AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

McCleneghan, J. Sean, New Mexico State University

"African American Media Leaders and America's Social Institution"

This descriptive national nonparametric survey describes how N=153 African American newspaper readers forecast 12 U.S. social institutions in our new millennium. An instituitional attitude index score documents their opinions on 1) individual's rights, 2) economics, 3) the Fourth Estate, 4) democratic process, 5) education, 6) religion, 7) equality, 8) technology, 9) agriculture, 10) living conditions, 11) health, and12) crime. African American newspapers leaders in this study, who have dealt with the "backlash" of affirmative action most of their adult lives, are not optimistic. They were the first vanguard of minority reporters hired on mainstream newspapers following civil unrest in the mid-60s. African Americans today represent the largest minority block employed in our newspaper industry.

Tekinay, Asli, Bogazici University, Turkey

"Amiri Baraka and Black Aesthetics"

The two best known black Beat poets of the Post-War era were Bob Kaufman on the west coast and LeRoi Jones in Greenwich Village. However, the most important work of the latter alls to the period following his attachment with the Beat generation. Indeed, the poetic career of LeRoi Jones shows drammatic transformations in such a way that it reminds the reader of the controversial debates of the Harlem Rebaissance regarding the social and cultural responsibilities of the African-American men of letters. As definition of self is the main theme of his poetry in the 1950s, his themes changed in the 1960s. The alteration in his vision and voice is reflected in his dispensing with his "white slave name" and adopting a name in line with his new poetic mission as a black poet: Imanu Amiri Barakaa. The function of Bakara's art is now prophetic, social and revolutionary. His poetry thus serves as a touchstore for post-war black aesthetics.

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

Aldred, Lisa Montana State University

"Commodifying Changing Woman: Conflicting Views of Land Religion in the Navajo Relocation Case:

This paper evolved form my work as an attorney on the *Manybeads* case where Big Mountain Navajo sought to block federal relocation from their homelands. The Navajo argued that their spirituality is so integrally tied to their homelands relocation would effectively destroy their ability to practice their religion, thus violating their First Amendment rights. They identify land with their most revered deity, Changing Woman, conceptualizing its geographical feature with her body's living organs. Moreover, Navajo religious practice involves prayers and offerings at the numerous sacred sites permeating their homelands. *Manybeads* was dismissed on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in *Lyng* that the government's commercial interest in lands outweighed any spiritual interests held by Native Americans. This paper examines the case to unpack the following: What does it reveal about the very different conceptions of land, religion, and law held by Native Americans as opposed to Euroamericans?

Carpenter, Leah J., The University of Arizona

"An Analysis of Tribal Land Ownership Patterns"

This paper will examine the history and dynamics of tribal land ownership patterns. I intend to develop an overall time trajectory of tribal land loss and tribal land gain. I will analyze the patterns of increased and decreased tribal land ownership and identify correlations between those patterns and the public policies that have significantly impacted those patterns.

Cook, Samuel R., Virginia Tech; J. Cedric Woods, University of C Connecticut

"Contemporary eastern Siouan Identities: An Ethnohistorical Assessment"

This presentation showcases the authors' collaborative research on the origins of contemporary indigenous communities in the Southeast. Special emphasis is placed on the Lumbee and Monacan tribes of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The authors link these groups to a once vast network occurrence of specific surnames in various records while documenting migration and settlement patterns. Finally, the authors focus on how some of these surnames have become identity markers around which each group identifies itself as a unique ethnic nation.

Cornette, M.L., University of South Dakota

"Electronic Smoke Signals" – TV and VCR

This presentation will include showing ELECTRONIC SMOKE SIGNALS, a 26 minutes video documentary on American Indian radio in the Dakotas. The video showcases the four Indian radio stations in South Dakota. The stations serve populations usually not served by mainstream media. They offer local programming and news to listeners located on several North and South Dakota reservations. The video documents how Indian radio helps promote and preserve Indian culture and language. It has been accepted by the Central Education Network and is being offered for distribution to public broadcasting stations in over 20 states.

Elvine-Kreis, Greg, Albietz Law Corporation

" American Indian Water Rights: Will Promises Be Kept?"

Over the last 20 years, water settlements between American Indian tribes, various states, non-government organization, and the United States have taken place, and continue to take place. In the next 20 years, conflicts over these agreements may arise in the Southwest pertaining to the allocation of water between non-Indian agricultural interests, and Indian tribes. The question which must be addressed is: Will these agreements stand the test of time? This paper will investigate the effectiveness of past and current water settlements apportioning water allocations between non-Indians and Indians in the Southwest. It will also address the inevitable confrontation which will arise between non-Indians agricultural interests and American Indian tribes. In addition, this paper will examine the trust responsibility that the federal government owes to the Indian tribes regarding these future confrontations.

Fox, Mary Jo Tippeconnic, Martin, Bob, Eagle, Stephanie Charging, The University of Arizona

"American Indian Higher Education Programs"

This presentation will focus on the ways in which culturally relevant higher education programs designed for American Indians are essentially different from those planned for mainstream society. An introduction to the historical development of American Indian Studies Programs at mainstream universities and the tribal colleges will be presented. In addition, the uniqueness of the missions of both the University of Arizona's American Indian Studies Programs and the tribal college will be discussed. As a result, programs are provided that support the preservation and appreciation of American Indian/Alaska Native cultures and languages, tribal sovereignty, self-determination and economic development. Profiles for students attending the University of Arizona's American Indian Studies Programs and the tribal colleges will also be examined as well as the institutional program implications for addressing the unique needs of these students.

Hailer, Julie, The University of Arizona

"Reservation Law Enforcement: Can the Melding of Traditions and Contemporary Policing Reduce Crime Rates on the Reservations?"

This paper is an exploratory study of policing in Indian Country with a focus on three questions: can non-Indian policing practices meet the needs of the reservation communities, particularly in light of the high levels and serious nature of crimes on the reservations? Can community-controlled policing reduce native involvement in the criminal justice system? Can there be a melding of traditional social controls and non-Indian policing practices as a way of decreasing these high rates of crime? This exploration is currently based on literature research with the intent of expanding to field research which will explore tribal police agencies (taking into account the different between communities with stronger ties to tradition and those agencies in more assimilated communities) as an attempt to answer these questions.

Haladay, Jane, The University of Arizona

"The Last Laugh: Humor as Subversion in the Literature of Carter Revard and Simon Ortiz"

Since earliest contact, Europeans have projected myriad qualities onto the being they erroneously named "Indian." Through written representations, Euroamericans have constructed and reproduced profound distortions of indigenous people that have shaped political and material realities for Native Americans by reducing them to delimiting "types." Simultaneously, Native writers have had a parallel history of representing whites as the embodiment of confusing and "uncivilized" strangeness, in order to assert authentic representations of American Indian experience in their own voices. Twentieth century Native writers have increasingly recast historically racist representations by depicting *whiteness* as "other" in their fiction, poetry and mixed-genre writing. This paper examines the manner in which two contemporary Native authors—Simon Ortiz, Acoma, and Carter Revard, Osage—use humor as a literary strategy for subverting particular Euroamerican stereotypes of "Indians" in order and reconstruct authentic Native identity from the true center, that lived by American Indian people themselves.

Kershner, Monica, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Stories from the Choir: An Exploration of Narrative Voice in N. Scott Momaday's A House Made of Dawn"

"Stories from the Choir: An Exploration of Narrative Voice in N. Scott Momaday's A House Made of Dawn" will offer an alternate reading of this classic text. Postmodern analysis of the novel identifies Abel as the central character undergoing a series of changes in order to establish his place in society; however, a close examination of narrative voice in the text leads to an alternate reading. This paper identifies nine distinct voices heard at varying intensities throughout the text. Through the examination of these nine narratives, a central concept emerges, not a central character. By forming the novel around the concept of isolation, Momaday creates of choir of narrative voices to illustrate alienation in the Native American as well as white communities. Momaday then uses the very language of solitude and his nine narrative lines to illustrate that while the contemporary Native community may not be tribal, it is no less a community.

