de quienes transitan por México. Los datos abarcan los sexenios de la administración de Vicente Fox y los de Felipe Calderón. Se plantea que las políticas de contención se han institucionalizado a tono con los intereses de los Estados Unidos y que el discurso de la protección a los derechos humanos y laborales de los migrantes tiene como contraparte una agresión constante y sistematizada por parte de representantes del Estado mexicano.

Adria Velia González-Beltrones, María Dolores Rocha-Ontiveros, Guadalupe Aleida Valenzuela-Miranda
Universidad de Sonora. México.

“Reforma constitucional en derechos humanos y los derechos individuales y colectivos de los pueblos indígenas en México”

En este documento se analizan dos casos de mujeres indígenas a la luz de la Reforma Constitucional de Derechos Humanos de 2011 que muestra la urgencia de que el Estado Mexicano cumpla con las obligaciones de :1) hacer, derivadas de las normas nacionales e internacionales que reconocen derechos individuales y colectivos a los pueblos indígenas tomando en cuenta su rezago y marginación histórica, para que todas y todos tengan acceso y protección de todos sus derechos humanos, sociales, económicos, culturales, civiles y políticos, y de 2) dotar a las comunidades indígenas de mecanismos de exigibilidad, para que se conviertan en una realidad en su vida cotidiana lo que implica adecuaciones a los programas educativos, a los servicios de salud, intérpretes y traductores en las dependencias administrativas y juzgados de las entidades federativas. Toda vez que mientras no se logre que la mitad de la población indígena mexicana(niñas y mujeres indígenas) tenga acceso y protección de todos sus Derechos Humanos, la práctica de la democracia y la observancia del estado de derecho, la justicia y la paz, no serán realidad en nuestro país.

Cristina Yazmin Jazmín González-Flores.
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Staggered cognitive-behavioral intervention group to decrease depression, anxiety and somatic symptoms in patients of the first level of medical care” (Poster)

The symptoms of depression and anxiety are problems in the field of public mental health, specially among patients medically sick in its prevalence is much higher and have negative synergistic effects on their health status and quality of life. The cognitive behavioral psychological interventions have shown be effective in the treatment of these sufferings, however these are not offered routinely in the first level of health care. For this reason it is necessary to adapt these interventions in order to generate models and group staggered to allow the attention to the specific needs of a large number of patients, for a short period of time, and without risking their effectiveness.

Cristina Yazmin González-Flores
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Percepción de calidad de vida en pacientes con insuficiencia renal del Hospital Fray Antonio Alcalde de Guadalajara, Jalisco, México”

La Insuficiencia Renal Crónica (IRC) es uno de los principales problemas de salud. La comorbilidad con otras enfermedades genera aumento en el padecimiento e impacto en la enfermedad lo que repercute en aspectos emocionales y sociales del paciente generando menor apego al tratamiento e inadecuado manejo de la enfermedad. Objetivo: Evaluar percepción de calidad de vida de pacientes con IRC que acuden a la clínica de salud renal: Método: Se evaluaron 130 pacientes, 55% hombres y 45% mujeres en estadios 1 y 2 de la enfermedad. Se utilizó el Kidney Disease and Quality of Life (KDQOL) conformado por 43 reactivos que contienen 11 dimensiones que abordan la enfermedad y 36 reactivos con 8 dimensiones que evalúan salud física y mental. La aplicación del cuestionario se realizó a través de entrevista cara a cara. Firmaron consentimiento informado. Resultados: Se encontró percepción negativa de calidad de vida en un 71%, mayor afectación en las dimensiones de vida diaria, función de sueño, sexual y física, limitaciones emocionales, y función laboral mientras en funciones sociales y cognitivas mostraron menor afectación asociado a calidad de vida. Conclusiones: Los resultados indicaron que los pacientes tienen una valoración de moderada a baja de

calidad de vida en general reflejados en la autopercepción. A partir de las necesidades obtenidas en cada dimensión y el nivel de afectación se propone un programa de intervención que mejore la calidad de vida y permita mayor funcionalidad en la vida diaria del paciente buscando mejores resultados en adherencia al tratamiento (Torres, 2010).

Felipe González-Ortiz, José Javier Niño-Martínez
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“La dimensión intercultural de la megalópoli del centro de México”

En un espacio urbano de dimensiones extensas es difícil asignar un contenido uniforme al código cultural colectivamente compartido. Por el contrario, la dimensión megalopolitana (al igual que la metropolitana y la llamada ciudad) obliga a pensar en códigos culturales disímiles y en la pluralidad de signos. El asunto puede explicarse por el tamaño del asentamiento. En aquellos asentamientos rurales con relativo aislamiento, los vecinos son fáciles de identificar, y los forasteros componen una alteridad visible y sentida desde el primer momento. A todo forastero se le asigna un rol especial que va desde el de enemigo (agente peligroso del que hay que cuidarse), hasta el de visitante (se le asigna un espacio especial para marcar su cualidad temporal de estancia, aquí entra el rol de etnógrafo) o de vecino recién llegado (a quien se le debe asimilar o hacer entrar en la lógica del vecindario). Esta primera escala de asentamiento humano, llamada rural va creciendo y se extiende en la misma medida que el conocimiento del vecindario se va debilitando. Se forman así asentamientos mayores que van tomando la forma de ciudades, después, conforme el crecimiento sigue, se forman las metrópolis y posteriormente las llamadas megalópolis. En estas tres dimensiones urbanas sus habitantes todos somos forasteros. La estrategia de relación coincide en las relaciones comerciales, para rescatar una brillante observación de Simmel, mediante el uso impersonal del dinero y la actitud fundada en una indiferencia cordial y cortés sumida en las reglas civiles de la buena educación, que se basa en una moralidad de tolerancia y de cortesía distante cuya meta es conocer lo menos posible a los vecinos. En esta ponencia planteamos que la separación conceptual entre lo rural y lo urbano no es procedente en ámbitos megalopolitanos, pues aquí lo urbano y lo rural se complementan y subsisten el uno junto al otro, pero con sentidos culturales políticos.

Ernesto Guerra-García
Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México. México.

José Guadalupe Vargas-Hernández
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas - Universidad de Guadalajara.
México.

“The rhetorics and facts of the interculturality within the intercultural institutions of Higher Education in Latin America and The Caribbean”

Different rhetorics about interculturality and its facts have been expressed by researchers that have been work in the project “Cultural diversity and Interculturality in Higher education in Latin America” that the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC). It is interesting to present the differences in the ideas and the concepts of interculturality related with the facts that have occurred in Intercultural Institutions of Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to have a major understanding of the phenomenon. Through the analyses realized from July, 2007 until December, 2013 and the data obtained of 36 cases of study of 11 countries, the following rhetorics were found: 1) Indigenous rhetorics are ideal, harmonious or ingenuous interculturality, inside this there is a

cosmic tradition; 2) Western interculturality is a) ideal, harmonious or ingenuous interculturality, b) State interculturality (interculturalism), c) created from the multiculturalism, d) functional, e) critical, f) urban, etc. But in fact 1) Universities with more Indianness are kept small; indigenous people control its autonomy, but if one of them grows to a certain limit then government considers them dangerous, It cuts their budget or closes the institution with an excuse and 2) Western intercultural universities are kept small too. They're controlled by White and Mestizo government. This document demonstrates that the structures proposed for the intercultural analysis are insufficient, but allow reducing the perceptions, avoiding to study in depth aspects more important that remain out of the institutionalism. In a general análisis the Intercultural Universities tendence is to increase a wester point of view, into a colonial interculturality.

Linda Jean Hall
University of California-Riverside. USA.

“Opposing unity and weakening identity: afro-ecuadorians, racism, and the forces of negative stigma”

This article explores the social and political function of stigma- ideas propagating through a society that are used to adversely describe and assign value in negative ways to the character and intrinsic value of one particular group of ethnically similar individuals. The landmark research of E. Franklin Frasier (1957) inspires this analysis of the origins and function of class distinction and other factors that interact to shape the complex ethnic difference and the social status of Ecuador's Afro citizens. Through the shared experiences of the activists interviewed as part of this research project, this analysis sheds light on only a few of the political and social ramifications of stigma within the diverse mixture of Afro-Ethnic groups in Quito. Important to this study is the fact that each group normalizes their own particular cultural heritage and adopts the social stigma circulating throughout society to describe and establish relationships with Afro citizens outside their group and with the political structure of the state. Research exploring the role stigma plays in the Afro-Ecuadorian community is necessary because Becker (2012), Rahier (2012), Walsh (2012) and Antón (2011) argue that modern leadership formation and community political participation by Afro-Ecuadorians also directly reflect these inter-group and often opposing and counter-productive relationships. This article argues that there is value in future research projects that utilize the lens of stigma to examine these conflicting cultural priorities and viewpoints within ethnically similar groups.

Cynthia Lucia Huitrudo-Téllez
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Estudio comparativo de las políticas sociales de combate a la pobreza en México y Brasil: Oportunidades y Bolsa Familia”

Actualmente en Latinoamérica quince países cuentan con programas sociales, pero México y Brasil tienen los más destacados; México como precedente de este tipo de programas sociales desde el Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación (Progresá) en 1997, hasta Oportunidades (2002-2014) y Bolsa Familia que representa para Brasil, el programa que ha alcanzado los Objetivos del Milenio con la cobertura total de la población en extrema pobreza dentro del programa. Ambos programas se deben de analizar para encontrar diferencias que demuestren porque uno es “mejor” que el otro y a partir de esas diferencias ver si pueden ser aplicables para el caso mexicano, mejorando nuestras políticas sociales, y de paso avanzar más en la erradicación de la pobreza en la que están más 54 millones de mexicanos.

Moisés Isaac Islas-de Anda
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Exclusión de la sociedad civil en la comunicación pública”

A lo largo de los últimos diez años, los medios de comunicación en México han ido tomando un papel importante en el ámbito de la cultura política en el país a tal grado que ahora se percibe un clima de educación política, logrando así alzarse como un nuevo poder fáctico que dictamina los caminos que la opinión pública debe tomar, influyendo así en el imaginario sociopolítico mexicano y bloqueando la capacidad política de los ciudadanos. Sin embargo no son los medios por sí mismos los que dictan estas directrices. Lo hacen en asociación con las instituciones políticas que se encuentran en el poder. Por lo tanto tenemos una relación entre los medios de comunicación y las instituciones políticas (los partidos) que da como resultado un producto dictatorial que va dirigido a la sociedad directamente y sin intermediarios. Ahora bien, ¿forma la sociedad parte de esta relación entre las élites políticas y comunicacionales como sería lo ideal en un sistema incluyente y verdaderamente democrático o simplemente se ve limitada a la no participación? Con el creciente poderío de los medios que ahora no son públicos, sino politizados, la sociedad se ha visto cada vez más imposibilitada a ser un actor partícipe dentro del proceso de comunicación política. Es por esto que la democracia como tal, en nuestro país se ha visto dañada desde sus cimientos debido a que es debilitada cada día por los medios de comunicación que bloquean la participación ciudadana directa, los que dan información tergiversada y que, a final de cuentas ocultan y manipulan la verdad a beneficio de los intereses de las élites políticas, reproduciendo así una sociedad que se limita a comer lo que ya fue masticado. Como propuesta de resolución al problema hablaré de la participación ciudadana como método de recuperación de los espacios de comunicación "pública" para hacerla verdaderamente pública y objetiva, mediante la pluralización de sus contenidos, reforzando así el sistema democrático de nuestro país.

Antonio Jiménez-Díaz, Erandini Donaxi Pinto-Pérez
Centro Universitario de la Costa - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“La crisis del Estado mexicano, reflexiones de un Estado fallido”

En la actualidad, el auge a la protección de los derechos humanos ha dado pie a un nuevo panorama jurídico que coloca a éstos, (derechos humanos) en primeros términos, posicionándolos incluso por encima de las leyes, subordinando las normas a las declaraciones y tratados celebrados por los Estados en dicha materia: El concepto de estado fallido, ha sido atribuido a los países que suponen un serio problema de estado de derecho, es decir, manifiestan: pérdida de control físico del territorio, o del monopolio en el uso legítimo de la fuerza; erosión de la autoridad legítima en la toma de decisiones; incapacidad para suministrar servicios básicos; e incapacidad para interactuar con otros Estados, como miembro pleno de la comunidad internacional. Hoy en día, el Estado mexicano padece una alarmante situación social, política y económica, que ha dejado entre dicho su “auténtico estado de derecho” las violaciones a los derechos humanos que sufre el estado mexicano hoy resultan indubitables, su población parece haber alcanzado el hartazgo, y las medidas tomadas por el gobierno federal no relejan mejoras. Por lo que la posición del País en riesgo de ser fallido según indicadores de la fundación Fund for peace han sido cuestionadas, dando lugar al presente estudio.

Juan José Lara-Ovando
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro. México.

“Indios en la ciudad de Querétaro, territorio urbano de nuevas problemáticas sociales”

La problemática indígena de México está asociada a sus comunidades, territorios propios donde han habitado (comúnmente) por siglos. Por lo mismo su condición ha estado ligada tradicionalmente a la materia agraria, pero en las últimas cuatro décadas se ha observado un cambio que se ha intensificado durante el nuevo milenio: la presencia de los indios en las ciudades. Dicha presencia se manifiesta en distintos niveles, desde su afluencia a las grandes ciudades, como su asentamiento en capitales de estados o en cabeceras municipales que manifiestan crecimiento económico al menos en el orden regional. El estado de Querétaro es de los diez de menor presencia indígena en el país, pero tanto su población originaria como la intensa migración nacional de estos pueblos lo han convertido en un estado de atención indígena. La ciudad de Querétaro cuenta actualmente con once mil indígenas que la habitan, por lo que se ha convertido en el segundo municipio con dicha población en la entidad. Las necesidades de sobrevivencia llevan a los indígenas a las ciudades donde realizan actividades de albañilería, de comercio ambulante y artesanal, además de mendicidad, sin embargo no han abandonado el campo, allá en sus tierras de los municipios de Amealco y Tolimán (los de mayor incidencia indígena) están sus familiares que la trabajan y se mueven constantemente para no abandonar sus costumbres, pero los modos de vida se empiezan a modificar.

Esteban Laso-Ortiz, Eduardo Hernández-González, Miriam Anahí Guerra-Hernández
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega-Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Análisis de los patrones de apoyo en jóvenes universitarios”

La noción de apoyo social, al igual que muchos otros conceptos, es definido desde distintas perspectivas teóricas y empíricas. Para este estudio, retomamos la definición que ofrecen Rodríguez, Pastor y López (1993) quienes plantean que existen dos vertientes principales del apoyo social; el formal y el informal. El primero se refiere a la ayuda institucional y gubernamental que reciben las personas; mientras que el segundo incluye el apoyo recibido por parte de amigos, familiares y redes vecinales. A partir de esta concepción bidimensional, el trabajo que presentamos recoge y analiza ambos tipos de apoyo social y concluye que éste, no es más que la asistencia y ayuda que se recibe de las personas pertenecientes al contexto interpersonal inmediato o próximo. Se trata de un estudio de carácter cualitativo, en el que participaron 25 jóvenes pertenecientes al Centro Universitario de la Ciénega, sede Ocotlán Jalisco, con edades de entre 18-22 años, de ambos sexos y de diversas carreras. Empleamos el muestreo teórico y aplicamos la técnica de rejilla de dependencias (Kelly, 1955), que consiste en una tabla de doble entrada cuyas filas corresponden a la lista de situaciones problemáticas más frecuentes y las columnas enlistan las personas o instituciones a las que pueden acudir los sujetos en busca de apoyo. Dicho instrumento fue contestado por medio de entrevistas a los participantes, con ayuda de asesores previamente instruidos. Posterior a esto, realizamos un análisis de contenido sobre las principales categorías emergentes de las respuestas de los participantes. Finalmente, los resultados muestran las situaciones problemáticas más frecuentes en este tipo de población, al mismo tiempo profundizan en los patrones de apoyo social con más presencia en los jóvenes universitarios.

Rosalía López-Paniagua
Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias en Ciencias y Humanidades -
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. México.

Dante Ariel Ayala-Ortiz
Facultad de Economía - Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo. México.

“Violencia y Territorio: Elementos para la conformación de territorios seguros”

La violencia como fenómeno social es global, pero al mismo tiempo responde a causales concretas, por tanto su comprensión requiere de un enfoque holístico como el territorial, el cual reconoce al espacio no sólo en su dimensión físico-geográfica, sino como un proceso socio-histórico que articula sociedad y naturaleza, así como lo global y lo local. Desde esta perspectiva se analiza el caso de la región Tierra Caliente en Michoacán, la cual ha estado sometida, en los últimos años, a la violencia extrema, además de convertirse en un referente paradigmático de la respuesta social (movimiento de autodefensa), a la situación de violencia generalizada y crisis de gobernabilidad, económica y ambiental que se vive actualmente en México, la cual ha derivado en una des-estructuración de los componentes territoriales. ¿Cómo deviene la violencia en la des-estructuración de un territorio?, es la interrogante que guía esta ponencia, la cual se apoya en el enfoque territorial y en las teorías que explican las causas y la naturaleza de la violencia, mismos que sirven de marco de referencia para el análisis del estudio de caso, ya que se advierte que su análisis puede contribuir a impulsar estrategias de re-estructuración a favor de la conformación de territorios seguros que tanto urgen en uno de los países de América Latina tan importantes como lo es México.

Rosalía López-Paniagua

Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias en Ciencias y Humanidades -
Universidad Nacional Autónoma México. México.

“Políticas educativas locales para la inclusión”

En América Latina, y particularmente en México, el acceso a la educación fue, en la época postrevolucionaria, y a lo largo de las décadas posteriores, una forma de inclusión social sostenida por la existencia de políticas educativas nacionales que promovieron la incorporación masiva a la educación básica de la población, y en menor grado, a la educación media y a la superior, pero igualmente significativa para el desarrollo del país, a pesar de haberse dado bajo un esquema altamente centralizado y de carácter eminente urbano, lo que perfiló condiciones diferenciadas a lo largo del país. Sin embargo, esta tendencia de promoción del acceso, en las últimas tres décadas, en particular referida a la educación superior pública, no sólo se ve paralizada, sino que se advierte un drástico cambio de rumbo como resultado de la adopción de parámetros internacionales, como los de la OCDE, que no sólo no abonan a la formación de profesionales adscritos a un proyecto de nación, sino que además conllevan un impacto de des-localización, y de exclusión del que ya se tienen indicadores que apuntan a conformarse en un proceso creciente. Este proceso muestra, a nivel estatal, características particulares, y poco conocidas, especialmente en entidades históricamente rezagadas, las cuales requieren ser investigadas, ya que de profundizarse esta orientación se prevé una agudización del rezago, y un mayor debilitamiento del desarrollo local asociado a un deterioro aún mayor de las condiciones de vida en uno de los países más importantes de América Latina como lo es México. En el marco de esta problemática, esta ponencia tiene como objetivo analizar las características de la política educativa de educación superior del gobierno del estado de Michoacán, en la última década, e identificar, en qué medida contribuye a la inclusión y al fortalecimiento del desarrollo en la perspectiva local.

Andrés Manuel Lora-Rodríguez

Universidad Central Marta Abreu de las Villas. Cuba.

“De Varadero a Playa La Máquina. Un estudio de la defensa popular por la cultura de ocio frente a la sostenibilidad ambiental en la provincia de Matanzas (1990-2014)”

Al norte de la provincia de Matanzas se encuentra ubicado el balneario de Varadero. El desarrollo vertiginoso del turismo en esta zona estuvo impulsado en la década de 1990 por las reformas económicas debido a la caída del campo socialista; comenzaba a conquistarse la rica

biodiversidad de la Península de Hicacos. La crisis de los años 90 siempre es una historia triste para los cubanos por razones relacionadas a las ausencias totales de recursos materiales. En medio de la situación de la época, la provincia matancera llevó a cabo una política que generó resistencia en los implicados por defender su espacio para un ocio de bajos recursos. La decisión de salida apresurada de los tráileres particulares de Varadero ante la impronta turística, trajo costos políticos y ambientales a solucionar en las próximas décadas. Las demandas y exigencias de los propietarios y las malas decisiones en el manejo de la situación llevaron a que las autoridades cedieran y ofrecieran alternativas para trasladar sus tráileres a la playa La Máquina en la Ciénaga de Zapata. En el nuevo entorno, los propietarios desplegaron una estrategia de ocio que se mantiene hasta nuestros días a pesar de la desaprobación de instancias administrativas del territorio. Nunca se pensó en las consecuencias e implicaciones ambientales. ¿Cómo permanecer en tráileres sin condiciones básicas de vida? ¿Cómo garantizar la custodia de los mismos? ¿Cómo organizar reglas de urbanismo en una porción de la costa cenaguera? ¿Persistir en el intento o retirarse ante las presiones de los sucesivos gobiernos locales? ¿Quién organiza y cómo? estas y otras interrogantes se abarcarán en la ponencia.

Humberto de Luna-López
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas. México.

“Las transferencias de las mujeres campesinas al sistema económico”

La presente propuesta tiene como objetivo, mostrar las transferencias de valor que la mujer campesina realiza de manera cotidiana al sistema económico mediante el despliegue de sus actividades. La producción de bienes y servicios de las mujeres campesinas, no solamente se distinguen de otros grupos de mujeres tanto del ámbito rural como del urbano, por las condiciones en que el proceso se desarrolla, sino también por las características que asumen esos bienes y servicios en el ámbito de la circulación y el consumo. Este último asume un destino intermedio en el sistema económico. En esos términos, todo lo que produce esta mujer al desplegar sus actividades no llega de manera directa ni de inmediato al sistema económico, porque regularmente su producción es para reproducir las condiciones de la unidad familiar donde se encuentra y se desarrolla de manera corpórea la fuerza de trabajo, que entra de manera esporádica en relación con el sistema económico y no de manera permanente. En ese sentido se infiere que la mujer campesina realiza transferencias de valor al sistema económico al desplegar sus actividades cotidianas. La metodología utilizada será cualitativa porque mediante el análisis de datos se mostrarán los tiempos destinados a su producción y lo que dejan de producir si otras lo desarrollaran por ellas, la planeación de las actividades, el tipo y cantidad de bienes y servicios entre otras actividades consideradas como no remuneradas. El documento se compone de cuatro partes: en la primera se hace un recorrido por las diferentes investigaciones realizadas en torno al tema planteado. En el segundo se muestran las principales actividades en las que se desempeñan estas mujeres. En tercer lugar se presentan los resultados obtenidos y finalmente se hace referencia a las conclusiones.

Yordanka Masó-Dominico
Centro de Investigación para la Administración Educativa. México.

Mario Alberto Alba-Caballero
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí. México.

“Estrategias de enseñanza de la Propiedad Intelectual en la enseñanza superior en México”.

El desarrollo científico y tecnológico, acelerado por la digitalización de todas las actividades humanas, hace del ámbito educativo un espacio complejo y transformacional. Hoy en día el

espacio áulico es sometido a prueba; en él coexisten las contradicciones provocadas por el cambio de paradigmas definidos por las nuevas tecnologías. Los temas relacionados con la propiedad intelectual han ido cobrando importancia significativa, debido a su papel como incentivo en la economía del conocimiento; por lo anterior, la impartición de estos temas resulta vital en la formación de los estudiantes universitarios. Para mejorar el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje fueron diseñadas y aplicadas estrategias de enseñanza dirigidas a promover una mejor apropiación de los saberes de propiedad intelectual en la Universidad Interamericana para el Desarrollo (UNID) Sede Zacatecas. El objetivo general de esta investigación fue aplicar estrategias de enseñanza para lograr el aprendizaje significativo de los estudiantes de licenciatura que reciben la materia de derechos de autor en la UNID (Sede Zacatecas). La metodología de la investigación se basó en el enfoque de tipo cualitativo, documental, exploratorio-descriptivo, no experimental y transversal; los instrumentos empleados fueron la observación, el análisis de contenido y la entrevista. Para realizar el estudio se diseñaron, validaron y aplicaron dos cuestionarios a una población integrada por 16 estudiantes de la UNID (Sede Zacatecas) de los siguientes grupos: 8º cuatrimestre de la licenciatura en Derecho, 2º cuatrimestre de la licenciatura en Derecho (Plan Ejecutivo) y 5º de la licenciatura en Diseño Gráfico Digital. Los resultados obtenidos indican que: a) los estudiantes encuestados, no poseen conocimientos previos relacionados con la materia de Derechos de autor, y b) el diseño y la aplicación de estrategias didácticas mejoraron significativamente el aprendizaje de estos estudiantes en la materia de Derechos de autor.

Ignacio Medina-Núñez

Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Cultura latinoamericana y procesos de Desarrollo”

Este trabajo se propone discutir el papel de la cultura como factor clave en el desarrollo de los pueblos. Se aborda primero la propuesta de una definición de cultura, dado lo complejo de este concepto; se profundiza luego en la pregunta sobre la existencia de una cultura latinoamericana en donde también existe mucha polémica. Finalmente se propone la importancia de la cultura y del capital social como elementos fundamentales para acercarnos a mejores proyectos de desarrollo y justicia social.

Omar Alejandro Mendoza-Silva

Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Ecología política ante el extractivismo”

Los temas que la política debe tratar son cada vez más diversos, pues las exigencias de la sociedad buscan incrementar los servicios y beneficios para el mayor número de la población; por otra parte la política misma es puesta a prueba ante los compromisos alcanzados por los políticos es sus procesos de formación y campaña. La disyuntiva es saber hasta dónde estos políticos creen que pueden mantener esa faceta de preocuparse por los recursos naturales y la redistribución de los bienes a las gentes que les deben el voto, sin afectar los intereses de las elites que les dan el apoyo económico y esperan tener los privilegios sobre la explotación y sobreexplotación de los recursos naturales a sabiendas de los eufemismos llamados “daños colaterales” que surgen del extractivismo que realizan para mantener su ideal de progreso.

Ana Cecilia Morquecho Güitrón

Departamento de Comunicación y Psicología - Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Delincuencia e inseguridad desde la mirada de los niños”

En particular en México y en el estado de Jalisco se han suscitado actos violentos perpetrados por criminales que mantienen a la población en un estado permanente de alerta y miedo. Los hechos delictivos y los actos de violencia que se han presentado en los últimos años en el municipio de Ocotlán han impactado la vida de sus habitantes. Estos acontecimientos son valorados y significados de manera distinta entre las personas y las familias.

Desafortunadamente son muchos los niños que viven expuestos de manera cotidiana a diferentes formas de violencia y manifestaciones de la delincuencia, sin embargo, es poco frecuente que el tema de la inseguridad se discuta con ellos. Si bien es un problema de los adultos, también roba la tranquilidad de los menores. En este sentido, nos parece muy importante conocer el discurso de los niños, sobre la violencia y la inseguridad. En el presente trabajo exponemos los principales hallazgos de un estudio cualitativo realizado con niños de Ocotlán en el que recuperamos los discursos y los dibujos de cómo son las representaciones sociales que ellos construyen sobre la violencia y la inseguridad. Recuperamos las representaciones sociales que tienen de los delincuentes, de los delitos de las situaciones que identifican de riesgo y sus miedos con relación a la inseguridad.

Enrique Navarrete-Sánchez, Ma. del Carmen Farfán-García.
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

Maria Teresa Davalos-Romo
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas. México.

“Enseñanza de inglés con propósitos académicos en una institución educativa universitaria”

En la actualidad el manejo de un segundo idioma, en este caso el inglés, deja de ser un valor agregado para constituirse en una competencia lingüística que el individuo requiere desarrollar para posteriormente integrarse con efectividad y eficacia a la nueva concepción de mundo, definida por la UNESCO como mundialización. España (2010), señala que las exigencias profesionales y personales que impone este mundo globalizado fuerza a la universidad a ponerle especial atención a la formación de profesionales bilingües. Es así que, en la presente investigación se describe cómo se lleva a cabo el proceso de Enseñanza de inglés con Propósitos Académicos en la Facultad de Enfermería y Obstetricia, de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. La metodología de esta investigación fue cualitativa porque se aplicaron entrevistas semi estructuradas a los docentes de inglés para obtener información de cómo estaban llevando a cabo la Enseñanza de Inglés con Propósitos Académicos; también, se solicitó a los docentes la historias de vida para conseguir información sobre la inserción en la plantilla de la Facultad de Enfermería y Obstetricia. Una vez aplicadas las técnicas, se procedió a la obtención de categorías para el análisis de la información que se obtuvo de los docentes de inglés. Finalmente, los resultados mostraron que los docentes juegan distintos roles en el proceso de Enseñanza de Inglés con Propósitos Académicos, lo cual implica tener apertura para conocer, de distintas disciplinas; además de una capacitación constante.

Dayron Oliva-Hernández
Departamento de Historia de Cuba. Facultad de Filosofía e Historia, Universidad de La Habana.
Cuba.

“¿Feminismo en Revolución? Mujer, Sociedad y Socialismo en Cuba”

La toma del poder político en 1959 de una Revolución armada, devino en un complejo proceso de profundas transformaciones de toda índole que implicaron no solo la construcción de un nuevo tipo de sociedad y Estado para Cuba y América Latina: la socialista; sino también la

construcción sociocultural de un individuo para la nueva sociedad que se aspiraba, en un marco ideológico de lucha de clases (como matriz del cambio social) que estableció la ruptura definitiva con todo lo que significaba o representaba la sociedad capitalista. La creación en 1960 de la Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (FMC), como esfuerzo por centralizar en un organización a las mujeres en Cuba, coincidiría con una política priorizada para favorecer la igualdad civil y la incorporación social de la mujer a la sociedad y la Revolución, la cual abarcaba la educación, el empleo, la cultura, la producción económica, los códigos civiles y sociales, la atención higiénico-sanitaria, el empoderamiento político y empresarial, etc. Sin embargo, esta política que se implementaría asumía la concepción marxista de que era el sistema capitalista la causa de la desigualdad para las mujeres, y que eliminando las fuentes de opresión de la clase obrera se resolvería la problemática femenina. En gran medida, todo ello implicó desavenencias ideológicas con el importante movimiento feminista liberal cubano de la primera mitad del siglo XX. De esta manera, la presente ponencia pretende analizar la experiencia socialista cubana en torno a la lucha por la igualdad social y de toda índole de la mujer, así como las contradicciones con el feminismo liberal, en los cambios de la subjetividad social, en las relaciones sociales y en la familia, así como en las políticas de igualdad y representación política.

Erin Linell Olivera-Barrios
Universidad de La Habana. Cuba.

“Juventud y crisis económica en la Cuba de los 90: ¿El futuro en la encrucijada?”

La última década del siglo XX fue particularmente compleja para el mundo, debido a acontecimientos internacionales de carácter económico, político y social. Cuba no estuvo exenta de esto, tuvo que enfrentar retos muy difíciles para enfrentar una plataforma social estable a la población de manera general y especialmente a sus nuevas generaciones. Los años noventa mostraron las consecuencias de las políticas neoliberales y la globalización, exponiendo una nueva interacción entre las actividades económicas y las sociales, plantándose un nuevo escenario socioeconómico. Esta reestructuración de la sociedad y la economía en general, generó nuevas prácticas sociales. Esta crisis afectó a todos los sectores de la población. Pero los jóvenes fueron uno de los principales sectores vulnerables del ajuste y la reforma estructural. En el presente trabajo se pretende dar a conocer como influyó el impacto de la crisis económica de la década del 90 sobre la juventud cubana. Además de abordar las principales tendencias de desintegración social a las que se enfrenta este grupo, que numéricamente representa la tercera parte de la población.

Pablo Pineda-Ortega
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“¿Existe fluidez o fragmentación en la política municipal en México?”

Sobre la base de que el desarrollo institucional de los gobiernos subnacionales en México sigue siendo muy débil, lo que se aprecia en la limitada eficiencia de sus políticas y en la pobre transparencia y rendición de cuentas del ejercicio de sus recursos, esta investigación analiza un componente concreto de la gestión municipal que da cuenta de tales limitaciones. A partir del esquema de las distintas etapas de la gestión pública, el ensayo analiza si en la administración cotidiana de una muestra representativa de los gobiernos municipales grandes del país existe y en qué medida fluidez –o en su defecto fragmentación– entre tales etapas. En breve, se afirma que una más sólida fluidez y vinculación entre tales etapas contribuye a un mejor desempeño gubernamental, y a la inversa, que una mayor fragmentación entre tales etapas limita el impacto que buscan las políticas públicas locales. De manera particular, el ensayo estudia para municipios selectos cómo se pueda verificar dicha fluidez entre los

siguientes momentos o etapas de su gestión: la planeación, programación, ejecución y la evaluación de dichas políticas; a partir de ello se documentan las principales evidencias sobre si hay o no fluidez entre estos momentos y se reflexiona en torno a ello en base al criterio citado del Desarrollo Institucional.

Bastiaan Philip Reydon, Roberto Resende Simiqueli, Vitor Bukvar Fernandes, Ana Paula da Silva, Francisco Orlandini
Universidade Estadual de Campinas. Brazil.

“Historical Aspects of the Occupation of Mato Grosso”

Responsible for one half of the Brazilian grain output, the state of Mato Grosso remains as one of the driving forces behind the country's agricultural prowess. Shaped, originally, as an extension of the mining centers of South-Eastern Brazil, it has remained for long under the defining characteristics of a frontier region - irregular land grab, tensions concerning agricultural property and political authoritarianism have marred its history, but have also historically shaped an array of institutions responsible for the social, economic and political patterns currently observable in the state. Our aim, with this paper, is to review Mato Grosso's political and economic history in the light of an in-depth analysis of the evolution of its institutions, and the way in which these have contributed to a peculiar rural landscape and to setting the state on a specific economic development path.

Alcibiades Policarpo
Sam Houston State University. USA.

“Cultural, political and social realities in Latin American discourse”

In recent times a few Latin American countries, especially along the Pacific region, have emerged into a potential developing nations because of their new economic programs and policies. Alongside this progressive and economic “boom”, and similarly to an already developed countries, a new type of anti-social gangs, mafias and criminal groups have been organized in order to stir up a defiant and violent confrontation with authorities in charge of peace and security for its citizens. Peru is one of these countries experiencing this dichotomy of economic progress and social chaos. In order to develop this study the author of this proposal has spent part of the past Summer in Peru where, after talking to ordinary people, professionals at different levels, lawyers, and authorities of Justice Administration has collected valuable information to establish a pattern of social behavior in the urban as well as in the rural populations in Peru. Every day, in different areas of its diverse geography, people are subject to violent attacks, extortion, killing by hire, among other minor crimes. These type of irregular events have been a source of criticism, opinions, works of essay and literary fiction among writers interested in these socio-political and cultural themes surrounding the Latin American countries. The purpose of this study is to connect historical events that have shaped Peru in its positive developmental changes, and also pinpoint the informality of its general administration that has created an unsafe environment in the entire Peruvian population because of a disruptive antisocial attitudes and behavior expressed by some groups outside the norms of Law.

Ma. Teresa Prieto Quezada, José Claudio Carrillo Navarro
Centro Universitario de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad de Guadalajara.
México.

“Violencia entre pares (bullying) en México. Panorama de diez años”

El presente documento integra las distintas producciones académicas relativas a la temática “Bullying: violencia entre pares en escuelas de México”. De manera particular existe un fenómeno que se ha venido denominando a nivel nacional e internacional en los contextos educativos con el término en inglés *bullying*, también conocido como acoso escolar, hostigamiento escolar, matonaje escolar, matoneo escolar. En la elaboración de esta parte del Estado del Conocimiento de la Investigación Educativa en México se da cuenta de más de cuarenta trabajos que comprenden las investigaciones realizadas durante la década pasada e inicios de la presente. No dudamos de la existencia de más trabajos referidos a esta problemática, desarrollados en tesis y propuestas de investigación, por lo cual es importante destacar que es posible la existencia de experiencias a las cuales no tuvimos acceso. De acuerdo con sus planteamientos, la violencia en la escuela es un fenómeno que ha acompañado la historia de los sistemas educativos, si bien ahora se presenta con nuevas expresiones y matices. Su mayor frecuencia, intensidad y gravedad ha suscitado una preocupación e inquietud crecientes en diversos sectores de la sociedad. Muchos casos de violencia en la escuela (desde sus expresiones consideradas “naturales”, y que fueron identificadas por mucho tiempo como indisciplina, hasta aquellas que pueden dañar la integridad física y mental de los individuos), tienen su origen en la vida social fuera de ella. Pensemos en sus relaciones con la exclusión social, la pobreza, la ilegalidad, la discriminación o la corrupción, por ejemplo. En este sentido, una primera tarea es la de precisar los significados de los conceptos que son empleados en la exploración, la interpretación y la intervención sobre esta problemática.