Luna, Eileen, The University of Arizona

"Full Faith and Credit/Comity of Tribal Court Orders Under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994"

This paper will discuss the legal requirements for full faith and credit / comity of tribal court order under VAWA. It will explore the problems tribes and Indian women face when they attempt to have tribal court protective orders recognized by state jurisdictions, as well as by other tribes. Some possible solutions will be presented.

Martin, Joseph J., The University of Arizona

"The Role of Songs in Reversing Language Shift: The Power of the Drum and Southern Plains Social Songs in a Southern Arizona community"

This presentation examines the function of songs in the transmission of language and cultural knowledge based on my experiences as a volunteer mentor at Southern Arizona Elementary School (SAES). Songs serve as one of the principal means by which American Indians traditionally have transmitted, and continue to transmit language, spirituality, and identity from generation to generation. Consequently, song traditions have always been inexorably intertwined with traditional American Indian education. Specifically, this presentation examines the function of Southern Plains social songs in the transmission of language and cultural knowledge in a fourth grade classroom serving primarily Pascua Yaqui and Mexican American students. The primary focus of my work with at-risk K-12 youth has been to teach the etiquette, respectful behaviors, and social responsibility that is necessary to be a singer. The influence that the drum, songs, and my presence as a mentor in the classroom teaches and constantly reinforces the fact that there is absolutely no place for dugs, alcohol, gang affiliation, hatred, or disrespect around the drum. Ultimately, becoming a singer instills tribal/ethnic pride in the youth, who in turn focus their attention on learning the songs, dances, and traditions associated with their heritage language (in this case Yoeme and Spanish).

Morin, Robert P., California State University, Chico

"Indian Gaming and Tribal-State Compacts: The Compacting Process, Provisions and Problems"

Congress enacted the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) in 1988. The IGRA divided Indian gaming activities into three classes or categories. Class III Indian gaming activities, those gaming activities commonly found in Nevada casinos, may only be conducted in conformance with a tribal-state compact entered into by the tribe and the state. Congress has forced state governments and Indian tribes to negotiate the terms and conditions of Class III Indian gaming activities conducted in Indian country. The tribal-state compacting process has resulted in considerable intergovernmental conflict and political controversy. This paper shall provide an historical examination of the IGRA, the tribal-State compacting process, compact provisions and compacting problems.

Nicholas C. Peroff, University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Emerging Impacts of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act: Indian Tribes as Complex Adaptive Systems"

This paper uses complexity theory to examine gaming in Indian country. Casinos have been compared to the return of the buffalo, and called the economic salvation for Indian reservations. Less discussed is the fact that gaming casinos can spawn major, and irreversible changes in the boundaries, purpose and identity of tribal communities. Gaming can change the physical boundaries of a reservation through the acquisition of land and alter the membership boundaries of a tribe by redefining tribal roles for the purposes of distributing gaming receipts. It can transform tribal leaders into corporate managers. Gaming can support economic development projects, tribal web pages, and the revitalization of tribal languages, arts, and community organizations. The paper concludes with hypothetical explanations for some of the observed variations in tribal responses to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA).

O'Sullivan, T. Seamus, University of New Mexico

"Economic Strategies: Navajo Migrant Laborers in Colorado's San Luis Valley"

I intend to trace the history of Navajo migrant labor in the potato fields of Colorado's San Luis Valley. For the last few decades, perhaps longer, some Navajos leaver their tribal homelands in the fall to harvest potatoes in this high mountain valley. Many of these Navajos are sheepherders and dry-land farmers for the rest of the year. The potato harvest supplements their income with an infusion of cash and, in some cases, food. The Navajos largely replace Hispanic migrant laborers, who work this area during the summer but depart in the fall to follow other harvest elsewhere. Like the Hispanics, some of the Navajos become temporarily homeless because there is insufficient housing for migrant laborers. I am interested in the cultural and historical origins of this labor practice and I want to pay some attention to how this phenomenon complicates popular understandings of homelessness.

Pearson, J. Diane, The University of Arizona

"Restoring Identity: The Apache Photograph Project" – slide projector

New methods of technological, historical and practical analysis designed for this project allow reconstruction of identities lost, or stolen, in the historical photographic processes. Theory, method and the current state of historical analysis provide the foundation for identification of a large group of Chiricahua women and children, taken captive by the US Army in July and August, 1885. Group photographs of these women and children are widely published, however, individual identities and the historical relevance of group members have long been ignored. Use of the processes designed for the project has led to identification of many of the women and children. Previously unknown, or unidentified photographs, illustrate the paths of their lives, both before, and after, the photographs were taken.

Suzuki, Peter, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"The Indian Reservation and the Limits of Conventional Public Administration Theories and Principles"

This presentation focuses on an area which public administration has thus far woefully neglected, <u>viz.,</u> the American Indian reservation. An analysis of the Omaha Reservation of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska reveals some of the shortcomings of Conventional public administration theories and principles. Supplementary information from reservations other than the Omaha Tribe's will also be included in the presentation.

Tom Holm, The University of Arizona; Diane Pearson, The University of Arizona

"Peoplehood: A Model for Native American or Indigenous Studies"

While theoretically sound, American Indian Studies continue to suffer the criticism that it lacks what Thomas S. Kuhn termed a "paradigm" or core disciplinary assumption. We propose that a core assumption already exist in the form of the concept of "peoplehood" as it has been introduced, modified and formulated by Edward H. Spicer and Robert K. Thomas. The peoplehood model consists of four fundamental elements: a sacred history; a well-defined territory and environment; a distinct language; and a characteristic ceremonial cycle. The concept is crucial to the understanding of Native American behaviors, political systems, economic practices, social organizations, internal and external relationships, land use as well as art forms and folklore.

Wheelock, Rick, Fort Lewis College

"Mass Media Strategies for Modern Tribes: The Interethnic Sphere" – overhead projector

In formulating media strategies in support of self-determination into the new millennium, tribes must work to project messages and images which can communicate complex concepts to an interethnic audience. While strategies for communicating effectively with tribal members and other Indian people are important in the struggle for greater self-determination for tribes, the vast and powerful interethnic domain of communications surrounding Indian peoples must be carefully assessed before any effective communications strategies can be forged. This paper examines the current "media environments" tribes face in their attempts to communicate their views to the public using the experiences of several tribal groups and explores approaches used during the early self-determination era. Suggestions are made for future approaches to communicating tribal positions to the interethnic public which continues to hold tremendous power in deciding United States Indian policy.

Witmer, Richard, Northern Arizona University; Aaron Mason, Northern Arizona University; John Wilmer, Northern Arizona University

"Indian Gaming: The Only Game in Town?"

This paper examines the economic impact of tribal/state compacting in three areas: casino gambling, tobacco and motor fuels. Namely, is the economic impact of Indian gaming primarily responsible for an increase in economic development or do other agreements between tribes and states in the area of tobacco and motor fuels also make a significant contribution? Similarly, does the presence of a tribal/state compact increase salaries as well as the number of jobs created? By exploring tribal/state compacting in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin we are able to measure the importance of each type of tribal/state agreement and assess the effect of tribal gaming, tobacco, and motor fuels on the local economy. Of particular interest is the role that non-gaming compacts have in economic development and their consequences for the future.