Ma. Luisa Quintero-Soto, Silvia Padilla-Loredo, Elisa Bertha Velázquez-Rodríguez
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Las pequeñas y medianas empresas como generadoras del desarrollo local y regional en el municipio de Nezahualcóyotl, estado de México”

En la presente ponencia el principal objetivo es analizar el papel que tienen las pequeñas y medianas empresas (Pymes) en la generación del desarrollo local y regional del Municipio de Nezahualcóyotl, considerando la importancia que tienen estas en la generación de empleo y su aportación al Producto Interno Bruto. Para los fines de esta investigación se utilizó el método deductivo como una de las formas de inferencia o razonamiento lógico que mediante, la aplicación de la lógica formal o la lógica dialéctica, muestra cómo el municipio de Nezahualcóyotl puede impulsar un crecimiento más sostenido de sus. Para llegar a la realización de esta investigación se revisaron la base de datos de la Red de Revistas Científicas de América Latina, el Caribe, España y Portugal, como sistema de información científica conocida como REDALYC. Concluimos que las Pymes se han convertido en la principal fuente económica de México, puesto que son quienes generan mayor cantidad de empleo; forman parte fundamental para el crecimiento económico, y su presencia en una determinada región promueve un impacto económico y sociocultural, sin embargo se requieren políticas de apoyo más flexibles por parte de las instituciones gubernamentales para que las empresas puedan acceder a los diversos programas de asesoramiento y financiamiento que ofrecen a las empresas para su crecimiento en el mercado.

José Antonio Ramírez-Díaz
Departamento de Estudios en Educación - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“El abandono escolar universitario. Un grave problema con bajo perfil en las políticas sociales y educativas de México”

El año 2014 se constituyó como un año clave para establecer una plataforma de acción gubernamental que pueda atender el problema del abandono escolar en la educación media superior de México. La gravedad del problema en este nivel, obligó al Gobierno Federal a ponerle atención, sin embargo, se hizo caso omiso del mismo problema en la educación superior. Ante el olvido gubernamental, es necesario evidenciar la gravedad del problema, la complejidad que tiene y las consecuencias que puede acarrear su falta de atención. En la presente ponencia, se mostrarán las deficiencias de los diagnósticos nacionales en el tema, la insuficiencia de las políticas sociales y educativas así como las limitaciones de los programas que las universidades adoptan para resolver el problema y las evidencias empíricas de la gravedad del problema, mediante la presentación de resultados obtenidos en el seguimiento realizado a lo largo de la trayectoria de los estudiantes de la generación 2007-20011 de la Licenciatura en Trabajo Social del Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades de la Universidad de Guadalajara.

José Ernesto Rangel-Delgado, Ángel Licona-Michel
Universidad de Colima. México.

"Geografía económica de flujos de Mano de Obra en la Sociedad del Conocimiento del Asia Pacífico integrada"

La fusión de las culturas de Occidente y Asia Oriental en el Asia-Pacífico se viene consolidando con los flujos comerciales y de inversión, pero también con los flujos migratorios que se despliegan en la región. Quienes viven y viajan en la región del Asia-Pacífico pueden constatar el cambio hacia una nueva época, más allá de los datos estadísticos de que se disponen; pueden volar de Hong Kong a Vancouver, de Seúl a Los Ángeles, de Tokio a Hawái, o de Kuala Lumpur a Sidney y no sentir que cruzaron fronteras, salvo aquellas reguladas por la legislación local, que sin embargo no llegan a ser suficientes para no sentirse en casa en gran parte de los confines del Pacífico. La hipótesis que se plantea en este trabajo, se centra en la migración laboral, como factor productivo y por lo tanto como generador de beneficios económicos que muchas veces se quedan de lado en aras de restricciones sin sentido que sólo afectan el derecho humano universal a la movilidad universal. Según estudios realizados por el Consejo de Cooperación Económica Asia Pacífico (PECC, por sus siglas en inglés), el Consejo Asesor de Negocios de APEC (ABAC, por sus siglas en inglés) y de la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones, se reconocen beneficios que propician los flujos migratorios, cuya importancia se constata, en parte, en la sociedad del conocimiento, con la movilidad de profesionales que es reconocida por diversos esquemas de integración como el Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN) y la misma Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC).

Jenaro Reynoso-Jaime
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

"Educar por competencias: estructura pedagógica del programa de historia de México en un bachillerato universitario"

The Reform of Upper Secondary Education in Mexico at the first decade of the XXI century promoted to implement restructuring programs subject or learning units. The program design is one of the most important tools that precede the development of training activities in the classroom and also an important aspect that shows the chances of success of educational reform school. For that reason it is interesting to explore the reception of competence approach and its translation into the development of a program of learning unit, because the development of an instrument of educational planning can give clues about a new teaching position and role teachers they assign to students in the process of educational interaction,

which can be seen in the objectives, time, strategies, activities, tools and contents adopted a program to develop the course of history with adolescents.

María Dolores Rocha-Ontiveros, Adria Velia González-Beltrones, Aleida Guadalupe Valenzuela-Miranda
Universidad de Sonora. México.

“El agotamiento del sistema político en México como detonante de la crisis de seguridad pública”

Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo analizar la contradicción entre una política de seguridad pública diseñada en el marco de una institucionalidad en cambio y una acción pública con rasgos de retroceso democrático. El tema central se aborda en términos de las relaciones intergubernamentales bajo los efectos de la apertura de participación político-partidista. Se plantea la pertinencia de la integración de enfoques, como propuesta de análisis del problema de la inseguridad pública. Ello requiere un análisis ad hoc que permita abordar conceptualizaciones en relación a la definición del ámbito material de la seguridad pública; sus conceptos claves; el marco competencial de dicha atribución del Estado; la naturaleza y alcance de las relaciones intergubernamentales; definir las políticas públicas en la gobernanza –con los desagregados correspondientes a los términos aducidos–, así como los tópicos que envuelven el proceso de pluralidad política. A partir de la formulación interpretativa del neoinstitucionalismo y la concepción sistémica estarán presente en la búsqueda de referencias, datos e información contextual. Con el propósito de abundar en las variables seleccionadas, se toca desde esa óptica histórica, su evolución en el contexto de la realidad mexicana desde inicios del siglo XX, que brindó importantes referencias para sustentar que existen valores, reglas de juego y organizaciones que han influido en la implementación de una política de seguridad pública en mencionado periodo. En este trabajo, se expone una correlación entre las distorsiones en el proceso de decisión en las políticas públicas de seguridad, a partir de los cambios en el sistema político que provocaron la fragmentación de dichas políticas en seguridad, provocando el empoderamiento de la criminalidad organizada a nivel local. La profundidad en el abordaje temático dependerá de la connotación sustantiva de las variables de la investigación. El aspecto epistemológico, en este caso, se identifica con la naturaleza misma del Estado.

Héctor Rodríguez-Espinoza
Departamento de Derecho - Universidad de Sonora. México.

“Combate a la corrupción y a la impunidad por vía internacional”

La corrupción y su impunidad constituyen un cáncer que erosiona, cada vez más, no solo las instituciones de la administración pública de nuestros países de Ibero y Latinoamérica, sino también las empresas privadas y los medios masivos de comunicación supuestamente libres, vigilantes y de denuncia, punta de un iceberg en cuya profundidad subyacen, principalmente, las crisis educativa y económica, la violencia de la delincuencia común y de la organizada y la inseguridad pública, llegando al límite de identificar, a no pocas regiones, en un Estado débil, ausente o francamente fallido, en términos de miseria, pobreza, desempleo, emigración y, lo, más dramático, decenas de miles de muertos y desaparecidos. Hasta ahora, su prevención, combate y sanción se ha realizado, en cada país, por reformas legales implementadas y órganos constitucionales autónomos con cuantiosos presupuestos, pero en forma dispersa o incoherente, cuya eficiencia y eficacia no ha despertado la confianza de las sociedades, ni mucho menos los resultados esperados y merecidos. Los costos de este fracaso son elevadísimos en términos de su Producto Interno Bruto PIB y su prestigio en el concierto de las naciones, como se refleja en el Índice de Percepción de la Corrupción IPC de Intenational Transparency IT que, anualmente, investiga y divulga dicha Organización No Gubernamental

fundada en la Universidad de Pasasau, Alemania. ¿Alternativa? Implementar, a la brevedad y a plenitud, la Convención de ONU sobre la Corrupción. Cuanto mayor sea el grado de adopción de normas internacionales – apoyándose en el jusnaturalismo, mayor será la eficacia de su combate, según las experiencias de la ONU, de la OEA y de Transparencia Internacional (TI) en sus respectivos ámbitos.

José Juan Pablo Rojas-Ramírez

Centro Universitario de Tonalá - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Los servicios básicos de seguridad social como factor indispensable de la sustentabilidad social: baja cobertura de seguridad social en Tonalá Jalisco en la primer década del siglo XXI”.

El diagnóstico del polígono de fragilidad ambiental de la cuenca del ahogado (POFA, 2012) en la zona conurbada de Guadalajara, Jalisco, evidencia fenómenos que obstruyen el desarrollo sustentable, en su aspecto particular de sustentabilidad social, en áreas localizadas de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara; ya que existe baja cobertura de seguridad social y el carente desarrollo sustentable en el oriente, en donde el municipio de Tonalá está circunscrito territorialmente, de acuerdo a los indicadores elaborados en el diagnóstico se concluye que las zonas con mayor pobreza se encuentran al oriente de la ciudad (De Anda, 2012:209). Los datos estadísticos trabajados por COEPO Jalisco (2012) retomando los resultados Censales de Población y Vivienda 2010, respecto a la situación socio-demográfica del municipio de Tonalá Jalisco, apuntan que el municipio pese a no tener un estatus de pobreza extrema y marginación, sí es un municipio en donde aproximadamente el 32.9% de la población es pobre multidimensional y un 36% vulnerable por alguna carencia social, de acuerdo a la medición de pobreza y desigualdad de Coneval(2012).

Yair Romero-Romero

Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla / Universidad Pedagógica Nacional - Tehuacán. México.

Juan Carlos Andrade-Castillo

Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional - Tehuacán. México.

“Disminución del la brecha digital por medio de la localización-asignación multiobjetivo de centros de alfabetización digital en el estado de Aguascalientes”

La presente investigación acentúa la inclusión digital como un derecho humano, así como su capacidad de transformar una sociedad a una sociedad del conocimiento caracterizada por la utilización de la información, desarrollo del conocimiento y aplicación de éste, solucionando sus propios problemas. Aquí radica la importancia de promover medidas logísticas para promover la inclusión digital. Dicho de otra manera, disminuir la brecha digital. El pivote es el Estado de Aguascalientes, donde se considera que la única forma en la que se puede atacar la brecha digital es promoviendo habilidades digitales; y la manera en que esto puede ser logrado es acercando las TIC a la población. En este sentido, toman importancia las técnicas de ubicación de instalaciones. En esta investigación se propone un modelo matemático multiobjetivo, que ubica y asigna de forma óptima espacios gratuitos de promoción de competencias relacionadas con las TIC. Por último, en esta investigación se aporta una integración de técnicas logísticas, modelos matemáticos para apoyar a la solución de un problema social.

Elsa Mireya Rosales-Estrada, Marcela Virginia Santana-Juárez, Francisco José Holguín-García

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“Bienestar Social en la construcción de una ciudad saludable. Factor de Desarrollo Regional en la Zona Metropolitana de Toluca, México”

El bienestar social es un término que por su naturaleza es complejo, hasta cierto punto impreciso en su connotación ya que se ha analizado desde el punto de vista económico, social, hasta el político. Sin embargo el término de bienestar social han sido conjuntamente con calidad de vida, conceptos abordados en forma indiscutible en los últimos tiempos, en los que las sociedades han sufrido grandes transformaciones, considerando como estándares que permitan evaluar la satisfacción de las personas dentro de una comunidad, Municipio o ciudad en la cual habitan. El Objetivo de éste estudio es identificar el comportamiento de la sociedad en función a las detección de necesidades de la población de los Municipios de la Zona Metropolitana de Toluca (ZMT) a partir de una percepción personal y del entorno en que viven, es decir, un análisis situacional que permita identificar y proponer un modelo de Municipio saludable. La metodología aplicada a este estudio descriptivo es a partir de la identificación de 10 variables sociales como: Nivel afectivo, seguridad de vivienda, estabilidad económica, enfermedades, cultura saludable, atención personal, seguridad laboral, vínculo social y aceptación, identidad cultural, y satisfacción en el entorno. Se hizo el cálculo de la muestra significativa y la aplicación de un instrumento de medición (cuestionario). El proceso de datos y el análisis fue con el soporte de un software estadístico y la elaboración de mapas con apoyo de un software geo estadístico. Los principales hallazgos versan en las necesidades de la población principalmente en materia afectiva, sin embargo es de resaltar la demanda de atención que requieren de las autoridades de los municipios de la ZMT, así como de aquellas instancias que participan en el desarrollo social, lo cual es indispensable manifiesta la población para crear un ambiente de mayor atención y cordialidad en sus respectivos municipios.

Jorge Abel Rosales-Saldaña. Departamento de Estudios Ibéricos y Latinoamericanos - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

"Retos de la reforma educativa de Michelle Bachelet"

La reforma educativa es la más importante de las transformaciones de fondo que, no sin dificultades, llevará a cabo el nuevo gobierno, pues intenta superar la crisis del sistema educativo en aspectos cruciales como la alta segregación y la falta de calidad del servicio. En efecto, especialmente en relación con la demanda por la que más luchó el sector estudiantil, el programa de gobierno establece que los pilares fundamentales de la reforma consisten en lograr la calidad educativa, entendida en un sentido integral, y un sistema equitativo e incluyente que evite la discriminación que, principalmente por motivos de ingreso económico, afecta a la mayoría de los estudiantes. La reforma de Bachelet también asegura la gratuidad universal y fin del lucro en todo el sistema educativo oficial.

Marlon Roundtree
University of Southern Mississippi. USA.

“Two Peoples, Two Paths: Culture and Diaspora on Hispanola”

Diasporas are driven by a number of different factors including economics, education, culture, geography, politics, and more. The island of Hispaniola lends itself well to a discussion of diasporas because it is home to two distinct countries – Haiti and the Dominican Republic. These two countries are particularly interesting in this regard because of their divergent political and economic histories. They also have different colonial backgrounds. At one time, Haiti was the dominant economic power on the island. However, Haiti has been in economic

and political turmoil for most of the last century. Culturally, Haiti is strongly influenced by its status as a former French colony. The Dominican Republic, on the other hand, has Spanish colonial roots. This paper examines the differences in terms of their impact on the respective diasporas. Transnationalism is used as the basis for analyzing the relative strength culture and language have on the patterns of diaspora from Hispaniola. The paper concludes that economics, geography, and social connections play a greater role in directing diasporas than language and cultural considerations.

Marlon Roundtree
University of Southern Mississippi. USA.

“Shaken Down: The Performance of NGOs and IGOs in Post-Earthquake Haiti”

The 2010 earthquake in Haiti highlights that country's long-standing history with foreign aid from countries like the United States, Canada, and Europe. Before the earthquake, there was little tangible evidence that the aid was having any lasting impact on the strengthening of the Haitian economy. The devastation caused by the earthquake created a multitude of immediate needs that needed to be addressed from a humanitarian basis. Three years later, many are asking where all the aid money has gone in Haiti and what outcomes have been realized. Haiti's lack of strong institutions continues to thwart its ability to maximize the results of the aid money coming into the country. Having a government that outsiders do not trust has also tended to exacerbate the problem. In short, donor countries and NGOs must increase their level of transparency as they expect more from the Haitian government. Bypassing the Haitian government and many local actors is limiting severely the real impact foreign aid can have in a very weak country.

Leobardo Ruiz-Alanís
Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales - Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.
México.

“Los Esfuerzos de algunas administraciones municipales de México para el desarrollo regional”

Gracias a los pocos programas para el desarrollo local que operan en México, puede darse un vínculo entre las localidades municipales para detectar problemas estratégicos, encontrar soluciones. Estos aspectos son actividades no previstas en la legislación municipal. Los proyectos productivos son una vía para el impulso del desarrollo económico y la creación de fuentes de empleo, por ello es necesario que exista una articulación productiva a nivel municipal que detonen oportunidades de progreso. El municipio mexicano no cuenta con una estructura administrativa que favorezca el desarrollo e implementación de los programas, es bien sabido que los funcionarios municipales, sólo duran tres años en el cargo, no pueden dar continuidad a los programas, a causa del sistema de patronazgo que priva en los municipios. La falta de continuidad de los programas, propicia a que estos se pierdan y dejen de lado el desarrollo regional cualquier programa de mayor duración de tres años. Muchos de estos proyectos en vez de quedar truncos debieran fortalecerse a partir del éxito que logren. El gobierno municipal en México fue concebido en la Constitución de 1917 como instancia político-administrativa para representar y gobernar a la comunidad, principalmente mediante los servicios públicos, y no para promover el desarrollo socio-económico. Siendo limitados los recursos de los municipios, además de la iniciativa local, se requiere del apoyo financiero y técnico de los gobiernos estatales y el federal, así como de la decidida participación de la comunidad municipal y de los empresarios. Sin embargo, algunos alcaldes han implementado programas muy interesantes para el desarrollo de las comunidades. En esta ponencia se analizarán algunos de estos programas.

Jesús Ruiz-Flores, Sergio Lorenzo Sandoval-Aragón
Centro Universitario de la Ciénega - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.
"Social capital, education and employment. Higher education as a factor of equity and social mobility in the Cienega de Jalisco "

Education is a basic condition for economic development, but also the productive sector and state agencies play important roles in the use of professional staff trained in HEI's. Academic studies and employment trajectories provide elements for dialogue among the actors who play leading roles for students become a socially responsible and productive professional. This paper seeks to account for school and extracurricular variables related to the possibilities of income and higher education, and with the transition to the labor market. Taking the educational trajectories and employability strategies of students as a study, based on a survey with a standardized questionnaire socioeconomic profile is identified, school performance and academic careers of graduates categorized, based on analysis of a database; socioeconomic profiles with school achievement and academic careers of graduates were associated. The analytical approach is based on a classification by socioeconomic status, academic trajectories of high, medium and low yield, and levels of high, medium and low quality employment. Although provisional results indicate a reduced margin of social mobility and employment strategies are geared more for social networking that than the formal labor market or professional associations.

Renato Salas-Alfaro, Norma Baca-Tavira
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

"Políticas públicas para los conocimientos de los migrantes internacionales retornados en el estado de México"

Esta ponencia explora la forma en que las políticas públicas y ciertos tipos de éstas, pueden potenciar los conocimientos y habilidades productivas de los migrantes de retorno en el estado de México. Con este fin en diciembre de 2012-enero 2013, se realizaron entrevistas a profundidad con migrantes retornados en la entidad, para identificar los conocimientos técnicos, las habilidades que poseen y las limitaciones que enfrentan en su despliegue socio productivo. Los resultados sugieren que los retornados poseen conocimientos técnicos calificados y básicos, así como habilidades pero al ponerlos en práctica enfrentan restricciones institucionales y personales: carencia de recursos, falta de empleos adecuados a sus saberes, burocracia, falta de apoyos al emprendimiento. Aunque ellos perciben la actividad pública como parte de los obstáculos (corrupción, tráfico de influencias, distribución inequitativa de apoyos); es necesaria la intervención pública micro dirigida para proveer medios adecuados y que los retornados puedan emplear productivamente estas habilidades y mejorar sus condiciones de vida.

Manuel Sánchez-Cerón, Francisca María del Sagrario Corte-Cruz
Universidad Pedagógica Nacional de Puebla. México.

"Trabajo docente y política de evaluación: dos estudios de caso en México"

En los últimos veinte años la política laboral dirigida a los docentes a través de las evaluaciones está transformando profundamente la práctica de los maestros de educación básica en América Latina. En esta perspectiva esta ponencia presenta dos estudios de caso de maestros de secundaria en México que se han sometido a evaluaciones. El objetivo de la investigación fue identificar las principales repercusiones que ha tenido la política de evaluación a la docencia en la subjetividad de los docentes. El estudio tiene como eje de análisis la categoría de subjetividad. Para el estudio se seleccionaron a dos maestros: un

hombre y una mujer que se han incorporado a un programa de competitividad y eficiencia denominado Carrera Magisterial (CM). El estudio se llevó a cabo a través de entrevistas a profundidad y se apoyó en una revisión pormenorizada de documentos oficiales de este programa de competitividad instalado en México desde 1992.

Yainier Sánchez-González
Casa Editora Periódico Juventud Rebelde. Cuba.

“Publicidad y medios en Cuba. El modelo de prensa periodístico-publicitario en medio del proceso de actualización del modelo económico cubano”

Antes del triunfo revolucionario Cuba contó con una industria publicitaria de casi 3000 empleados, en alrededor de 200 agencias (nacionales y filiales norteamericanas) y con un presupuesto cercano a los 200 millones de pesos. Con esta proyección la Isla devino el mercado de prueba de casi todas las campañas publicitarias norteamericanas para América Latina. La Revolución popular de enero de 1959 significó de inmediato la nacionalización de las empresas estadounidenses, por lo que paulatinamente disminuyó la práctica publicitaria. Décadas después, la caída del Campo Socialista del Este Europeo representó para el país la pérdida del 80 % de sus mercados y ante las medidas de subsistencia decretadas por el Gobierno, tales como la asociación con el capital extranjero y su consiguiente inversión en distintos sectores de la economía, la publicidad -obsoleta y silenciada en la década del 60 por considerarse producto del capitalismo y sus fines- volvió sobre el escenario para conquistar mercados, ingresos y lograr una organización de la producción más avanzada. Desde el año 2006 la máxima dirección del país comenzó a introducir políticas nuevas para ajustar la economía interna en respuesta a los cambios adversos en el entorno internacional. A partir de ese momento se distingue en Cuba un proceso de reformas paulatinas al modelo socialista que ya muestra algunos resultados. La ponencia abordará lo que ha significado la publicidad comercial para la sociedad cubana, y su eficacia después de décadas de exclusión. También el impacto que en los medios han tenido algunos de los ajustes estructurales introducidos por las reformas económicas y el papel de estos para complementar -de forma ordenada- los esfuerzos nacionales hacia una sociedad más equitativa. Constituirá objeto de análisis el Semanario Opciones, único de su tipo y pionero, dentro de los medios cubanos, en abordar la publicidad desde la perspectiva periodística.

María de la Luz Sánchez-Paz, Julio Alvarez-Botello
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“El uso del blended learning en la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. Caso de estudio”

Como resultado de la globalización, en el ámbito educativo, la mayoría de las instituciones, ya sean públicas o privadas, han hecho el esfuerzo de introducir las nuevas tecnologías de información y comunicación (TICs) para ponerlas al alcance de profesores y alumnos en un intento de incrementar la calidad del aprendizaje y facilitar el acceso al conocimiento. Hasta el momento, en la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, no se había llevado a cabo ningún estudio para evaluar el aprovechamiento real de estos recursos. El Blended-Learning es una modalidad de aprendizaje en la que se mezclan técnicas y ventajas de la educación presencial con métodos y técnicas derivados del uso de la tecnología, pudiendo también trabajar en forma colaborativa y a distancia, teniendo alta aceptación ya que aparentemente tiene la ventaja de facilitar los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje. Este estudio, de corte descriptivo y con un enfoque cuantitativo, realizado en la Facultad de Contaduría y Administración de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, se realizó para diagnosticar el uso real de las TIC en dos objetos de estudio: de los profesores y de los alumnos de cuatro licenciaturas en su modalidad presencial, así como determinar la magnitud de la brecha de conocimientos y aplicación de tecnología en actividades académicas entre ambas poblaciones.

Se aplicaron dos cuestionarios, uno para cada población y los resultados han sido sorprendentes: la brecha de conocimientos y aplicación de TIC entre profesores y alumnos es mínima, a favor de los profesores. Además, el uso de TIC es alto en las dos poblaciones estudiadas. El estudio ha servido para justificar la inversión económica en equipo y en el tiempo de capacitación de los profesores. Se está dando seguimiento a este estudio en una investigación de diseño longitudinal, para evaluar las acciones y decisiones relativas a la actualización de los equipos y la capacitación de profesores y alumnos.

Leslie C. Sotomayor
The Pennsylvania State University. USA.

“Formación de identidad: El uso de las artes visuales como documentación histórica y cultural dentro y fuera de la sociedad cubana”

El arte, como vehículo para la documentación y la exploración de uno mismo; es la investigación del patrimonio, de la herencia, la formación de identidad, y representación cultural. Las capas son creadas a través de experiencias de la vida, que están impresas e incrustadas en el cuerpo humano y la psique. La negociación de estas capas frágiles es compleja. Los artistas pueden aprovechar su concepto pluralista de la identidad para conectar e ilustrar las dimensiones transformadoras de arte e historia. En particular, ambas; el arte y la historia deben ser hechas a partir de los relatos experimentados, que incluyen la interpretación del artista; su experiencia personal, tanto parcial como permanente. Dentro de un contexto global, los artistas contemporáneos trabajan con una complejidad de espacios como las capas estructuradas, que promulgan los procesos de traducción. Cuando los artistas utilizan sus historias personales en sus obras, su testimonio es revelado. Voy a examinar las representaciones de las artes visuales de artistas cubanos con respecto a las identidades históricas y culturales, dentro y fuera de la frontera cubana.

Hany Valdés-Días
Instituto Cubano de Investigaciones Culturales Juan Marinello. Cuba.

“Educación sí o sí’. Perspectivas laborales de los jóvenes cubanos”

Las nuevas políticas sociales referentes a la modificación del sector laboral en Cuba, en específico la difusión de lo que se conoce como trabajo por cuenta propia, ha significado una nueva concepción del trabajo para los jóvenes cubanos. El interés de la presente ponencia está enfocado en las posibilidades que para ellos plantean estas nuevas alternativas de vida. La exposición se enfoca en la educación universitaria, y se presentan los pasos de una investigación a partir de una muestra representativa de estudiantes de La Universidad de La Habana, cuyo objetivo es profundizar en el cambio de la perspectiva educacional de los jóvenes al producirse una ampliación en las posibilidades de empleo. A partir del auge en el país de una secuencia de tipos diversos de restaurantes y centros nocturnos se abre una gama de alternativas a jóvenes de ambos sexos sin importar conocimientos gastronómicos. Lo más importante para ser empleado sería la presencia física, simpatía y locuacidad, y las facilidades para comunicarse en un idioma extranjero. Por tanto, es el universitario con un cierto nivel de conocimientos adquiridos, blanco fácil para estas redes empleadoras. Una de las razones más complicadas es que trabajar en este sector en el momento actual significa un rendimiento que abarca una jornada laboral a tiempo completo con un rigor y disciplina que dificulta al máximo el espacio para otra actividad. “Educación si o si” habla de una ausencia de propósito de superación y del abandono de la vida escolar ante las opciones de mejorar la calidad económica de vida, aunque también se incluyen factores relacionados con la falta de motivación en los empleos que ofertan los centros estatales y las trabas que en muchos casos se han producido para la superación de estos jóvenes.

Adriana Lizeth Valencia-Aréchiga, José Luis Bravo-Silva
Centro Universitario de la Costa - Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

“Emprendimiento cultural y deportivo como una alternativa para la creación de nuevos empleos en graduados universitarios de Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco”

En la actualidad el emprendimiento se ha convertido en una necesidad inevitable para la transformación y desarrollo de cualquier nación, fomentar y apoyar sus prácticas debe ser tarea primordial en toda agenda de gobierno, ya que promueve la generación de empleos para la sociedad. Las universidades han mostrado mayor inclinación en dotar a sus estudiantes con capacidades y habilidades que les permita enfrentarse a los retos de un mundo cambiante. En los últimos tiempos, el emprendimiento cultural y deportivo ha tomado una notable importancia debido a las oportunidades de desarrollo económico que representa; sin embargo, en muchas regiones de nuestro país se desaprovechan estos tipos de emprendimiento a pesar de contar con el capital humano capacitado y la infraestructura necesaria. En este sentido Puerto Vallarta cuenta con diversas aptitudes de producir e impulsar emprendimientos tanto culturales como deportivos de calidad que favorezcan la prosperidad, diversifiquen la oferta del destino y originen fuentes de trabajo. La presente investigación tiene como propósito principal identificar que competencias emprendedoras son elementales fomentar en los estudiantes de las licenciaturas de artes visuales, diseño gráfico y cultura física y deportes, del Centro Universitario de la Costa de la Universidad de Guadalajara, a fin de elevar su competitividad y propiciar dichos emprendimientos. Parte de una revisión del contexto situacional actual hasta llegar al objeto de estudio, así mismo de una exploración de la literatura existente de las principales aportaciones al emprendimiento, con metodología cualitativa y alcance descriptivo.

Marcela Velasco
Colorado State University. USA.

“Territory and Territoriality in Colombian Politics”

Colombia's fractured geography, regional diversity, and divided society feature prominently as explanations of the country's main political tensions such as armed conflict, state weakness, criminality, and economic inequality. The geopolitical imaginary of unlawfulness and economic fracture were as prevalent in the analyses of nineteenth century thinkers who described a country divided between zones of civilization and barbarism, as they are in current social science and government views of a territory disintegrated, ungoverned or poorly articulated with market and government services. Areas of low state presence or at the margins of the dominant culture have been variously labeled as “territories of difference,” “zones of state absence,” “economic frontiers,” or “zones of resistance.” In such analyses references to territoriality and territorial politics feature prominently. However, these analyses have not sufficiently theorized or defined the concepts of territoriality and territorial politics. I argue that a comparison of the ethno-territorial claims of black and indigenous communities in historical perspective not only helps clarify aspects of Colombian political history, it also contributes to theoretical understandings of territorial politics.

Elisa Bertha Velázquez-Rodríguez, María Luisa Quintero-Soto
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

Carlos Ulises Cortez-Velázquez
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. México.

“La enseñanza del respeto y la tolerancia a la naturaleza como sujeto autónomo, en la Licenciatura Educación para la Salud de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México”

El propósito de esta investigación es comentar los modos que se han implementado en la enseñanza de nuevas estrategias para conservar el medio ambiente, con los alumnos de Educación para la Salud en la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. Estas estrategias consisten en los siguientes ejes de análisis: 1) El recuerdo de la historia: Un recorrido por la memoria de la humanidad, destacando la unión entre hombre y naturaleza al comienzo de los tiempos, sus modos de respeto y alianza en los objetivos de coexistencia. 2) Encuentros en el debate: Clínica de la Naturaleza apoyándose en la lectura de textos especializados en los mitos de origen. 3) Reconstrucción de la conciencia ambiental: elaboración de ponencias acerca del tema, en foros, congresos y mesas redondas, al igual que el debate de dos películas. Y finalmente exponer los resultados de todas las actividades al interior del aula que es el escenario donde tiene que incidir la comprensión de la autonomía de la naturaleza. Los valores universales del respeto y la tolerancia a la otredad se diluyen ante el vórtice de los conocimientos que se enseñan en las aulas universitarias deben enseñarse permanentemente para resistir el embate del mercado salvaje que provoca la disolución del vínculo entre naturaleza y sociedad. Este acontecimiento contribuye a la aceleración de la crisis climática y al calentamiento global. En Educación para la Salud de la UAEM proponemos reconstruir la conciencia ambiental de los jóvenes para que sea proyectada en su práctica profesional.

Reyna Vergara-González, Yolanda Carbajal-Suárez
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. México.

“La inversión extranjera directa y su relación con el empleo en América Latina, 1970-2013: Un análisis a nivel de sectores productivos”

El empleo es uno de los grandes retos que enfrenta la economía mundial. Desde hace ya varios años se presenta un déficit en la creación de empleos, frente a una población que cada día se incorpora al mercado de trabajo en los diferentes sectores productivos de las distintas economías del mundo. De acuerdo con la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) será necesario crear unos 200 millones de empleos nuevos en los próximos cinco años para mantener el ritmo de crecimiento de la población en edad de trabajar en los países emergentes y los países en desarrollo. Uno de los factores que se considera pudiera ayudar a la generación de empleos es la inversión extranjera directa (IED), lo que ha motivado la implementación de políticas para la atracción de IED en los diferentes países y regiones. En los últimos años América Latina se ha consolidado como una de las regiones que más flujos de inversión extranjera atrae en el mundo. El objetivo de este documento es analizar la relación entre los flujos de inversión extranjera directa y la generación de empleo en América Latina para el periodo 1970-2013, mediante un modelo de panel. Se enfatiza en la evolución de los montos recibidos, de los principales países inversionistas y los principales sectores de destino y se busca evidencia sobre la relación entre la IED y el empleo en la región.

Susanne María Willers
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. México.

“Multiple crisis and its impact on the migration system from Central America and Mexico to the United States: Experiences of women migrants in a changing migration system”

Economic crisis has strong impact on small very poor Central American countries economies and contributes to increasing violent societies. Central American countries like Honduras and El Salvador have today one of the highest murder rates of the world. Gang violence and organized crime affect the living conditions of women in a very special way, endanger their life

and limit their working opportunities. Each year there is an increasing flow of women leaving the country looking for work opportunities abroad to sustain their families. The paper focuses on the specific situation of Central American women migrants on their way through Mexico to the United States, based on a field work- study in two Mexican border towns, Tijuana in the North and Tapachula on the Mexican South. It takes into account the very specific experiences of migrant women and shows the gender specific effects of refugee and migration policy regimes in Mexico and the United States, and its impact on the ways in which women migrate, limiting their access to rights, work and jeopardizing their migration routes. In reference to Sarah Mahler and Patricia Pessar's (2003) proposal to analyse the "gendered geographies of power" in migration processes, my aim is to understand the agency of migrant women in this specific context. By connecting the processes of economic crisis, migration processes of women and their very specific experiences I want to show how economic crisis, policy regimes and the gender system impact on women strategies of reproduction in an extended transnational space.

Luz Elva Zárate-Sevilla, Rosalío Raúl Ramírez-Alfaro, Rosalinda Garza-Estrada, Silvia Lorena Lara-Becerra
Universidad de Guadalajara. México.

"Cultura organizacional y aplicación de la Planeación estratégica en las micro y pequeña empresa en Guadalajara"

El objetivo de este estudio es determinar como la aplicación de una adecuada Cultura Organizacional, resulta un elemento fundamental para que la aplicación de la planeación estratégica en las Micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES), de cómo resultado que éstas se vuelvan competitivas, a través de una toma de decisiones basadas en análisis estratégicos, para permanecer, crecer, y mejorar la rentabilidad y productividad. Es relevante identificar los aspectos que deberían modificar para mejorar su situación y resolver los problemas que a diario enfrentan por la carencia de una adecuada planeación estratégica. Las MIPYMES pertenecen a un mundo globalizado, donde la única constante es el cambio, en donde la rapidez en la adaptación y el conocimiento son factores para el éxito.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Mary Jackson-Pitts
Arkansas State University

Lily Zeng
Arkansas State University

Yousef Aldaihani
Arkansas State University

“New Opinion Leaders: The Theory of Anonymous Leaders”

Social media is a modern pattern of web-based communication that facilitate users to start a profile to communicate with others within a website domain and to establish a list of groups to share information and interact. A number of political events aimed at combating the government’s corruption were organized with the help of social media services. Twitter users in Kuwait have trusted and have been motivated by anonymous opinion leaders’ tweets that have organized demonstrations and mobilized people to protest against government’s policies. This study examines the web-based communication between Kuwaiti Twitter users and anonymous opinion leaders and how they have trusted these anonymous accounts that coordinate and organize demonstrations.

Yousef Aldaihani
Arkansas State University

Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

“Twitter’s Role on Kuwaitis’ Political Participation”

Social media, especially Twitter, has been used as a tool to motivate and mobilize people to participate in political campaigns and events throughout the world as evidenced by Arab Spring and still newer social/political movements. More recently, Kuwaitis have had their political/social movements too called Storming Parliament, Dignity Marches, and Justice Square sit-in. This study asks what was Twitter’s effect. Twitter, one of the best and most secure social media platforms protesters can use to post objections against government and to share political knowledge and information, was the focus. A web survey was deployed to learn if Kuwaitis were more engaged in discussions about political issues topics on Twitter, if exposure to political issues via Twitter increased their political interest and participation, if the use of Twitter enhanced or curtailed their political participation, and whether gender or level of education impacted Twitter usage. Results discuss how Kuwaitis use Twitter and its future implications.

Abdullah M. Almalki
Arkansas State University

“Newspaper Twitter Accounts in Saudi Arabia: Framing Tweet Agenda Theory”

Before the Internet, the public received news stories but could not express their opinions about the stories, the public now has the opportunity to interact with news stories, leave comments, and give feedback directly with professional media workers and others in the audience. The

interactivity created by social media platforms has changed audience feedback. In third world countries legacy media has been the main provider of news. The difference between Western Country's media models and third world countries is that often third world media is controlled by national governments. The purpose of this study is to develop a theoretical framework to better understand differences in agendas between legacy newspapers and online only newspapers twitter accounts in Saudi Arabia.