Wilkins, David, University of Minnesota/Twin Cities

"The Tribal Chair Can Do No Wrong: The Origin and Import of the Doctrine of Tribal Sovereign Immunity"

This paper provides a political/historical examination and evaluation of the doctrine of tribal sovereign immunity, which has been under sustained attack in recent years by the U.S. Congress. We want to explore the broad origin of the sovereign immunity concept, explain when and how it was first applied to tribes, describe the importance of the term from a tribal perspective, and discuss the recent legislative assault on the term.

<u>AMERICAN STUDIES</u>

Alvarez, Luis, University of Texas at Austin

"The Summer of 1943: Violence, Material Hybridity, and the Zoot"

Responding to wartime shifts in the economy and evolving perceptions of race and masculinity, working class ethnic Mexicans and African Americans during World War II created a unique zoot suit subculture, including styles of dress, music, dance, and speech. Reactionary views soon identified the subculture with juvenile delinquency and unpatriotic neglect of the war effort. The demonization of zoot suiters climaxed during the summer of 1943 when black and brown youth became targets of symbolic, physical, and cultural violence. This paper argues that race riots in Los Angeles, Harlem, Detroit, and Beaumont during the summer of 1943 were a response by the American state, press, and public to a perceived threat from the "material hybridity" of ethnic Mexican and African American youth subculture. The paper documents the transcultural and mobile nature of zoot suiting. More than a singular ethnic fashion statement, zoot suiting represented a series of culturally hybrid social relations challenging the xenophobic racial and social sensibilities of wartime America.

Aronson, Marilyn Carlson, Augustana College

"Eudora Welty and Nineteenth-Century America's Scribbling Women: An Unclaimed Heritage"

Numerous studies have been conducted on the life and works of Eudora Welty. However to my knowledge, no research compares and contrasts Eudora Welty, a 20th century Southern writer, with Kate M. Cleary, a 19th century Midwestern writer. They can not be compared in rank or American literary contribution, but they can be compared in style, short story mastery, and the contribution that both have made in addressing the problems of modern femininity unique to their historical periods. Both writers are regionalists; both utilize the "homeplace" as a dominant theme; both provide formal writing innovations within American modernism; both present settings that allow life and death to coast, interweave, and form a natural backdrop for human affairs; both address the problems of modern femininity unique to their historical periods, and both mastered the short story as the literary technique through which they expressed their social concerns. However, Kate M. Cleary, unlike Eudora Welty did write political pieces as well as fiction.

Axelrod, Jeremiah Borenstein, University of California, Irvine

"Disneyland Park as Moving Picture"

In 1955, a major Hollywood studio built a set. Although no studio motion pictures have been shot there, it has had more cameras focused on its surfaces than any other set in the industry. This place is Disneyland and it is, as Reyner Banham put it in 1971, "the set for a film that was never ever going to be made except in the mind of the visitor." This paper explores the ways Disneyland operates as a motion picture, making expert use of cinematic techniques to interpellate the visitor/viewer into structured narratives. The paper tours the specific spatial and thematic layouts of such attractions as "Mr. Toad¹s Wild Ride," "The Haunted Mansion," "Pirates of the Caribbean," and even "Main Street, U.S.A." The paper also constructs and demonstrates a phenomenology of touring the park that places the observer squarely at the center of a filmic diagesis. Finally, by analyzing these exemplary attractions through both historical and film theoretical lenses, it reveals the imbrication of the park within cultural contexts of post-1950s Southern California.

Buriel, Juan R., University of New Mexico

"The Chicano/a Subject: A Racial Formation"

This paper concentrates on three discursive areas that illustrate how conceptual barriers have kept the mainstream consciousness from considering the multicultural Chicano/a subject as qualified to possess subjective autonomy. The first area of discussion involves the process of racial reasoning that conceptually melts the Chicano/a subject into a normalized state for consumption by the status quo. The second area examines the relevance of the Gramscian and feminist moments in Cultural Studies to the institutional formation of Chicano/a subjectivity, showing how notions of hegemonic social power and gender difference impacted early efforts at dehomogenizing and differentiating the Chicano/a subject. The last area explores the symbolic significance of the U.S.-Mexico border to the conceptual (mis)understanding of the Chicano/s subject in the American collective consciousness. Mainstream consciousness depends conceptually on the U.S.-Mexico border in appropriating Chicano/a subjectivity. The paper shows how Chicano/a subjectivity has evolved into a complex figure in Cultural Studies.

Cogliano, Francis D., University of Edinburgh

"Remembering Captivity: Revolutionary Prisoners of War and the Early Republic"

During the War of Independence, the British imprisoned approximately 20,000 Americans. During the early nineteenth century several former prisoners published memories and diaries which brought their wartime experiences to the attention of the public. In 1818 and 1832 the United States government offered pensions to revolutionary veterans. This legislation compelled thousands of veterans, many of whom were illiterate, to appear before local courts and testify to their wartime experiences. Taken together the wartime memoirs and pension applications provide invaluable sources as to the complex way that revolutionary prisoners created and used memories of their captivity. This paper, based on a survey of the pension applications and published accounts, contrasts the public and private expressions of memory by former prisoners. It discerns how revolutionary prisoners remembered their captivity and seeks to explain why memories were expressed in a particular manner depending upon the context in which they would be used.

Del Rio, Esteban, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

"Millennial Visions of World War II: Realism and Ideology in *Saving Private Ryan* and *The Thin Red Line*"

In this paper, I examine the relationship between Hollywood and history, which presents itself within the competing historical narratives *Saving Private Ryan* and *The Thin Red Line*. Together, they enter a millennial discourse that seeks to celebrate aging veterans, vividly re-tell narratives of the war, and punctuate the century with a new historical awareness. Through close analysis of the film text, and examination of film reviews, and inquiry into audience processes, I argue that this discourse also indicates a continuing struggle over ideology that is inextricably intertwined with American history, nation, and identity. While these films indeed open up new windows for understanding the war, they fail to engender "a larger memory" in their writing of history.

Del Rio, Esteban, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

"Reading Americanos: Audience, Text, and Multicultural Discourses"

Americanos is a multimedia project of the Smithsonian Institution, spearheaded by Edward James Olmos, consisting of a traveling photography exhibit, accompanying book published by Little Brown, nationally released music compilation, and an HBO documentary. In this paper, I examine how Americanos, as a multiculturalist text, works within the American Dream to produce a progressive, but uncritical and apolitical discourse which attempts to insert Latinos into the definition of what it is to be an American. A terse overview of audience research is followed by my own reading of the exhibit. Audience readings of the Smithsonian exhibit at the National Museum of American History are then brought into the fold, revealing some opposition to the exhibit, but overwhelming identification with the American Dream metadiscourse that is preferred by the texts.

Dodge, William A., University of New Mexico

"Expressions of Cultural Identity Through Southwestern Landscapes"

Our sense of place is most frequently experienced through our attention to cultural landscapes. These landscapes include both natural, unmodified features which have symbolic meaning derived from cultural systems, and modified landscapes which are consciously altered in order to provide an orderliness to a group's lifeworld. The meanings which these landscapes hold are varied and shifting depending upon one's place-identity, historical experience, and sociopolitical circumstances; in other words, one's degree of insideness within a culture. Place-making is thus an integral part of a group's cultural identity. In this paper I will briefly discuss the concept of place, and examine the multiple meanings of cultural identity expressed in landscapes through memory, imagination, folklore, land use, and architecture. By looking at the symbolic natural environment as well as the built environment, we can begin to better understand the multiple meanings that place has for cultures of the American Southwest.

Fields, Jill, California State University, Fresno

"Reviewing *Pins and Needles*: Can Garment Workers Be Glamour Girls?"

Pins and Needles, a musical revue sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union's Labor Stage, unexpectedly became a Broadway hit soon after its debut in November 1937. The novelty and appeal of *Pins and Needles* lay not only with its adept amateur cast of garment workers, but also with its mix of political commentary, romance, popular musical sounds and comedy. Ultimately *Pins and Needles* became the longest running Broadway musical of the '30s. Reviewers commented, often in indirect ways, about the cultural confusion brought about by seeing factory workers performing in a musical. Putting workers on stage challenged the division between the glamorous culture industry and the unglamorous garment industry and the class-based aesthetic this division enforces. *Pins & Needles* exposed, but also bridged, the production/consumption divide. ILGWU members produced alternative cultural meanings about the commodities they manufactured and about their status and representation as industrial workers.

Friedman, Katie, New York University

"Envisioning the American Body: Race and Nation in Cold War Educational Film"

The purpose and practice of American public education were reconfigured following World War II. In the paranoia-saturated atmosphere of the Cold War, public schools undertook a project seen as vital to national security: the formation of model U.S. citizens. I argue that following World War II, American public schools employed instructional films in the service of this distinctively Cold War nationalist aim. The U.S. military had developed filmic methods for educating both soldiers and civilians during World War II; following the war, these resources shifted to a different agenda. Teaching teenagers how to behave on a minute, bodily basis, films about proper physical, sexual and gender etiquette took on a national and racialized cast through their common juxtaposition with ethnographic films highlighting the particular corporealities of people in the "underdeveloped" world. Bringing these two sets of films together, I reconstruct and reveal the implicit nationalism and racialized global logic produced through their pairing in Cold War American classrooms.

Frye, Bob J., Texas Christian University

"Humor and Novelistic Craft in *The Smiling Country*: Elmer Kelton's Artful Sequel to *The Good Old Boys*"

Elmer Kelton, author of forty books, was named the greatest Western author of all time by the Western Writers of America in 1995. In his classic novel *The Good Old Boys* (1978), set in 1906 and focusing on free-spirited, hemorrhoid-plagued Hewey Calloway, his distinctive craft resides especially in three kinds of artful humor--the comic scene, the tall tale, and the humor of indirection. By critically examining the sequel to *The Good OId Boys*, entitled *The Smiling Country* (1998), I propose to demonstrate the singular ways in which Kelton's art remains undiminished. By revealing bow Hewey handles a turning point in his cowboy life, develops his relationship with his two nephews and their schoolteacher, Spring Renfro, and finally connects Snort Yarnell with Boy Rasmussen of *The Good Old Boys*, Relton realistically shows how Hewey deals with what Dorys Grover calls the main theme in Kelton's novels--change and humans' resistance to it.

Jenkins, Philip, Pennsylvania State University

"The New Age in Black and White"

A large literature discusses the origins of "New Age" ideas in modern American thought, and stresses how the roots of modern esoteric and occult ideas can be traced at least to the late nineteenth century. Movements based on these theories flourished particularly between about 1910 and 1935, which was perhaps as "cult-rich" as any era in the nation's history. What has not however been pointed out is how the African-American movements which emerged in this very period (the Moorish Science Temple, the Nation of Islam, and the Black Jewish sects) drew at least as heavily on occult, esoteric and New Age thought as they did on traditional Islam or Judaism. I argue that the failure to place these movements in this esoteric context seriously distorts the history of what have been quite influential movements in Black American cultural and ideological development.

Jew, Victor, Michigan State University

"Blood Rules and Immigration During World War II: The Repeal of Chinese Exclusion, Racial Assumptions, and the Wartime State, 1943-1944."

This paper is a study of race, law, and language during World War II. It examines the policymaking dynamics that promulgated one of the watersheds of Asian American history: the Repeal of Chinese Exclusion in 1943. Drawing upon unexamined files in the National Archives' Immigration and Naturalization (INS) records, I show that Repeal's rulemaking was guided by racializing discourses -- assumptions about blood essentialism that animated the spectre of a postwar influx of Asian "mixed blood" immigrants supposedly enabled by Exclusion's wartime end. I demonstrate that such ideas dominated policy discussions and that Repeal's history contains a heretofore unknown irony: that while INS attorneys dismantled the sixty year regime of Chinese Exclusion, they simultaneously constructed a new form of anti-Asian restrictionism. This paper addresses themes in political science (the American state), cultural studies (racialization's processes), and Asian American history (Repeal's bureaucratic history.)

King, Robert W., Utah State University

"The Enchantment of Discipline: Cather, Zane Grey, and the Ascetic Dimension in the Modern Southwest"

While we generally associate the ascetic tradition with the Desert Fathers of the early Christian church, it also serves as a useful heuristic in understanding the attraction of the American Southwest to the larger national culture. In opposition to the larger corporate culture of abundance and gratification, the disciplined ascetic in a desert context seeks a more authentic or higher calling. In *The Wisdom of the Desert* and *Contemplation in a World of Action*, Thomas Merton articulates a modern version of this ascetic practice. But it is also key to an understanding of much of the literature of the Southwest, such as the fiction of Zane Grey and Willa Cather. In novels such as *The Rainbow Trail* and *Death Comes for the Archbishop*, disciplined, ascetic practice--both in a sacred and secular context--enables the good guys to grow and to triumph in their respective callings. These themes extend into much recent literature of the Southwest as the region continues to serve modern American culture as the Land of Enchantment.

Kreger, Erika M., University of California, Davis

"Matters of Opinion: Cultural Critique in Mid-Nineteenth-Century American Women's Periodical Writings"

In 19th periodicals, writers engaged in an ongoing dialogue about their rapidly changing society. Female writers and editors took an active part in this public debate; however, the literary history constructed in the early twentieth century erased these influential women from the record. Using two female magazinists as representative figures--Caroline Kirkland (18011864) and Gail Hamilton (Mary Abigail Dodge, 1833-1896)--this discussion examines women's periodical texts that run counter to the "sentimental" stereotype that has kept many scholars from reading "popular" nineteenth-century women's writing. These female periodical writers employ a plain-speaking, humorous and assertive style, offering both ironic witticisms and direct social critique, as well as exhibiting the confident attitude Kirkland insisted upon when she stated: "I shall not renounce my privilege of remarking freely on all subjects of general interest. In matters of opinion I claim the freedom which is my birthright as an American."

Kreiswirth, Martin, University of Western Ontario

"Merely Telling Stories? Narrative and Knowledge in the Human Sciences"

This talk is part of a research project entitled "Narrative Between the Disciplines". The larger study examines how narrative is used within and between different disciplinary formations in order both to say something about narrative itself as a form of redescription, a mode of knowledge, and how the claims made for it by the various disciplines say something about their own operations, limitations, and presuppositions. By looking at the ways narrative is inflected in different institutional settings, something might be said about our concern for narrative now and our notions of disciplinarity and the compartmentalization of knowledge. The paper deals with the history of the recent "narrativist turn" in the human sciences and presents a genealogy of the ways in which disciplines have formulated and employed narrative and narrative theory, particularly in fields that make truth claims: history, or political science. Why have political scientists now decided to "trust the tale"? Is their sense of narrative the same as say, literary theorists? What might these things say about their own disciplines?

Lee-Fall, Tonja, Miami University

"Black Feminism, The Bible and The Black Church"

Black feminist standpoint gives voice to the lived experiences of black women who may not otherwise have an opportunity to be "heard." Black feminist thought is able to give a deeper meaning as opposed to abstract references. True realistic analysis does not adhere to studying the lives of black women apart from their past, present and possible future encountering. Most black women seek liberation through the Bible, the black church and their own spirituality. Throughout the history of the United States, black women have always been active participants in the black church. This paper will serve two purposes. First, it will articulate how the Bible, the black church and spirituality have been a large force in the lives of black women by serving as a catalyst for empowerment. Second, this scholarly paper will articulate why a spiritual component will enhance the discourse of black feminism.