Saud Alotaibi
Arkansas State University

Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

"Arkansas State University Students Perception of Islam and Muslims"

This study was designed to learn how media and social interaction with Muslims has influenced students' perceptions of Muslims and the religion of Islam. A review of literature showed how perceptions had changed over time because how world situations and events. The research questions focused on student perceptions about Islam and Muslim people to see how mass media exposure and interaction with Muslims relate. A web survey was conducted in fall 2014 at a small, mid-American university. The survey resulted in 1,853 respondents who provided information about Muslims and knowledge of the teaching of Islam. Demographic data, along with a series of Likert statements were used to determine perceptions and knowledge of Moslms and the Islam religion. Students were asked to indicate how frequently they interact with Muslim people, situations in which those interactions take place and with what frequency, how they have received information about Muslims, and how Muslims are portrayed in media.

Josh Bramlett
Arkansas State University

"The Tweeting of the U.S. Senate: Content Analyses of Usage, Messaging, and Strategies by U.S. Senators on Twitter"

This study examined Twitter use in the U.S. Senate. It focused on Twitter activity during the 2014 August recess and was conceptualized by focusing on previous research of political communication in areas such as television advertising and Internet use by politicians. Through two phases of content analysis, research questions about the adoption, usage, and strategies of Twitter accounts representing U.S. senators were examined. In the first phase of content analysis, the researcher found that all 100 senators had at least one Twitter account but the usage varied. In the second phase of content analysis, 1072 tweets from the campaign and office accounts of 10 randomly selected senators were examined for content and messaging. The researcher found that the office accounts pursued issue agendas while campaign accounts pursued image agendas.

Li-jing Arthur Chang
Jackson State University

"The Impact of Role Factors on Newspaper Journalists' Job Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment and Turnover Intentions: A Cross-cultural Comparison"

The study attempted to explore how role ambiguity and role conflict affect job satisfaction, organizational commitment and turnover intentions of newspaper journalists in Taiwan and the United States. More than 170 journalists from each country were sampled. Regression analyses were performed to test the relationships in each sample. The results showed that for Taiwanese journalists, role ambiguity and role conflict were found to be significant predictors of job satisfaction. Both role factors were also found to significantly affect their organizational commitment and turnover intentions. In terms of U.S. journalists, the findings showed that the significant predictors of their job satisfaction and organizational commitment include both role factors. Their turnover intentions, however, was significantly affected only by role ambiguity. Overall, the findings suggest despite possible cultural differences, the role factors were in general found to affect the three organizational outcomes.

Xiaowei Chen
Eastern Oregon University

“Mass-Mediated Debate on the U.S.-China Policy Tradeoff: A Communitarian Perspective”

This paper sets Communitarianism as a normative theory to examine the mass-mediated debate on the tradeoff of U.S.-China policy between trade and human rights and to determine whether this tradeoff can claim republican virtue, namely, the democratic value of policy choice and the public accountability of the policy debate. The content analysis of 1,600 news/opinions in NYT/CNN during 1994-2004 shows that: (1) the media discourse is against the tradeoff; (2) policy-makers (officials and think-tankers) are more associated with the trade issue; (3) the overwhelming presence of officials in news through citations confers significant leeway to them for framing issues in favor of the tradeoff; (4) the ordinary citizens are very rarely cited may suggest that they have negligible influence on the direction of “fact collection.” Overall, the lack of civic participation may help a dubious policy framework staying afloat in the public forum.

Caitlin Evans
Colorado State University

“Reducing Obesity with Memorable Messages About Nutrition: A New Approach to Narrative Theory and Persuasion”

This paper proposes a connection between memorable message theory and narrative. What matters when it comes to memorable messages is the meaning created and the impact felt by these messages. According to Ellis and Smith (2004), memorable messages should be recalled as guidance when one is assessing his or her own behavior. It is possible that the ways in which humans navigate through life is through stories and the decisions individuals make about food and nutrition can be impacted by memorable message recall and the narratives that these messages perpetuate. The questions proposed here are how does narrative impact the prevalence of these memorable messages, do elements within a narrative impact whether a memorable message will be taken from that narrative, and how can we use narrative in health and nutrition that increase the likelihood of memorable messages being recalled by individuals when they need to make a health decision?

Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

Fatema Alsalem
Kuwait University

Anas Al-Rasheed
Kuwait University

“A Study of Colleges/Universities in the Middle East that offer Mass Communication Coursework: Their Faculty, Facilities and Degree Programs”

One of the fastest growing areas of study in the Middle East is mass communication. Students find it to be challenging and a significant factor in the development of societies. New schools have been established in Dubai, Qatar, and Israel in recent years but relatively little is known about the facilities, offerings and faculty. Unlike the United States where the AEJMC organization’s annual survey allows one to compare programs, there is no mechanism in the Middle East. This study sought to examine and provide information on Middle Eastern countries offering Mass Communication degree programs. Using the U.S. Department of State definition for Middle East countries, a survey of all universities was undertaken to examine (1) degree programs by country and university; (2) facilities (labs, studios, internships); (3) students (gender, degree emphasis, and those native to the home country); and (4) faculty (degrees, training, rank). Survey was translated into Arabic for distribution.

Eric Frazier
Arkansas State University

Gil Fowler
Arkansas State University

“Pointers that Can Help a Person Land a Job in Sports Broadcasting”

Many people go to college in hopes of obtaining employment in the sports broadcasting industry but are unable to find employment there when they graduate. When or if they do get a job in broadcasting, they have often had to take menial jobs in broadcasting to get started. Still others get jobs in the industry only to be out of the business in two years or less after graduating from college. Some broadcasters say its timing and luck while other industry professionals say it’s all about gaining experience and working your way up. So the question is how do young people wanting a job in sportscasting make that “luck” happen for them. This study seeks to address why people are having a hard time getting hired. This study also seeks to identify the skills necessary for employment in today’s marketplace so that people can find a way to get jobs.

Eric Frazier
Arkansas State University

Mary Jackson Pitts
Arkansas State University

“Sports Gratification Theory: The Uses and Gratifications of Sports”

For broadcasters, sports coverage was a relatively simple means of providing live content when it first began with radio. Television elevated interest in sports and executives learned quickly that people would actively seek out sports programming. Creating events around a sports matchup have been successful at drawing even more interest among consumers. The Super Bowl is an excellent example of a sports matchup being more than simply a game. In this paper the authors propose a sports gratification theory which borrows from uses and gratifications

research to provide a better understanding of what needs are being met by consuming sports content. Professional, college, and even high school sports provide entertainment, escape and the ability to help someone pass the time of day. The researchers propose other needs which have not received as much attention as in the past ...that of competition, team affiliation, and interactivity.

Michael B. Friedman
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“Follow the Crowd? A Study Examining if Media Photographs Can Compel Individuals to Participate in a Rally”

This study was an experiment to determine if media photographs that contained the properties of social proof, which states that people will tend to follow the behaviors of those participating in a crowd activity, could be extended to media photographs and persuade individuals to participate in a rally. Results of the study show no statistically significant support that when the principles of social proof are applied to media photographs in which viewers were unaware of what the protest was about that people were willing to participate in the protest. Results also suggest that respondents who had children and a high fear of the police strongly influenced the results. The impact of issue attention cycles and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

Dithi Hasnat
Arkansas State University

“Bollywood Film: Effecting the Bangladeshi Wedding Rituals”

The research explores how Bollywood film is influencing the culture of South Asia especially Bangladeshi upper class wedding fashion and rituals. This research also include the influence of the specific popular Hindi film –Bollywood film is trying to capture the global audience doing business for the wedding rituals through the film wedding sequences and vibrant songs and dance. How the Bollywood film is influencing Bangladeshi traditional wedding rituals? How the Bollywood film characters are influencing the change of the look of the bride and groom? Through the qualitative content analysis of Four Bollywood films and real wedding video of Bangladesh researcher found that Tradition Bangladeshi wedding rituals and styles of the bride and groom are changed of Bollywood wedding influence.

Anna Hermes
Arkansas State University

“Do Traditional News Values Work in Social Media? A Consideration of the Effects of News Values on Interaction in News on Facebook”

In times of decreasing newspaper readership and television viewership there is a strong competition between traditional media and the new media online to deliver news and information. Nowadays, there is a lot of news available and social media is an important player in news delivery. People feel over-challenged and news providers need to provide their news, in the best possible manner. But do traditional news values still work in a changing media landscape? This essay uses the gatekeeping theory to provide recommendations for online news values development for Facebook. It can be suggested that news based on the news values conflict, elite nations as well as elite people will be covered more often on Facebook.

Furthermore, visualizations (pictures as well as videos) and positive content causes higher users' interaction. Findings can be used by companies to provide more successful news placement and acceptance.

Anna Hermes
Arkansas State University

“Uses and Gratification in Advergaming: The Enhanced Advergaming Theory”

In times of information overload and increasing competition, advertisers and companies develop more and more innovative advertising campaigns. Some advertisers use mobile advergaming to engage the consumer with their brands actively. Previous advergaming were very simple but nowadays advergaming reaching the next step. They are getting more interactive and more attractive for customer; these tendencies cause a growth in popularity. This essay uses The Uses and Gratification Theory to develop a new theory, The Enhanced Advergaming Theory. This theory provides recommendations for companies on how to increase user's motivation, playfulness and loyalty towards advergaming. It takes into consideration the added value of integrated online reward programs that actually provide offline rewards. Also, it can be positive mentioned that providing different advergaming within one application increases the network effects. Furthermore, it looks at certain content and interaction needs provided by advergaming.

Myleea D. Hill
Arkansas State University

“Framing the Stained Glass Ceiling: An Analysis of Media Frames of Women Ministers Appointed to Prominent Protestant Pulpits in 2014”

This mixed-method study examines media frames of the appointment of three women as senior pastors of prominent, mainline Protestant churches in Chicago, New York, and Washington, DC, in May, June, and July of 2014. A content analysis found that while all three ministers received some coverage, the majority of stories focused on Amy Butler and her appointment to the historic Riverside Church pulpit in New York. A textual analysis of newspaper, magazine, and major world publications listed in LexisNexis found the most prominent frame to be a “first woman/pioneer” frame. Additionally, a “marginalizing men” frame questioned how the female pastors' appointment would affect the traditionally male-dominated ministry field. A “personalizing” frame highlighted feminine and nurturing traits of the women minister and the response of their parishioners.

Michael Humphrey
Colorado State University

“*Homo Narrans Digitalis?* Examining Life Storytelling Affordances in Digital Spaces”

Fisher (1987) proposed that we are *homo narrans*, or storytelling animals, and that we make decisions based on narrative rationality, choosing among many stories to form our perspective on the world. Fisher is primarily concerned with public discourse, but Bruner (1986) and McAdams (1985; 2001) bolster the argument with their intrapersonal perspective: Bruner says we lived “storied lives” while McAdams argues that life stories shape our identities. What happens, though, when our public and private discourse stretch across online and offline spaces? Are we *homo narrans* online? This presentation argues that our identities become even more storied online, because of three affordances: 1) enhanced performativity; 2) algorithmic

archiving and shaping of our stores and; 3) enhanced cue-sending from our social networks.

Heidi E. Huntington
Colorado State University

“Mental models and political entertainment: Toward a clearer understanding of media effects”

In today’s media environment, scholars must seek to understand how media consumers process and are influenced by a constant barrage of media. For the scholar interested in multiple aspects of media effects resulting from consuming political entertainment—from internal cognitive processes to externally visible persuasive outcomes—mental models combined with traditional media effects paradigms are a useful construct through which to examine these dimensions. Mental models are mental representations of events that individuals create to make sense of situations around them and, in conjunction with traditional media effects research can be used as a tool to address the underlying cognitive processes involved in persuasive outcomes of media consumption. Mental models can also serve as a useful method for analysis as they represent the viewer’s interpretations of salient aspects of the content. Suggestions for future effects research of political entertainment media incorporating mental models are provided to illustrate the concept’s usefulness.

Emily Keats
Colorado State University

“Scrapbooking, Pinning, and Being Transported: Understanding Digital Storytelling on Pinterest”

Social networking sites (SNS) such as Facebook, Flickr, Pinterest, Tumblr, and Twitter, allow users to engage in creativity, curation, collaboration, digital storytelling, and performance. Participating in such activities can lead users to assemble significant textual content (i.e., photos, links, status updates, tweets, pins, etc.), which can result in meaningful electronic narratives. This paper examines Pinterest as a social media domain rich in digital narratives as well as a site that can facilitate narrative transportation. Specifically, it (1) explains how and why Pinterest can be considered a visual narrative, (2) connects Pinterest, as a visual narrative, to Gerrig’s (1993) notion of transportation, and (3) illustrates parallels between the traditional practice of scrapbooking and digital curation as seen on Pinterest. Though this study looks at Pinterest in particular, its findings can be applied to a variety of SNS and inform future research about the creation of narratives in digital spaces.

Jennifer M. Keller
Western Washington University

Maria McLeod
Western Washington University

“PR Skill Acquisition and Self-Assessment Through Video Review”

Educators, particularly in the medical fields, have noted that the use of video review “develops critically reflective self-evaluation skills in learners and also enhances future professional growth” for students (Paul, Dawson, Lanphear & Cheema 1998). A few educators have also taken this idea and applied it to the communications and public relations field. For example, recording group presentations and then having students review their presentations was an assessment tool students felt was positive and improved their evaluation of the presentation

experience as a whole (Barry 2012). Since public relations students also need to develop on-camera and script writing skills, this provides an interesting scenario whereby the instructor can combine development of media skills with critical thinking and self-assessment. In this paper the authors will focus on student preparation, production, and self-evaluation of their videotaped performances conducting mock press conferences and individual public service announcements.

Kris Kodrich
Colorado State University

“Money and the Mid-Term Elections: How State Newspapers Covered the Elections of Four U.S. Senators in 2014”

This study is a content analysis of newspaper coverage of the 2014 U.S. mid-term elections. Using framing theory and a political economy approach, it examines how much attention journalists focused on the role of money in the U.S. Senate races in four states: North Carolina, Iowa, Colorado and New Hampshire. The 2014 elections saw record amounts of money spent by candidates, political parties and outside groups to win control of the Senate. While all four newspapers examined – the Charlotte Observer, the Des Moines Register, the Denver Post and the New Hampshire Union Leader – reported that money played a role in the elections, the level of importance varied. This study discusses the ramifications of news media coverage of money in political campaigns and offers suggestions on how to better deploy such critical coverage.

Natalia Koulinka
University of California, Santa Cruz

“Invisible (Laboring) Men: Journalistic Practices and Social Change in Belarus in the 1990s”

Is there a connection between the norms and techniques common to journalistic practices and the informational environment created by the press? My interviews with Belarusian journalists, concerning changes in their profession that occurred in the 1990s, suggest that such a connection is plausible. While I would not argue that the practice of journalism is a force strong enough to change social priorities and hierarchies, the shift that occurred in the 1990s in the way that social reality began to be presented is significant and did not escape the attention of journalists themselves. Changes in approaches to practicing journalism were more than simply a matter of preferred techniques. Ultimately, they proved to be a question of hegemony, in the sense of whose views would be accepted by society as the universal truth.

Rachel Meredith
Arkansas State University

Myleea D. Hill
Arkansas State University

“Out of Bounds: An Analysis of Comments and On-court Interviews During the Finals of the 2013 Men’s Grand Slam Tennis Tournaments”

This study used an interpretive analysis to explore the sportsmanship displayed by professional men’s tennis players in on-court interviews following the finals of all four 2013 men’s grand slam tennis tournaments and compare that level of sportsmanship to comments posted by fans in reaction to those interviews. The study was conducted in Spring 2014 and

included an exhaustive sample of the grand slam interviews and 467 comments posted to the video sharing site YouTube. Findings indicated most players demonstrated respect toward each other, the officials, and the tournaments during their on-court interviews. However, it is clear that there is a different standard online than on the court. Online arguments are common among fans and often include language that would be inappropriate on-court. Tennis fans expect a certain level of respect from the professional players, but some fans do not practice this respect in their online interactions.

Erik Palmer
Southern Oregon University

“Instagram, Big Data & the New Symbolic Capitol of 21st-Century Media Photography”

This inquiry begins by considering powerful photographers of the past, who typically amplified their power by aligning themselves with even more powerful gatekeeping institutions such as magazines and photography agencies. But it advances the conversation about power and photography by identifying and analyzing the work of a new breed of powerful photographers: amateur and aspiring practitioners who assemble online followings numbering into the hundreds of thousands using social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and others. What are the implications for photographers, publishers and audiences in the context of the emergence of social photography? What methodological approaches can help promote understanding of complex social environments that are both data-driven and people-driven? This presentation relies on Pierre Bourdieu’s concepts of cultural capital, field and symbolic power to provide a robust framework for understanding the connection among data, photography and power in today’s media landscape.

Amanda Pile
Portland State University

“Burning Man Is: A Media Crisis of Authenticity”

Burning Man is a week-long event held in the desert of northwestern Nevada. Beyond its physical and geographic descriptions, Burning Man is notoriously difficult to define. Media representations further confuse the definition as these representations come from the image-conscious Burning Man organization but also from participants, observers, and journalists who report based on varying levels of immersion. Primarily using Jean Baudrillard’s theory of simulation, I will show Burning Man as simulation and examine the paradox in how media establishes authenticity in reporting on the event. What results from the struggle to define Burning Man is a dispute of “authentic” participation comparable to Baudrillard’s procession of simulacra or process of replacing original with artifice. In other words, as media voices attempt to ascribe meaning to the event, they contribute to the Burning Man simulation and consequently render meaningless their own definitions.

Chris Raftery
Colorado State University

“Cognitive Effects of Transmedia Activism in Social Documentary Campaigns”

The rise in consumer utilization of cross-platform technologies is an unavoidable side effect of today’s digital media culture. In hoping that their messages make it through this oversaturated media environment, content producers must take great care with their work in order to ensure that these audience norms are upheld and expectations are met in the new digital

environment. This paper examines the ways in which user cognitive processes function alongside transmedia content, a form consisting of media texts that span across various channels while upholding a single linear story structure. In particular, I examine how these transmedia cognitive processes best function in activist documentary films, and in doing so, provide a set of guidelines to ensure the producer's desire message both reaches and engages the intended audience in order to further the social cause, all while upholding the integrity of the documentary work itself.

Neelam Sharma
Colorado State University

Danielle Stomberg
Colorado State University

"Mental Models: Definition and Applications to Media"

Mental models are conceived of as cognitive structures that are constructed by individuals based on their personal life experiences, perceptions, and understandings of the world. Mental models are seen as an internal model and are to be understood as dynamic symbolic representations of external objects or events stemming from some natural or artificial cognitive system. Work by cognitive psychologists has demonstrated that readers construct mental representations of situations and actions represented in text, and various forms of media. Audiences go beyond the text or other forms of media to make additions in their mental models and keep updating incoming information to these models. Literature has distinguished mental models from schema, as schemas are stored in long term memory and mental models are stored in the working memory. This paper reviews the literature on mental models and explores its application in the field of communication, risk communication, and media studies.

Chelsea Megan Slack
University of Memphis

"Applying Cultivation Theory to Pinterest"

This study investigated how Pinterest cultivates views among its users. Specifically this study examined details of cultivation levels amongst different amounts of social media and Pinterest use, as well as a comparison of cultivation levels between genders and other demographic data. Of the 219 survey respondents, women reported higher levels of cultivation based off of what they see on both social networking in general and Pinterest. Additionally, heavy users of general social networking and heavy users of Pinterest together reported higher levels of cultivation regarding their beliefs about themselves, including both feelings of success and inferiority. In summary, the survey revealed that cultivation does occur within some groups of social networking and Pinterest users. This study suggests that application of cultivation theory should not be exclusive to television and should be applicable to various types of social networking forums.

Martin D. Sommerness
Northern Arizona University

"Where Deans Fear to Tread: Lessons Learned from Deploying Adaptive Learning Technologies in the Basic Grammar, Introductory Survey and Senior Law Courses"

This paper will include lessons learned and suggestions from using adaptive learning technologies from Pearson (MyLab) and McGraw-Hill (LearnSmart) in a variety of courses standard to many college and university mass communication curricula. Technologies studied were deployed in courses in basic grammar and newswriting, introduction to journalism and mass communication law. If time and available technology will permit, this session will include a demonstration of some of the technology used.

Doug Swanson
California State University, Fullerton

“Monsters, Ghosts and Coasters; Noise, Toys, and Sea Creatures: Comparing Six Major Theme Park Halloween-Themed Events”

The research will trace briefly the historical roots of Halloween and its celebration in American culture. Then, the research will transition to a brief discussion of Halloween as it is recognized today, and why it has become such big business in the theme park entertainment industry. The research will then offer a comparison and contrast of the six theme parks’ events, with a focus on the communication efforts to consumers. The research will use content analysis and analysis of existing data to examine the promotion of attractions and activities, the traditional and social media strategies, tools, and themes employed, and consumer groups targeted by park communication campaigns. The examination will allow for a clear understanding the communication campaign similarities and differences between the parks, as well as an understanding of “best practices” at work in entertainment and tourism communication. The research will allow a perspective on Halloween – and theme parks as destination travel experiences – heretofore not addressed in the mass communication literature.

Doug Swanson
California State University, Fullerton

“Student Learning in High-Impact Practice Mass Communication Courses”

High-Impact Practice (HIP) courses are common in higher education Mass Communication programs. HIPs can involve student media organizations such as a student newspaper or broadcast station, performance-based courses revolving around theater or debate programs, campaigns courses, internships, student-run agencies and so forth. HIPs put students in circumstances that “demand they interact with faculty and peers about substantive matters” over an extended period of time (Kuh, 2008, p. 24). This definition encompasses many of the courses we offer. An additional component to many Mass Communication HIPs is that they involve a “real world” dimension such as that experienced by students reporting for a newspaper or developing a campaign for a business client. HIP expert George Kuh recommends that every university student participate in at least two HIPs. He also recommends one of the HIPs should occur in the student’s senior year (Kuh, 2008).

Peggy Watt
Western Washington University

“Has Technological Advance Rendered Sunshine Laws Inapplicable?”

Washington’s strong Public Records Act took effect in 1972, decades before the Internet. Today, digital communication provides helpful tools to cheaply distribute public information. For example, web-based applications enable simple, even automated access to many public records, in the spirit of the “sunshine laws” that enable people to keep tabs on their

government. However, technology also presents challenges, and some public records officers at public agencies complain that technology makes compliance with the Public Records Act impossible, to the point of declaring it obsolete. One example was a recent sweeping request for all video recorded by police body cams, which involves an almost overwhelming volume of video and the need for review for privacy exemptions (as with any public record). This research examines how a 42-year-old law holds up in the Internet age, and how technology might provide solutions as well as challenges.

Hui Zhang
Colorado State University

“Documents Mental Model and Conflicting Information”

This paper conceptualizes the processing of conflicting information from a single vs. two news articles, using conflict aversion hypothesis (CAH) and documents mental model (DMM). CAH suggests that conflict from disagreeing sources is a more severe kind of uncertainty than conflict from agreeing ambiguous sources. CAH suggests that conflict raises suspicions about trustworthiness of sources. DMM, however, suggests that integration of conflicting information from multiple articles is better than that from a single article. Specially, DMM describes that there are two additional mental models (inter-text model and integrated mental model) involved when processing information from two documents as compared with that from a single document. The inter-text model describes inter-text source information readers register, and the mental model describes the integration of conflicting information. Combining CAH and DMM, this paper argues that promoted integration of conflicting information from multiple documents come at the cost of trust in sources.

Hui Zhang
Colorado State University

“Theorizing Effects of Two Types of Uncertainty in News Coverage of Scientific Evidence”

This paper theorizes two journalistic practices in reporting conflicting scientific evidence and hypothesizes their effects on readers' cognitive responses, using active integration of conflicting information from the education psychology literature and using conflict and ambiguity aversion from decision-making literature as theoretical frameworks. Two journalistic practices relevant to the reporting of conflicting scientific information are conflict presentation format and hedging. Conflict presentation format is the way journalists report on a conflict. It can manifest itself in two ways. The first is when a single news article reporting on conflicting findings from two or more studies. The second is when a news article presents results of one study, and then a second news article presents from another study that contradicts the results presented in the first news article. Thus, across the two news articles, conflicting information is presented. Hedging is the use of linguistic elements to signal limitations or tentativeness in the information being presented.

Rhema Zlatan
Colorado State University

“Automaticity and Reason: Media ethics considers the role of mental models in decision making”

The frontier of cognitive neuroscience seeks to understand higher-order thinking, reasoning and emotional processing from an internal perspective. The findings of this field offer new

dimensions for mass communication studies, specifically in the area of media ethics. The field of neuroethics seeks to understand how the brain shapes and uses mental pathways to respond to ethical dilemmas, creating many research opportunities for media ethicists to inform policy, pedagogy and theory about how people make ethical decisions. The mental models observed through neuroscience methods can serve as a connection between the philosophies of the mind and scientific experimentation. This cross-disciplinary effort will further human understanding of not just the brain, but the mind. As neuroscience methods mature, the melding of behavioral evidence, philosophical constructions and brain mapping has the potential to converge and inform our understanding of decision-making, the mind and how humans construct reality.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA STUDIES

William C. Schaniel

University of West Georgia and Global Scholastic Services

Suzanne Kelley

New Rivers Press at Minnesota State University Moorhead

Tom Brooking

University of Otago, New Zealand

“Richard Seddon: King of God's Own, The Life and Times of New Zealand's Longest-serving Prime Minister”, by Tom Brooking, published by Penguin, NZ, 2014”

Book Synopsis: ‘The life, the health, the intelligence, and the morals of the nation count for more than riches, and I would rather have this country free from want and squalor and unemployed than the home of multi-millionaires.’—Richard Seddon, 1905. Casting a long shadow over New Zealand history, Richard John Seddon, Premier from 1893 to his untimely death in 1906, held a clear vision for the country he led. Pushing New Zealand in more egalitarian directions than ever before, he was both the builder and the maintenance man – if not the architect – of our country. Challenging popular opinion of New Zealand's longest-serving Prime Minister as a ruthless pragmatist, cunning misogynist and Imperialistic jingoist, this biography of Seddon presents an altogether more sympathetic, erudite appraisal. Seddon was no saint. Somewhat autocratic and given to petty nepotism, he nevertheless remains the most dominant political leader in our country's history. Internationally, his high profile within the Empire helped put New Zealand on the map. Domestically, he sought a middle ground between free-market extremism and full-blown socialism.

Tom Brooking

University of Otago, New Zealand

“Larkrise to Littledene: On Writing a New History of Rural New Zealand”

Strangely, New Zealand, a country still dependent on farming as its main engine of economic development in 2015, has a patchy rural history. There are plenty of local and family histories and some fine books on short periods, specialist subjects and specific places like those of Herbert Guthrie Smith, Jim Gardner, Rollo Arnold, Geoff Park, and Robert Peden, but no serious overview has yet been attempted. So my task is to pull all of this material together along with a lifetime's research of my own on agricultural education, farmer politics, and environmental transformation into a coherent synthesis. One way of doing this is to read as many of these narrowly focused studies as possible along with the major outputs of our agricultural press such as the *New Zealand Farmer*, the *New Zealand Dairy Exporter* and the *New Zealand Journal of Agriculture*. Another strategy is to utilize some overseas models such as David Danbohm's *Born in the Country*, or Richard Waterhouse's Australian equivalent-*The Vision Splendid*, or my old doctoral supervisor's Gordon Mingay's *Victorian Countryside*. The problem with all three examples is that their focus is social and cultural whereas I want to also incorporate economic, ideological and environmental dimensions of the story in an endeavour to produce a kind of ‘histoire totale’ in the best traditions of Braudel and the Annales school (and Raymond Williams). To prevent such a tome from becoming a little old fashioned it will need to be both interdisciplinary and transnational and will borrow quite unapologetically from both the ‘New Western History’ and environmental history by factoring in the environmental and social consequences (including race and gender relations) of the mighty effort made in New Zealand to convert dense rain forest, large wetland areas and mountainous tussock into

English style pasture land to support intensive stock farming as the main form of land use. I will make a few brief comments on how I might structure such an ambitious project and where my theoretical emphasis is likely to focus, but all suggestions from North American scholars will be greatly appreciated.

Andrea (Mott) Glessner
Cowley County Community College

“Brumbies and Beyond: Wild Horses across Borders”

In the United States there has long been a deep fascination with horses, and for decades the wild horse has been the focus of much debate, political and emotional. But the United States is not the only country that focuses on this animal. In Australia there is also a question of what to do with the brumbies. This paper will examine and analyze some of the similarities and differences between wild horses in the United States and the brumbies in Australia. How do these two compare with one another? Examining management methods, range control efforts, volunteer groups, and other aspects can give the public an idea of what is happening beyond U.S. borders. Management techniques in the U.S. have long been criticized, but how does this compare to what is happening in other places? Perhaps looking across other borders will provide more ideas of what can be done with the wild horse situation in the United States.

Thomas D. Isern
North Dakota State University

Suzanne Kelley
New Rivers Press at Minnesota State University Moorhead

“Big: A High Dam in the High Country”

In the Lindis of Central Otago, parishioners of the Tarras Church are reminded, through iconographic representations on their church kneelers, that fantails once flickered through the cherry groves of the Annan orchards. Over at the Tarras Church, heritage roses salvaged from doomed homesteads prompt recollection of a way of life that disappeared under the waters of Lake Dunstan. These and other remembrances recall the time before construction of the Clyde Dam, 1982-93. Archival records disclose the planning for a hydroelectric dam on the Clutha River, which commenced shortly after World War II; its fruition in the Muldoon era as a manifestation of his government's National admonition to “Think Big;” and the protests, local and national that vainly sought to oppose it. Field research on the ground, however, reveals the effects on families, communities, and environments, and the remembrance of them that remains.

William C. Schaniel
University of West Georgia and Global Scholastic Services

“The Maori and Economic Opportunity after 1839”

The arrival of first fleet of the New Zealand Company in Wellington harbour on Christmas Day in 1839 signalled a change in the economic livelihood of the New Zealand Maori. New actors such as the colonists, the New Zealand Company, the Colonial Office, would provide new opportunities to access European goods and new patterns of livelihood. Old actors such as the Pakeha-Maori, the whaling ships, the shore whalers and missionaries would quickly disappear or decline in their importance for livelihood. The new actors brought new opportunities for

some tribes while other tribes had a drastic decline in livelihood. The Maori responded to the changing economic frontier by responding to both the new opportunities and the decline of earlier European transaction patterns. The Maori response to these changes engendered a series of conflicts. This paper is the first in a series looking at the changing processes of Maori livelihood after 1839 when new groups of European arrive in New Zealand changing Maori livelihood.

Heather Steinmann
North Dakota State University

“Teaching Indigenous Literature: Experience as Self-Instruction

This paper is a continuation of a study examining how four groups of students in the U.S. respond to Hulme’s novel in an aesthetic, rather than efferent way, experiencing issues involving the colonialism and post-colonialism of the New Zealand Maori. Instead of studying liminal states of gender, post-colonialism, violence, and love, in reading literary fiction, students experience what Louise M. Rosenblatt calls aesthetic reading, where “the reader’s attention is centered directly on what he is living through during his relationship with that particular text.” This differs from reading-for-information in that “efferent” reading, reading to take something away from the text, is outcome-centered. When students experience through reading, their empathetic reactions teach them about social issues by allowing them to teach themselves, in turn turning their attention to issues of identity and post-colonialism in their own lives. Plato held that “virtues (truth, justice, love) do not exist in the material world, but only in the mind in the shape of ideal forms.” I propose that ideal forms are socially constructed in literature through an agreement between author and audience. The aesthetic experience in literature is the scaffolding we must look to if we are to disregard efferent, hierarchical forms, and account for experience in ourselves and others. Previous results presented at WSSA after two years of study showed students gravitating to psychological theories to explain the action of the characters; results from the last two years have turned indicated students reading through a more sociological lens.

See-Saw Films
London, United Kingdom, and Sydney, Australia

“Tracks”

Film Synopsis: This film tells the incredible true story of Robyn Davidson, a young woman who in 1977 undertook a perilous solo trek across 1,700 miles of stunning Australian outback. Abandoning city life, Robyn arrives in Alice Springs and declares her ambition to cross the desert to the Indian Ocean to the amusement of the locals. However, after months of camping out and working on a camel farm, people begin to take her seriously. A chance meeting with National Geographic photographer Rick Smolan provides her with the necessary financing for her expedition, under the condition the he be allowed to photograph parts of her journey for the magazine. With only her dog and four unpredictable camels for company, she embarks on an inspiring and life changing journey of self-discovery.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ross E. Burkhart
Boise State University

NO ABSTRACTS

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Viola Fuentes

Northern Arizona University, East Valley Extended Campus

Patsy Kraeger

Arizona State University

Chandra Commuri

California State University at Bakersfield

David L. Baker

California State University

“Campaign Finance Reform for Local Governments: A Novel Public Management Strategy”

Nationally, a simmering challenge throughout government is campaign finance reform. Reform debate surges across the political landscape in the run-up to elections and ebbs as winning candidates settle into office. Local governments share this conundrum. Although the scale is smaller, many local governments face just as serious struggles over regulating campaign finances. Counties represent an understudied arena for campaign finance reform among sub-national governments. This research evaluates a novel public management strategy that implements substantive campaign finance reform. It spotlights the first local government of over 540 California cities and counties to contract with a state agency to enforce its campaign contribution limits. The study will critique this unique approach that authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), an independent California agency, to oversee county campaign finance enforcement. This regulatory strategy required special state legislation as well as hammering out a contract between the county and the FPPC. An analysis of the relative success of this innovative approach may provide a positive path forward for all Californians. Evaluation of the venture and compiling lessons learned and recommendations going forward are likely to attract national interest.

David L. Baker

California State University, San Bernardino

Roger J. Chin

Claremont Graduate University

“E-availability of Financial Documents: Cross-State Review of Counties”

In a complex, dynamic, and constantly evolving environment, the electronic availability of financial documents (EFDs) is an effective route for county officials in the U.S. to reach stakeholders. EFDs on county websites promote fiscal transparency and accountability, while allowing stakeholders to evaluate governmental performance and fiscal conditions. The importance of evaluating the EFDs is illustrated through the governmental fiscal crises emanating from the Great Recession across the U.S. Little research specifically examines county EFDs. The literature reveals that a few studies address EFDs for cities. One analysis reviews both cities and counties while another examines the 100 most populous U.S. counties. This research extends previous research by examining 237 counties in the U.S. It utilizes systematic sampling of counties from states with functioning counties and content analysis to evaluate the availability and relative accessibility of the EFDs. This methodology contributes to

our knowledge about county EFDs by addressing the largest number of counties to date, grouped by relative population size, and points to variations among the studies.

Chandra Commuri
California State University, Bakersfield

“The Endangered Farmer: Water, Agriculture, and Policy Narratives in California’s Central Valley”

Public policies authoritatively allocate scarce resources leading to the creation of winners and losers. I am interesting in understanding how losing coalitions make sense of the outcomes of policy contests, after a policy decision has been made. I am most interested in the narratives and rhetorical tactics used by policy actors to promote what they want, to block what others want, and to tell their story to expand a supportive coalition. I am analyzing policy narratives in the contests over water allocations for agriculture and ranching in California’s Central Valley. The pro-farmer coalition feels, especially since 2009 that they have been losing the policy contest. This policy issue is especially interesting because it pits the farm coalition against two other sets of powerful coalitions - the environmental coalition and the fracking coalition. The analysis is based on two data sets. First, I am conducting a content analysis of reports of various kinds (newspaper stories, press releases, published interviews, and reports by think tanks) where the farm coalition’s perspectives are reflected. Second, I am conducting interviews with a small set of representatives from the farm coalition (primarily farmers and water district officials).

Veronique Diriker
University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Alan Kirk
Kennesaw State University

“I Have A Great Program: Now How Do I Get It Funded!?”

The purpose of this presentation is to present the non-profit APA community with practical information related to securing sustainable NGOs and other start-up programs. Many creative initiatives are never implemented because of lack of funding or insufficient resources. This presentation will provide participants with a step by step method of developing external resources. The content will focus on different means to secure funding, donor development, and marketing. The data presented are the result of a comprehensive review of the literature and current practice standards regarding NGO funding and resource development. The content includes basic information about designing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for resource development. Participants will be encouraged to share their experiences related to their own fund raising efforts (and failures). The presenters will provide didactic instruction, case studies, and guided discussion to present success strategies. These strategies can be replicated with existing programs and with small, beginning projects. Good Ideas die without resources. Implementation of new ideas often requires up front funding to cover development and initial costs. External funding is also imperative for continued operations and growth. This workshop will equip participants to find sources of funding and then create a plan to access this funding.