Manoguerra, Paul and Lucas, Patrick Lee, Michigan State University

"Republicanism Materialized: Antebellum Visual Culture in the Old Northwest"

The proposed paper will build upon the ideas and concepts of republicanism, memory production, and cultural identity from recent scholarship on antebellum America. Gordon S. Wood notes that equality and democracy were the unintended consequences of "forces unleashed: by the radical and republican reconstitution of American society in the early years of the nation. Wood's "reconstitution" of American society appears in traditional historical sources—books, government records, pamphlets, diaries, literature, etc. - and much work has been done with these sources. However, it is perhaps more fruitful to underused the aspirations and value. Citizens in antebellum America through their visual culture. The settlement of the trans-Appalachian frontier and Old Northwest territory brought about significant cultural work in developing a national ethos. The neoclassicism and republicanism in paintings, buildings, and other material culture in the Old Northwest assist in forming a definition of ideology and values in antebellum America.

Martindale, Dawn C., Utah State University

"Eruptive Cultural History in the Cascade Range"

Environmental history consists of studies regarding the inter-relations between nature and humans. This paper focuses upon how the Cascade volcanoes influence human communities throughout history in a variety of ways. Environmental influence becomes prevalent through examination of cultural beliefs and behaviors. Analysis of early inhabitants reveals a deep mythology based on living near the Ring of Fire. Legends explain certain cultural behaviors of Native Americans in relation to volcanoes as white settlers, traders and explorers entered the Cascade Range, and regional attitudes with regard to the volcanoes began to change. The exchange of knowledge between cultures influenced a change in perception toward natural events for all residents. Due to technological advances, general populations today rarely comprehend fully the seriousness of volcanoes, and remain primarily uneducated in that regard. One wonders if old Native American views may lend to a better understanding of the threats these majestic wonders possess.

McFerrin, Ann, Archivist, Kansas City, Missouri Parks, Recreation and Boulevards

"The City Beautiful Movement: Study of the Kansas City, Missouri Parks and Boulevard System"

Kansas City, Missouri Parks and Boulevards is internationally recognized as one of the premiere parks and boulevards systems. Its development was influenced by the "City Beautiful Movement" of the 19th century, which recognized general urban ugliness and encouraged growing awareness of the need for planned civic grown, with the inclusion of parks in the plans. The City Beautiful movement was fundamentally important to Kansas City. It remade an ugly boom town, giving it miles of graceful boulevards and parkways flanked by desirable residential sections, acres of ruggedly beautiful parkland dotted win recreational improvements, and several neighborhood playgrounds in crowded districts. The boulevards helped define the natural demarcations among commercial, industrial and residential sections, and were a boon to neighborhood stability in the years before effective zoning. The movement left a legacy of urban beauty and planning that is still respected and used today.

Rizzo, Mary, University of Minnesota

"Embodying Withdrawal: Abjection and Consumption in Heroin Chic"

In 1997, at a conference on drug abuse, President Clinton spoke about the fashion industry, noting how it boosted the American economy. He then criticized its recent style, known as heroin chic, for its images of anorexic and sickly looking models which were thought to glorify heroin use. Clinton said, "Heroin is not creative, it's destructive; it's not beautiful, it is ugly. And this is not about art, it's about life and death." But heroin chic is about more than life and death, it is about how the anxieties and vulnerabilities experienced by the American social body have become inscribed on the physical bodies we view for consumption in the popular media. In the 1990's these bodies have often been the lower class drug user and the emaciated, withdrawn female. These images signal rebellion by valorizing withdrawal from mainstream consumer society and by portraying women in poses of non-consumption. However, the middle class consumer who buys this style to imagine herself as social critic is ultimately just buying another style.

Rushing, Rebecca, Utah State University

"Doin' 3 to 5: Uncovering Sprayscripts"

Graffiti writers express a shared sense of aesthetics and place. Writers belongto crews that operate similarly to gangs, with an initiation stage, secretnames, and customary practices. Each crew has a variety of styles, though themessage is a common one. For some, graffiti is social, for others a mode ofexpression.Most graffiti is an illegal act, but some legal artists use wallspace donated by the city. In either case, there is a balance between what isaccepted and what is not. My research documents hip-hop graffiti in a ruralarea, noting some of the distinctive markings in the Cache Valley, Utah areaand commenting on issues of function and meaning.

Stripling, Mahala Yates, Texas Christian University

"The Diagnostic Embrace"

With the re-emergence of the Medical Humanities, greater patient awareness, and fewer patriarchal doctors, comes the idea of a "diagnostic embrace," a term coined by Richard Selzer. In the "diagnostic embrace" the patient waiting to be examined "surrenders defensive posture" to "present," instead, in an attitude of trust--"not gratitude or worship." This animates the doctor, because the "sublime contagion of the diagnostic embrace" compounded with the "possibility of the grace of healing" is the most beautiful contact physician-patient can have. I will tell two stories that illustrate the phenomenon of the "diagnostic embrace": "Brute" and "The Exact Location of the Soul" both by Richard Selzer. In the first story, the raw young intern brutalizes a drunk, unruly patient; in the second story, the same doctor has matured and can become physically and emotionally close to a diabetic patient--whose leg he has just cut off. Contrasting these two stories often creates a hot debate on the need to establish a caring attitude in patient care.

Vogels, Jonathan, Boston University

"The Limits of Language in the Maysles Brothers' *Salesman*"

For over 25 years, filmmakers Albert and David Maysles contributed to the history and development of American non-fiction film. Their particular style of *cinema verite*, which they called "direct cinema," helped usher in a more probing, realistic form of documentary in the 1960s. The Maysles' films also comment on American culture. One of their best and most poignant works is *Salesman*, (1968), which chronicles the working lives of four door-to-door Bible salesmen. This paper features a brief contextual analysis of salesmen in the 1950s and '60s, drawing on salesman manuals, executive guides, and literary references such as Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* and Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*. The paper examines the way the film is made, explaining how direct cinema technique illuminates a difficult and dehumanizing profession. For the Maysles', the particular kind of salesman rhetoric is especially troublesome. The film rejects "canned speech" and its deceptive qualities; the language of selling is the language of manipulation and self-deceit.

Walker, Rosanna West, University of Oregon

"Tom Outland in Neverland"

The reader who is familiar with Sir J. M. Barrie's story of *Peter Pan and Wendy* can more fully understand the essential and fascinating chain of events in Willa Cather's *The Professor's House*. Both Barrie and Cather designed a character--Peter Pan and Tom Outland, respectively--who seems to pop into existence surprising the other characters as well as the readers. Why "Tom Outland's Story" was written stylistically to be a story-within-a-story has prompted endless speculation, but a comparison with some of Barrie's themes and with the idea of Neverland, itself, reveals much about Cather's linkage of adventure, change, death, and loss. As critics have noted, this is a novel of life passages. "Tom Outland's Story" is the heart of Willa Cather's book, and the aesthetic center of the narrative.

Yurita, Makito, The Pennsylvania State University

"Misrepresentation of the Japanese in Hawaii and Its Impact on Anti-Japanese Legislation in the United States: 1900-1924"

The paper investigates the impact from the Pacific (Hawaii) on the immigration policy of the U.S. by analyzing a series of Chinese readmission attempts conducted by the authorities of Hawaii. During the course of attempts to readmit Chinese laborers to Hawaii, the officials of Hawaii misrepresented the territory's Japanese situation to Congress and the continental U. S. Hawaii's manipulation of the local Japanese situation is evident in anti-Japanese propaganda that appeared during the Oahu Sugar Plantation Strike of 1920, which was the first and largest multi-ethnic labor movement in Hawaii's labor history. This study illustrates how anti-Japanese sentiment was intensified in the continental United States by Hawaii's authority and sugar interests to bring favorable results to the Chinese readmission hearings. Then, this study reveals how the intensified anti-Japanese sentiment ultimately led to the Johnson-Reed Immigration Act of 1924, which, in turn, damaged the diplomatic relationship between Japan and the U.S.

Zeman, Scott C., New Mexico Tech University

"In a Southwestern 'Heart of Darkness': Indian Traders and Colonial Discourse"

This paper examines Indian traders as central participants in constructing popular images of the Southwest and Native Americans. As agents of empire, white traders in the American Southwest, like their counterparts in Africa, represented the penetration of the industrial world into colonial hinterlands. The traders drew the native peoples into the expanding webs of empire and capital. These Southwestern "men who know Indians," gained privileged knowledge about the colonized region and its people. The traders, themselves iconic figures closely associated with the Southwest, drew outsiders to them and shaped representations of the region. As figures between "savagery and civilization," their unique status gave them mythic resonance. The traders, as both script writers and actors in the story, helped create and sustain this image.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Andrews, Tracy J., Ybarra, Vickie E., and Teresa Miramontes, Central Washington University

"Moving Beyond the Borderlands: Undocumented Mexican Immigrant Women in the Pacific Northwest"

Current analyses of Mexico-US migration theory generally are based on socioeconomic contexts and decision-making processes of male respondents. Further, limited data available on undocumented Mexican immigrant women mainly address the Mexico-US border area and adjacent US urban centers. This qualitative study focuses on undocumented Mexican immigrant women residing in central Washington state, where the regional economy is dominated by agribusiness development and dependent on immigrant and migrant farm labor. This study examined the women's border-crossing social contexts and "lived experiences", and their patterns of migration to the Pacific Northwest. This paper assesses theoretical propositions of neoclassical, social capital, and the new economics of migration models in explaining the women's migration decision-making process. Project data indicate that while the Pacific Northwest has been a primary migration destination for some time, it may now increasingly be a second-stage US migration site, following initial migration to more traditional destinations such as California.

Braet, Rachel, Mills College

"NAGPRA: Who Is It Really Helping?"

Since the passing of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) there have been both compliments and complaints from both Native Americans and scholars. This paper will examine the question of whether Native Americans and scholars consider NAGPRA to be more of a help or a hindrance in achieving their goals. Data from interviews with Native Americans including tribal representatives as well as data from interviews with scholars in museums and other academic institutions are presented. Views of NAGPRA are summarized.

Brown, Charles Michael, Westen Washington University

"The Sky Is Falling: The Forgotten History of Public Shelter No. 25"

In February 1991, during the Gulf War, a civilian bomb shelter, Public Shelter 25 in the Amiriyah suburb, was intentionally targeted and destroyed by two US stealth fighters, killing approximately 200-400 Iraqi civilians. Despite the downplaying of this tragedy, this event changed the course of the air war over Baghdad. Through a survey of the many histories of the Gulf War plus interviews of those who have visited Amiriyah and those who survived the attack, the history of this tragedy is reconstructed. The nature and character of the Gulf War is addressed to examine how, in this age of precision weaponry and spy satellites, civilian bomb shelters can be attacked. This paper looks to the future to see how Amiriyah may inform future prosecution of conflicts involving the US and aerial warfare in general.

Cole, Jessica, Whitman College

"Incorporating Ecological Images: Responses to the Objectification of Native Americans in the Environmental Movement"

In various ways, the modern environmental movement has relegated Native Americans to the singular status of the "original conservationists". This strongly influences Native American concepts of their own ethnicity. In many cases, Native American groups have responded to this objectification by internalizing the conservationist image and incorporating modern environmental values into the body of Native American history. This paper argues that this incorporation can be seen in the vocabulary of ecology seen in native stories, myth, and ritual and shows how this conscious and unconscious use influences Native American ethnicity, particularly in the context of political and economic development. Native American testimony shows how this cultural shift continues to define the population by its proximity to environmental policy and protest. This revision not only propagates a relegation of indigenous populations, but in some cases, it does so at the expense of traditional environmental values and prescriptions.

Foster, Kyna, California State University-Fresno

"Gender and Role Playing Games"

Role playing games in which participants create and act out characters in fantastic settings have been both criticized as "tools of Satan" and praised as ways for participants to work out their daily frustrations in a safe setting. Little is known regarding who actually plays these games however. This paper examines the gender make-up of participants involved in role playing games on the campus of Western Washington University and compares this campus to other geographic areas. Data gathered not only from sources within the gaming industry but also from gamers themselves, both individually and as groups, are presented. By presenting the insider's perspective, this paper aims to give an unbiased view of the gender make-up of a poorly known and poorly understood group within American society.

Haslam, Alissa, Western Washington University

"Media Coverage During the Rwanda Genocide"

In 1994, one of the swiftest known killing campaigns occurred in Rwanda. In 100 days, nearly 850,000 Tutsi and Tutsi sympathizers were killed by low technology weapons. But what type of information reached the world while this was happening? This paper examines how the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* covered the Rwanda genocide and specifically examines language and pictures used and the layout of articles. The paper focuses on four major events including the assassination of the presidents of both Rwanda and Burundi that triggered the killing and the United Nations' decision to remove 80% of their troops from Rwanda, an event that enabled the killing to continue. This paper aims to contribute to understanding of how war is covered by the media and how impressions of war are manufactured by the media.

Henry-Jugan, Rowanne, University of California-Los Angeles

"Worlds Apart: The Contestation of Time, Place, and Memory in Museum Gallery Discourse"

Museum exhibitions introduce the public to the cultural memories and experiences of "others" through the display of cultural artifacts. As visitors tour the museum, they are asked to imagine what it would be like to inhabit another place and time, often far removed from the confines of their daily world. In an attempt to serve a more culturally diverse public, museums are rethinking their pedagogical practices. For example, some museums are replacing traditional lecture formats with interactive teaching strategies to bring diverse community voices into the gallery tour experience. The Getty Center Museum in Los Angeles provides a notable case study for investigating the inherent challenges of incorporating the "real time" urban recollections of community audiences into the "timelessness" of the museum landscape. This paper suggests that participant notions of time, place, and memory are intrinsically contested within the discourse of museum gallery tours.

Herkelratz, Megan, Whitman College

"Parallel Forces of Globalization and Localization: A Case Study of Propaganda in Seattle"

For the last 250 years the Western world in particular has seen itself as divided into a series of sovereign nation-states, each marked by its own unique cultural identity. In recent decades, nation-states and their governments have found it increasingly difficult to control the production of national cultures. The process of cultural globalization is converging cultural influences from around the world and supplanting former nationalism. At the same time, the trend toward globalization is paralleled by an opposing force of localization. Many societies consciously and unconsciously are resisting globalization by preserving, creating, and recreating local differences. This paper is concerned with the degree to which, in the short and the long run, processes of globalization may dominate over localization. Drawing on official propaganda, this paper examines competing images of Seattle as a cosmopolitan hub and Seattle as a local culture with distinct and unique characteristics.

Jones, Amy R., Western Washinton University

"Kosovo Is Woman"

Building on data culled from Kosovo, the role of women as survivors of war trauma is addressed. How are women viewed – as property, ideologies, or people? Why is violence cyclical? Is it possible to rebuild? This paper examines the attitudes of the Kosovar, Serbian, and Albanian cultures toward women and their treatment in conflict, paying special attention to attitudes concerning revenge and honor. The bulk of the data presented were obtained from critical examination of reports and documents, but data were also obtained from organizations that assist refugees and survivors. This paper also addresses how women are dealing with violation and what recourse exists for survivors to rebuild their lives.