Veronique Diriker
University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Alan Kirk
Kennesaw State University

“Building and Sustaining Employee Morale in Human Service Organizations”

This paper will present instruction in state-of-the-art management techniques that encourage ownership of tasks, positive and stable employee morale, and continuous improvement within the organization. It is designed to help managers and supervisors create a work climate that stimulates creativity, personal ownership, and a commitment to excellence. This session will include both experiential and didactic content that focuses on new paradigms of management and leadership. Managers, supervisors, and workers who aspire to leadership within human service organizations will benefit from this training experience. This session will be of special interest to managers who have inherited programs that are characterized by low employee morale, high turnover, or frequent problems with compliance or quality assurance.

Mandy Elder
Portland State University

“Collaboration across borders: Engaging students and faculty in rural Mexico”

My experiences with international collaboration in Public Administration has developed through reciprocal relationships with Mexican institutions, most significantly a technical university in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca, the Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca (UTVCO). During an undergraduate research project and most recently during fieldwork funded by a Fulbright-Garcia Robles grant, I began researching barriers to female participation in higher education and the impact on communities. Since my first experiences in 2011, I have worked with UTVCO to develop student support services and programming to help female retention in the university, professors have visited Portland State for professional development courses, graduate students have presented workshops and conferences to the UTVCO student body, and most recently a formal institutional agreement has been signed. This year, I am collaborating with the Outreach Director and acting Chief Diversity Officer to provide an opportunity for leadership development at Portland State for young women on campus. While our achievements to date are based on technical skills, the foundation for our collaboration has been long-term commitment and relationship building. This presentation focuses on the challenges in forming institutional and individual relationships across borders.

Mark Ellickson
Missouri State University

Terry Stone
University of Nebraska – Omaha

“Determinants of Job Satisfaction among Utility Employees”

What variables explain variation in job satisfaction among utility employees? Using data from a recent survey of more than 500 utility employees, a person-environment fit theoretical approach is used to examine the relative influence of various environmental and demographic factors on variation in job satisfaction. Regression analysis will be used to test the model and, if applicable, causal linkages within the model will be identified and assessed using path analytic techniques.

Andrew I. E. Ewoh

Texas Southern University

Justina U. Ewoh
First Care Health Clinic

“Ebola and Public Health: Exploring Solutions from Public Administration Perspectives”

The 2014 outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in West African has raised fears and concerns among health workers, public administrators, policy makers and, of course, private citizens. These fears and concerns were due to the increasing number of high mortality cases in the affected region and the ability of EVD to spread across borders, resulting in concerns about appropriate public health responses due to medical errors even in an industrialized nation like the United States. Since the recent outbreak calls for an effective treatment, the purpose of the proposed paper is to explore the causes and consequences of EVD and offer solutions from public administration perspectives. The analysis will begin with a historical review of the Ebola crisis, which dates back to 1976. This will be followed by a discussion of the causes, treatment, and prevention. In sum, the paper will discuss some of the liability concerns among health workers and health providers, and offer some recommendations for dealing with Ebola health preparedness issues.

Manuel Diaz Flores
Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes

Roberto Gonzalez acolt
Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes

Bogar Garcia Martinez
Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes

“Fiscal Federalism in Mexico: One Institutional Problem?”

The Mexican fiscal federalism has been studied from different theoretical and methodological focus and some Authors have proposed changes to the National System of Fiscal Coordination in order to strengthen municipal and state government finances. However, success has been low and still has a scheme highly centralized on fiscal coordination across levels of government. As a result of this centralization it has a strong federal government in difference of weak sub-national governments. This lack of resources to subnational governments has led to high levels of debt and their capacity of generate own resources is very low. What this paper proposes is to design a proposal for improving the Mexican fiscal federalism that combines at least three dimensions: one economic outlook, which has been used to support the changes in the distribution formula and the calculation of the collection. Another is the policy dimension that includes the political parties. The last one focuses on making an organizational analysis in order to implementing the proposals has been chosen. Therefore the focus is on analysis of fiscal institutions of Mexican federalism, because these institutions are those that have failed to implement policies to strengthen public finances in the state and municipal levels of government.

Viola Fuentes
Northern Arizona University

“Misusing Immigration Related Executive Orders as Policy Tools”

Immigration epitomizes a controversial issue in contemporary American society. Republicans and Democrats have addressed the issue by enacting numerous immigration reforms and at times presidential executive orders. The immigration related executive orders issued by President Johnson and Obama were analyzed for this study. "Executive orders are a common presidential tool that gives guidance to the executive branch on how to "faithfully execute the laws" or rely on discretion within existing law to affect policy (<http://www.brookings.edu/>). Newspapers, legal documents, legislative documents, and journal articles will be used to explore the controversial policy tool emerging from Presidents engaging in policy reform through executives and bypassing the traditional path for policy making. This paper utilizes policy tools as a theoretical lens to determine the driving forces behind the executive orders which could provide insight into the practice of issuing executive orders by Presidents in order to go around Congress and voters.

Viola Fuentes

Northern Arizona University

"Engaging in Casino Building as Economic Development by the Tohono O'odham Nation"

In the U.S., Native American tribes exercise governance and sovereignty on their own reservations. Across the U.S. different Native American tribes have built casinos. In Arizona, different tribes have built casinos on tribal land. On August 26, 2014, the Tohono O'odham Nation had a ground breaking for its \$400 million West Valley casino. The tribe has fought with Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community and state officials that oppose the West Valley casino for over five years. The building has begun before the lawsuits are settled. The opponents of the West Valley casino have argued that a 2002 Arizona gaming compact prohibited additional casinos in the Valley. According to the World Bank, "The purpose of local economic development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and nongovernmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation" (World Bank. Org). This case study analyzes whether casino building serves as economic development based on World Bank criteria.

James A. Harrold
University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Two Decades in the Life of a Policy Subsystem: The Case of Military Retirement Reform, 1980 – 2000"

This case study examines factors that led Congress to pass major reforms to U.S. military retirement policy during the 1980s, including passage of a controversial decrease in the retirement annuity percentage formula for military retirees. The study then examines factors leading to Congressional repeal of its own reforms by 1999. The study draws insights from both Punctuated Equilibrium Theory (Baumgartner & Jones, 1993) and the Advocacy Coalition Framework (Sabatier & Jenkins-Smith, 1993) by looking at "attention shifts" (PE) that may have caused Congress to consider reform and repeal, as well as the influence of advocacy

coalitions (ACF), who worked to influence policy in the directions of either reform or maintenance of the status quo policy. This policy subsystem is of vital importance, paying out more than \$52 billion per year in benefits to just under two million beneficiaries (2012 numbers, DoD Office of the Actuary).

Alexander Hughes
Portland State University

“Peace Corps and Public Administration at Portland State University”

Alexander Hughes served as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic from 2012 to 2014. His experiences working in international development projects in literacy, youth development, and information and computer technology, give Mr. Hughes invaluable insights into internationalization and development in the context of Global North and Global South interrelations. As a first-year graduate student in the Public Administration Program, he will specialize in Global Leadership and Management. Public Administration courses covering a variety of topics including sustainable development, grant writing, and courses that critically examine the international development model, will greatly prepare Mr. Hughes for his career in development. As an Intern with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Mr. Hughes works on formulating and translating into Spanish online e-module presentations that teach organizations how to effectively partner with USAID. Mr. Hughes will work with professors from his MPA program to process and reflect on the experience of interning with USAID. In his second year as a graduate student, Mr. Hughes hopes to work with a local international development nonprofit in Portland to again relate academic experience gained from the MPA program into practice, further laying the foundation for a successful career in international development.

Yachiyo Iisako,
Portland State University

“Japanese Local Government Managers training program (JaLoGoMa) becomes the leading laboratory for the University's efforts to strengthen internationalization”

Since 2004, the Center for Public Service (CPS) within the Hatfield School of Government has worked with the support and cooperation of the Tokyo Foundation to provide a training program for municipal government officers from all over Japan. The program focuses on developing leadership skills, innovative thinking, and creating partnerships and networks by introducing Portland metropolitan area's live case studies related to community engagement that are developed by the Public Administration students, community members, and Dr. Masami Nishishiba. This training program has nurtured about 220 program participants from Japan and over 100 Portland State student staffs across various disciplines in 11 years. The efforts and processes to conduct this training program in itself is a learning laboratory for the students, faculty, and community members to increase not only the understanding of the presented local issues, but also cross-cultural way of solving issues that are universal. Over a decade, CPS, the Hatfield School, and the Public Administration Division at PSU have developed strong cross-cultural relationships with Japanese local government managers through this training program, which many of MPA students have contributed greatly to its scholarship as well as overall University's efforts to strengthen internationalization.

Dongjae Jung
Arizona State University

“The Federal-Local Nexus in Immigration Enforcement Policy: An Evaluation of the Secure Communities Program”

In the mid-1990s, Congress passed back-to-back restrictive immigration laws. Based on such changing social and legal construction of noncitizens, noncitizens in the United States began to be considered as subjects of management, control, and punishment. This construction gave rise to the increase of noncitizen “enforcement-only” policy direction and programs, like 287(g) or the Secure Communities (S-Comm) program under federal-local cooperation, without a more comprehensive understanding of the immigration phenomenon in the United States. With such contextual background on current noncitizen enforcement policy implementation and the consequent interaction between the federal immigration bureaucracies and localities under the S-Comm framework, this research deals with whether S-Comm, as the key intergovernmental enforcement program under the Obama administration, has faithfully been implemented according to the stated program goal of removing the “worst of the worst” noncitizens at the community level. Considering the working mechanisms of S-Comm under the federal-local partnership framework, three key factors on this program - extent/level of local enforcement policy participation, enforcement (deportation) performance under S-Comm, and issuance of immigration (ICE) detainers - are mainly discussed and used for understanding their dynamic relationship in implementing immigration enforcement policy. Longitudinal mediation analyses with structural equation modeling framework will be used for analyses.

Christopher Kincaid
New Mexico State University

“From War Fighters to Crime Fighters: The Origins of Domestic Police Militarization”

Recent events in Ferguson, Missouri and elsewhere are awakening citizens to a robust array of military equipment and military ethos within the police. This paper will examine the effects of continuous wars within American society from the late 20th century to the present, and how it creates a climate resulting in the militarization of the nation’s law enforcement agencies. Building on recent scholarship this research connects the nation’s original fears of standing armies to the current prevalence in domestic police agencies and departments that employ the tactics and equipment designed for a military purpose. Driven by wars on drugs, crime, and now terror these tools are now part of everyday civilian law enforcement. The combination of the nation’s fear of potential large-scale terrorist attacks, federal funds and grants for law enforcement, plus availability and marketing of military equipment to law enforcement is bringing military weapons and tactics to domestic police forces.

Patsy Kraeger
Arizona State University

“Benefit Corporation Outcomes: Cross-State Review of Legislation”

This article looks at the hybrid benefit corporation legislation enacted in twenty-three states for accountability measures to produce public benefit outcomes in addition to revenue. Hybrid corporations are social enterprises which are ostensibly the outgrowth of the social entrepreneurship movement. The subject public benefit measurement accountability is important to researchers, practitioners, investors and community members. Specifically, the article looks at statutory language calling for benefit production, the need for third party assessment and enforcement for failure to produce the benefit. The findings indicate that the statutory language is vague surrounding organizational effectiveness specifically relating to benefit outcome assessment. There is a need for future empirical work to assess the activities of hybrid corporations’ outcomes on a state by state basis. This methodology contributes to our

knowledge about states with Benefit corporation legislation by addressing how robust the outcome measurement language and variations among the state statutes.

Thomas E. Lambert
Northern Kentucky University

Gary Mattson
Northern Kentucky University

Kyle Dorriere
Northern Kentucky University

“Industrial and Innovation Clustering and Unemployment in US Metro Areas: An Exploratory Study”

Much has been written by various scholars and practitioners over the years about the benefits of industrial clustering, whether the clustering revolves around mature industries or around new and innovative industries (innovation clustering). The benefits of such clustering or local agglomeration economies have been listed to include greater regional employment growth, greater payroll growth, and greater new business establishment creation, among other impacts. However, the research for this paper has not uncovered much if any literature on how agglomeration affects regional unemployment rates. Although greater clustering is associated with lower US metro area unemployment rates on average, the impact is generally weak. This suggests that most of the benefits of job and payroll growth that occur due to clustering go to those already working in a metro area or to those re-locating to the metro area for cluster industry positions. Finally, most growing industrial and innovation clusters over the last two decades or so require highly educated and skilled workers. Since most of the unemployed at any given time tend to be less educated and less skilled than most workers on average, local and state economic development policies that focus on clustering must be careful not to target lower unemployment rates as a policy goal or outcome.

Thomas Lambert
Northern Kentucky University

Hokey Min
Bowling Green State University

Kyle Dorriere
Northern Kentucky University

“The Impact of Urban Sprawl on Journey to Work Times for Mass Transit Commuters in the United States”

Much has been written over the years about how greater population density and less sprawl (or greater urban compactness) increases public mass transit usage and mass transit financial viability. However, not much research if any has been done on how the urban built environment impacts the average journey to work time for public, mass transit commuters. This paper looks at how urban sprawl affects the commute time of mass transit riders throughout the United States after controlling for other variables such as the volume of ridership, local per capita income, the presence of a large, rail transit system, and local climate, among other variables. The research results point to several public policy recommendations on how to improve public mass transit at the local level.

Erik Mandell
Portland State University

“Applying cross-sectoral partnerships to international Public Administration”

This presentation will focus on my work as a PA student abroad in Mexico, Vietnam, Cambodia and Uganda focusing on the intersection of public administration and private sector and NGO (non-governmental organization) partnerships. While pursuing my MPA, I participated in faculty-led and independent internship programs abroad, each of which applied a unique lens to the means of collaborative work between public sector agencies and other stakeholder groups. Areas of collaboration studied included sustainable urban development initiatives, rural agricultural income generation partnerships, development and support of social entrepreneurship projects, and environmental protection and disaster risk reduction efforts, among others. I will discuss the role of national and local scale public administration agencies in partnering across sectors, as well as some of the specific ways that administrative agencies approached oversight, regulation and financial contributions in my particular experiences. Additionally, I will incorporate discussion of challenges of working with public sector agencies in a variety of political and economic contextual structures, and share thoughts regarding levels of effectiveness of particular partnership efforts and what could have improved effectiveness in particular circumstances. Discussion will also focus on the role of stakeholder buy-in to partnership initiatives, and public agency response to civilian demands and interest levels.

Roxana Barranco Martinez
Portland State University

“Emic perspectives on business development processes among Mexican migrants in Portland’s suburbs”

As a visiting scholar in Portland State University’s Public Administration department, I am building on the research I began during doctoral studies at my home university in Oaxaca, Mexico. My research focuses on the social and governmental factors as well as environmental elements that contribute to establishing small businesses among the Mexican migrant community. Although I have studied the theoretical frameworks for business development in Mexico, my postdoctoral studies at Portland State will ground my experiences in the realities of business owners in the Portland metropolitan area. A principal component of my stay will involve collaboration with faculty and students in Public Administration to access university resources, develop methodologies, and analyze findings. I approach my investigation using a strengths based perspective to examine the benefits and strengths of Mexican business development. I hope to connect my international research in Portland to conditions in Mexico and understand the implications for business development in Oaxaca.

Christina A. Medina
New Mexico State University

Peter Vigil
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Teacher Evaluation Systems: An Examination of Executive Order Legislation Enacted in Colorado and New Mexico”

As public policy has assumed an increasingly pivotal role in the educational system, scholars are turning attention to the processes through which rules and regulations are adopted and the consequences they have on teaching and learning. A history of education policy at the federal level illustrates the importance for faculty in teacher education programs to understand how federal legislation such as No Child Left Behind (NCLB) exemplifies the growing trend that “Law” in the form of federal policy has come to have a huge impact on instructional delivery and teacher preparation at the local setting. At the local/state level, state legislators, and state boards of education are enacting more polices that set the general framework within which local schools operate and in many situations establish the explicit means and measures for determining effective teaching and learning (McDermott, K. 2009). Two states, Colorado and New Mexico have enacted recent legislation that illustrates the influence of state policy on teacher preparation and the measure of effective teachers. This research seeks to understand what has been the impact of such educational policy on teacher preparation? It also seeks to understand the role that policy entrepreneurs such as Governors play in the policy process.

Rene Perez Rosenbaum
Michigan State University

“Policy Induced Teacher Qualifications Disparities in Migrant and Seasonal Head Start”

This article takes a retrospective look at the professional development provisions in the reauthorization of the 1997 and 2007 Head Start Act that mandated an increase in the qualifications of Head Start teachers nationwide, and at the initiatives taken by the Administration of Children and Families for that purpose. The manuscript has two objectives: 1) to measure the changes in the qualifications of teachers in the Head Start program overall and in the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program, one of the smaller national Head Start programs, to determine the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start teacher qualifications disparity gap, and 2) analyze the factors that account for the growth in the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start quality disparity gap. The manuscript uses data from the Office of Head Start on the nation’s 60,000 Head Start teachers to show a growing quality disparity gap between Migrant and Seasonal Head Start and Head Start overall. A literature review and qualitative analysis of the legislative mandates and activities implemented by the Administration of Children and Families are conducted and the concepts of legislative and administrative neglect and Large Program Impact effect are introduced to suggest these disparities were mostly policy induced, rather than attributable to the characteristics of Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program families, teachers, and programs, as some suggest. Ways to mediate these policy-induced disparities now and in the future are proposed.

Courtney R. Yarbrough
University of Georgia

“Plan Generosity in Federal and State Health Insurance Exchanges: What the Affordable Care Act Can Teach Us about Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Policy Implementation”

When the landmark Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) was signed into law in 2010, it contained the seeds of a natural experiment in policy implementation. The ACA envisioned the creation of online marketplaces that would, by increasing competition between insurers.. I use the variation in implementation across states to test whether a top-down or bottom-up perspective more closely explains the outcomes. The study uses data on all Silver

Level plans offered through the exchanges for 2014 to examine which system "state- or federal-based" was more effective at offering plans with lower costs for consumers. I conduct multiple regression models to determine the effects of state- or federal-based exchanges on premiums, deductibles, and copayments for a diverse array of medical services. The results unambiguously support the conclusion that state-based exchanges were more successful at offering lower-cost plans. I argue that the findings of the study align most closely with the bottom-up implementation perspective. The results of this study provide important insights into the performance of a key feature of the Affordable Care Act that could guide the states and federal government moving forward in addition to adding to the literature on policy implementation.

Earlene Smith
Northern Arizona University

"Worksite Wellness: Challenges to Implementation for Public Organizations"

In recent decades, the United States has witnessed dramatic increases in preventable health conditions, such as obesity, tobacco use, and alcohol consumption. Because these problems frequently require costly medical treatments, prevention efforts are becoming increasingly important tools to address the health crisis, especially for employers who often bear the brunt of increasing costs. To address these costs, employers have started to implement worksite wellness programs (WWP), also called employee wellness or health promotion programs, characterized as programs established by employers to provide employees with avenues through which they can set and achieve healthy lifestyle goals and outcomes. The goal of these programs is to encourage employees to engage in prevention strategies to reduce their health risks. While literature on WWPs abounds for private organizations, literature for public agencies is scarce. In this paper, I pose the question: What challenges do government agencies face when implementing worksite wellness programs? Using public universities as a research group for this study, this paper seeks to identify stakeholders, organizational structures, and policies established when implementing WWPs.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Tima Moldogaziev
University of Georgia

Thad Calabrese
New York University

Julia Beckett
University of Akron

“Fragile Local Public Health Funding: An Example from Ohio”

In Ohio, the local Public Health Departments are independent entities that receive a majority of their budgets from Federal program grants for specific services and very little for the general responsibility for protecting the health of the community. These departments receive little funding from the state or the county. This type of public finance is different than for other local governments. This raises the question of readiness for large-scale public health emergencies or epidemics. This paper considers how six local public health departments were funded for a period between 2006- 2012 by evaluating CAFRs. Here, special attention is paid to the source of revenue, and considers if these departments were reimbursed by federal grants to respond to the H1N1. This paper considers if this type of public finance is stable or fragile. The paper asks if this type of budgeting and revenue is sufficient to address the next large public health threat.

Thad Calabrese
New York University

“Pension Funding and Management by Not-For-Profit Organizations”

Defined benefit pension plans are important for a large segment of the not-for-profit labor market, covering between 17 to 23 percent of the estimated national not-for-profit workforce and between 32 to 38 percent of the nonprofit health workforce. The empirical results suggest that not-for-profits with different mission/service areas manage and fund their pension plans differently. Health – the largest of the sample with over 70 percent of the organizations – as well as human services, arts, and “other” not-for-profits (that is, those not classified as health, human service, education, or art) fund and manage pension plans in accordance with corporate finance theory, in which the pension plan is treated as part of the organization’s financial management strategy. These not-for-profits, therefore, use their pension plans as a form of internal slack – much like for-profit corporations do.

Deborah A. Carroll
University of Georgia

Mikhail Ivonchyk
University of Georgia

“Property Tax Exemptions and Local Government Efficiency: An Artisanal Examination of Georgia Counties”

Efficiency and equity are perhaps the most fundamental concerns of the field of public finance. Both public managers and scholars focus on processes and policies that elicit cost-savings, as well as measurement of these concepts for assessment purposes. The challenge with pursuing

these two ideals, however, is that their achievements are at odds with each other. For example, at the local level, equity is pursued through the use of property tax exemptions, which provide relief to particular classes of taxpayers. Such exemptions lower the effective tax price paid by local homeowners and/or taxpayers with specified characteristics. According to prior research, however, the unintended consequence of this type of tax relief is for recipients to have less incentive to monitor government efficiency, thereby resulting in greater inefficiency. This inefficiency may result not only from indirect intergovernmental aid provided for state-level exemptions, but also directly from the amount of local exemptions. According to extant research, the greater the exemption amount, the lower the effective tax price faced by local residents, the greater inefficiency in public service provision. Empirical work on this tradeoff between equity and efficiency, however, is rather sparse, particularly at the local level of government.

Can Chen
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“A Bigger Bang for the Public Buck: A Non-Parametric Evaluation and Explanation of Technical Inefficiency in State Infrastructure Services”

In the US, despite record levels of government infrastructure spending, evidence on rising traffic congestion and deteriorating infrastructure conditions raises questions about the efficiency of public infrastructure spending. Although there is a growing number of education efficiency studies, empirical evaluation and analysis of public infrastructure efficiency is scarce. This study will explore the following two research questions: How large are the technical efficiency differences among states in terms of providing highway infrastructure services? What are the factors explaining the technical inefficiency among American state highway systems? Drawing from public choice theory, the study will first build a theoretical efficiency model of public highway production, and then employ a two-stage Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)/Panel Tobit method to evaluate and explain the technical inefficiency among American state highways from 1995 to 2010. This research will contribute to the growing literature on public sector efficiency. First, the application of a non-parametric DEA method is flexible and robust to handle multi-inputs/multi-outcomes. Second, public choice theory is empirically extended to explain government efficiency differences in the field of public infrastructure. Third, identifying less efficient states and examining the sources of inefficiency has important policy implications for improving the efficiency of public provision of infrastructure services.

Gang Chen
University at Albany – SUNY

David Matkin
University at Albany – SUNY

Anubhav Gupta
University at Albany – SUNY

Tom Fattorusso
University at Albany – SUNY

“Contribution Policies in State Pension Systems: Coping with Long-Term Solvency and Fiscal Volatility”

In state pension systems, contribution policies decide how employers and employees allocate financial resources each year to fund pension liabilities. Making timely and sufficient contributions is important for the long-term solvency of pension systems. Pension contributions also bring fiscal volatility to the sponsoring government's budget. Prior studies on pension contributions only examined the effect of contribution rates on solvency issues (Eaton & Nofsinger 2004; Munnell, Aubry & Haverstick 2008; Peng & Boivie 2011), while neglected the impact of pension expenses on fiscal volatility. Some features of contribution policies enable governments to reduce this volatility. Such features include cost allocation methods, asset smoothing, contribution discretions, and cost-sharing with employees. In this study, we answer two research questions: a) how governments use pension contribution policies to reduce fiscal volatility; and b) how contribution policies are affected by political, economic and institutional conditions. We collected contribution policies for all state-level defined benefit pension systems. Data are coded to identify the features to maintain pension system solvency and to reduce fiscal volatility. We then create a typology of contribution policies based on their emphasis on maintaining solvency or reducing volatility. With state political, economic and institutional data, we are able to analyze why some states tend to adopt a certain type of contribution policies.

Rashmi Chordiya
University of Texas at Dallas

“Performance Based Funding: Are Federal Sanctions Real for No Child Left Behind Policy? Case Study of Texas”

This article examines whether the federal funding actually declined for failing school districts in the state of Texas under No Child Left Behind (NCLB) policy. The combined data set from Texas School Project and NAEP will be used to assess the relationship between federal funding and expenditure for a panel data of non-performing schools/school districts in Texas over the period of 2002-2014. Existing studies have shown mixed results on the effectiveness of NCLB in achieving the goals of high student achievement in math and reading. A large number of studies have consistently supported the ‘consequential accountability’ measures as against the ‘report-card accountability’ to improve school performances. This study focuses on Texas which is the pioneering state to implement state assessment tests and has a history of strong consequential accountability and strong repercussions for low performing schools/school districts even prior to NCLB. It will help to explore whether the statutory sanctions resulting in the decline of federal funding were actually imposed on the schools/school districts of Texas. The study will also analyze the parallel change in state and local level funding for failing schools/school districts in Texas.

Il Hwan Chung
Baruch College – CUNY

“The Role of Fiscal Structure in the Land of Opportunity”

Recent literature draws attention the intergenerational mobility in the states (Chetty et al. 2014). However, there is few compelling evidence that explains the role of government fiscal structure in correcting this inequity (Mayer and Lopoo 2008). This paper builds on the newly developed measure of intergenerational mobility by Chetty et al. (2014) using administrative records of more than 40 million of children and their parents. Incorporating this with three decades of state government fiscal structure, this paper investigates how state governments’ fiscal structure affects the intergenerational mobility. Additionally, using these estimates offers the ranking of the extent to which fiscal structures of state governments promote the intergenerational mobility. With the case of policy simulations, this analysis provides the

conceptual framework and empirical tools needed for assessing the impact of fiscal structure on long-term inequity issue.

Todd Ely
University of Colorado Denver

“Uncertainty and Quality of Charter School Enrollment Projections”

Charter school funding, like that of traditional public schools, is driven primarily by enrollments. Maintaining or growing enrollments is a financial imperative for charter schools and projecting the number of students is a primary strategic planning function. Although remaining open and increasing enrollments are observable events, rarely can outsiders assess the accuracy of business planning efforts by charter schools. In this paper, the quality of charter school enrollment projections is considered by comparing enrollment projections to actual realized enrollments. The increased disclosure by charter schools issuing tax-exempt debt, including pro forma enrollment projections, provides the needed visibility into charter school expectations for future enrollment levels. Using official statements for charter school bond issues from 1998 to 2010, more than one thousand enrollment projections are collected and then linked to the charter schools’ actual reported enrollments and school-level demographic information. With both the projected and actual enrollments, the enrollment projection error is modeled based on the charter school characteristics, time-to-projection, and the reported use of the borrowed funds. The study attempts to better understand the institutional characteristics associated with improved strategic planning and the quality of projections made by small organizations.

Salvador Espinosa
San Diego State University

Jennifer Martinez
San Diego State University

Christine Martell
University of Colorado Denver

“Local Government Tax Institutions in Mexico: Why Are Some Municipalities Better Property Tax Collectors Than Others?”

Land and property taxation could be an important source of revenue for municipal governments in Mexico. Evidence shows that collection is far below its revenue potential, and that credit markets do not even consider them in assessments of bond repayment capacity. Recent research exploring the relationship between fiscal institutions and revenue collection finds that municipalities in Mexico’s northern border will tend to offer better results than non-border municipalities. What explains this situation? Do the observed differences in tax collection have to do with the socioeconomic characteristics of the municipality or with the particularities of its property tax system? This article uses panel data to analyze the factors shaping property tax collection, and compares the fiscal institutions of a sample of high performing vs. low performing municipalities.

Aimee L. Franklin
University of Oklahoma

Chris Crawford

University of Oklahoma

“Reflections on the History of Public Budgeting in Oklahoma”

How have budgeting processes and outcomes in the state of Oklahoma changed since the territory opened up to settlers in 1889 and later became a state in 1907? Our research project examines how the budgetary process and contextual environment in Oklahoma have evolved over time and how this has influenced patterns in the sources and uses of public funds. In this analysis, we consider how public policy preferences are reflected in decisions about where the money comes from and on what public funds will be used. This information can be helpful in documenting trends in Oklahoma’s budgeting and extrapolating these into what can be expected in the future. Historically, much of Oklahoma’s fiscal policymaking has been focused on the economic side and how to support activities that enhance the business climate. To document the budgetary effects of the energy sector, intergovernmental relations and the underlying socio-political environment, our research draws on a wide range of primary and secondary sources. We are fortunate to have access to current and former elected officials as well as key state-level administrators who have and do play a role in budget development, decisionmaking and resource allocation.

Ryan Gentzler
University of Oklahoma

“The Response of Local School Systems in Oklahoma to State Funding Changes”

Data indicate that state funding to K-12 education in Oklahoma declined significantly in the recent recession. Previous studies of other states have suggested that in times of economic hardship, local school districts may take action to increase local revenue collections to offset declining state support. This study analyzes local school district revenue responses to state funding levels in the years 1995-2011 in Oklahoma, focusing primarily on the periods of falling real state funding levels between 2002-2006 and 2010-2011. First, I compare national and Oklahoma trends in state and local funding using school finance data from the National Center for Education Statistics and Oklahoma State Department of Education. I further investigate the response of local school systems to state funding changes by performing regression analysis with per student local revenue as a function of per student state revenue. The results suggest that in contrast to other states, local districts in Oklahoma do not appear to increase total local revenues during times of falling state revenue. However, there is some evidence that local discretionary revenues tend to increase during years that state aid revenue falls.

Christopher B. Goodman
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“On the Measurement of Revenue Diversification”

Beginning in the 1970s and 1980s, the topic of revenue diversification has spawned a number of theoretical and empirical studies examining the influence on the fiscal performance of numerous types of governments. Much less studied is the how to operationalize the features of revenue diversity in a composite measure. The collective research agenda surrounding revenue diversification provides significant policy-relevant information making the measurement of the key concept important in feeding accurate information to policy makers. The current operationalization of revenue diversification, a modified Hirshman-Herfandahl index, dates from the 1990s and has never faced rigorous scrutiny. This study fills the gap in the literature surrounding the measurement of revenue diversification. Borrowing both terminology and measurement techniques from the measurement of bio-diversity in the field of ecology,

specificity and new operationalizations are brought to bear on the issue. The usage of these techniques allows for the characteristics of revenue diversification identified in the relevant literature to be appropriately combined into a composite measure. Using data from the 2007 Census of Governments at the individual government level, different operationalizations of revenue diversification are presented and differences among measures are tested.

Tracy Gordon
Urban Institute

Paavo Monkkonen
University of California – Los Angeles

Michael Lens
University of California – Los Angeles

Larry A. Rosenthal
University of California - Berkeley

“Irrational Exuberance at City Hall? House Price Growth and Local Government Spending”

Local governments were hit hard in the Great Recession, as real property tax revenues fell and states cut back on local aid. Importantly, the housing boom may have led many local governments to make overly optimistic spending decisions intensifying the recession’s impact. City revenues are exposed to rising home prices through a number of channels including, most rapidly, real estate transfer taxes and property related fees. In this paper, we estimate the extent to which local governments were spurred by the dramatic increases in housing wealth to increase spending. We have constructed a set of house price indices for over one thousand cities across the country, and appended data from three waves of the U.S. Census of Governments. Using these data, we run a set of models informed by the literature on the marginal propensity to consume out of housing wealth, acknowledging the differences between households and local governments. We control for local characteristics such as economic base and access to different and flexible revenue sources, and exploit variation in the use of real estate transfer taxes. In preliminary analyses of the 20 metropolitan areas in the Case-Schiller index, we find a strong correlation between expenditures and house prices.

Robert A. Greer
University of Georgia

Peter Jones
University of Kentucky

“School Bond Referendum: Educational, Financial, and Political Factors Affecting School Capital Finance”

A school district’s ability to issue debt has become increasingly important over the last twenty years, but there is relatively little non-case study research on the factors affecting successful bond referendum, especially studies that consider both financial and educational factors. This study adds to the sparse literature on school bond referenda by breaking down the factors that lead to a successful bond referendum into three categories: financial, educational, and political. The marginal effects of each of these factors are estimated using statewide data from Texas bond elections. Given the importance of bond elections as a financing strategy for capital improvements there are both administrative and policy implications to identifying important factors in a successful referendum. Preliminary findings suggest that both financial factors

such as general fund balances and federal grants as well as educational factors such as average teacher experience and student-teacher ratio are statistically significant factors associated with a successful bond referendum. These findings suggest that public considers the fiscal health of their local school district when voting to increase the size of that district's debt obligation.

Michael Hayes
Rutgers University – Camden

Sharon Kioko
Syracuse University

“Impact of TEL Slack on Policy Choices of Local Governments”

Local governments serve a pivotal role in the delivery of public services. However, since the late 70's, their ability to deliver essential public services has been curtailed by wide-spread adoption of Tax and Expenditure Limits (TELS). This paper seeks to investigate the impact of TEL slack on policy choices of local governments. We identify TEL slack as the difference between the maximum amount of revenues a government can levy (or TELmax) and the government's actual revenues (or TELactual). We hypothesize that a government's policy choices are influenced by the level of TEL slack. This study will contribute to the existing literature on TELS. It also shifts the focus away from the use of dummy variables or indices and provides more meaningful information on the implementation of TELS.

Daniel Hummel
Idaho State University

“Immigrant Friendly and Unfriendly Cities: Impacts on the Presence of a Foreign-Born Population and City Fiscal Health”

Immigration continues to be an issue in the United States. In the absence of substantive Federal law, some local governments have passed ordinances related to immigrants living in their community. Some of these have had pro-immigrant orientations and some have had anti-immigrant orientations. In the literature, these types of policies have been found to have mixed effects on immigrant decisions to live in those communities. These cities have passed these ordinances in order to attract or repel them because of perceived impacts on the city budget. This study is the first assessment on whether these policies have attracted or repelled the foreign born population in these cities and whether that foreign born population is having an effect on city fiscal health. It was found that these policies are not having a significant effect on attracting or repelling immigrants while the impact of this population on city fiscal health is significantly negative. It is hypothesized in the absence of data that this is due to illegal immigrants not being incorporated into the official economy. Further research is recommended on this important topic.

Mikhail Ivonchik
University of Georgia

Tima T. Moldogaziev
University of Georgia

“What Explains Underwriter Bidding Intensity in Competitive Municipal Sales? Evidence from State General Obligation Bonds”

A large body of research evolved focusing on factors affecting the costs of state and local borrowing. Among other things, the bond sale method has been generally viewed as one of the factors affecting interest costs. Numerous studies have found significant interest cost savings for new debt issues sold through competitive bidding (Benson, 1979; Gershberg, 2001; Joehnk and Kidwell, 1979; Simonsen and Robbins, 1996). The effects can amplify when the underwriter competition intensity, measured as a number of bids received, increases (Robbins, 2002; Robbins and Simonsen, 2007). These findings are consistent with microeconomic theory suggesting that higher competition intensity leads to lower prices. However, additional studies found (Kriz, 2003; Guzman and Moldogaziev, 2012) that under certain conditions other bidding methods (i.e. negotiated bonds) may perform as well as the competitive method. One potential reason for this is that certain competitive sales fail to attract enough underwriter bids to truly enjoy the benefits of firm competition. By investigating the factors that shape underwriter bidding intensity in competitive sales, we provide better tools for policy choices regarding the selection of a method of sale, market timing, debt structure, as well as the management of debt issuance cost.

G. Jason Jolley
Ohio University

Will Klatt
Ohio University

“Tax Increment Finance District Policy Simulation”

This paper presents a policy simulation related to the logistics of setting up a Tax Increment Financing District (TIF). It has been developed in a manner that is flexible in its delivery, and it is designed as a framework in which the complexity can be adjusted to meet the needs and knowledge level of the classroom in which it is being administered. The goal of the simulation is to give the participants a basic understanding of how Tax Increment Financing can operate in the context of a city's economic development plan and to give the participants a simulated experience that requires planning, forecasting, and negotiation. The simulation stresses the collaborative nature of implementing sound public policy initiatives. Public policy simulations enable students to use real-time problem-solving strategies to address complex public policy issues in a collaborative, team-based learning environment. Unlike case studies, policy simulations do not have predetermined outcomes, which allows for multiple policy outcomes including failure. The simulation is set up in a manner that demonstrates how public officials, private businesses and special interest groups use their leverage to further public interest and achieve private benefits.