Kamper, David, University of California-Los Angeles

"Cowboys and Native Americans: Locating Culture, Identity, and Agency at Knott's Berry Farm"

This paper explores the intercultural contacts and performances at a popular Southern Californian tourist location, Knott's Berry Farm. This amusement park's three main attractions, "Ghost Town", "Indian Trails", and "Mystery Lodge", interact to create historic and contemporary narratives of American pioneers and American Indians. This giant stage play of the "Old West" utilizes simulacra and simulation to construct an "architecture of reassurance" where the signs of the real replace the real in order to ensure the guest a safe, pleasant, sanitized, and coherent rendition of American frontier life. It is argued that this hyperreal space makes identity performance more negotiable for not only Euroamerican tourists but for the Native American employee-performers as well. These native performers strategically decontextualize songs and dances from the pow-wow setting and recontextualize them in the theme park setting in order to access authority and resist hegemonic narratives about American Indian history and culture.

Kier, Victoria, Western Washington University

"Labor Unions and a Sexual Minority Status"

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LBGT) people are estimated to constitute 10% of the population. Although many LGBT people choose to "pass" in order to keep their identity hidden, many choose to be "out" in their jobs. However, being "out" can threaten job security. One of the main goals of labor unions is to protect workers of minority status from being unjustly fired. This paper explores working class LGBT people's experiences in labor unions and labor organizations. It discusses why or why not particular labor unions decide to recognize and represent LGBT as a minority status in employer discrimination suits and also in obtaining benefits for same sex spouses. Using information obtained through interviews with labor union representatives and working class LGBT union members, this paper argues that a minority status is necessary in order to provide LGBT people with the same rights and benefits available to heterosexual people.

Levers, Clara M., Mills College

"Parent and Teacher Opinions of a Bilingual Education Program"

Bilingual education is a popular and controversial topic in research and public discourse. While politicians and educators are frequently polled, the view of parents of Limited English Proficient (LEP) children are largely overlooked. This paper addresses the question, "What is the level of correspondence between parent and teacher opinions of a bilingual program?" Results of guided interviews with parents and teachers from a public elementary school will be discussed.

Ludwig, Mary, California State University-Fresno

"Christine de Pisan: Ethnographer"

Christine de Pisan's life and work suggest that this medieval feminist writer used many skills basic to anthropological ethnography. Her daring strategies for her personal survival and her social commentary depended on good field data. While obviously not a modern, trained ethnographer, she was an astute observer who produced careful analyses of and practical suggestions for success in the society she saw. This paper shows how her work exemplifies the spirit and promise of ethnographic method and proposes her as an excellent role model for students seeking to use anthropological tools to survive and succeed in the new millennium.

Morris, Lisa, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

"The Evolution of Images"

Henry Wood Elliott (1846-1930) is best known as the man who saved the fur seals. Missing in most historical sources is that he was also one of the first American artists to work in Alaska. In addition to painting the fur seals on the rookeries, Elliott also depicted the Pribilof Aleut people. Interviews conducted on the Pribilof Islands in August 1999 revealed that these images served as memory triggers for the Pribilovians. Informants recalled stories told to them by parents and grandparents as well as incidents from their own lives as they leafed through the photocopied images. As the commercial fur seal harvest is now defunct, Elliott's watercolors remind the people of a former way of life. Originally created to document Pribilof life and garner public support for the declining fur seal, Elliott's watercolors now give the Pribilovians a way to remember the past.

Morse, Carol, Whitman College

"Culture and Language Change: A Case Study from Tecoh, Yucatan, Mexico"

This paper concentrates on the sociolinguistic aspects of anthropology in a case study of a village called Tecoh in Yucatan, the most southeastern state of Mexico. Although Yucatecan Mayan seems to be dying out at the hands of the dominant Spanish language, a movement is currently in progress to preserve and restore the status of the indigenous language. These paper beings with a brief ethnography of Tecoh. Then, by comparing the situation in the Yucatan peninsula to other regions worldwide and to other periods in history, the inevitability of language change and the way it is reflected in cultural attitudes is discussed. The Yucatan is a culture with languages in transition. This paper builds upon previous analyses of language shift to estimate the potential of a society to sustain a multilingual culture, and it also assesses the recent trend to prevent loss of culture and language.

Mould, Cara Ann, Western Washington University

"Hot Mitts and Hot Pants: Symbols and Rituals Used in Wedding Parties"

This paper argues that wedding parties are used as rituals that enforce and solidify patriarchy in American society. Through institutionalized patriarchy, the ideal of romantic love, and heterosexual privilege, marriage has acted as a social and economic union as well as a romantic and sexual one. Bridal showers and bachelor parties act as rites of passage that prepare the couple for marriage and teach them the gendered roles expected of them by society. The shower has been part of the process of role change for a young woman in moving from single daughter in her parents' house to married woman and mistress of her own home. The bachelor party symbolizes the end of the young man's life of sexual freedom independence, and responsibility solely for himself. By incorporating the use of symbols such as gifts, lingerie, strippers, and games, the bachelor party ritually teaches traditional heterosexual roles.

Nida, Worku, University of California-Los Angeles

"Aspects of Gurage Urban Migration in Ethiopia"

The Gurage people of Ethiopia are known for their nationwide migration. In fact, an Amharic joke claims, "*Guragena Land Rover Yemayedersubet Yelem*" or "There is no place where the Gurage and the Land Rover do not reach". However, Gurage migration has remained anthropologically unexplored. This paper, based on ethnographic research conducted in 1994-95, examines the origins and development of the Gurage urban migration (*fanonet*). Three major events - Emperor Menelik's incorporation of the Gurage and their land into the wider Ethiopian entity; the Italian occupation; and construction of the Gurage roads - are taken as important landmarks. This chronological treatment of the landmarks enables us not only to understand their specific influences on Gurage urban migration, but also to situate *fanonet* in the wider contexts of Ethiopian history. This paper suggests that the study of Gurage migration is key to understanding entrepreneurship and the modern economy in Ethiopia.

Parsons, Jennifer, Western Washington University

"Women Under Taliban Rule"

Since September 1996, there has been a new political force in Afghanistan. This force, the Taliban, has taken control of over 85% of Afghanistan, imposing restrictions on the population and citing the Qu'ran as the origin of these new codes. The codes of conduct have harsh penalties if not followed. The lives of women and girls have abruptly changed as a result of the limitations under the Taliban rule. This paper presents a description of the lives of women under Taliban rule and discusses the Taliban and the restrictions imposed on the women of Afghanistan. Also included is a discussion of the origins of the Taliban, Western biases in reports of the situation, and US response.

Romo Beltran, Rosa Martha, University of Guadalajara

"Social Practices and Construction of Professional Identity"

Using information obtained from psychology faculty informants concerning their role in academic institutions and their relationships with colleagues and students, this paper summarizes findings of recent research on the cultural dimension of constructing professional identity. It identifies this construction as a series of meanings and representations and considers the process of cultural production in its creative dimension by considering it a continuous process of updating and transforming symbolic models involving individuals as well as groups and institutions. Culture is presented as a symbolic fact referring to a specific configuration or social rules which are components of identities and differences.