Peter A. Jones
University of Kentucky

“Do Traditional Public School Districts Issue More Debt When Faced with Competition from Charter Schools?”

Most studies examining charter school competition have measured the traditional public school response with changes in student test scores, and evidence is mixed on whether charter schools induce competition (Zimmer and Buddin 2009). More recent work has extended the charter school competition literature by measuring changes in district expenditures and revenues (Arsen and Ni 2009; Jones 2014). Confronted with declining revenues and increased competition from charter schools, traditional public school districts have a financial competitive advantage—capital financing. Since charter schools generally do not issue tax-

exempt bonds, most capital projects are financed with private funding or taxable bonds (Balboni and Berry 2012). Therefore, traditional public school districts may increase their debt levels to offset revenue losses and stay competitive within their market for enrollment. This paper will explore whether traditional public school districts increase their debt levels when faced with competition from charter schools. Using a nationwide dataset from the NCES, I measure the level of new debt issued each year by traditional public school districts, controlling for whether that district encountered competition from charter schools. Preliminary results suggest that districts issue more new debt and retire less old debt when faced with charter competition.

Ji Seul Kim
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Carol Ebdon
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“The Impact of Adopting and Implementing the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (GASB 34) on Capital Expenditures: Evidence from State Panel Data Analysis.”

Capital finance literature has found that resource availability, infrastructure service demands, political and fiscal factors are the important determinants of public infrastructure spending. Yet, there is little research examining the impact of government financial reporting standards on capital expenditures. One significant change in GASB 34 is reporting government infrastructure, which provides a better understanding of infrastructure asset values. Government accounting literature predominantly focuses on the utility of GASB 34 for evaluating fiscal condition. To fill this void, we will address the following questions: what are the impacts of the adoption of GASB 34 on state capital expenditures? What are the impacts of implementing different infrastructure reporting methods on state capital expenditures? Drawing from the principal-agent model, we will use panel data analysis covering 50 states from 1995 to 2010. This research will make key contributions to the fields of capital finance and government accounting: to expand our understanding of the determinants of state capital spending, to provide empirical evidence about the impact of GASB 34 on state capital expenditures, and to offer practical implications for state capital management.

Min-Hyu Kim
Rutgers University

“The Effects of Revenue Structure on Financial Flexibility”

The expansions of not-for-profit organizations (hereafter, NPOs) have motivated academic people and practitioners to dig into their growing roles as intermediaries in the delivery of public services. NPOs should increase their efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery, as well as be accountable to the funds from government, taxpayers, and multiple stakeholders. However, they are threatened by the increase of social demand for the services, and the diminishment of financial resources. In order to resolve the threats, nonprofit managerial leadership will need to arrange their organization’s revenue structure and maintain financial flexibility. Organizations that have greater financial flexibility have greater capabilities to engage in future financial planning and to reduce uncertainty during the annual budget process, which is particularly problematic in NPO finance. The mixed-balance of multiple revenue streams would boost the financial strengths of NPOs, which results in the stabilization of their revenue streams and the reduction of financial risks to themselves; hence, operating revenue structure in the nonprofit sector can be an important mechanism. Employing the data

of Internal Revenue Service form 990, I will empirically explore the revenue structure in NPOs by types and funding sources, and examine the effects of NPOs' revenue structure on financial flexibility.

Sharon N. Kioko
Syracuse University

Craig L. Johnson
Indiana University

"The Value of Rating Outlooks in the Municipal Bond Market"

In addition to disclosing the ratings for the issuer, CRAs will also report the issuer's Outlook (Positive, Stable, or Negative) or CreditWatch (CreditWatch Positive or CreditWatch Negative). These signals were introduced by the major rating agencies in the early 1990's in an effort to manage the tension between stability of the issuer's rating and accuracy of their signals to investors in the financial markets. Outlook's and CreditWatch's are indicators of the potential direction of change over the medium term (more than 18 months up to 36 months) and in the short-term (less than 12 months). Changes to the issuer's reported rating Outlook or CreditWatch inform investors as to changes in the issuer's financial condition without making changes to the issuer's assigned rating. While this information has been available since the early 1990's, the value of such information in the municipal bond market has not been examined. Empirical evidence suggests markets do react to these signals. Moreover, the stability in the assigned ratings over the past three decades can be directly attributed to frequent use of these additional signals. This study provides a direct empirical test of the economic value of the signaling function on new issue bond offerings.

Oleg Kodolov
Queen's University

Geoffrey Hale
University of Lethbridge

"Budgeting Under Prolonged Constraints: Canadian Provincial Governments Respond to Recession and 'Slowth'"

Canadian provinces account for a substantially larger share of public sector expenditures and revenues than their counterparts in American states, and lack comparable constitutional disciplines requiring balance budget. Following a decade during which average provincial budgets (excluding oil-rich Alberta) were balanced, eight of ten provinces have accumulated sizeable net deficits since 2009-10, averaging about 1.0 percent of GDP through 2013-14. This paper explores and compares the responses of provincial governments to prolonged fiscal stress since 2009 to test the interaction of three causal theories: incremental theories of budgeting (following Wildavsky, Imbeau and Good), political commitments of particular governments to growing or constraining the scale and scope of governments, and related approaches to the sustainability of public finances and/or services.

Olha Krupa
Seattle University

"Who Is Delinquent on Their Property Taxes?"

Property tax income provides the most significant funding source for local governments in the United States. That income is crucial for essential public services including police and fire departments, and numerous social programs. Because counties are limited in their debt issuance capacity, the stability of income from property taxes is necessary for counties to provide effective local services. Numerous factors, including housing prices, foreclosure rates, unemployment, income growth, and delinquency rates in property tax collection influence the extent to which that income varies between jurisdictions (revenue volatility). Shortfalls in property tax revenue undercut local governments' ability to fund these essential public services. Scholars do not yet understand how the specific interactions of the market and the socioeconomic profiles in a municipality affect property tax collections. In an effort to understand the influence of those factors on revenue collection rates, this research proposes to answer the following questions: Are delinquent property taxes uniformly distributed? What is the local variation, and is there any variation over time? Which socioeconomic characteristics are associated with delinquent property tax payments? Did the housing crisis and the Great Recession result in an increase of delinquent property taxes?

Jekyung Lee
University of Georgia

Tima Moldogaziev
University of Georgia

Robert Greer
University of Georgia

“Private Placements and the Cost of Debt in the Municipal Bond Market”

Existing literature on municipal bond sales distinguishes between the competitive and negotiated bidding methods. According to Simonsen and Robbins (1996), competitive underwriting results in lower interest costs to issuers compared to negotiated sales because of competition between the investment firms. Though, Kriz (2003) has demonstrated that - with market volatility and issue/issuer related risks - the negotiated method of sale may perform as well as, and sometimes better, than the competitively held municipal bond bids. Public finance literature, however, has not evaluated the third bidding method - private placements - and its associations with municipal borrowing costs. Economic theory would suggest that the worst forms of information asymmetries, and the associated adverse selection and moral hazard problems, are potentially the most pronounced in private bond placements. Often, little information is available on these most opaque primary market transactions. Using a sample of about 12,000 Texas municipal bonds in FY2000-2010 (roughly a third of which are private placements), we evaluate the factors behind the choices of going with private placements. Conditional on these choices, we assess the cost differentials (true interest costs) between the private placements and the two other underwriting methods - competitive and negotiated sales.

Soomi Lee
University of La Verne

“Short-run and Long-run Fiscal Effects of Supermajority Rule to Raise Taxes: Strategic Responses of State Legislators”

In my paper, I estimate short-run and long-run effects of constitutional supermajority vote requirements to raise taxes (SMVR) that have been adopted by 16 U.S. states. SMVRs intend to force legislators to curtail tax burdens on citizens and thus to reduce the size of government. Yet, the empirical evidence on the fiscal effects of SMVRs is inconclusive in the existing

literature, depending on sample time periods and econometric model specifications. There is suggestive evidence that constitutional budgetary rules are ineffective because legislators find ways to circumvent them. If that is the case, SMVRs may have their intended effect in the short-run immediately after the adoption of the rule, but their effects should decay in the long run. Nonetheless, no existing studies have examined the time-varying effects of SMVRs to raise taxes. In this paper, I examine time-varying effects of SMVRs on state tax burden, state expenditure, and fee to tax ratio in state revenues. Using panel from 1960 to 2012, I use fixed effects models to control for the unobserved heterogeneity across states. Finally, I will complement the fixed effects model by using synthetic control methods to examine important states that adopted SMVRs.

Cheol Liu
University of Hong Kong

Can Chen
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Jekyung Lee
University of Georgia

“Highways Spending Covered Thick with Corruption: Effect of Public Corruption on the Size and Allocation of U.S. States Spending on Highways”

This study will examine the effect of corruption among public officials on the size and allocation of U.S. states spending on highways in the period of 1976–2013 using the number of public employees who were convicted by violations of the federal corruption-related laws. Corruption involved in infrastructure constructions should result in a waste of taxpayers’ money. The paper will examine theoretically and empirically two regimes of hypotheses: size and allocation. First, we expect that states with a higher level of corruption will spend more on highways because corrupt officials are likely to spend public resources on items for which it is easier to levy larger bribes such as highway constructions. Second, we expect that states with a higher level of corruption are also likely to distort highway expenditure composition across sub-categories by spending more (less) on more (less) lucrative sectors to corrupt officials. We will construct a holistic model of the determinants of state highway spending, using a dynamic panel regression. The findings will give meaningful policy implications and make policy makers pay close attention that public resources should not be used for private gains of the few but rather allocated effectively for public interests.

Craig S. Maher
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Judith Stallman
University of Missouri

Steven C. Deller
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Lindsay Amiel
Madison College

“The Effects of TELs on State Fiscal Slack”

Most U.S. states now have budget stabilization funds (BSFs) (rainy day funds) that are primarily designed to help their policy makers manage fluctuations in revenues caused by economic changes. In addition to BSFs, states have historically had unreserved undesignated general fund balances; either/both can be used to smooth expenditures by counteracting revenue volatility. Less understood is the dynamic that exists between these fiscal slack measures and self-imposed tax and expenditures limitations (TELS). Do restrictions placed on the flexibility of policy makers in the form of TELS encourage or discourage the use of budget stabilization funds? For example, are states with more restrictive TELS less likely to set money aside in a BSF in order to fund as many programs at the highest level possible? Using indices of revenue, expenditure and both revenue/expenditure TEL stringency, we empirically examined the relationship between TELS and state reserves – BSFs and fund balances – for years 1992-2010 to help determine the extent to which TELS constrained or in other ways affected how states manage fiscal reserves. This time period is particularly beneficial for several reasons, including it capturing two recessions, most states having established their BSFs and TELS were adopted by most states.

Christine Martell
University of Colorado Denver

Salvador Espinosa
San Diego State University

Tima Moldogaziev
University of Georgia

“Theoretical Construct for Market-based Subnational Government Credit Access”

This paper develops a theoretical argument for expanding credit markets for subnational governments in a variety of economies. The central tenet applies the theory of information economics to financial transactions, with emphasis on reducing adverse selection and moral hazard problems through well-designed contracts, incentives, and/or financial intermediaries using market-based mechanisms. An important feature of this paper examines the role of information economics in the face of constraints imposed by legal, institutional, socio-cultural, political, and economic factors. The goal of this paper is to better understand the foundations by which credit markets can be advanced in a variety of economies, including developing economies, with the ultimate goal of subnational governments being able to access financing for long-term capital investments at the lowest cost.

David S.T. Matkin
University at Albany – SUNY

Youngjoo Park
University at Albany – SUNY

Justin Marlowe
University of Washington

“Financial Accountability and Oversight: How the Bond Market Responds to Increased Risk of Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Local Governments”

Financial resources are often at risk of fraudulent and/or wasteful activities as they flow into, around, and out of public organizations. The cumulative cost of those events is often significant and can significantly harm public confidence in financial managers. In order to reduce the risk

of and increase the chances of detecting fraudulent and wasteful activities, governments adopt a variety of internal controls (such as segregating financial duties and ensuring timely deposits). External auditors regularly inventory and test those controls. When they are missing or ineffective, auditors report the deficiency and the severity of the deficiency in their annual reports. While internal controls have been widely used for many years, little is known about how external stakeholders view deficiencies in their implementation. This paper seeks to improve our understanding by answering four questions: Do governments with internal control deficiencies tend to have lower credit ratings? Do governments with internal control deficiencies tend to have higher borrowing costs? Are the effects of internal control deficiencies associated with their severity? Was the relationship between internal control deficiencies and the bond market changed during/after the recent recession?

John L. Mikesell
Indiana University

“Dynamic Performance of State Tax Revenues: Growth and Stability of Major State Taxes”

State tax reliability is critical for provision of many services important to society. Because states are significantly constrained in their capacity to run operating deficits, service maintenance depends critically on state tax performance. Both revenue growth and revenue stability matter. Slow revenue growth can limit the capacity of the state to respond to growing demand for services. Revenue instability can force states to make radical changes in service delivery, sometimes even after legislatures have adopted spending programs for the year. This paper examines growth and stability of major state taxes over the period from 1970 to 2013. It presents annual growth rate and alternative measures of tax instability / volatility for the major taxes for each state, focusing on differences across tax types and states. It examines the extent to which the growth and stability attributes may be inconsistent, a particular concern in this period that includes the Great Recession. Evidence shows that, although the total tax growth rate is generally robust, around six percent for most states, individual taxes show considerable variation in rates across both taxes and states. However, there is more variation in stability, regardless of how measured, than in growth rates of the taxes.

Michael Overton
University of North Texas

“Sorting through the Determinants of Local Government Competition and Local Leviathans”

Local government competition is a fundamental component of metropolitan governance research. Missing from this line of inquiry is an understanding of the factors driving competition among local governments--particularly the role of product differentiation in mitigating competition. Product differentiation theory argues that consumer choices are not only influenced by price of a good, but also the individual preferences of a consumer. This study looks at the impact of residential and business differentiation on financial outcomes subject to local government competition. Using spatial data analysis on a sample of 2299 cities, this study finds that household income differentiation and manufacturing differentiation play important roles in a city's revenue collection and mitigate direct competition among local governments. Additionally, the analysis suggests that entry barriers and collaboration affect a city's revenue collection while the number of cities in an MSA has no statistically significant impact on competition among cities. This study provides insight into the role of price competition and preference competition on revenue collection in local governments.

Sungho Park

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Ji Hyung Park
University of Nebraska at Omaha

“The Mediating Effect of Revenue Diversification on the Relationship between Political Structure and Public Spending: The Application of Fiscal Illusion Theory”

The mediating effect of revenue diversification on the relationship between political structure and local government expenditure is an important but under-researched topic. Political structure has been touted as a factor that impacts spending behavior of local governments. The mayor-council form tends to have a higher level of public spending than other forms of local government because elected leaders whose political legitimacy is derived from voters are susceptible to public demands. Missing in our understanding of the relationship between political structure and public spending are the funding strategies of local governments. Drawing on fiscal illusion theory, this study hypothesizes that local governments with the mayor-council form spend more public funds than other forms of government by means of revenue diversification strategies. To examine this hypothesis, we empirically test the effect form of government has on local government expenditures, taking into consideration revenue diversification as a mediating variable. This study employs path analysis and uses data from the 2012 International City/County Management Association (ICMA) survey, 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR), and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS). This study contributes to a more robust understanding of how political structure affects public spending at the local level.

Kawika Pierson
Willamette University

Fred Thompson
Willamette University

Michael Hand
Willamette University

"The Government Finance Database: A Common Resource for Quantitative Research in Public Financial Analysis"

Quantitative public financial management research is limited by the absence of a common database for empirical analysis (Gill and Meier 2000). While the U.S. Census Bureau distributes government finance data that some scholars have utilized, the arduous process of collecting, interpreting, and organizing the data has led its adoption to be prohibitive and inconsistent. In this article we offer a single, coherent resource that contains all of the census data from 1967-2011, uses easy to understand natural-language variable names, and will be extended when new data is available.

Mark D. Robbins
University of Connecticut

Bill Simonson
University of Connecticut

“Missouri Municipal Bonds: The Cost of No Reforms”

Beginning in 2001, the Missouri State Auditor has conducted three separate audits of local government municipal bond sales in the state. Each of their audits has made several recommendations to local governments and the Missouri legislature designed to improve the bond sale process, including eliminating an over-reliance on negotiated bond sales. As of this date, none of the recommendations have been implemented by the legislature. In this paper, we use data on Missouri local government bond sales from 2007-2011 to test whether there is an interest cost difference between competitive and negotiated bond sales. We find that competitive sales result in a substantial interest cost savings over negotiated sales—similar to previous findings in Missouri. Yet, negotiated sales remain the modal sales type in Missouri despite the recommendations of the Missouri State Auditor.

Elizabeth Searing
Georgia State University

“The Role of Revenue Type in the Growth of Young Not-for-Profits: A Dynamic Analysis”

As suggested by Stinchcombe’s (1965) description of organizational liabilities, young and small not-for-profits face several barriers to growth; such hardships include a potential lack of management capacity or access to external capital. However, the impact that different types of revenues have on the growth of small and young not-for-profits remains unexplored. Using the detailed financial information found in the National Center of Charitable Statistics’ (NCCS’s) digitized dataset, this study conducts a dynamic econometric analysis to untangle the growth in program expenditures associated with different funding types. Though there is research on the impact of different types of revenue on various measures of growth (including potential benefits of revenue diversification), this study expands the literature in two ways. First, it synthesizes the revenue-specific and income diversification literatures into a dynamic growth model of total expense elasticities with respect to different not-for-profit income types. Second, the emphasis on young and new not-for-profits contributes to the understanding of a vulnerable, but under-studied part of the sector. The insight gained from knowing how a small and young not-for-profit should dedicate its scant resources is invaluable to both managers facing such decisions and to the academics and other experts that provide advice on such scenarios.

Jongmin Shon
Rutgers University – Newark

Il Hwan Chung
Baruch College – CUNY

“Efficiency and Equity in Education Finance and Policy”

One of the distinctive features of public organizations is conflicting and multiple goals to achieve. Specifically, efficiency and equity have been considered as one of these examples to integrate two concepts because general convention held that linear efficiency-equity tradeoff exist (Malthus, 1817; Okun, 1975; Stone, 2002). However, there are relatively few empirical studies. Our paper is a step toward this direction. This paper aims to explore the relationships of the tradeoff in the performance and budgets of New Jersey school districts using the case of No Child Left Behind (NCLB). The objective of this paper is twofold. First, this paper analyzes how NCLB as the market oriented policy reform affects both equity and efficiency of New Jersey school districts separately with a frontier production function. Second, we further investigate how efficiency and equity interacted with new initiatives of policy. The preliminary findings show that equity has not been much change and thus, education budgets are still less

equitably distributed. Efficiency is shown to increase, when compared with the pre-NCLB period. We find the supportive evidence for the relationships of the tradeoff in both budgets.

Jinping Sun
California State University, Bakersfield

“Public Pensions and Municipal Bankruptcy: Lessons from California”

Municipal bankruptcy is becoming a popular strategy in California and across the US as many local governments struggle to pay off their debt accumulated over years. According to the Governing Magazine, there were 28 public bankruptcies in 2011 and 2012 in the U.S. In California, the City of Vallejo, City of Stockton, and City of San Bernardino have turned to Chapter 9 bankruptcy protection since 2008. Among many factors surrounding their bankruptcy filings, public pensions have increasingly come under greater scrutiny and have been tied to the three cities' bankruptcies. Research shows that traditional public pension plans are becoming unsustainable and have been compared to “a ticking time bomb of debt that is threatening to bankrupt a number of states by the end of the decade” (Sullivan, 2010). The purpose of this paper is to conduct a case study of the three California cities' bankruptcy experience, which has significant implications for many other local governments in the US that are becoming concerned whether municipal bankruptcy in California could spread to them.

Rui Sun
California State University, Dominguez Hills

Gao Liu
Florida Atlantic University

“Globalization and Subnational Debt”

The growth of subnational debts in both developed and developing countries has drawn increasing attention of the public and scholars. Studies have investigated the reasons for such growth and found that decentralization and urbanization played a significant role. Yet, very few studies have discussed subnational borrowing in the framework of global economy. There are competing theories such as the “compensation hypothesis” and “efficiency hypothesis” that predict different outcomes of openness on governmental debt. This study investigates the link between the economic openness of a country and the size and credit risk of its subnational debt. It concerns with the economic aspect of globalization. The study empirically tests the aforementioned two hypotheses using a panel dataset of 206 non-U.S. subnational governments from 2005-2012. The data come from the Moody's, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank. Two-way fixed-effects OLS and ordered logistic regression models are employed.

Lawrence Sych
Central Michigan University

“Municipal Responses to Fiscal Stress: A Comparative Financial Condition Analysis of Arizona and Michigan Cities”

The Great Recession induced sustained budgetary disruptions and intense fiscal stress among cities in Arizona and Michigan, two of the hardest hit states. Their local public administrators continue to grapple with its lingering effects while seeking to restore sound financial

conditions. Differences in the level and duration of fiscal stress among cities coupled with administrative responses to regain financial balance create consequences that may include budgetary reforms, programmatic innovations, and leadership change. Presence of diverse revenue streams may also shape municipal responses during and after the onset of fiscal stress. This research helps further our understanding of key factors influencing change in local government financial condition in Arizona and Michigan. The primary sources of the data used in this longitudinal comparison of financial condition analyses are budget and financial reports for about 30 municipalities in each state. This report identifies and analyzes trends across several common measures of financial condition during the 2006 – 2013 fiscal years in order to assess the nature of responsive budgetary actions and the relative importance of revenue diversity in explaining observed change. This report will be of interest to public administrators, policy leaders and scholars interested in fiscal stress-induced consequences on public management.

Wen Wang
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Anna Lukemeyer
University of Nevada Las Vegas

“Adequacy and Equity in Nevada School Funding: A School-Level, Cost Function Analysis”

Nevada ranks among the lowest states in the nation in terms of both school funding per pupil and various student performance measures. Nevada students’ average score on 2013 National Assessment of Education Progress 4th grade reading tests was lower than those of 38 states (NCES 2013). The comparable mathematics score was lower than 36 states (NCES 2013). Further, a recent review ranked Nevada among the bottom ten states in terms of cost adjusted funding per pupil (Baker, Sciarra, and Ferre 2014). The same study assigned Nevada a grade of “F” for the fairness of its distribution of school funding relative to student poverty. In this paper we present preliminary results from a cost function study of Nevada’s school finance system. Most cost function studies use school districts rather than individual schools as their unit of analysis and provide cost adjustments at the district rather than school level. Only a few researchers have begun to explore the use of cost function methods in the analysis of differences in funding at the individual school level (Baker 2009). In this paper, we present our school-level study and its results and make recommendations for improving the equity and adequacy in Nevada’s school finance system.

Wenli Yan
Virginia Commonwealth University

Douglas Carr
Oakland University

“The Impact of the Clean Air Act on the Sensitivity of the Local Employment Base”

Federal environmental regulations under the Clean Air Act are designed to improve air quality in targeted localities through additional air quality regulations. However, a number of unintended consequences have resulted from its implementation. Because of the perceived restructuring of the local industry mix driven by the more stringent air quality regulations in nonattainment areas and the effects on industry composition and employment levels observed in the literature, we aim to explore to what extent it also changes in the sensitivity of local employment base. Using nationwide county level longitudinal data from 1978 to 2012, we conduct a quantitative analysis on the changes of employment base sensitivity of the

nonattainment areas due to the Clean Air Act. As the employment base is integral to local economic activities and it is essential to both existing and potential revenue sources for state and local governments, the sensitivity of the local employment base has a major influence on the fiscal strength of states and local jurisdictions. As such, findings from this study can provide meaningful guidance for state and local public policy makers to preserve or enhance fiscal strength in the presence of federal emissions regulations.

Wie Yusuf
Old Dominion University

Meagan Jordan
Old Dominion University

“The Path to Accessibility: An Examination of State MD&As”

The Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is a narrative provided before the basic financial statements in the comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR). Its purpose is to make it easier for a broader audience to use the CAFR more meaningfully. For the MD&A to be valuable and useful to citizens, it must be accessible. We define accessibility according to three criteria: (1) sufficiently short to accommodate the time demands of citizens; (2) readable; (3) issued in a timely manner as to be relevant. Based on this definition of accessibility we ask and answer two questions:

- (1) How accessible is the MD&A?
- (2) How does accessibility vary across governments?

For this research we utilize a sample of MD&As issued as part of state government CAFRs for fiscal years ending 2009 and 2012. We create an accessibility score for each MD&A from factor analysis of readability, document length, and timeliness variables. We analyze temporal and spatial variations in these accessibility scores. We also examine whether accessibility is related to other measures of transparency, government performance, government characteristics (e.g. budget size, FTE employees, credit rating), and state characteristics (education levels, racial composition, median income, population size, etc.).

Magdalena Ziolo
University of Szczecin

“Insolvency Risk Management Under Soft Budget Constraints: The Perspective of Public Sector Entities after the Crisis of 2008”

The last financial crisis that started in the subprime market in the US has impacted the Euro zone economy and has shown the weakness of the systems and procedures supporting financial stability of public entities. In this context insolvency risk management became much more important than ever before. However, insolvency risk management should be revisited especially after the crisis. The research has assumed that insolvency risk exposure in the public sector tends to be higher because of: population aging, hidden public debt, financial market leveraging problem, continuing economic slowdown, the phenomenon of average annual income trap (example Poland, China) and fiscal consolidation reforms. The research results point out that insolvency risk management in public sector entities is not sufficient. The Kornais SBC study has been extended for public entities and has assessed insolvency risk management systems in the European Union and the US in the period 2008-2014. For the subnational government level, the author has diagnosed such factors determining the risk of insolvency as: current law regulations, debt limits and debt management system, fiscal rules, tools of New Public Management and New Public Service, restructuring regulations for subnational entities and existing redistribution system.

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

Jessica Clark
Western Wyoming Community College

Andrea (Mott) Glessner
Cowley Community College

Anthony J. Amato
Southwest Minnesota State University

“Consuming and Dissipating: A Conversation for Rural America”

Dismissed as elitist, dated, or tendentious, conservation has slipped to the margins of rural areas and environmental movements. Where once the term abounded, concepts such as sustainability and best management practices have taken its place in the mind and on the land. The bland and innocuous term of yesteryear merits a reintroduction into analyses and discussions of people and nature. In fact, there is a rural conservation, and its practice depends on the work of citizens and officials. The efficacy of a new public conservation depends on new conceptions that go beyond efficiency and preservation. As an organism can perform at a maximum metabolic rate beyond the point of efficiency, ecosystems and socio-metabolisms can function at rates above efficiency and these performances are bases for a revised understanding of conservation. Science and policy benefit from this overhauled understanding of conservation. The applications and utility of this overhauled concept in science and policy are most apparent in cultured-nature areas, and some rural areas are the best places to see the concept’s applications for yields and harvests, predator-prey interaction, and invasive species. Rural areas conserve nature’s past and present possibilities, efficient and inefficient.

Amanda Biles
North Dakota State University and Minot State University

“Milk Madness: Dairy Policy and Protests in America and the EU, 1932-2012”

This paper provides a comparative analysis of the dairy protests of 1930s America and the recent dairy crisis in the European Union. It establishes a framework for understanding farmer response to crises in agricultural policy both in the US and abroad and reveals threads of commonality in dairy farmers over time. Throughout the Great Depression, American dairy farmers struggled desperately against falling prices. In response to the worsening situation, some embraced the idea of elevating income through artificial scarcity. Their movement took on many forms, from roadside milk dumps to outbreaks of violence in the Wisconsin dairy strike. Eighty years later, European Milk Board protestors drove 1000 tractors through the streets of Brussels. As they sprayed 15,000 liters of milk on EU parliament buildings, they demonstrated a kinship with their predecessors and a shared dissatisfaction with falling prices and farm policy.

Suzanne Butler
University of Alberta

“Supporting Native Canadian Students: Collaborative Best Practices from an Indigenous Perspective at the University of Alberta”

This presentation will discuss the best practices from collaborative work done within the Aboriginal Student Services Centre, including the Transition Year Program, to support First

Nation, Metis and Inuit (Native) Canadian students at the University of Alberta. By providing insights, successes and challenges from those who work to support students, this presentation highlights the most significant ways in which an academic bridging program works to provide a cohort of non-traditional students - including those from rural, First Nation reserves, remote arctic communities, single parents, and mature students - holistic supports to increase academic success and retention. Working together with faculties and student services to adapt the traditional role of student advisor has created a team of supports while endeavoring to indigenize the learning opportunities and spaces available to students is leading to greater student success.

Jessica Clark
Western Wyoming Community College

“We Didn’t Know Any Better’: The New German-Russian Story”

“We didn’t know any better” says Maryann (Doll) Fichter. Growing up in the 1920s, she remembers that church was just a part of life in Crown Butte, North Dakota. Her family attended services every Sunday and, whenever possible, during weekdays, as well. She insists there was “complaining” or whining about it. Attending church was not optional in the Fichter family. Maryann recalls church services were quite traditional during her youth. They were, for instance, segregated by gender and age. Women always sat on one side, while men always sat on the other side; the youngest sat in the front, while the oldest sat in the back. Traditions, Maryann points out, also included formal attire and language. She remembers everyone always wore their Sunday best, which included for most women a kerchief or bonnet. Since she was reared in the Roman Catholic Church, most of the services were in Latin. Yet, Maryann does recall some programs and lessons in German. These traditions, as she recollects, were simply a part of growing up in a German-Russian community.

Maryann (Doll) Fichter is one of many narrators from the Dakota Memories Oral History Project (DMOHP) who says “we didn’t know any better” (or something similar) while recounting memories of growing up in an ethnic community on the Northern Plains. For instance, Raymond Boechler of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan uses those exact words when he shares his memories of outhouses on July 21, 2006. Other examples include (but are not limited to) Julius Miller of Dickinson, North Dakota, telling DMOHP oral historian Cassie Ptacek, “we didn’t know any different” on August 2, 2007, and Mary Sellinger of Regina, Saskatchewan, informing me “you didn’t know any better” on July 27, 2006. By invoking this saying, DMOHP narrators are claiming naiveté. On the one hand they are upholding their traditional narrative by sharing stories of hard times; on the other hand, they are telling a new story by acknowledging their accomplishments. These narrators are asserting and protecting a collective sense of Germaness in their lives, by rewriting their ethnic group’s story.

Mandy Elder
Portland State University

“Social Constructions of Rurality: Beyond Access, Towards Equity in Education”

Although cultural contexts may vary greatly from India to Canada, some universal elements of rural culture may influence young people’s educational aspirations. In addition to overt external prohibitions and economic or logistical barriers in educational access, internalized identity constructions and community relationships can also limit people’s pursuit of goals perceived as belonging to the urban, upper classes. Many of the challenges rural students encounter stem from and mirror those faced by first-generation students including a lack of understanding of educational institutions and disconnects between institutional expectations and lived experiences. These challenges ultimately affect retention and graduation rates. Drawing from research experiences in Canada and Mexico, the proposed paper aims to

deconstruct the underlying values in rural spaces as they relate to educational attainment for young rural men and women. As opportunities to pursue formal education expand to reach rural areas of the globe, it becomes important for educational institutions to adapt both their curriculum and student support services to meet the cultural needs of local populations.

Stephen L. Eliason

Montana State University Billings

“Access to Public Resources on Private Property: Resident Hunter Perceptions of the Commercialization of Wildlife in Montana”

The management of public wildlife resources on private property presents unique challenges for state wildlife agencies. Some private landowners in Montana have attempted to capitalize on the public wildlife found on their land by leasing the property to outfitters for the exclusive use of their paying clientele. This practice has created a rift between landowners and outfitters versus public hunters. This exploratory study examines hunter perceptions of the commercialization of wildlife in a western state, and the impact they believe it is having on the hunting experience. Qualitative data were obtained from a mail survey of Montana resident elk hunters. Analysis revealed that hunters are concerned about a perceived decline in hunting opportunities on private land that is occurring, at least in part, as a result of the commercialization of wildlife in the state. The findings enhance our understanding of hunting issues on private property in modern society.

Lynsay Flory

North Dakota State University

“Cultural Interactions in Indian Kansas”

Few realize that some of the earliest cabins erected in pre-territorial Kansas played host to sustained inter-cultural relations. There are multiple examples of missionary families and - especially mixed blooded - members of eastern immigrant tribes such as the Delaware, Ottawa, and Shawnee, interacting and influencing each other in ways that they themselves may not even have realized. The rural atmosphere of north-east Kansas played a key role in these developments. Missionaries attempted to create and propagate environments very similar to Anglo-American agricultural families, while the tribes concerned hailed from their own subsistence agricultural traditions. Euro-American missionaries and eastern immigrant tribes alike used their conceptions of rural settlement to champion their own, often disparate, ideals. But in order to fulfil their aims, families on both sides needed a level of cooperation from the other.

Neither group's dreams ever came to fruition, but from the 1830s to the 1860s, the landscape provided an environment where multi-cultural contact could, and did, abound. The historical record demonstrates connectivity and understanding in the areas of agriculture, education, and everyday life. These records consist mainly of missionary letters, diaries, official reports, and reminiscences. Few tribal documents survive. In spite of that, enough evidence remains to conclude that at least some cross-cultural transmission occurred.

Andrea (Mott) Glessner

Cowley County Community College

“Brumbies and Beyond: Wild Horses across Borders”

In the United States there has long been a deep fascination with horses, and for decades the wild horse has been the focus of much debate, political and emotional. But the United States is not the only country that focuses on this animal. In Australia there is also a question of what to do with the brumbies. This paper will examine and analyze some of the similarities

and differences between wild horses in the United States and the brumbies in Australia. How do these two compare with one another? Examining management methods, range control efforts, volunteer groups, and other aspects can give the public an idea of what is happening beyond U.S. borders. Management techniques in the U.S. have long been criticized, but how does this compare to what is happening in other places? Perhaps looking across other borders will provide more ideas of what can be done with the wild horse situation in the United States.

Andrea (Mott) Glessner
Cowley County Community College

Jessica Clark
Western Wyoming Community College

“Mystical to Mouthwatering: Portland’s Historic Side”

Join us for the annual Rural and Agricultural Studies fieldtrip! Portland is a city full of history and we will be exploring a few local landmarks and cultural hotspots. We’ll start out in the morning with a visit to the acclaimed Voodoo Donuts on SW 3rd, which is about 1 mile from the conference hotel. This is the original location! Make sure to bring cash, as they do not accept anything else (ATMs are available). Voodoo Donuts has been featured on many well known travel and food shows. Come and join us for an eye-opening and tummy-filling breakfast! After breakfast, we’ll walk a few blocks to the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center, a museum dedicated to telling the stories of Japanese Americans during World War II. This museum is located in a historic building, the Merchant Hotel, that was once located in the middle of Portland’s Japantown. Once we pull ourselves away from the exhibits we’ll visit the wonderful Portland Farmer’s Market and try some fresh locally grown produce. This is something that local foodies truly enjoy! Choose what you want to eat from a variety of vendors. Check out the list at <http://www.portlandfarmersmarket.org/index.php/markets/psu/>. After lunch we’ll end the afternoon with a visit Powell’s City of Books, an Oregon landmark and one of the largest independent bookstores around. We’ll probably need to grab a few maps as this place is reported to be quite large! After we pull ourselves away from this reader’s paradise we’ll journey back to the hotel.

Morgan Kristensen
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“How will Medicaid Expansion Affect Rural Nebraska”

The Supreme Court gave states the option to expand Medicaid or to opt out. Not surprisingly, state policymakers have been divided on the Medicaid front. As of August 2014, 27 states have expanded Medicaid. The decision whether to opt in or out has serious implications for rural citizens. Nebraska, a state that has opted out of Medicaid, offers an excellent illustration of the rural policy implications associated with Medicaid. In this paper I will 1) offer an analysis of three states that have expanded Medicaid and how this expansion impacts the rural citizenry; 2) explore the case of Nebraska and the impact on rural populations; and 3) and offer policy considerations that would better serve rural populations.

Miles D. Lewis
Western Wyoming Community College

“Buffalo, Dwarves, Crazy White Ladies, and Jimmy Buffet: Myth, Music, Legend, and Identity in Central Montana via Travelogue”

United States Route 12, or Highway 12, begins in downtown Detroit and terminates in Grays Harbor, Washington. For nearly two thousand five hundred miles this roadway neatly bisects the entire state of Montana and was one of several main thoroughfares linking the Midwest to

the Pacific Ocean. Travelling this route, and exploring the Musselshell Region, in terms of history and historical identity, Buffalo, Dwarves, Crazy White Ladies, and Jimmy Buffet examines the various myths and legends that helped spawn lauded cultural writings, like Ivan Doig's *This House of Sky* or nostalgic country western ballads such as Hank Williams, Jr.'s *Two Dot, Montana*, and craft a sense of identity within central Montana. If the river, or its landmarks, were capable of reminiscing, its ruminations would meander almost nonsensically like the course of its water or the blacktop of Highway 12—prodigious herds of wildlife and the tribes who relied upon the large beasts would spring into being, the grandeur and mysteriously named Crazy Mountains would fall under scrutiny, while even modern American crooner Jimmy Buffet would come to mind. But where exactly do fact and legend demur? What do these facts and legends tell us about the region or its people? Central Montana is steeped in lore, some of it factual and some of it fantastical. The intent of this paper is to scrutinize such beliefs by and about the region in order to explore the locality, its people, and central Montana in general.

BriAnna Logan
Western Wyoming Community College

“The Quickest Draw in the West: The Media Legacy of Ed Cantrell”

In the fall of 1979, Rock Springs police detective Matt Bider recounted his version of a July murder in a courtroom full of reporters: Bider sat in an unmarked police car parked outside of the Silver Dollar Saloon with Detective Jim Callas, Director of Public Safety Ed Cantrell, and undercover officer Michael Rosa. Suddenly, a shot rang out inside the car; Bider turned to his left, ears ringing, and saw the hole in Rosa's head the size of a .38 slug between his eyes. He looked forward and saw the .38 caliber pistol in Cantrell's hand. In shock, Bider realized that Cantrell had shot and killed Rosa.

The murder of Rosa by Cantrell made both local and national headlines and once the trial was over, there were hundreds of news reports. The media documentation of the trial is the only source for trial information, as the transcripts have mysteriously disappeared. Coverage by varied media sources of the incident, men, and trial spans several years, documenting the shooting, trial, and Cantrell's life after the verdict. In the last 35 years, the Ed Cantrell-Michael Rosa narrative has evolved from simple news reports to an established folktale to an incredible legacy and identity in Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Alexis Mitchell
Western Wyoming Community College

“Masters of Their Own Destinies’: Creating an Identity of Women at Western”

In the 2014-2015 academic year, more than a dozen women at Western Wyoming Community College (Western) partook in an oral history project designed to preserve the narrative of rural women in higher education (specifically a community college). Their collective narratives reveal an identity of women at Western, and as a result a new narrative for women in the American West. Thus far, these oral histories reveal that women at Western shape their own identities and cultures through their profession. They also resist conquest, by going against social norms and resisting change. And, these women seek empowerment through their profession. In other words, these oral histories reveal stories about shaping cultures and identities, resisting conquest, and seeking empowerment. Individually and collectively, these memory-based sources, reveal a new narrative – a narrative centered on community college Western women. In an attempt to be more inclusive, as scholars of women's history encourage (like Susan Armitage and Elizabeth Jameson), these oral histories reveal an untold gendered story – a story of agency, identity, and memory.

Alexis Mitchell

Western Wyoming Community College

Lynsay Flory
North Dakota State University

Miles Lewis
Western Wyoming Community College

Lisa Payne Ossian
Des Moines Iowa Community College

Tash Smith
St. Gregory's University

“The Tenth Annual Rural and Agricultural Studies Section Roundtable Book Discussion of Tash Smith’s ‘Capture These Indians for the Lord: Indians, Methodists, and Oklahomans, 1844-1939’ (University of Arizona Press, 2014)”

In this recently published work, historian Tash Smith examines the complex relationship between native Indian communities and members of the Southern Methodist Church in Oklahoma. Smith analyzes the Church’s missionary efforts among the Native people. In doing so he looks at the roles of western expansion, cultural assimilation, and religious practices and how they each played a part in this dynamic relationship. This analysis spans nearly one hundred years and covers the shifting power struggles between whites and Natives in Oklahoma. This book is geared towards individuals who have an interest in Western History or Native American Studies.

Bastiaan Philip Reydon
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Roberto Resende Simiqueli
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Vitor Bukvar Fernandes
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Rogério Pires Cruz
Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Our aim, with this paper, is to summarily analyze a series of theoretical contributions on the constitution, development and dynamics of Agricultural Land Markets. In our understanding, three authors stand out as 'contemporary classics' on this topic - Karl Marx, whose writings on Primitive Accumulation and the transition from Agricultural and Mercantile Societies to a Capitalist Mode of Production remain as one of the most enduring perspectives on land market formation; Karl Polanyi, whose peculiar take on land as a 'fictitious commodity' is paramount to critical studies on the field; and Barrington Moore Jr., forefather of a series of comparative institutional studies on development, author of one of the leading theses on the shaping of modern capitalist economies. By reviewing this analytical framework and complementing it with the works of two Brazilian researchers - Possas, on capitalist dynamics, and Reydon, on investment decisions which understand land as both a commodity and an asset - we aim to contribute to studies on the historical origins of contemporary market structures on Agricultural landscapes.

Rose Elizabeth Rohrer
University of New Mexico

“Farming as a Vocation: Identity and Community Building among Small-Scale Organic Farmers in Middle Rio Grande Valley”

Little work has been done exploring the sociological experiences of individuals working in organic agriculture. Unlike the massive corporate farms that have become commonplace in much of the United States, farms in north central New Mexico tend to be small and diverse, with a political focus on community-building. During the course of the 2014 growing season, we conducted thirty in-depth interviews of ten producers/owners and twenty farmworkers on organic farms in the Middle Rio Grande Valley. Drawing on theories of identity formation, social capital, and civic engagement, I argue the farming practices in this region embody principles of social integration and cohesion despite the fact that individual farmers are not necessarily organizing into a singular “movement.” How does small-scale farm work translate into a community-oriented political identity? Farmers describe benefits they derive from and provide to their communities, which in turn, motivates their work to become more than just a career. It is important to note that this agrarian identity is not an idealized concept of tradition, but rather a lens through which the farmers see their role in working toward improved community health and social integration. The results of the research imply that engaging in organic agriculture can be a highly political act that yields perceived benefits for both the individual and the community.

Shelby Rowan
University of Nebraska at Kearney

Adam Ripp
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Exploring the Value of Rural Life: Providing Curricula Opportunities”

From Thomas Jefferson to Wendell Berry, citizens have long championed the value of agrarianism. Sustaining the rural sector is essential to the maintenance of a positive set of social capital outcomes. Yet, the demographics reveal a prolonged and persistent decline in rural populations. Despite the demographics, rural communities still hold considerable value for the citizenry. While the necessity of farmers and rural dwellers is mentioned in the curricula of high schools and universities, the offerings for in-depth scholarship about rural life is commonly seen as less than a necessity, while occasionally not an option. There are opportunities to broaden and enhance college offerings in order to provide students with experience pertaining to rural life. Study abroad programs serve as a model for other endeavors such as rural travel experiences. This paper will establish the theoretical importance of rural course offerings, offer data regarding the perceptions of rural life, explore curricular opportunities analogous to study abroad offerings, and propose curricula modifications for the experiential study of rural America and abroad.

Fonda Sanchez
Education for Equality International

“Girls’ Education, Empowerment, and Leadership in Rajasthan, India”

In rural India girls are at a great disadvantage regarding access to education beyond the primary school level compared to their male counterparts. Many international development agencies have made a commitment to supporting girls’ education through scholarships and financial support in order to reduce the dropout rate. Addressing the root causes of barriers to education, however, such as poverty, gender inequality, and child marriage is needed in order to reduce gender disparity in education. This article explores how life skills and leadership programs are being used by a nonprofit organization called Education for Equality International to impact girls’ confidence, agency, and voice in their community. The program is built using a model of conflict resolution, peacebuilding, social justice, and gender equality

advocacy. Girls who are informed and educated about the social and cultural exclusions they face will then become leaders who can initiate the changes they wish to see for themselves and others.

Nydia Mata Sánchez
Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca

“Women’s Participation in Higher Education: A Grassroots Approach to Leadership in Rural Mexico”

Since its inception in 2009, the Universidad Tecnológica de los Valles Centrales de Oaxaca (UTVCO) has been a leader in education innovation in the Southern Mexican state of Oaxaca. Despite challenges presented by difficult socioeconomic conditions and the ethnically diverse, largely rural, student body at the UTVCO, students have shown impressive resilience through participation in small business development, community outreach, and study abroad programs. As an institution, the UTVCO aims to position its students as community leaders through an applied pedagogical model addressing regional economic, cultural, and social needs. However, after research examining cultural considerations with regards to student retention rates in higher education, the UTVCO now recognizes the important role rural women play as community and university leaders. In 2013, the University Center for Women’s Leadership was founded to address rural women’s needs on campus by providing gender focused workshops, conferences, discussion groups, and the opportunity to participate in an upcoming international leadership development program in collaboration with Portland State University. By using a strength based approach to rural education that positions young women at the center of student body leadership, the UTVCO hopes to increase rural women’s retention in higher education.

SLAVIC STUDIES

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

Irina Antonova
St. Petersburg State University

“Cold War context and Soviet-American films exchanges in 1943 – 1950”

The paper studies the film exchanges between the USA and the USSR in 1943 – 1950. It analyzes the process of American cinema penetration to the Soviet Union and the reverse process of Soviet films supplied to America in order to understand which side won this first battle within the cultural field of the Cold War. This research paper starts with analyzing the factors of cultural exchanges through cinema by the USA and the USSR. The review of the deterrents limiting the processes of cinema penetration in both societies follows. At the end of the analysis we conclude that American movies were much more popular in the Soviet Union than Soviet films in America, firstly, because of the strong support by American private film producers and distributors, and secondly because of the discreet messages of the films, while Soviet films were driven exclusively by the Soviet government and represented direct ideological messages.

Una Bobinac
University of Washington

“The Effects of Memory of WWII on Serbo-Croat Relations”

The territory of what was once the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), which at one point consisted of what are now seven states, has seemed to have had a historic propensity for unrest and ethnic conflict. Different historic events have shaped the way in which these conflicts are either expressed or suppressed. Perhaps no single event has had the same amount of influence in the formation of ethnic relations in the region as much as World War II. The former SFRY has seen ethnic conflict wax and wane and now seems to have culminated in a mutually exclusive peace. Arguably the ethnic relations between the Serbs and the Croats have been the longest enduring and the most contentious. The experiences and events that occurred during WWII and immediately after serve as a reference point for many individuals and their memories of these events shapes their perceptions of the other group. In this paper, I will look at the evolution of the Ustaša and Četnik factions during WWII, the communist Partisan response to them, and their perceived re-establishments in Croatia in the 1980's and 1990's. I will seek to identify the way in which the socialist government created a monopoly on the memory of WWII and paved the way for ethnic struggles in Croatia in the 1990's. Using primary and secondary sources, I will look at the way “official” memory was developed, how and why it came unraveled, and its ultimate consequence on Serbo-Croat relations in the Yugoslav Wars of the 1990's.

Mark A. Cichock
University of Texas at Arlington

“Russia's Cyber Warfare Strategy Toward the Baltic States”

Russia's efforts to maintain its sphere of influence in the Baltic region have been challenged by enhanced security protocols enacted by the Baltic states in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. To resolve this defensive dilemma Russia has employed a strategy of

cyber warfare as a means to probe the weaknesses of these strategically-located states. Russia's expectations for the Baltic environment remain unclear but in the larger context of Russian defense policy there appears to be a connection between cyber warfare as a distinct strategic element and the wider goals of Russian foreign policy. This paper focuses on the extent to which Russia has employed cyber warfare as a means toward undermining Baltic security. More specifically it considers whether such a foreign policy device is adequate to Russian goals, or is more of a tactical approach which creates significant instability for its targets by keeping those states off-balance and in a constant state of insecurity. Russian foreign policy goals toward the Baltic states are thus specifically considered as being either the end-goals in themselves or part of a more concentrated, long-term challenge to NATO as the overall security threat to the Russian Federation.

Evguenia Davidova
Portland State University

"Women Travelers: Itineraries of Eastern Orthodox Nuns in the Nineteenth-century Balkans"

This paper explores the intersection of spatial mobility and gender from a rather understudied perspective: the Eastern Orthodox nuns have not yet attracted much scholarly attention. The reasons for such a lacuna are several, including nuns' relatively small demographic presence, lack of memoir/diary writing tradition among them, and paucity of sources about women convents. The paper focuses on two examples from the central Balkans, namely the monasteries in Kazanlak and Kalofer (both in present-day Bulgaria). What the archival sources reveal is an active economic engagement through the putting-out system in production of *aba* (rough woolen fabric), a preeminent commodity in the Ottoman Balkans, and some financial operations. Moreover, a well-designed strategy of alms collections abroad (mostly Russia and Serbia) emerges. Sisters' involvement in local communities and attempts at creating schools for girls evidences more social and secular than religious predispositions. While women in the nineteenth century were not mobile, nuns seem to have evaded such limitations. They were an exception in other respect as well -- the literacy level of many nuns allowed them to communicate with merchants, municipal councils, religious authorities, diplomats, and even the Russian tsar.

Indra Ekmanis
University of Washington

"Hostland or homeland?"

Ethnically homogenous nation-states have never been a reality, yet ethnic minorities are often highlighted as sources of tension in society. This is particularly true in post-Soviet states that struggle with the legacy of Russification and Soviet-era migration. But are ethnic divisions as stark as they are portrayed? When does a similar civic-cultural identity prevail over ethnic divisions? Using Latvia as a case study, this research attempts to narrow the gap in the literature regarding post-Soviet associational life and integration. Associational life has often been dismissed in post-communist states, leaving a significant gap in the literature concerning the way it shapes order and disorder in these societies. Little academic attention has focused on the development of interethnic associational life and its effect in stabilizing state security concerns. This research will address the questions: Under what conditions do societies promote civic-cultural identity? What implications does this have for national security? This project seeks to explore the impact of interethnic civil society on civic-cultural identity, and how it facilitates the transition from Latvia as host land to homeland.

Alfred B. Evans, Jr.
California State University, Fresno

“Change in the Ideational Framework of the Putin Regime in Russia”

Some observers have said that recently President Vladimir Putin of Russia has adopted a new ideology. It is true that the leadership of the Russian state is now making extensive efforts to promote an ideology that is called conservatism. How does the content of the current ideological pronouncements of that regime differ from that which was expressed in Putin’s speeches and writings during his first several years in power? This paper will address the question of continuity and change in the ideational framework of the Putin regime from 2000 to the present. It will examine the timing and implications of changes in that framework. It will also discuss possible explanations for the recent changes in the themes found in Putin’s speeches and writings.

Sanja Hajdinjak
Central European University

“Impact of the Lootable Tourism Resources on the Patterns of Use in Croatia and Slovenia”

The paper answers the question what causes the different patterns of the tourism resource use in Croatia and Slovenia. Tourism resources are divided into natural and cultural resources. Despite well-designed institutions of resource use control in both countries, pressures on short term use of resources in Croatia are much higher and result in patterns of unsustainable use of resources. Tourism resources in Slovenia are used in a sustainable manner aimed at service upgrade, rather than as mere resource rent extraction. I argue that a step-mother type of a relationship towards the resources in Croatia results from the abundance of easily lootable resources which produce higher rents. Key dependent variables in the paper are resource type and rent opportunity, which explain why under similar political institutions of resource use differences between patterns of tourism resource use occur. Political institutions and tourism specialization are used as control variables. In the paper I extend the natural resource curse framework to tourism sector and previously unexplored source of revenues. Such an approach contributes to the resource curse literature as it clarifies the role of the type of resources, rents and political institutions in defining when abundance of resources leads to unsustainable short-term oriented utilization characterized with corruption and rent-seeking. Moreover, the paper represents an innovation as the previous academic work used managerial approaches to sustainability or political economy of ecology frameworks which do not sufficiently explain identified differences in resource use across cases. The paper compares through the method of differences two cases which have sufficient similarities regarding post-socialist and Yugoslav legacy as well as political institutions of checks and balances, but differ in the type of resources abundance, rents and the level of tourism dependence. I conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with the political and business elites, experts, journalists and NGO representatives. Additionally, I analyse primary sources such as reports, spatial planning documents and tourism development strategies.

Elizabeth Hawthorne
Independent Scholar

“Elizabeth C. Clarke - Educator, Missionary, Citizen”

Elizabeth Clarke began her American Kindergarten and Teacher Training Institute in Sofia Bulgaria in 1900 to promote her religion through education. Even at the beginning many of her children in the Kindergarten were Jewish and Orthodox and not at all interested in conversion.

As the teacher training institute evolved under her able leadership, she also found that for her graduates to obtain teaching jobs in the public schools the school would need formal recognition from the Ministry of Education and that recognition would not be forthcoming as long as she—an American (albeit born in Bulgaria and a lifelong resident)—was in charge and as long as promoting her faith was prominent. The proposed presentation will give an account of the development of the American Kindergarten and Teacher Training Institute by this remarkable American missionary and the contributions it made to the development of education in Bulgaria. Some records were available from the National Archives in Sofia. The Hilandar Library at Ohio State University, where I began the research, and was a visiting scholar, had extensive Clarke family records which introduced me to missionary discourse most of which was between her missionary father and brother and provided guidance on how to proceed to discover more. The Houghton Library American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Houghton Library at Harvard University included correspondence between Elizabeth and the Women's Board records at the Congregational Library in Boston, Amherst College, Mt. Holyoke College, Boston Public Library and Holden (MA) Public library were valuable resources.

Christi Anne Hofland
University of Washington

“Museums of Social Change? The Role of Cultural Institutions in Borderland Transformations”

At a time when museums around the world are questioned for their relevancy, museums in Ukraine have increasingly become an integral component of emerging definitions of national and community identity. Amidst unprecedented protests over the winter of 2013-2014, the Ivan Honchar Museum installed a *Didukh*, a traditional holiday decoration, on the square. Staff organized folk dancing, singing, and a master class to create and parade Christmas stars around the square. Following the protests, museums have continued to rapidly respond to current events. After President Yanukovych fled the country, the National Art Museum created an exhibit of his ill-gotten possessions, as if in an account book. Their summer exhibit, *War Portraits*, featuring portraits and interviews of wounded soldiers, brought the reality of military conflict home to the capital. Museum professionals now consider what a permanent Maidan museum will be. How can a memory narrative of these events be inclusive in a way that unites this divided borderland? What are the challenges, opportunities, and lessons for societal development? This presentation considers the role that museums play in Ukraine as citizens demonstrate a newfound hunger for engagement in their societies amidst devastating current events.

Daniela Ivanova-Nyberg
Independent Scholar

“Bulgarian Dance in Three Words: Field Studies Among Balkan Folk Dance Communities in the USA”

This paper is based on field studies conducted within the American Balkan folk dance communities across the US. A Balkan Dance Survey, with *what-who-why-questions* was distributed during 2004-2008 and 2014. After providing a brief summary of the survey's data this paper discusses more specifically the answers given to the request to describe Bulgarian dance in only three words. The objects of the researcher's investigations and analyses are 1) the characteristics themselves, and 2) ways to define dance and dance experience verbally. Next, this paper discusses the Bulgarian dance repertoire in the US as introduced by non-Bulgarian and Bulgarian dance teachers since the 1960s. Third, it addresses the identification of Bulgaria and Bulgarian culture with its music and dance.

The paper proposes that the interest that emerged toward Bulgaria (as a part of *Balkan Fascination*) in the second half of the 20th century, due to various reasons, is related to rhythm (the asymmetric meters of Bulgarian music and dance). This appreciation for the Bulgarian culture, along with the developed repertoire, serves today as a model and stimulus for many Bulgarian immigrants in the US.

Michael Kenny
University of California, San Diego

“Monarchy without Empire: The Austro-Croatian Making and Defense of a Habsburg State Mission: 1896-1918”

For this paper, I am writing on the process through which the Croatian Party of Rights and the Austrian Christian Socials came to prioritize loyalty to the Habsburg state over any other consideration. Although historians have already admitted that such loyalty was an essential part of both parties, this study will explore how loyalty was not an inevitable outcome of like-minded conservatives, but rather something that very different political movements linked to their particular political interests. Furthermore, this study, which will study the period 1896-1918, will explore how these parties transformed their understanding of the monarchy from a useful political tool to something of an international necessity. By examining these two very different movements, one the majority party in the capital city of Vienna and the other a party of national opposition in the Hungarian Kingdom, this essay will show that civil political movements could easily reconcile the multinational Habsburg Monarchy with the world of nationalism and democratization.

Anatoliy Klots
University of Washington

“Portraying Jewish Life: Mikhail Dubson’s *The Border* and Mikhail Romm’s *Dream*”

During the implementation of nativization policies (*korenizatsiia*) that spanned from the 1920s to the early 1930s, Soviet cinema produced over a dozen Jewish-themed films which condemned the oppression of Jews in the imperial Russia and abroad and promoted proletarian internationalism. Two films, Mikhail Dubson’s 1935 *The Border* (*Granitsa*, or *Staroe Dudino*) and Mikhail Romm’s 1941 *Dream* (*Mechta*) stand out from an historical and artistic point of view. Both movies are notable for constellations of prominent Russian and Jewish actors, including Benjamin Zuskin and Faina Ranevskaya. Invoking works of such scholars as Miron Chernenko, Harriet Murav, Valérie Pozner, and Richard Taylor dedicated to Jewish themes in Soviet cinema of the 1930s, this project examines how Dubson and Romm showed issues of anti-Semitism, Jewish traditions, religion, and identity in their movies. Like all Soviet films of this time, they were filmed as a part of a propaganda campaign to promote Soviet ideology. However, both films are noteworthy for how Dubson and Romm managed to portray everyday Jewish life despite the generic limitations imposed by the State. Those films were among the last ones in the Soviet Russia to feature Jewish topics in decades.

Zahari Nikolov Konkyov
Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, Italy

“Nationalism and Bulgarian Orthodox Church: Medieval and Contemporary Perspectives on the Balkan State-Church Relations”

In the individual historiography of every Balkan people, there are moments of rise and fall. Observing the historical events of all Balkan countries and people we can find a lot of similarities and analogical situations and debates.

In particular, my main point in this paper is to show the way and the purpose why Orthodox Church supports the national idea of Bulgarian people during Medieval Age. Thus I want to show parallel of past and present historical episodes and controversies between people and states inhabiting the Balkan Peninsula. Considering that in the first centuries of the history of the Christian Church there were no national elements in its institutional and spiritual activities and priorities. The later idea of Church as a threshold of culture and nationality of definite people and state occurred for the first time after the christening of the Bulgarians by the middle of the 9-th century. So from that time on during all the history of the varying borders of our nationality, throughout glorious or tragic historical moments of fame and disgrace the Church had kept the identity of and ethnic and religious community of Bulgarian faithful. Studying the history of the Balkan Peninsula, we can see that other people there would justify their cultural image by the national church entity as well. Assuming that idea through the ages shows that it had lead to the emergence of Serbian Patriarchy, Greek Archiepiscopate and Romanian Patriarchy within the sacred and political space of the Balkan lands. And that is what had lead to the controversial naming of those church units 'national churches', which still remains problematic as in spiritual, so in secular sense. The exposition will follow two main moments from the First and the Second Bulgarian kingdoms. At that time Bulgarian Orthodox Church twice shifts its jurisdiction between Rome and Constantinople in order to defend its national, church and cultural interests. Next I shall divide the whole paper in four parts: *Avant propo*, introduction, historical part, and conclusion. I shall argue that some of the clashes of the past may reoccur in the present discussions on the development of Balkan church-state relations in the discourse of local and international policy. Still the Orthodox Churches are one of the most constant elements among the controversial points in Balkan state histories, which seem to show both distinctive similarities and differences. But is it enough constant elements to survive in our common present and future history in general and our separate histories?

Vsevolod Kritskiy
International History at the Graduate Institute of Geneva

“The Soviet Union and the Colonial World in the aftermath of WWI”

In the aftermath of the First World War, the Bolsheviks presented the RSFSR as an alternative model for the colonial world to follow, pitting it against the Western nation-state model. This was encapsulated by the Baku Congress of the Peoples of the East in 1920, which attracted a wide variety of sympathizers from all over Asia. However, this direction quickly gave way to Socialism in One Country and relative isolationism on behalf of the Soviet Union. The paper will look at just how different a model was the Soviet Union offering, as well as the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Colonial World. To accomplish this, the documents of the congress of the Peoples of the East, as well as writings and actions of key Soviet ideologues, will be investigated.

Nicholas Levy
Stanford University

“A Friendship Forged in Steel? The Construction of Huta Katowice and Soviet-Polish Collaboration in the 1970s”

From its inception in late fall 1971 through the start of its first blast furnaces in 1976 to the collapse of the Eastern Bloc in 1989-1991, the giant steel mill Huta Katowice in the Silesian industrial town Dąbrowa Górnicza was a Polish-Soviet partnership. More than any other

collaborative effort of the 1970s, it was a project to transform international socialist economic development and bind the 'fraternal nations' together economically, socially, professionally, and even interpersonally. Construction and operation of Huta Katowice involved the westward flow of millions of tons of iron ore from the mines of Ukraine's Krivorozhskii Basin, many more tons of equipment from places like Zhdanov (now Mariupol'), and sent hundreds of specialists from the two countries on exchanges and longer-term assignments to partnered factories, construction enterprises and training institutions. While the 1970s often appear as prelude to very different stories of transformation in the PRL and USSR, this study explores cooperation as a mirror for motives and attitudes across this perceived partition. Drawing extensively on Polish and Soviet party documents, media accounts and specialized periodicals, I hope to rejuvenate the conversation on late socialist development and the nature of cross-border encounters within the Eastern bloc.

Andrej Milivojevic
University of California, Berkeley

"A Critical Juncture?: The Purge of Reformist Cadres in 1970s Yugoslavia"

Scholars agree that purges of reformist politicians in Yugoslavia during the early 1970s affected few cadres but represented a major juncture. A contemporary spoke of a "small cultural revolution." Yet, we fail to understand how reformers changed the trajectory of the common state during their 1960s zenith, suggesting a broader question, what are long-term effects of small purges? A comparative reading of archival records suggests that current estimates of the numbers purged are low. Elites among the cadres affected, at least some three thousand in 1972 alone, shared a belief common to Bretton Woods Europe: coordinated political activity at a national and international level promised to redirect economic activity from zero-sum competition to mutually beneficial cooperation. Rather than threatening self-management as nascent monetarists, reformers pushed to realize its promise of local political and economic accountability in the party's control of the commanding heights, moves hardliners feared led to "peoples' capitalism," an unacceptable and inevitable outcome of deepening markets. The intensity of purging varied between and within republics. It seemed more extensive in Croatia and, archives suggest, in Slovenia than in Serbia, yet discontinuity in elites seemed as great in Serbia as in the other two republics. Preexisting levels of human capital perhaps attenuate the impact of purging. Thus, Thatcherite thinking never gained prominence, unlike in 1980s Poland and Czechoslovakia, yet purging a small, multiethnic elite in Serbia provided a greater opening for hardliners than in Slovenia, which had more human capital. The case of Yugoslavia in the 1970s suggests that small purges can have large effects and the less human capital, the larger the effect, a hypothesis meriting further research and beyond Yugoslavia.

Petru Negura
State Pedagogical University, Chisinau (Moldova)
University of California, Berkeley

"Punishment and Discipline in the Rural Elementary Schools of Romanian Bessarabia and Soviet Transnistria during the Interwar Period: From Body to Soul"

The use of corporal punishment in rural elementary schools of Interwar Bessarabia (Romanian province) shows the degree of institutional pressure put on pupils, likewise in other settings of Eastern and Western Europe in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This practice was linked to certain issues of the everyday process of primary education in the villages, such as the school attendance, the teachers' relationships with the local community, or the internal group dynamics within the teaching staff in the rural schools. The paper analyses the specific meaning that different actors and stakeholders (teachers, Ministry of Education's functionaries,

but also pupils and parents) confer to the use of physical discipline in the schooling process throughout a body of archival documents (of the Ministry of Education and other institutions involved in implementing the primary education), edited sources (pedagogical works, reports, and periodicals), and oral testimonies (more than 50 oral history interviews). In the late 1930s, the practice of corporal punishments tended to diminish; they were gradually replaced by a legitimate codified discipline system: warning, discussion with parents, and marking. It could be argued that with the codification and softening of penalties, the school discipline gradually moved its target from child's body to his/her 'soul' (Foucault). In contrast, in the Moldovan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (during 1924-1940 – part of USSR), the 'absolute authority' of the teacher towards his/her pupils, which dominated the educational activity before 1918, was abruptly abolished in the 1920s in the context of a broad restructuring campaign in rupture with the educational system of the Tsarist regime. Very few archival documents produced by specialized institutions in MASSR attest the use of physical discipline in primary schools. Likewise, the interviewees, educated in MASSR in the 1930s, firmly deny the use of any corporal punishments in their schools. The widespread use, gradual softening, then absence of corporal punishment in the elementary schools of Bessarabia and MASSR indicate a certain relationship and balance of power that was on the way of being negotiated and established between the state and civilian population in each considered setting. The softening, then disappearance of physical pressure on pupils was concomitant with the citizen's recognition of the state's 'pedagogical authority' (Bourdieu) and the setting up of "the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical and symbolic violence" (Bourdieu/ Weber).

Joy Neumeyer
University of California, Berkeley

"The Final Struggle': The Art of the Soviet Death Mask"

In the Soviet Union, death masks immortalized everyone from revolutionary martyrs to circus clowns. Through this macabre art form, the 19th century cult of the "great man" opened up to a wide array of bureaucrats, artists, scientists, and even numismatists, granting anyone with the right connections access to the Bolshevik pantheon—while excluding those who had fallen from grace. At the same time, death masks were a boon for a small cohort of artists who gained access to power and privilege through the practice. The masks themselves were used to create sculptures of Soviet luminaries, and venerated as sacred relics in their own right. In casting death masks, the Soviet establishment was drawing on a centuries-old imperial tradition, part of an overall borrowing from history empowered by Soviet culture's apocalyptic view of itself. However, the meanings tied to masks were heterotopic and unstable. They were embedded in specific contexts of creation and display, and tied to shifting personal conflicts and memories. Observers variously feared, loathed, embraced, and ignored them. The Soviet death mask was an emblem that fused art and power, but a highly volatile one.

Robert Niebuhr
Arizona State University

"Between Victors and Vanquished: German POWs in Yugoslavia after World War II"

This paper will explore the early period when Josip Broz Tito's new government in Belgrade attempted to operate with the larger powers to deal with the problem of German POWs held in Yugoslav captivity. While the Yugoslavs only had a relatively small number of prisoners they had to deal with each of the major Allied powers—the Big Four—as part of the deportation of prisoners to their homes. As Yugoslav statesmen provoked the Western Allies early after the close of hostilities they exacerbated growing tensions and dealt with the return of German prisoners as a sensitive political issue. Furthermore, the Yugoslavs attempted to use some of the prisoners as part of their rhetorical campaign against fascism. Primarily, the Yugoslavs

emphasized ideology and manipulated German soldiers who were former members of the Communist or the Social Democratic Parties in Germany prior to the war (and thus served time in concentration camps before conscription). Overall, this episode can inform our understanding of how the Yugoslavs perceived value in treating and dealing with the German POWs as part of their larger entry into broader European politics.

Joel Palhegyi
University of California, San Diego

“Tito under Glass: Museum and Myth in the Making of Croat Yugoslavism”

This paper investigates the role of national museums in Croatia both during and after socialism, focusing on the country's two most important history museums, the Croatian History Museum and the Revolutionary Museum of the Croatian People. As both state developed and publicly experienced institutions, these museums were intimately tied to the construction and maintenance of Yugoslavia's particular form of communism centered on the concepts of brotherhood and unity, self-management, socialist patriotism, individual national assertion, and supranational South Slavic culture and community. This paper therefore traces the development and collapse of Yugoslavism in Croatia's national narrative by investigating how these museums constructed a distinct Croat-socialist-Yugoslav mythology through the display and narration of material culture. Based upon an examination of the exhibition catalogs and brochures published by each museum from the late 1950s to present day, I argue that a significant paradigm shift from socialist-Yugoslavism to liberal, democratic Croat nationalism took place within the official Croatian historical narrative, but that despite this ideological shift, much of the constitutive mythology and museological practices have remained virtually unchanged. Thus, this paper speaks to the project of building and living socialist Yugoslavism, as well as post-socialist attempts to reconfigure, tame, and harness this same history.

Sangyeon Park
Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

“Russia's New Approach on Microregion of DPRK, PRC and Russian Federation: Lease of the Wharf No.3 of Rason Port and Negotiation among Russia, DPRK and ROK”

Since it has warm-water port near the border with PRC(People's Republic of China), which doesn't have corridor to the East Sea and Pacific Ocean, and RF(Russian Federation), which is lack of warm-water port in the Far East region, Rason city of DPRK(Democratic People's Republic of Korea) has been strategically important both for PRC and RF. In 2005, Rason city government agreed to launch a joint venture company with companies of PRC, which will have a right to use the wharf No. 3 of Rason port for 50 years, whereas RF hesitated to invest on Rason port. However, when the project was hampered by the political tension between PRC and DPRK after the first nuclear experiment of DPRK, Russia agreed with DPRK to use the facility of wharf No.3 of Rason port for 49 years, by promising that Russia reconstruct the Rason-Khasan railway and renovate the facility of Rason port. This paper shows how RF succeed to lease the wharf No.3 of Rason port, which had been known to be leased to PRC. There are a few reasons why RF changed from their in active initial position in early 2000s to the active approach regarding using wharf facility of Rason port. Firstly, as the trade among the East Asian countries increased, capacity of ports in Russian Far East could not meet the total freight volume of the region. Secondly, as PRC aggressively approach to DPRK in order to secure the path to the Pacific, RF also need to secure the existing interests on the region. In order to negotiate with DPRK, RF tried to get financial support from Republic of Korea. To attract the ROK government and companies, Russia showed their strong commitment by re-constructing Khasan-Rason railroads with their own capital.

Branislav Radeljic
University of East London

“European Community-Yugoslav Relations: Documents that Mattered (1980–1992)”

The archives of the European Union provide an impressive amount of documents about the then European Community-Yugoslav relations in the period 1968–1992. Starting with 1980, when many debates hosted by the European Parliament tended to be dominated by an ever-increasing pessimism about Yugoslavia after Tito, to 1992, when the European Union actually recognized the collapse of the Yugoslav federation, this paper focuses on primary sources discussing primarily political aspects of the official relations between the two parties. In the end, the European Union’s decision to recognize Slovenia and Croatia as independent states in January 1992 was a political decision. Aware of the complexity surrounding the concept of memory and how primary sources can affect our memory, the paper starts by outlining various guiding principles one needs to keep in mind when approaching and selecting documents. As already suggested in the literature, “[t]he archival record doesn’t just happen; it is created by individuals and organizations, and used, in turn, to support their values and missions, all of which comprises a process that is certainly not politically and culturally neutral ... Archival work is critical in shaping history” (Kaplan, 2000: 147). The documents are even more powerful if we think of the generally accepted idea that history should help us to understand the present and hopefully prepare us for future scenarios. For example, government archives (including the archives of the European Union), by gathering records that can be used as evidence, “can force leaders and institutions to be accountable for their actions” (Hirtle, 2000: 1). Alongside this understanding, archives are expected to be impartial contributors and this is another reason why this volume is likely to be an important source for future analyses and contributions to the field. Accordingly, the paper shows that the official debates and documents about the European Community-Yugoslav relations in the period 1980–1992 pointed out that the relationship between them was rather unstable, often characterized by harsh European Community criticism and skepticism with regard to the survival of the Yugoslav state.

Agnieszka Smelkowska
University of California, Berkeley

“Between people’s revenge and socialist justice: Poland’s *Volksdeutsche* between 1944 and 1946”

The term *Volksdeutsche* goes back to the late nineteenth century, when it described ethnic Germans living outside the Reich’s borders. During the Nazi occupation of Poland, German authorities expanded the scope of the concept to include those non-Germans who—according to the racial experts—exhibited Aryan racial or cultural traits. As a result, approximately three million Polish citizens arbitrarily received *Volksdeutsch* status. Ninety percent of them chose to remain in Poland after the war. Unsurprisingly, they became the target of popular anger and the center of an intense legal controversy when being a *Volksdeutscher* became a legal offense. While many *Volksdeutsche* lost their Polish citizenship and were expelled from Poland, considerable numbers were eventually allowed to stay and receive complete legal rehabilitation. Using sources from the national archives in Warsaw and Poznań, which include extensive biographical material drawn from legal proceedings, my paper will examine this still obscure group. I intend to trace the changes in postwar ethnic categorization, as they manifested themselves in new citizenship and collaboration laws in Poland. This entails examining how the Polish *Volksdeutsche* thought about themselves and how they were seen by the rest of society, still struggling with implications of its own wartime collaboration.

Gerald Sussman
Portland State University

“Playing Chicken Kiev: Cooking Up the New (Old) Cold War”

The Ukraine crisis of 2013-2014 renewed latent tensions between the United States and Russia that briefly quieted with the collapse of the Soviet Union. US and British mainstream media largely employed a familiar trope about the Russian "bear," which characterized events in Kiev, Crimea, and Donbas as instigated by Russian efforts to (re)colonize Ukraine. The Russian media, on the other hand, emphasized the expansion of NATO into much of the former Soviet and Warsaw Pact region, which constituted a territorial threat to its borders and independence. The focus of this paper is to look at contrasting images and frames of reference of Western (US/UK) and Russian media images of the conflict. The question is: Is democracy promotion an appropriate construct to interpret the rationale for US and British behavior toward the former Yanukovych and present Kiev governments?

Nuri Ali Tahir
University of Texas at Austin

“Resurgence of Bulgarian Nationalism in the 19th and 20th Centuries and the Making of Turks as ‘Others’”

Nationalism started to redraw the borders in Balkans and changed rapidly everything in the Ottoman Empire during 19th and 20th centuries. Bulgaria emerged as one of the new nation states from the Ottoman Empire although with a large portion of Turkish/Muslim population. The wars made to gain the independence forced millions to leave their places however, when the number of population which was considered to be the ‘other’ became larger and not easily manageable, then another solution was found for its existence. In the case of Bulgaria, this was solved by providing Turks/Muslims with minority rights via bilateral or multilateral treaties. Nevertheless, the division and discussions that last up until today have their roots still in this period of the history where everything began. Nationalism in France has been perceived different in the Balkans where movements brought together violence to create new borders for the potential nation states. The worst conflicts occurred when population structure in a given area did not correspond to the claims of restoring medieval borders of nation states. Instilling religion into national identity via independent Orthodox churches was sought as a need to conquest everyday life of people who were targets of nationalist ideals. Violence made the borders more visible to the greater audience while spiritual aspect shaped their everyday life together with the modified language and literature that answered the needs of governing elite. This paper will analyze early years of the emergence of Bulgarian nationalism and its impact for the Turkish/Muslim community in Bulgaria after the creation of nation state. It is considered to be a contribution for the contemporary discussions on the origins of the ethnic division in the Balkans and rise of extremist movements that often site historical events in their actions.

Maria C. Taylor
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

"Between Slabs and Smokestacks: Soviet City Greening and Beautification in 1950s Krasnoyarsk"

Soviet cities are often depicted as bleakly monotonous, their planners indifferent to comfort and ecology. Yet post-WWII Soviet architect-planners consistently voiced a commitment to

“urban greening and beautification” [ozelenenie i blagoustroistvo]. Post-WWII efforts at greening shaped the spaces between the slab-like apartment buildings and belching smokestacks. Urban open space was imbued with considerable ideological heft in pursuit of the “fusion” [sliianie] of town and countryside. One must therefore question the habitual dismissal of such space as merely ‘empty’ or ‘vast.’ Instead my research suggests that the production of Soviet urbanism (especially in Siberia) was characterized not by indifference to Nature but by complex, consciously theorized attitudes and regulatory norms regarding the necessity and benefits of greenery in socialist cities. Green ‘sanitary’ buffers, for example, were intrinsic to the ideal placement of factories and industrial districts, although rarely built according as specified in the planning norms. In this paper I examine the evolution of greening in the city of Krasnoyarsk during the tumultuous 1950s, drawing on both archival and published sources.

Mary Wright
Western Oregon University

“Ghosts of Romanian Nationalism: Dacian Heritage, Nicolae Ceausescu’s Legacy, and Protochronism’s Future”

Although Romanian history is shared by all, different interpretations of the Daco-Roman debate and protochronism by the former political leader Nicolae Ceausescu, multi-millionaire fascist Iosif Dragan and Romanian intelligentsia paint very different pictures of modern Romanian nationalism. Ceausescu’s attempt to subvert Romanian nationalism for ideological gain opened debate with both fascist elements and Romanian intelligentsia acting as the guardians of national culture. The protochronism debate continues to act as a vehicle for widely different views on the political and economic directions Romania should take. New expressions of protochronism include Iosif Dragan’s statue of Decebalus Rex and additional archaeological work to rebuild Romanian heritage. Romania again sits at the crossroads of east and west: it can symbolically embrace Roman roots and join capitalist Europe or it can choose to follow Dacian symbology and remain independent, agricultural and aloof. Or will Romania be reminded of the Daco-Roman symbology of cultural syncretion and create a synthesis of both that best fits this unique nation?

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Joseph Langston

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Billy Blodgett
West Texas A&M University

“The Change of Individual Opinions Through Gender-Related Group Influence”

The opinions of individuals may be influenced by groups of different gender configurations. This influence was studied by asking college students to respond to a series of statements in pretest and post-test settings. Post-test settings included the use of manipulatively constructed confederate groups to influence the subjects' responses. Change of opinions between pretest and post-test were considered to be operational differences of conformity. There appeared to be a relationship between the gender composition of confederate groups and the responses of male and female subjects. Results indicated that female subjects tended to conform more with female confederates, while male subjects tended to conform more to male confederates. The use of gender-specific groups deviated from Solomon Asch's classic study on conformity.

Victoria Springer
University of Nevada, Reno

“Evaluating the use of legally relevant and extra-legal offender information in the sentencing of Nevada felons from a social cognitive perspective”

Based on the framework of the heuristic-systematic model of information processing, this research examined patterns of information used in felony sentencing to assess the potential of extra-legal information as heuristics in judicial decision making. The use of extra-legal information was contrasted with legally relevant aspects of an offender's background, proposed as non-heuristic information. Results suggested that judges consider a wide variety of offender information during felony sentencing. The consideration of legally relevant information did not diminish the influence of extra-legal (social) information on maximum length of sentences, suggesting that judges process information in a thorough, systematic fashion rather than relying on cognitive shortcuts (heuristics). Judges also utilized legal and extra-legal information when determining sentences (prison vs. probation). Results were mixed concerning the impact of legal factors on the use of extra-legal information, meaning both heuristic and systematic processing may be occurring (parallel processing). This conclusion was supported by significant interaction effects observed between legal and extra-legal factors for models examining sentence length and sentence disposition. This supports the characterization of extra-legal (social) information as heuristics. However, judges do not exclusively rely on this information during felony sentencing; they appear to utilize a wealth of information and engage in parallel processing.

Amber Whiteley
University of Utah

“Body Image and College Students: The Impact of the “Love Your Body” Week Outreach Initiative at the University of Utah”

Young adults on college campuses are at an increasingly greater risk for experiencing body image dissatisfaction and distress. In addition to this risk, Utah college students face unique cultural pressures that contribute to body dissatisfaction. Those who experience body image dissatisfaction experience various negative impacts on many aspects of their lives, including

effects on levels of anxiety, happiness, depression, and even academic performance. Four counseling psychology doctoral students created “Love Your Body Week”, a university-wide week-long initiative that challenges undergraduate students to love their body with a unique challenge every day. Each day has a different theme and a different challenge that stems from psychological research relating to successful moderators against the effects of body image dissatisfaction. We discuss the process of creating the outreach, the results, and the impact on the community.

SOCIAL WORK

Moises Diaz

Utah State University

Bill Pederson

Northern Arizona University, Yuma

Megan Al-Yasiry
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“The Impacts of Teen Pregnancy on LGB Youth”

The purpose of this presentation is to bring awareness to the impact that pregnancy has on teens with a focus on lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adolescents. The issue regarding teen pregnancy in heterosexual youth has been widely discussed in much of the social work literature; however, new trends concerning LGB youth and pregnancy are just recently being evaluated. Recent studies have shown that LGB adolescents are at greater risk of experiencing teen pregnancy than previously thought. Recent research has shown that LGB teens have a higher rate of teen pregnancy than their heterosexual counterparts. Factors correlated with these high occurrences are infrequent and inconsistent use of contraceptives, higher reports of substance consumption prior to sexual activity, lack of sexual education geared toward LGB adolescents, increased rates of sexual partners, harassment and bullying targeted toward LGB individuals, and lack of support services and education for LGB youth.

Stephen Baldrige
Abilene Christian University

Jennifer Rogers
Abilene Christian University

“Social Work and Food Insecurity, Using Advocacy and Education to Close the Gap”

The impact on food and nutrition is constantly being researched, debated, and discussed. When examining our food system, the implications of health and wellness have direct social work practice and advocacy implications. In social work, practitioners interact a great deal with those of low socio-economic status. As of 2012, 49 million Americans lived in food insecure households, 33.1 million adults and 15.9 million children (feedingamerica.org). Given such, social work has placed a great deal of emphasis on access to food for those living in poverty. U.S. residents with lower access to supermarkets and farmers markets (as compared with easy access to fast food and/or convenience stores) have significantly higher risk for obesity, heart-disease, and type 2 diabetes (Basiotis & Lino, 2002; Larson, et al., 2009). Issues such as government subsidies and access to quality, sustainable food will be addressed. The presenters will give practical, researched-based methods to advocate and educate on local levels to help provide access to high quality foods for those in all socio-economic categories. Participants will come away with knowledge of our current food system, how it is impacting those in need, and the role of social science to combat the negative aspects of food and poverty.

Stephanie Begun
University of Denver

“The Elephant in the Room, An Exploration of Family Planning Topics in Social Work”

Reproductive health and family planning decision-making issues impact most individuals and families in some way, while little social work research has been conducted on these topics. In addition, few research efforts have specifically investigated how such issues are encountered in social work practice, and how or if social workers are trained to work with clients who present these issues in practice settings. This exploratory qualitative study of social workers examines how reproductive health and family planning topics appear in practice settings, and how social workers are educated to work with clients accordingly. The current study finds that while many such topics frequently arise in practice, social workers feel insufficiently educated and trained to help clients acquire reproductive health and family planning knowledge and resources.

Jennifer Blakeslee
Portland State University

“Preliminary Validity of a Support Network Measure for Research and Practice with Transition-Age Foster Youth”

Social network support is an important factor in any positive transition to adulthood, and the networks of youth exiting foster care are inevitably influenced by child welfare involvement. Youth transitioning out of care need stable social support from a range of informal and formal sources, and it's important to understand who is in youth support networks and how these relationships may change during the transition from the formal foster care system (e.g., disconnecting from professional support sources, reconnecting with family, etc.). Social network methods can be used to accurately assess foster youth support network membership and network stability over time. This paper presents a methodological approach to measure foster youth support networks in terms of their capacity, support provision, and member cohesion over time. Such methodology must be systematic, reliable over time, and sensitive to change, and must capture constructs expressly relevant to practice with this population. Preliminary reliability and validity findings are shared and discussed in terms of research implications and practice relevance.

Mary Clay Thomas
Mary Baldwin College

“Creating a Collaborative Based Mural Project with Imprisoned Undocumented Youth”

This community based mural project was created by undocumented youth living in a locked facility in Virginia working in collaboration with college students studying either art or social work and the art teachers from an art school in El Salvador. Labyrinths of History at the Border was the title of this three week course offered at a locked juvenile facility which resulted in two integrated mural panels telling the stories of their lives before during and after travel to the United States from Central America. The resulting course offered the social work and art students an opportunity to understand the real lives, social hardships and political barriers of the travel and culminating lives of these youth. The culmination of this project is a mural entitled El Tren de los Sueños or The Dream Train. The participating youth narrated, in a visual form, their journey and their personal and communal memories impacted by violence and crime during the crossing of the Mexican/US border. The creating of this mural allowed students to witness narrative storytelling and its powerful ability to encourage storytelling and healing through art. This talk will demonstrate the many ways we as social work educators can teach and incorporate ideas and methods into our students practice through art. In this course, the medium of art allowed social work students to see the narrative and practice techniques enabled through collaborative teaching and painting.

Julie Clockston
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Slipping Through the Cracks, Adults and ADHD”

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is also commonly referred to as ADHD/ADD. This disorder is a neurobehavioral disorder that spans across a wide range of ages from childhood to adults. The disorder can cause a variety of issues and problems for the individual who is diagnosed as well as for the family members who love them. Adult ADHD symptoms may be different than the symptoms in children. Symptoms include: chronic lateness and forgetfulness, anxiety, low self-esteem, employment problems, difficulty controlling anger, impulsiveness substance abuse or addiction, poor organization skills, procrastination, low frustration tolerance, chronic boredom, difficulty concentrating when reading, mood swings, depression, relationship problems (Healthwise , 2010). Not all individuals who are diagnosed ADHD/ADD display the exact same set of symptoms. For every child who suffers with this disorder there are many children who tend to slip through the cracks. These children become adults who suffer from ADHD/ADD especially girls can go years into adulthood not having been diagnosed and properly treated (Healthwise, 2010). At the end of this presentation, participants will better understand what ADHD is and how it affects Adults and the lives of their families as well as those around them.

Jodi L. Constantine-Brown
California State University Northridge

Jacqueline Ong
California State University Northridge

“Mindfulness and Compassion Fatigue, Comparing Mental Health Workers and MSW Students”

The presence of trauma is a natural and expected factor in most mental health environments, and it is often the desire to bring about a healing response in the life of the client that prompts the professional to enter such a field; however, another common and lesser known by-product in the very same environment is compassion fatigue which can have a negative effect on the life of the professional. The objective of this paper is to explore the amount of compassion fatigue and mindfulness in mental health professionals compared to master of social work students. A convenience sample of mental health professionals (n=40) and master of social work students (n=111) completed two standardized instruments: the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ), and the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL). Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient revealed a medium, negative correlation between compassion fatigue and mindfulness, $r = -.37$, $n = 129$, $p = .00$, with high levels of compassion fatigue associated with lower levels of mindfulness. There was no statistically significant difference between mental health workers and MSW students on the combined dependent variables, $F(2, 126) = 1.60$, $p = .20$; Wilks Lambda = .97). Results suggest that mindfulness plays a role in protecting against compassion fatigue regardless of professional or student status. Implications for social work are discussed.

Jodi L. Constantine-Brown
California State University Northridge

“The Effects of Yoga on Quality of Life, Anxiety, and PTSD for Low Income Mentally Ill Adults”

Previous research shows that yoga is associated with improvements in the overall quality of life of hospital patients (Moadel et al, 2007) including improved emotional well-being and physical outcomes such as sleep quality, mood, and stress (Bower et al, 2005). Increasingly studies are examining the effects of yoga with multicultural populations (e.g. Moadel et al, 2007), but due to cost and awareness barriers, yoga remains largely inaccessible (and therefore underutilized and understudied) to low-income community populations. The objective of this paper is to explore the effects of yoga on quality of life, anxiety, and PTSD in low-income mentally ill adults using a randomized experimental design. Preliminary results appear promising, and we are eager to see time three quantitative results in mid-December 2014. Qualitative focus groups will be conducted in January 2015; based on initial reactions from participants we expect positive responses. In addition to reporting mixed methods results, challenges conducting a randomized trial in a community-based agency with low-income mentally ill adults will be discussed.

Jillian Graves
Bryn Mawr Graduate School of Social Work

“The Experience of Emerging Adult Siblings of People with Schizophrenia”

The developmental and identity issues of adult siblings of people with schizophrenia have rarely been considered in the existing literature. This ongoing dissertation study examines this population during emerging adulthood, a developmental stage originally conceptualized by Jeffrey Jensen Arnett (2011), and a time of transition, growth and vulnerability. This study draws upon three sets of literature. First, there is a body of literature about emerging adulthood, a developmental period sharing aspects of both adolescence and young adulthood with many transitions, temporary role commitments and newly attained independence. Secondly, there are numerous studies examining the ways that sibling relationships shape identity, primarily through the process of differentiation and identification. Finally, there are a number of studies that examine the experiences of siblings of people with chronic physical and mental illness, including siblings of people with schizophrenia and that focus on themes such as guilt, loss, stigma, resilience and creating meaning. This ongoing dissertation study uses these bodies of literature and intensive interviews to examine the experiences of well siblings, finding themes around loss, shifts in family relationships, concerns about future caretaking roles and conflicts around identification. The data is being analyzed by the use of grounded theory, based on Charmaz's (2006) symbolic interactionist theoretical perspective and constructivist methods.

Julie Harris
Metropolitan State University of Denver

Sarah Gale
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“The Silent Factor in Hidden Violence, Emotional Abuse”

The basic purposes of this presentation are to bring awareness of this major hidden problem in our society. Abuse toward an intimate partner can take many forms. Emotional abuse can destroy over time a women's self-confidence and esteem. Abuse can be present in an abusive relationship even if there is no physical abuse. Emotional abuse is viewed by 72 % of women surveyed, as more harmful than physical abuse. This abuse goes into a deep wound where a woman can lose herself. Domestic Violence is physically or emotionally harmful acts between husband and wives or between other individuals in intimate relationships. An emotionally abusive relationship will lead toward 1) destroying a woman's self-worth, 2) making her feel

helpless, 3) depression, 4) loneliness and 5) anxiety. Domestic violence does not discriminate. Our goal is to provide awareness to help others understand how emotional abuse is the hidden part of domestic violence. At the end of this session, participants will be able to identify signs of emotional abuse.

Brandi Hisson
University of New England

“The Importance of Drug Court Programs in Rural Areas and the Factors that Contribute to Their Success

Drug courts have seen success in both rural and urban counties since their implementation, but they may be particularly beneficial to rural populations. As rural areas struggle with attempting to provide adequate mental health services and substance abuse counseling with diminishing resources, drug courts have been shown to be an effective way to provide these services to those at risk of repeated criminal offenses and long-term drug use. This paper will examine the therapist’s role in creating an effective drug court program as well as the therapeutic interventions that are seeing success in helping participants. It will further examine how drug court programs can be implemented in rural areas to maximize limited resources.

Pauline Jivanjee
Portland State University

“Development and Testing of the Transition Service Provider Competency Scale”

Social workers and other mental health service providers have recently raised concerns about unfavorable life outcomes of young people with serious mental health difficulties during the transition years (14-29). Based on literature searches and consultation with a community of practice that included young people, family members, researchers, and service providers, ten core competencies for effective practice with young people were identified and used to guide the creation of training materials for transition service providers. A self-assessment of competencies was also developed and tested as an evaluation tool. The Transition Service Provider Competency Scale (TSPCS) consists of 15 items related to transition service provider activities. Items were generated from the core competencies following Bandura’s (2006) procedure for constructing self-efficacy scales. Two groups of diverse participants (n1 = 41, n2 = 21) in an online training program indicated their confidence level for successfully performing each TSPCS task in pretests and posttests. Using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test, we found significant gains from pretest to posttest for both groups on 14 of 15 competence items, and on the scale as a whole (p .96. Results suggest that TSPCS can be used in studies of service provider training efficacy.

Alan Kirk
Kennesaw State University

Veronique Dirker
University of Maryland Eastern Shore

“Using the Potential of Sport for Social Work Interventions, Discovering a New Partnership”

Sport professionals and social workers have worked with similar populations, but our work has rarely combined into an interventive partnership. Social workers have many tools that can

effectively assist individuals and communities that have been stressed by disability or disaster. A constant problem is engagement. People cannot benefit from our tools if they are not engaged in the helping process. This workshop will present new ideas about sport as it is used for rehabilitation, development, and empowerment. Innovative ideas related to partnering with sport professionals for individual, group, and community interventions. Examples from drawn from successful national and international programs will be presented. This session will be of special interest to clinicians who work with traumatized individuals or damaged/stressed communities.

Staci Martin
Portland State University

Candyce Reynolds
Portland State University

Ben Anderson-Nathe
Portland State University

Ingrid Anderson
Portland State University

“Critical Hope, Times of Disruption and Transformation”

The role of critical hope acknowledges that there are systems that favor a dominant society at the expense of others (Boler, 2014). When we address these unjust systems through meaningful and reflective dialogue, often times decentering and disruption happens, this is where critical hope can manifest and ultimately foster change and transformation. The purpose of this panel is to bring an interdisciplinary panel that consists of faculty from Portland State University in Early Childhood, Education, Social Work, and Public Policy to show how we have been impacted by hope. Each panelist will look through three lens of critical hope: material, Socratic, and audacious (Duncan-Andrade, 2009) and reflect on times in our personal and professional life that made us more hopeful. We will reflect on the mentors, colleagues, peers, and teachers that went the extra mile, developed authentic relationships, and bared witness to our struggles. We will knit the stories together and show how we can use this hope to inform us in our work as early childhood educators, social workers, educators and policy-makers. There will be an interactive activity included that participants will be able to deepen their understanding of critical hope and reflect on how to foster critical hope.

Emilia Martinez-Brawley
Arizona State University

Paz M-B Zorita
Arizona State University

“Where has Philosophic Thinking About Social Work Gone? An Analysis of Thirty Years of Social Work Editorials”

Social Work, the journal of the National Association of Social Workers, is said to represent not only the profession in the U.S. but, with a circulation of about 150 thousand in the U.S. and abroad, is believed to be the most influential source of knowledge for practicing social workers and students of social work. The journal is consulted broadly as the authoritative source of new thinking in the profession and is seen as pointing in the direction of further developments. A critique has been raised that because the journal represented the prevailing paradigm, it

seldom gave voice to ideas which challenged the direction of practice. As readers of the journal, we indeed had observed that in the past 5 years, the journal pages reflected predominantly a technical orientation, disregarding the big philosophic questions that had, at one time, introduced new ways of thinking in the profession. Was this in fact the case? Could an analysis of the editorials render new information? This paper analyses the last 30 years of social work editorials to ascertain what philosophic questions were entertained at least in the editorials and at what time? What were the changes through the decades and what are the discussions that are leading the profession today?

Martha Jean McCormack
Portland State University

Jennifer Blakeslee
Portland State University

“Preliminary Validity of an Agency Based Research Partnership Model Between a University and Local Community”

Partnerships between universities and community agencies are well-established in meeting the growth needs of both graduate students and provider agencies in the human services professions. This model has been most commonly applied to practice-focused placements for social work, psychology, sociology, and community health graduate students. Less common and not studied empirically are partnerships involving doctoral students in social work research. Many social service agencies are challenged to have adequate assistance with research and evaluation activities. Partnerships involving agency-embedded doctoral research students are rare and model design for effective collaboration are not well-articulated. This qualitative study explored the views and perceptions of leaders across four agencies who have fresh experience with the placement of PSU doctoral student applied researchers and early career researchers within their agency. A semi-structured interview method investigated how agency leaders defined their own agency's goals for research, evaluation and university mentoring in these areas and how they saw the agency-university partnership sustain itself. Within-agency narrative analysis and cross-agency thematic analysis resulted in four themes related to their ongoing research partnerships with the university: current challenges, staff training and education, unexpected benefits, and future needs. We will use these themes to illustrate our Agency-Based Research Partnership (ARP) model to support applied research that enhances the quality and effectiveness of agency programs.

Kaitlin Pegoda
Abilene Christian University

“Biopsychosocial Factors Impacting Positivity and Resilience in Individuals Undergoing Cancer Treatment”

This study explores the concept of emotional resiliency as it relates to adults with cancer who are currently involved with a palliative care program. The current study utilizes face-to-face interviews with adults currently undergoing cancer treatment to examine issues related to resiliency, family functioning, and other biopsychosocial factors. The purpose of this project is to explore the concept of emotional resiliency as it relates to adults with cancer who are currently involved with a palliative care program. Due to the lack of literature that currently exists on this subject, this study aims to begin the process of establishing a plan for future inquiry. Based on the question; What are the biopsychosocial factors associated with emotional resilience in adults currently undergoing cancer treatment who are involved in a palliative care program?, the study aims to establish an initial knowledgebase about common factors that

point to resilience in adults undergoing treatment for cancer, point to future studies based on the knowledge gained, and establish initial guidelines for social work practice for those working with adult cancer patients, primarily in palliative care or medical settings to increase resiliency.

Ali Pruss
Abilene Christian University

Stephanie Hamm
Abilene Christian University

“Stereotype Threat and the Likelihood of Attending Post-Secondary Education”

Racially diverse (RD) groups have been found to exhibit lower performance levels in virtually all areas of high school and college academic achievement (i.e., grade point average, standardized test scores, and academic self-concept). Existing research has suggested that a phenomenon known as stereotype threat to be associated with RD student academic performance. This occurs when a person either believes, or perceives others to believe, stereotypes about his or her specific RD group to be true. When this happens, it has been suggested that it will produce a negative influence on their overall academic performance. To date, there has been no attempt within the published literature to link the existence of this phenomenon with a RD students' decision to attend college. The current work is a descriptive, quantitative study that will explore the existence of stereotype threat and its potential influence on plans to attend college. Participants from two urban, southwestern US high schools are being recruited to participate in an assessment measuring vulnerability to stereotype threat and likelihood of attending college. A custom-designed survey developed from existing research about college-attending behavior and the Social Identity and Attitude Scale (SIAS) will be administered through Survey Monkey. After approval by both the school district and university IRBs, data will be collected and findings will be analyzed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software by comparing racial groups and their educational components.

La Tra Tracy Rogers
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“Tenured Associate Social Work Professors, What are the Expectations for Full Professorship?”

This presentation will examine the expectations of tenured associated professors in mentoring tenure track junior faculty, taking on leadership roles, and examining requirements for promotion to full professorship. This article conducted a review of the literature to examine the expectations of mentoring, developing leadership, and obtaining promotion of associate professors. The findings about earning full professorship varied from institution to institution. Many associate professors found the path towards obtaining full professorship arbitrary and or capricious. Expectations of mentoring junior faculty were high, and opportunities for developing leadership varied widely. Department and dossier guidelines need to clearly articulate the requirements for promotion to full professorship. More research of associate professors needs to be undertaken to uncover mechanisms to a smoother transition.

La Tra Tracy Rogers
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“I am Sick and Tired of Babies Daddies Doing All They Can”

This work examines several gender specific research studies that focused on societal and gender expectations on childrearing practices of minority men. Several factors have been identified that warrant further discussion and research. Both the strengths and limitations of these studies will be highlighted. A review of the literature was conducted to identify, critique, and summarize research on partner selection, sexual practices, and childrearing decision-making among minority males. Results have identified several significant outcomes based on poor socialization, societal norms, systematic barriers, gender expectations, economic difficulties, psychosocial influences, mental health concerns, and poor parenting skills. Poor socialization, gender expectations, psychosocial influences, mental health concerns, and poor parenting skills were all identified as significant barriers for minority men in the childrearing process.

Shiree Ryan
Utah State University

Moises Diaz
Utah State University

Diane Calloway-Graham
Utah State University

“Creating a Mindful Experience in the Practicum”

The practicum experience is the most significant, productive, and memorable component of social work education. Practicum is where the social work curriculum meets the real world and students begin to transition from the student to professional practitioner role. In this transition, students experience a wide variety of emotional stressors. During the practicum students may struggle with a variety of stressors including performance expectations in the academy, the field, and their own personal life (Birnbaum, 2008; Lynn, 2010; Napoli & Bonifas, 2011). The purpose of this paper is to present our empirical findings on the use of mindfulness as a tool used by practicum interns to enhance professional development and self-care skills. Specifically, we present the following: (1) a review of the current literature on the use of mindfulness in social work, (2) a description of our research design and methods, as well as the analysis of our data and results, and (3) a description of the teaching framework and ways to integrate mindfulness based approaches into practicum syllabi.

Elise Torres
Metropolitan State University of Denver

Roxy Collin
Metropolitan State University of Denver

Diane Maximov
Metropolitan State University of Denver

La Tra Tracy Rogers
Metropolitan State University of Denver

“The Nuts and Bolts in Organizing a Student Association of Social Work Forum: A Round Table Discussion”

The basic purpose of organizing a yearly forum is to help create extracurricular learning opportunities for social work students to learn more about social work through a variety of

service learning activities, develop a sense of professional identity, build professional community ties with agencies, and to connect with Social Work alumni currently working in the community.

The forum focuses on a current psychosocial theme that has a broad appeal to various community stakeholders, students, and interested parties within the University. The aim of this roundtable discussion is to provide insight about various elements needed to organize a successful student led and organized social work forum. At the end of this session, participants will have a better understanding about how other student social work associations have dealt with challenges, obstacles, and barriers of organizing a yearly forum.

SOCIOLOGY

Lynda Dickson

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Foster K. Amey
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro

Ami R. Moore
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro

“Disability Among Older Immigrants in the US”

NO ABSTRACT

Dianne Berry
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Disability Discrimination: The Effect on Help-seeking Behavior in the College Environment”

Discrimination has been, and continues to be a pressing issue in society today. Despite multiple arguments that seek to bury discrimination as a problem of yesterday, it is widely recognized that discrimination does indeed continue to thrive and impact the lives of many individuals. Ableism, or discrimination against disability, is just one type of discrimination that impacts many individuals. In particular, college students who have learning disabilities may experience negative stigma which ultimately leads them to be less successful in college and less likely to seek crucial help and accommodations that could be the difference between failure and success. The current research examined factors which lend a crucial hand to the choice to seek help and accommodations as a college student with a learning disability. Results from this research found that experiencing stigma helps to improve prediction of one's current comfort level with requesting accommodations in the college classroom by 39.3%. This research also found that knowledge of having a learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and/or attention deficit disorder improves prediction of current academic standing by 54.8%.

Lynda Dickson
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“African American Women: Still the Mules of the World?”

While there is considerable evidence that African American males are at the bottom of society's barrel so to speak, it is striking that black women in 21st century American have suffered enormous economic, educational, health and social setbacks over the past 40 years. While it is not my intention to play the zero sum game of who's worse off black men or black women?, I would argue that black women's deteriorating conditions may have a larger impact because she is more likely to head families.

Rick Dukes
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Deviant Ink: A Meta-analysis of Tattoos and Deviant Behavior”

Objective: The relation between tattoos and drug use raises important questions about a pattern of deviant behaviors that appear to decline in adulthood. The present study reviews the literature on this relation, and it investigates the extent to which age, culture and gender moderate this relation.

Method: A search of six prominent electronic data bases and five selection criteria result in fifteen studies (N = 40082) that are characterized by publication in a refereed journal, statistical analysis of tattoos and drug use, use of a general population, English language, and recent publication.

Results: The combined effect size using Cohen's d is .87. Large variation in effect sizes are partially resolved by analyzing separately subgroups by age and country. Gender does not moderate the relation. The subgroup with the largest combined effect size is adolescents from other countries ($d = 2.26$; 95% CI 1.83, 2.69). The combined effect size for the 11 other studies is moderate ($d = .42$; 95% CI .19, .65).

Conclusions: Tattoos remain connected to unconventional behavior such as drug use, especially among adolescents in countries outside of the U. S. Results are discussed using theories of maturation and cultural differences.

John Hilgendorf
Colorado State University

“Early Case Resolution Program and Procedural Justice”

The Early Case Resolution program is an innovative practice being adopted by justice departments around the country. The purpose of the program is to allocate and reduce resources through minimizing the amount of time it takes to process a case, along with promoting public safety through reducing recidivism. This paper is an evaluation of the unintended consequences of the program. There will be a focus on the "McDonaldization" of the criminal justice system, which is concerned with efficiency and expediting the criminal justice process. From utilizing this approach, we can understand how participants in the program may not receive the attention and treatment required for a successful re-entry into society.

Jason R. Holley
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Robert E. Parker
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“The Impact of Technological Automation on the Growing Instability of Contemporary Media Work”

Workers engaged in contemporary media work in the U.S. and abroad have experienced a marked increase in employment insecurity and underemployment in recent years as a result of anemic economic growth, the adoption of increasingly sophisticated automated reporting systems, and a shifting focus toward the use of the Internet for the dissemination of news. While technological changes have yielded significant gains for stakeholders in media companies, it has increased the precariousness of work for media employees and redefined the skill requirements demanded of new media workers; ones previously performed by multiple employees. Specifically, journalistic writers and researchers have recently experienced a significant degradation of their employment status as automated journalism using high-tech computer algorithms to produce print content independent of human agency has become commonplace. Consequently, workers engaged in media work have undergone deskilling in which their traditional roles have been automated, thus requiring them to re-skill or multi-skill in order to sustain their relevance in the labor market. Moreover, media workers have

witnessed reductions in their compensation, a diminution of on-going permanent positions, and in the case of workers in Europe, decreased labor union participation. In sum, the impact of the changes outlined above for media workers include increased job fluidity, an increasing use of temporary workers, and worker burnout. In order to illustrate these changes, this article incorporates, and emphasizes the use of existing literature and data on media workers in both Europe and the United States.

Bill Israel
University of Pittsburgh

“Stopping Restraint of Sociopolitical Trade: a Remedy?”

My presentation will focus on nostalgic narratives of the railway workers in a mid-size town in eastern Serbia. I ground my analysis in the particular theoretical understanding of neoliberalism focusing on dispossession and its consequences in post-socialism, perceived as theft in immature capitalism by my interlocutors. I develop a conceptual distinction between the nostalgia of the aspiring middle class and working class nostalgia. I view my interlocutors' narratives as the latter, arguing that nostalgia is a protean form which should always be studied in connection with the material and social location from which it is uttered. The narratives and practices of my interlocutors reflected the specific position of Serbian Railways, a publicly owned and run company whose privatization and reorganization had been widely debated for a long time, and within the specific historical context of socialist Yugoslavia and post-socialist Serbia within the wider capitalist system. The institutions of the socialist state had been dissolving while the institutions of neoliberal governmentality had not encroached the field completely, and their mixture sketched the contingent outcomes of the post-socialist neoliberalization in Serbia.

Carol Cirulli Lanham
University of Texas at Dallas

Lauren Featherstone
University of Texas at Dallas

“Assessment of Substance Use and Other Risk Behaviors at Two Public Alternative High Schools”

As part of the implementation of a school-based drug awareness program, students at two alternative public high schools in Texas were compared using results from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The survey instrument developed by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides data on health-risk behaviors among 9th-12th grade students, including alcohol and illicit drug use. One group (n=100) attends an alternative high school for overage students between the ages of 17 and 21. The school has a minority enrollment of 98 percent, and more than half of students qualify for the federal low-cost or free lunch program. The comparison group (n=40) consists of students enrolled in a recovery school for high school age youth who have completed substance abuse treatment and are receiving school-based continuing care; the student population is more than 80 percent white and no one qualifies for a free or reduced-cost lunch. Preliminary results of the survey findings are presented, along with details on the proposed drug awareness program.

Manish Madan
Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

“Exploring Gender Differences in Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces in India”

Prior research on sexual harassment has shown mixed results for gender differences on perceptions of sexual harassment. Most of this research is limited to sexual harassment in workplaces and educational settings in Western countries, and to a limited research in India. However, very limited research has been focused sexual harassment in public spaces such as public transportation (buses, metros, private cabs), bus stops, public parks, as well as restaurants and shopping malls. This study focuses on gender differences on the reasons for sexual harassment in public spaces in Delhi, the capital city of India. Data for this study will be drawn from a random stratified sample of over 1,000 respondents. Findings and implications are discussed.

Dmitriy Maslenitsyn
Colorado State University

“Anonym(us): From Trolls to Hacktivism: Cybercrime-Digital Divide”

In recent years, there has been a rise in attention given by sociologists to a new form of criminality: cybercrime. This new form of criminality has also seen a parallel rise in social activism in online environments. So-called “hacktivist groups” such as Anonymous have been given special attention by the media, the state, and more recently by academics. Although Anonymous and other hacktivist groups have emerged as a topic of research in recent years, there is still a lack of research pertaining to the more social aspects of hacktivists lives. In particular, there has been a relatively small amount of research examining the socially constructed motivations behind social hacktivism. Instead, the literature has tended to individualize the discussion by relying on more psychological explanations of hacker’s motivations rather than taking into account the social conditions that produce the categories of what is defined as meaningful social action. Employing a series of techniques including content analysis, semi-structured interviews, and ethnographic observations, I analyze and discuss the way in which social interactions between members of Anonymous produce a particular discursive arrangement of 1) what qualifies as a social issue worthy of attention and 2) what the appropriate response is.

Ryan Merrifield
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Developing the 'Harmless-Homo': Gay Men on American Television”

Contemporary American television, being the medium through which our perceptions of society are developed and disseminated, provides the American public with a construction of homosexuality that is ever evolving with each generation of viewers. Over the last several decades American television shows depicting gay men have gone from portraying the over-flamboyant queen, seen as threatening heterosexual society, to a more heteronormative version that is better able to coexist with its heterosexual counterparts, which I call the 'Harmless-Homo'. Through this essay versions of homosexual masculinity are investigated (observing aspects of heterosexism, whitewashing, commercialism and politics) through the television shows *The New Normal* and *Modern Family*, and compared to the television shows *Ellen* and *Will & Grace*. Comparing these shows through the particular aspects will allow for a better understanding of the ways in which performing homosexual masculinity has evolved throughout time to include aspects that are more consistent with heterosexual masculinity, leading to the development and refinement of the harmless-homo. This research will conclude with a discussion of the social consequences, positive and negative, of this version of homosexual masculinity.

Giancarlo Panagia
Westminster College

RJ Maratea
Westminster College

“Claims-Making Environmental Group: NRDC and the Lifeworld”

This article employs a sociological analysis of large claims-making groups tactics to extend their support to environmental causes through the use of virtual web mediated membership. Jargen Habermas political theory of Lifeworld and System is used to describe a macro-analysis of institutions and organizations and how they relate their constituency, while it still provides an analysis of individuals’ behavior and how their Lifeworld has been invaded. This theory provides the foundation of the sociological analysis concerning the practices of national environmental groups that are mainly responsive and held accountable by a virtually web mediated base of support. This combined analysis allows a full analysis of the spectrum of environmental groups behavior, as organizations at one pole and as aggregates of individuals at the other. This dual analysis explains how issues of organizational rea-adaptation due to shifting forms of support of environmental causes, combined with unintended consequences, could be foreseen as the cause of the continuing loss of involvement in community politics and the larger disintegration of what Habermas calls the civic society.

Shelby Shively
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“#WhyIStayed and #WhyILeft: Redefining Victim/Survivor”

Recently, there has been a spate of activism that takes place primarily on Twitter, typically organized around a hashtag. The literature about activism on social media largely focuses on that which results in demonstrations, protests, marches, etc. in the solid world, rather than on this recent trend toward conversation and story-telling. This research utilized content analysis on a sample of tweets using both #WhyIStayed and #WhyILeft to discover the primary reasons survivors remain in and leave abusive relationships according to survivors themselves.

Cindy Valdez
New Mexico Highlands University

Natasha Shields
New Mexico Highlands University

“Public Breast Feeding”

What are the cultural differences towards public breast-feeding?

Zek Valkyrie
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

“Best in Slot: Vertical Progression in MMORPGs and Digital Consumption Practices”

This paper is derived from a larger body of work about Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMORPGs) and is focused on the design philosophy of "vertical progression" in respect to compelling players of these games to consume digital goods at an ever-accelerating rate. Critiques of consumption in the solid world have highlighted the alienation of consumers and workers, the inability to sustain happiness through materialism, and the depletion of natural resources. Digital consumption found in games circumvents many of these criticisms and allows for a unique perspective of such practices. In other words, many virtual items have little to no functional value, and are almost entirely symbolic. Drawing on data from 80 in-depth interviews and several years spent inhabiting virtual worlds, this study seeks to understand the meanings of digital consumption, the motivations for occupying the "gear treadmill" (a cycle of desire for goods and disposal of the insignificant), as well as the institutional and interactional efforts which attempt to construct digital economic activity as a valuable form resistance to materialism in the solid world.

URBAN STUDIES

Thomas Sammons

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Alex Brehm
Portland State University

"What Are We Doing Here? A Short-Term Ethnographic Study of Portland's Ira Keller Fountain Park"

This short-term ethnographic study evaluated the use of Ira Keller Fountain Park, a public, urban park in downtown Portland, Oregon. Observation was particularly focused on how visitor behaviors differed based on the day of the week, time of the day, weather, and season. Zonal analysis was also conducted to identify how different areas of the park were used differently. Park attendance was observed to increase on weekends, around midday, when the weather was warmer and the ground was dry. The zonal analysis further identified that visitor behaviors differ dramatically in different areas of the park. Elements of Ira Keller Fountain Park's design make the results of this study generalizable to other urban public spaces, including those associated with performing arts centers, prominently featuring moving water, situated in a dense commercial zone, and others. Limitations of this study and implications for future park design are discussed.

M. Jean Edwards
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Charlotte Perriand: Vernacular Modernist"

Though an early champion of the 20th century machine aesthetic, Charlotte Perriand conducted her later work in the context of such diverse cultures as Japan, Vietnam, Brazil, and the Congo in addition to her native France. Her experiences in Southeast Asia, in particular, profoundly affected her approach to design. Invited to Japan in 1940 to serve as an advisor to the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Perriand traveled the country meeting craft and industry professionals and students. She came to understand that industrially produced items, especially those intended for Western consumption, when divorced from the experience and needs of Japanese culture, resulted in clumsy and ill-proportioned objects. Perriand's appreciation for traditional Japanese architecture and crafts grew, especially in the perfect alignment of 'form and function' within the specific cultural and environmental context of Japan. Arriving at this understanding and appreciation, Perriand learned to carefully negotiate a balance between cultural traditions and the need to create new design responses to contemporary problems.

Douglas Graf
Ohio State University

"The Design Principles Evidenced by the Work of Preston Scott Cohen"

Preston Scott Cohen is the Chair of the Department of Architecture and the Gerald M. McCue Professor of Architecture at Harvard University Graduate School of Design. He is the author of *Contested Symmetries* (Princeton Architectural Press, 2001) and numerous theoretical and historical essays on architecture. His work has been widely published and exhibited and is in numerous collections including The Museum of Modern Art, New York, The Cooper-Hewitt

National Design Museum, San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles and the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard. He lectures regularly in prestigious venues around the world. Cohen's work has been the subject of numerous theoretical assessments by renowned critics and historians. He was the Frank Gehry International Chair at the University of Toronto (2004) and the Perloff Professor at UCLA (2002). He has held faculty positions at Princeton, RISD, and Ohio State University.

Hector M. LaSala
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Beauty Will Save the World" Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Alberto Perez-Gomez in his most recent book "Built Upon Love" argues that at its primordial origin western architecture is linked to Eros' creative and libidinal powers, with Daedalus-the emblematic architect: one who harnesses 'the power of the poetic image to engage others in a communion with other worlds within our world'. The import of these thoughts towards an assessment of what and how we teach our future architects, in particular at the embryonic stages of their development, goes without saying. One obstacle may be the premature insistence to formalize by explicit rules; ones that function as decision procedures and which inevitably lead to the right-or-wrong realm with its attendant apprehension and dread. If we concur that an enraptured, Eros-intoxicated imagination launched our discipline, we ought to then consider making the most important objective of our beginning studios to facilitate a deeper, playful engagement between our students' creative capabilities and the semantic impulses of germinal ideas and themes. My advocacy is for a much more sustained encounter, one that is not compromised, truncated or abridged due to competing objectives and curricular constraints. For a genuine encounter and its concurrent process to remain in flux, a tolerant, generous milieu needs to prevail.

Anthony Levenda
Portland State University

Dillon Mahmoudi
Portland State University

Gerald Sussman
Portland State University

"The Neoliberal Politics of 'Smart': Electricity Consumption, Household Monitoring, and the Enterprise Form"

This paper investigates how digital technologies in the energy sector are enabling increased value extraction in the cycle of capital accumulation through surveillant processes of everyday energy consumption. We offer critical theory (Gramsci, Foucault) and critical political economy (Marx) as a guide for critical understanding of value creation in ICT through quotidian processes and practices of social reproduction. In this regard, the concept of the "prosumer" is extended beyond notions of voluntary participation in Web 2.0 to the political economy of energy use. Within this broad framework we investigate national and local level "smart grid" campaigns and projects. The "smartening" of the energy grid, we find, is both an ideological construct and a technological rationalization for facilitating capital accumulation through data collection, analysis, segmentation of consumers, and variable electricity pricing schemes to standardize social practices within and without the home. We look at BC Hydro as one illustration of where such practices are being instituted.

Jerome J. Malinowski
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Evolution of Autonomous Overhead Transit at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette"

The Transit Design Studio at the School of Architecture and Design has researched Autonomous Overhead Transit and developed systems within a conceptual context for over a decade. The initial intent of this research was to provide a viable cost effective system of travel for the city of Lafayette, Louisiana and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. This presentation will reveal the metamorphoses of this research and its relativity to the city of Lafayette and the university campus environment.

Kiwana McClung
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Learning to Crawl: A Case for Hydro-Temporal Site Analyses in the Louisiana Coastal Region"

Hydro-temporal site analysis is one way of understanding coastal site limitations, strengths and phenomena. The concept of 'site' becomes exponentially difficult to extrapolate when considered within the context of the Louisiana Coastal Region. Seasonal environmental changes, pulse events and even political agendas create conditions where certain coastal sites are in constant flux. In these cases, it is necessary to understand the physical properties of a particular site under a variety of conditions. The Internet's functional capability would be dramatically decreased without the 'search engine' and what it does behind the scenes. They systematically find and identify URLs and associated hyperlinks for quick perusal. The Internet would be a vast ocean of random data without web crawlers and search engines. Coastal cities currently exist as vast expanses of sometimes wet, sometimes dry, always changing landscapes, upon which we build with no regard to the potentially sensitive and threatening situations that will arise. Architects and designers conducting site analyses in the Louisiana coastal region must essentially become 'crawlers'. The retrospective layering and display of a variety of site-relevant data could lead to design solutions that are reactive to pulse events before their occurrences, thereafter leading to more sustainable coastal cities and structures.

Annika Miller
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Urban Legibility: Finding the Balance Between Info-Graphics and the Built Environment in Forming Today's Cultural Identity"

Local history displayed in today's society is vastly disappearing. An investigation into graphics contributing to the factors of urban legibility, cultural identity and human interaction is a necessity resulting in improvement within our built environments. In Lafayette, Louisiana, as in many cities around the United States, the effects of signage and the growth of suburbia on our built environment has been catastrophic: SPRAWL has changed the development of our cities. The city of Lafayette prides itself on its unique culture, traditions and identity; selling points for its tourism and economy. As the city has expanded over time, the historical southern culture and sense of locale has been forgotten. This issue of identity is prevalent at the scale of city and building. Using the existing School of Architecture and Design (Fletcher Hall on University of Louisiana at Lafayette's Campus) as the smaller urban test subject, this paper seeks to investigate the sense of place in a constantly activated and changing setting. This research will focus on info-graphics and way-finding as part of the social, cultural and spatial

experience. This quest for finding a balance between architecture and info-graphics in our everyday environment is essential in keeping our local cultures alive.

Galen Minah
University of Washington

"Explorations of Roman Architecture"

Rome is the capital of Italy and also of the Province of Rome and of the region of Lazio. With a population of 2.9 million residents, it is also the country's largest and most populated comune and fourth-most populous city in the European Union. The city is located in the central-western portion of the Italian Peninsula, within Lazio, along the shores of Tiber River. Vatican City is an independent country within the city boundaries of Rome, the only existing example of a country within a city: for this reason Rome has been often defined as capital of two states. Rome's architecture over the centuries has significantly developed, from the Classical and Imperial Roman styles to Gothic Romanesque, Medieval Roman, Renaissance, Baroque, Neoclassical, and modern Fascist architecture. Rome was once the world's main epicenter of classical architecture, developing new forms such as the arch, dome, and vault.

Rebekah Ison Radtke
University of Kentucky

Mark O'Brien
University of Kentucky

"Community Engagement Abroad: Cultural Competency Through Immersive Pedagogy"

Coupling community-engaged practices with international experiences provides a rich opportunity to achieve and assess cultural competencies within design education. Cultural competency is essential for interior design student learning and for institutions to meet the CIDA requirement for global perspective in design (CIDA 2014). Community engagement in interior design education has impacted how culture and design are mediated (Angotti, Dobie, & Horrigan, 2011) and integrated into practice (Zollinger et al., 2009). Cultures of civic and academic nature can be more creative when communities are engaged (Boyer 1996). Tying community engagement with international experiences provides students with the ability to gain deeper understanding of the global context of design outside the classroom. To achieve this contextual understanding, students must be immersed in cultural, social, economic and political circumstances of the people they are designing for (Asojo 2009). The purpose of this presentation is to share a framework that illustrates a method for immersing students in a culture through both a study abroad and community-engaged experience to achieve cultural understanding.

Thomas Sammons
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

"Harry Guilbeau Road Land Use Plan for Opelousas, Louisiana"

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette School of Architecture and Design provides expertise in urban design and planning, as well as architecture. The Community Design Workshop (CDW) has been operating as a design studio within the community for eighteen years. The CDW has completed over ninety funded projects across the state of Louisiana that range from the urban design of a major interstate to that of small towns. The Harry Guilbeau Road Land Use Project

was to integrate a new major arterial that included pedestrian and bike pathways into an overall land use master plan for a two-mile section through the city of Opelousas. The CDW's role was to work with individual landowners (to achieve optimum development potential of their property), the mayor's office, engineers and planners to develop an overall master plan. In addition, the plan included region retention facilities integrated into a park system. Smart Growth principles were applied in the design of the pedestrian corridor. Urban architecture activated the street through the use of mixed-use architecture, and parking is designated to parking courts or to the rear of the building.

Wie Yusuf
Old Dominion University

Pragati Rawat
Old Dominion University

Khairul Anuar
Old Dominion University

Lenahan O'Connell
Kentucky Transportation Center

"The Different Paths Taken: Toward a Better Understanding of State-Level Complete Streets Policies"

Complete streets is an approach to multimodal transportation and integration of roads with other transportation modes. It is based on the principle that streets are not complete until accommodations are made in the interest of safety and convenience for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, the disabled, public transit, and automobiles. States have implemented complete streets policies in various shapes and forms. These mechanisms (in the form of statutes/legislation, state DOT policies) create an institutional framework that promotes local approaches to complete streets. Since appropriate institutional mechanisms are critical for successful adoption and implementation by local governments, these state-level complete streets policies are important prerequisites for localities to adopt comprehensive, multi-modal transportation solutions. 25 states now have policies that enable adoption of complete streets approaches to transportation planning. In this study we compare existing state-level complete streets policies and organize them, using cluster analysis, into a typology. From this categorization, we examine linkages between complete streets policies and performance of state transportation systems. Combined, this analysis provides a framework for understanding similarities and differences across states in terms of their policies, and contextualizes policies by linking it to other elements of the broader transportation system (e.g. transit spending, road conditions, safety).

WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES

Diane Calloway-Graham
Utah State University

Barbara Bonneken
New Mexico Tech

Kathleen Bergquist
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Love you long time to Happy Endings: Asian massage parlors in Sin City”

Asian women have been exoticized and eroticized in the U.S. imagination due in large part to the positioning of Southeast Asia as the R&R playground for military members stationed overseas and the practice of tolerating prostitution around military bases. The clandestine culture of Sin City provides a rich environment for massage parlors in the Chinatown corridor where happy endings are assumed. Little is known about the history of the Asian massage industry in Las Vegas and the lives of the women who find themselves behind the locked doors and darkened windows. This paper seeks to contextualize the presence of Asian massage in Las Vegas at the intersections of Nevada history, local politics, and the commodification of oriental women's bodies.

Barbara Bonneken
Pittsburg State University

“They Keep Pronouncing it Dead: The Word that Won't Die”

On the 12th of November, 2014, another attempt was made to get rid of feminism the word, if not the concept. Attributed (perhaps erroneously) to Charles Fourier in France in the 1830s, the word raises hackles as much as it delights its defenders. This paper, after a brief discussion of the history of the term, focuses on the fate of feminism in 2014 when celebrities appropriated it, Gamer Gate uncovered yet more misogynist depth, the midterm election losses for Democrats were blamed on too much talking about women's issues, and the internet's horrified reaction to the aforementioned poll in Time magazine in November led to an apology. As polls show, Americans agree with the concept of feminism, but have learned to eschew the word and are willing to, state by state, dismantle women's rights. This paradox needs to be addressed if we are to protect and restore women's rights, including the right to the word feminist.

Kirstin L. Lawson
Pittsburg State University

“Syphilis, Disability, and the Floating Female Population: The Tri-State Lead & Zinc Mining District, 1927-1932”

In 1927, the Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the US Bureau of Mines had established a health clinic in Picher, Oklahoma. It had become clear that the miners in the Tri-State district were suffering from epidemic levels of silicosis, a lung disease that results from extended exposure to fine silica dust. In the first year of the clinic's operation, physicians were surprised to discover that approximately 20% of the miners tested positive for syphilis. Making assumptions about the

miner's families and community relationships, the physicians told the syphilitic miners to send their wives to the clinic for treatment. Treatment days and times were openly publicized; as the mining workforce was male with only a few exceptions, any women who went to the clinic especially on VD treatment days would be easily identified by the community as diseased. Part of a larger project on the social and environmental history of the Tri-State Mining District, this paper analyzes the unintended consequences the clinic had on the health of the individual miners and their larger community. Miners quickly learned to be wary of the Picher clinic doctors, who were not seen as having the miners best interests in mind. Instead, the miners and their families saw healthcare from official sources as a source of public shame.

Lauren Ashley Miller
San Jose State University

"Prostitution in Gold Rush San Francisco: Class and Race in the Melting Pot of Sex Work"

This paper will explore prostitution and urban brothels during the California gold rush, with a focus on women imported from France, Central America, and China in San Francisco. Issues of race, the exploitation of women, and class all intersected in the brothels of San Francisco as the population boomed. While many other colonial cities were similar in regards to prostitution and its societal role, San Francisco was unique in its blend of women imported from countries all around the world. The condition of brothels and quality of life for sex workers on the Barbary Coast was quite different for Chinese women versus indentured Latin American women. The lifestyle was more dissimilar for white French prostitutes, often in the upper-class social clubs, who were seen as more glamorous and had more economic and social agency. By comparing the lives of prostitutes from these varying backgrounds, the issues of race and nationality in migrant populations and their quality of life in mid 19th century San Francisco come to the forefront. These women all experienced the new west in different ways through the common lens of prostitution.

Amber J. Quintana
New Mexico Highland University

"The Efficacy of Violence Prevention Programs on College Campus"

Sexual violence on college campuses has been brought into the spotlight in recent years. The staggering statistics regarding victims has pushed for prevention programs to be developed nationwide. This research project aims to assess the effectiveness of such programs by evaluating the HU-CARES prevention and support program on the New Mexico Highlands University campus and comparing data to other programs of a similar scope. To do so, a survey was developed and administered to 150 students to evaluate the impact of having a prevention program on campus in regards to general education of the student body. It was determined that a programs presence on campus improves students understand of health dating practices and consensual sexual conduct. Students who had formal (attended events and presentations) and/or informal (exposure to campaign flyers) contact with the HU-CARES program were better able to express correct concepts of sexual consent and bystander intervention as well as more willing HU-CARES support services in the event of sexual, physical or domestic violence.

Brenda Randle
Arkansas State University

"Educated Black Female: Double Negative of Society"

Human equality is a constant battle for those considered minority in America. Racial and gender inequality is a reality that continues to plague the advancement of one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the current overall unemployment rate is 7.4 percent. African Americans are ranked highest among the race and ethnicity groups representing 13.1 percent of those without a job. The majority in the workforce are white and African Americans only makeup approximately 12 percent employed. Of that 12 percentage, African American women represent majority of the blacks employed and are increasingly breaking traditional barriers of stereotypical prejudices, yet still are undervalued and underpaid. More women are working in the professional world however majority of them are making only poverty level wages. This study explores inequality of African American women working in higher-level education.

Nidhi Sadana Sabharwal
Former Director of Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

Mala Mukherjee
Associate Fellow, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

“Role of SABLA in Empowering Adolescent Girls from Socially Excluded Groups in India: A Case Study of Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh”

This paper uses a social exclusion lens to analyze the effects of a food security scheme for Adolescent Girls in India (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls or SABLA). The focus of this study is to generate evidence on the extent to which social protection helps alleviating food insecurities and empowering Adolescent Girls (AGs) among the groups of the poorest and socially excluded and promotes social cohesion in India. The study used mixed methods and employed a quasi-experimental impact evaluation. The central research questions are: Do social protection interventions reduce socially excluded beneficiaries household food and nutritional insecurity? Do social protection interventions lead to empowerment of Adolescent Girls from these groups by addressing their food security and by improving their life skills? Does social protection intervention supports social inclusion and social cohesion? The methodology includes both quantitative and qualitative methods to assess the effectiveness of existing social protection intervention on reducing food insecurity, identify the gaps of social protection coverage; and examine the opportunities for influencing positive change in social protection policy and implementation. Study is was Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh and 213 AGs were interviewed through structured questionnaires. The findings show that the program SABLA has had a positive impact on reducing hunger and improving health status for the beneficiaries.

Rachel Slaymaker and Stephanie Hamm
Abilene Christian University School of Social Work

“The Knowledge of Gender Equity In Faith-Based Institutions of Higher Education”

Gender bias and equity continues to be a salient issue in higher education particularly among faculty. There is literature concerning this issue; however fewer pieces of research have been conducted specifically on faculty within faith-based institutions of higher education. A relatively new measure has been constructed called the Knowledge of Gender Equity Scale or KGES. This scale does not attempt to measure gender bias in an individual, but rather knowledge of bias. The KGES has demonstrated reliability, with previous studies reporting 88% and 90% internal consistency. Researchers in a faith-based university used this scale, along with demographic and open-ended answer questions, to measure knowledge of faculty in faith-based institutions in Texas. Preliminary data from a sample of 205 indicates an overall mean

score of 2.7 (higher scores indicating greater knowledge, with five being the highest possible score) within the universities represented. Preliminary data also indicates no statistical difference when comparing mean scores by gender, age, academic rank, tenure status, or number of years employed in higher education. Continued analysis will reveal main themes of qualitative data. This new knowledge will identify the state of gender equity knowledge in faith-based academia in Texas, as well as inform future cultural competence training.

Charisse South
Sociology Association

“The Taboo of Public Breastfeeding”

Despite health professional’s advocacy for women to breastfeed, there remains the issue of social support for the women. The practice of breastfeeding is not a new phenomenon, which means there is a point in time that can be explored when societal views shifted from being supportive to being critical of this action. According to Acker (2009) "many women do not breastfeed because of perceived social sanctions." The aim of this study is to add to the body of knowledge about how views of breastfeeding affect a woman's decision-making process and other variables that may influence their decision.

Moana Vercoe
Success in Challenges

“Writing as a tool of resistance, activism and engagement for Egyptian women from the 1919 Revolution to the Arab Spring”

In Egypt they took to the streets in a peaceful but powerful movement of all classes, groups, religions and race working for the realization of a national ideal. While this quote seems an apt description of events in Tahrir Square in January and February 2011, it was published in a pamphlet written by women in Alexandria in 1919 protesting the suppression of peaceful demonstrations against British rule occupation that erupted in Egypt after WWI. The parallels between the 1919 revolution and 2011 demonstrations in Egypt are striking in both the inclusive nature of these movements that united all Egyptians, and the roles played by women in the mass protests. Egyptian women in 1919 and 2011 were united by a common theme of empowerment to act as Egyptians regardless of gender or religion. The use of social media by women in 2011 was directly paralleled by the mass communications of letter writing and petitions utilized by the Ladies of Egypt in 1919. This paper places the women of Tahrir Square in the context of the rich tradition of resistance, inclusion and activism by Egyptian women in the quest for social justice for themselves and for their nation.

POSTER SESSION

Theodore Ransaw
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Robert Niebuhr
Arizona State University

“Primary Sources and Discussion Seminars: An Exercise in Selectivity”

As instructors painstakingly choose their books each semester they face the problem of finding materials that students will find accessible and edifying. While lecture courses’ especially in the humanities and social sciences might rely on a primary textbook and perhaps a few short novels or monographs as a supplement to the instructor, discussion-based seminars present a different challenge. The entire purpose of a seminar course centers on the Socratic Method, which challenges students with works of persuasive critical thinking. For instance, a so-called Great Books course will present students with a host of influential thinkers such as Plato, Cicero, Confucius, Machiavelli, and the like; yet, it also must rely on a continual introduction of equally great works. Instructors then face the difficult task of searching for diverse primary sources that can engage students and facilitate discussion. This poster will examine one successful methodology and approach towards gathering and selecting primary sources in a way that can add value to a discussion seminar.

Leslie C. Sotomayor
Pennsylvania State University

“Cuban Women Crafting Resistance through the Visual Arts: Gender and Racialization in Cuban Culture and Society”

The purpose of this feminist research is to examine post-1990’s Cuban women artists’ work and role within the visual arts culture in Cuban society. The research and documentation that exists in contemporary visual arts culture today highlights men. I will address the following questions: how do race and gender relations in Cuba influence women artists? How are women in the visual arts in Cuba perceived? How does their role differ from their male counterparts? What is the visibility of women artists’ in Cuban culture? Gender and racial relations are a negotiating factor in these cultural spaces, impacting relations of visibility and productivity in the visual arts. Throughout this process it has been very difficult to find resources that address this discrepancy of marginalization in Cuban society specifically in terms of sex and race. Subsequently, I am forced to notice the absence that exists throughout these issues and more specifically within the visual arts in Cuban culture. However, in order to examine the gender and racial stratifications within Cuban cultural spheres of visual arts and women, I must first look at the larger context of gender, sex and race analysis historically and the implications onto the visual arts.

Jared L. Talley
Boise State University

Sharlynn Thompson
Boise State University

Stephen Crowley
Boise State University

Kimberly Hardy
Boise State University

“The Truth about Honesty: an Interdisciplinary Analysis of the Trait of Honesty”

In both the psychological and philosophical literature, there is little time devoted to a robust understanding of the character trait of honesty. The trait of honesty is often used as an example of a beneficial or a good character trait, yet the gap in the literature raises a vexing question: what is honesty? This poster reports ongoing work aimed at identifying a model of honesty. We argue that a robust model of honesty can serve to advance personality and moral theories in both psychology and philosophy. This poster presents a statistical model of honesty that we are developing from qualitative surveys and the implications this model has on the Five Factor Model of personality in psychology and virtue ethics in philosophy. This model of honesty allows us to classify and categorize the trait of honesty with respect to each discipline's theoretical focus, examining the strength of these positions in light of empirical data. This poster also discusses further avenues of research in order to evaluate the stability and strength of honesty in particular individuals, allowing for a more robust analysis and significant contribution to both the psychology and philosophy literature.

Jared L. Talley
Boise State University

Eric Lindquist
Boise State University

“Stakeholder Identification for Common-Pool Resource Management”

Contemporary solutions to concerns arising from common-pool resource management dilemmas tend to prescribe local community involvement, increased lines of communication between resource users and policy makers, and an inclusion of stakeholder interests in decision-making. Although this prescription is attractive in its potential benefit of strengthening both sustainable decision-making and the successful adoption of natural resource policy, it is not without challenges. Prescribing community involvement and stakeholder inclusion rests on the assumption that a decision-maker can distinguish which community members to involve and furthermore, how to respect the competing demands of the diverse interests being represented. This poster presents a review and analysis of stakeholder identification that considers rationale from business management literature, theoretical considerations from natural resource management literature, and an evaluation of previous common-pool resource management studies. Finally, we synthesize a model of stakeholder identification that respects the normative concerns of stakeholders while maintaining the pragmatic balance necessary for effective decision-making. This model will help to inform policy managers and decision-makers in actively engaging community members within common-pool resource governance while contributing to the ongoing discussion regarding management of our natural resources.

Carolina Prado
University of California, Berkeley

“Concrete Edges: Maquiladoras, River Channelization and Health”

In this project, I partnered with a cross-border environmental justice network in the Tijuana-San Diego region to research the effects of the channelization of the Tijuana River and the massive 1980 Tijuana River flood. I argue that river channelization leads to higher losses and increased environmental health hazards such as compromised portable water sources and greater concentration of contamination in the waterways during floods. Therefore, Tijuana should reinstall the initial eco-hydrological plan for the Alamar River. The historical lessons learned from the Tijuana River channelization and flood show that and policy makers need to support an increased bioregional approach to water governance in which channelization is phased out on both sides of the border.

Lauren Carter

North Carolina A&T State University and University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jeffrey Shears

North Carolina A&T State University and University of North Carolina at Greensboro

“Fathers' Reflections of Their Fathers: Finding Meaning in Narratives Using Text Mining”

This study seeks to investigate an aspect of the effects of intergenerational parenting through analyzing father narratives about participants' experiences with their own father. Fathers ($N=456$) participating in the Early Head Start Father Studies completed semi-structured interviews, answering questions related to various topics. The present study looks at the relationship between response length and response sentiment in regards to the specific interview question, “Could you tell me a little bit about your own father?” Text-mining methods were used to analyze this large set of qualitative data. *Text mining*, a specific sub-field of a data analysis approach used in the business sector, analyzes patterns in textual data and provides a structured representation of the qualitative data. In addition, sentiment analysis, a category of text-mining, is a process used to determine the meaning behind textual data. The sentiment of the answers (word score) was quantified based on the number of positive and negative words used in the answer as specified by an extensive list of positive and negative words used in the English language (Hu & Liu, 2004; Liu, Hu, & Cheng, 2005) coupled with an expert list of positive and negative words related to fathering. Response length (number of words) and word scores were then examined by regression analysis. The analyses found that most participants used less than 200 words when talking about experiences with their father. Furthermore, sentiment analysis showed that the average word score for each answer was (+1) indicating that the participants were using more positive than negative words when speaking about their fathers. The regression analysis indicates a positive relationship between the number of words spoken and the word score. The regression analysis indicates a predictive element between response length and response sentiment. Although limitations exist, this study implemented a ground-breaking data analysis technique that could revolutionize qualitative research in social work research. Qualitative research is a valuable aspect of research in social work; however, qualitative research can be time-consuming and labor-intensive. Therefore, the use of text-mining could be beneficial in analyzing qualitative data by way of reducing time and labor needed to reach results.

Rene Perez Rosenbaum

Michigan State University

“The Fair Food Program-Worker Driven Social Responsibility in U.S. Agriculture”

Migrant and seasonal workers in U.S. agriculture have struggled for better wages and working conditions for decades, but growth in the corporate socially responsible movement in the food

industry, and the growing acceptance of the Fair Food Program (FFP) in Florida's tomato industry, are reasons for optimism. According to the Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW), chief architect of the FFP, the model is premised on risk prevention, supply chain transparency, and the verifiable, market-enforced protection of workers' rights. Because the FFP is a private industry scheme, it represents a direct way to impact labor standards that bypasses national labor laws that don't favor farmworkers' right to organize and collectively bargain against agricultural employers. But even if the CIW is able to overcome its legal challenges and is successful in organizing against the employers of the farmworkers, high volume purchasers able to leverage their purchasing power to demand even lower prices for their product hinder growers' ability to pay higher farmworker wages. This poster provides a descriptive analysis of the FFP's origins, objectives, structure, and outcomes. The outcomes are then analyzed using an ability to pay/ability to make pay model of collective bargaining. The prospects of adopting the FFP model of corporate social responsibility to all of labor intensive agriculture are also discussed.

William P. Austin
University of Nebraska - Omaha

Sandra Rodriguez-Arroyo
University of Nebraska - Omaha

Ashley Vaughns
College of Charleston

Barbara Hewins-Maroney
Affiliation: University of Nebraska – Omaha

“Service Learning Diversity: Teacher Candidates Overcoming Perceived Barriers to Connect with Diverse Learners and Families in an Urban Setting”

Research is presented on three service-learning courses that expose teacher candidates (TC) to diverse learners and families, particularly English Language Learners. TCs expressed concerns about their ability to build relationships with the learners and their families. Service-learning survey responses and reflective journals revealed how TCs confronted their perceived barriers. The purpose of this poster presentation is to display the research from three service-learning projects, which immersed TCs in meaningful experiences with diverse learners and families who are ELLs. Furthermore, each poster will present research which explores how their project sought to guide TCs to overcome their own biases, use their strengths to accentuate similarities and relate to others, and build stronger relationships with diverse learners and families in an urban setting.

Cristina JazmÁN González-Flores
Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Staggered cognitive-behavioral interventions group to decrease symptoms of depression, anxiety and somaticos in patients of the first level of medical care”

The symptoms of depression and anxiety are problems in the field of public mental health, specially among patients medically sick in its prevalence is much higher and have negative synergistic effects on their health status and quality of life. The cognitive behavioral psychological interventions have shown be effective in the treatment of these sufferings, however these are not offered routinely in the first level of health care. For this reason it is necessary to adapt these interventions in order to generate models and group staggered to

allow the attention to the specific needs of a large number of patients, for a short period of time, and without risking their effectiveness. Objective. Determine the effect of staggered cognitive-behavioral intervention and group to decrease symptoms of depression and anxiety in patients in the first level of care. Method. The subjects were 26 patients with mild to moderate symptoms of depression and/or anxiety that were served in three health centers in Jalisco, Mexico. Depression, anxiety, cognitive distortions and physical disability symptoms were evaluated with validated questionnaires in Mexico, before and after the intervention. Results. After the intervention patients with anxiety showed a significant reduction of symptoms of anxiety and physical disability; in patients with depression were reduced depressive symptoms and the physical disability; and in patients with both conditions (depression anxious) is decreased by all the symptoms evaluated. Conclusion Staggered cognitive-behavioral intervention is effective in reducing anxiety and depression symptoms in patients with physical illnesses in the first level of medical care.

Xu song
Colorado State University

“Competition or Controversy?: Analysis of the Chinese Online Media Coverage of the 2014 Asian Games”

This study focuses on the analysis of media coverage and sports communication in the 2014 Asian Games (XVII Asiad). This study looks at how controversy, conflicts, and scandals were involved in the competitions and were covered by Chinese online media. This study also examines the Internet users’s UGC (user-generated content) and online postings regarding the media coverage and discovers how conspiracy was created by the Internet users to try to understand and make comments on the competition media coverage which involves controversy, conflicts, and scandals. The study also discusses how media interpreted the risk and crisis management which was applied by different national teams and how ethnocentrism affected the media coverage in sports communication.

Xu song
Colorado State University

“Poster Title: Hollywood Movies in China: A Discussion of American Movie Industry’s International Marketing Strategies”

This research study examines the international marketing strategies used by the American movie industry to optimize the cinema market in mainland China. The research investigates the use of international celebrities, product placement, and cultural proximity in movie production and promotion stages. American movie industry has adopted these proactively-localizing approaches to pass the censorship and compete for the larger share of the Chinese cinema market. Although some approaches failed to make positive influence, other approaches have helped the movies’s box office results. The research also discusses how the proactively-localizing approaches used in movie production and promotion have affected the American domestic cinema market and caused the loss of domestic viewers.

Stefani Perez-Zamarripa
University of Nebraska at Kearney

“Home Is Where the Social Capital Is: An Analysis of Post Emigration Community Ties”

Social Capital offers a paradigm for assessing the strength of a community. Evolving demographics in United States communities has elevated interest in social capital among certain populations, such as Hispanic communities (e.g. Cheong, 2006). One area that has not received much attention is the social capital among migrant populations, and between migrant populations and majority groups. This project used a case-study methodology to better understand social capital on an individual level in subjects who emigrated from Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico to a small town in the Great Plains region of the US. The literature suggests three indicators to measure levels of social capital on either an individual or community level: civil participation, political participation, and trust. In this study, the same indicators were used to measure social capital. Face-to-face interviews suggest that subjects tended to have lower levels of bridging social capital (connections to other groups) and higher levels of bonding social capital (within the local Hispanic community). One explanation for this could be that the three traditional indicators of social capital that have been used by many scholars do not apply to migrant Hispanic populations, and that other approaches and indicators should be used to measure social capital in these populations.

Charlie DeVries
University of California, San Francisco

“Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Professional Identity Development in Health Professions Students with Disabilities”

Although there is substantial literature on professional identity development for health professions students, the perceptions of health professions students regarding the disabilities of patient populations, and processes of broader identity development for individuals with disabilities, there is a paucity of research regarding how health professions students with disabilities approach, manage, and enact processes of professional identity development throughout their educational experience. Research into this area is particularly timely and relevant, as diversity continues to be a challenge in health professions education (HPE) despite the accumulating evidence about the merits of/enhanced educational experience for the student body. Although the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guarantees accommodations that level the playing field for students with disabilities and reports of health professions students with disabilities have significantly increased, there remain many challenges to adequate inclusion and support of students with disabilities in HPE. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to generate a grounded theory of professional identity development for health professions students with learning, psychological, and/or physical disabilities. The study seeks to uncover how health professions students with disabilities experience processes of professional identity development throughout their educational experience, and how this can affect their developmental processes as they become healthcare providers; in other words, the social meaning of disability for this particular population. Specific aims of this pilot include: describing how students understand their individual professional identities and how this can shape their educational experiences; exploring the process of seeking accommodations (or not), what may affect this decision-making process and the ultimate outcome, and how this may impact notions of academic success; discovering similarities and differences between those with different disabilities, as well as similarities and differences between students who have disabilities and those who do not; defining how professional identity development may differ across professions and levels of training.

Laura Medina
American Indian Studies at Arizona State University

“Contextualizing the American Indian Studies Paradigm”

The American Indian Studies Paradigm was constructed by Dr. James Riding In, while developing the new and innovated AIS Master's Program. I am a part of the first cohort and feel so fortunate to have a paradigm that tailors to AIS scholars. We prioritize our communities before our field, which is not really seen in modern day academia, and that is what got me hooked. We are about fostering modern day tools to fit our needs based on a tribal specific ideology. In my poster I will show how important the AIS paradigm is to my research and my scholarly future.