Rotchford, Kathryn J. Eiguren, Western Washington University

"No Place To Go: The Central American Refugee Experience"

This paper reinterprets previous literature and makes a new examination of the Central American refugee experience. Most refugees are forced from their countries because they have had the misfortune to live in contested territory and because their lives and homes have been considered expendable. Though not combatants themselves, these refugees have been threatened because Central American governments have believed that they can suppress insurgencies more readily by driving people from their homes. This paper explores the history behind the destabilization of the region leading to the cycle of insurgent and counterinsurgent campaigns that spread across the region, the terror implemented to drive refugees from their homes, the refugee experience in neighboring countries, the national and international laws and policies which govern them, and refugee attempts to rebuild their lives.

Rush, Rebecca, Western Washington University

"Deconstruction and the Rite of Passage in Emotional Abuse"

This paper defines long term and systematized emotional abuse as a distinct form of abuse with its own unique characteristics. It is suggested that this form of abuse contains the elements of a rite of passage as outlined by Van Gennep. Through this rite of passage, a form of deconstruction take place within the individual, altering his/her cognitive processes. Emotional abuse, enacted through overt and covert language behavior, works through standard cognitive processes to undo individuals' concepts of themselves and their cognitive abilities. The role of language, language behaviors, and language structures in emotional abuse is discussed. It is suggested that with understanding of the processes involved in the often unrecognized area of emotional abuse, recognition and prevention of such abuse could occur.

Sams, Feather, Whitman College

"Language Renewal and Maintenance: What Does This Mean for the Ummatilla Indian Reservation?"

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) have begun to establish a program of language renewal and maintenance. Research presented in the first half of this paper examines why the language was lost, a modern view of language, a working concept of what language renewal/maintenance is, and examples of current renewal efforts, focusing on the CTUIR program. The second half of the paper questions the possibility of creating a new generation of fluent speakers, examines the connection between language and identity, discusses bilingual education, and concludes with a discussion of issues and problems involved with language renewal in general. This paper suggests that there are only a few group members devoted to learning a native language and that conflict is evident between the teaching styles of elders and those of the linguist so that debates continue regarding the best language teaching method.

Saunders, L.K. (Mimi), University of California-Davis

"Whose America? Whose American? Negotiating the Cultural Norms of US American Citizenship in Inner-City Schools"

American schools have historically operated as a key site where members of a community come together to negotiate a common understanding of what it means to be American. What meaning does American come to have when it is negotiated within inner-city school communities where the majority of students are immigrants or the children of immigrants? How do the meanings negotiated within this context act to include some persons (or communities) more fully than others? How do such meanings help different people to become more competent or less competent to fully participate in the rights and responsibilities of national membership? To what degree are liberalist cultural norms, one historically dominant form of US American culture, affirmed but also transformed in teachers' pedagogies? This paper addresses these questions through a discussion of a study of teachers' pedagogies, relationships among teachers, and relationships between teachers, students, and state and other institutions.

Sturman, Randy, University of California

"A Fetus in a Comatose Woman: A Clash of Law, Medicine, and Religion in Jerusalem"

This paper presents a case of a young woman who went into a coma when she was 28 weeks pregnant. The family did not want the fetus to be delivered in the event that she died, but the doctor disagreed, and a judge was called in to decide the case. This paper shows how the resolution of this case illustrates the conflicts and ambiguities within the law and the influence of religion on the law. It concludes that these conflicts result from the ambivalence of the less religious toward the religious, the political and psychological influence of the more religious on Israeli Society, and the lack of a desire for consistency within Israeli society.

Wahrhaftig, Albert, and Lane, Pacho, Sonoma State University

"Democracia Indigena"

Huehuetla, in the state of Puebla, is a municipality in which Totonac Indians are the majority population, and it is the only place in Mexico where Indians have nonviolently taken power away from non-Indians. In 1989, the Huehuetla Totonacs formed the Organizacion Independiente Totonaca (OIT) and joined in an electoral alliance with the Partido de la Revolucion Democratica (PRD) to sweep the municipal elections. Through the following nine years, the OIT and PRD carried out a non-violent revolution. The visible signs of this Totonac renaissance are the health posts, schools, drinking water, and electricity available to rural Indians for the first time. However, the real change is in the new self-confidence and pride of the Totonacs themselves. Through its focus on the municipal elections of November 1998, "Democracia Indigena", is a 36 minute video which introduces the viewer to the world of Huehuetla and the dynamics of Totonac contestation for power. In a broader sense, it samples the rights revolution which is spreading throughout indigenous Mexico.

Weibel, Deana, University of California-San Diego

"The New Age and the Old World: Interpretation and Use of European Shrines by "Religious Creatives""

This paper focuses on how members of the "Sisterhood of the Nile", a prominent Goddess-oriented organization with a strong southern California presence, organized and conducted a "Goddess pilgrimage" to several Marian shrines in southern France. The tour group's visits to locales such as Rocamadour, Le-Puy-en-Velay, and Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer are recounted, examining the way each site was presented and understood and how the pilgrimage itself, although having a firm schedule, was allowed to unfold spontaneously, adapting to the participants' "gut feelings" and the will of "the Goddess". It is argued that the transformation of Catholic shrines into Goddess shrines during the pilgrimage allowed the members of the group to participate in the historically recognized legitimacy of the shrines' perceived power while overturning Catholic explanations for that power in favor of more feminist, multicultural interpretations.

Woodall, Angela, Mills College

"Women, Work, and Wages: Counting Women's Work"

According to an early set of household accounts published in the United Kingdom in 1997, people spent more time working in unpaid than in paid employment. A small-scale time use survey conducted in May 1995 found that the amount of time spent in unpaid production was 1 ½ times that spent in paid employment, and women carried out 1 ½ times more unpaid work than men. Research presented in this exploratory study examines the amount of time women and men engage in paid versus unpaid activities. Time use data and qualitative interviews are used to determine and describe paid and unpaid activities, time spent doing them, and the remuneration involved. The hypothesis that women spend more time than men in the uncompensated activities of child care and domestic chores while also working in the paid labor force is examined and tested.

Zucker, Eleanor, University of California-Los Angeles

"Uniting/Untying the Americas"

This paper is an event analysis of a mural painting ("People, Paint, and Percussion") that took place in 1998 at the primary school in the town of Akumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico. The paper examines differing interpretations of the event by the visiting North American artist who directed it, by the school director, and by various members of the community, to demonstrate how vision (meaning both seeing and perspective) is not transparent. It will further discuss how the artist's unusual use of space in the mural and the choice of African drum playing as musical accompaniment underline a very North American assumption on her part that all native cultures are more or less interchangeable. In the end, this event analysis demonstrates how an earnest attempt at promoting cross-cultural unity failed and how culturally distant and disparate viewpoints and vision can be.

ARID LAND STUDIES

Abruzzi, Willam, Muhlenberg College

"Plains Indian Ecology: Myth vs. Reality"

The Plains Indian have long served as the "classic" American Indians. They have been repeatedly used as icons for the widely accepted belief that Native American peoples lived in "balance" with their environment. The reality is that most Native American populations did not exist in such a balance. Indeed, the Plains Indian cultural system was short lived and ecologically unstable. This paper describes the evolution of Plains Indian social and ecological relations in order to contrast the widely accepted but unrealistic picture of Native American ecology with the reality of Plains Indian ecological relationships. The paper shows that, as would be expected, the evolution of Plains Indian social and environmental relations is rationally explained through the application of general ecological principles and fully conforms with expectations derived from ecological research on other human populations.

Agthe, Donald, R. Bruce Billings, and Craig Tinney, University of Arizona,

"Economic Considerations in Marketing Recycled Effluent"

Cities facing water mining, water shortages, and/or the development of expensive new water sources have the option of meeting some of their water demand with treated effluent. In most urban areas there are water consumers able to use water of lower quality than the drinking water quality delivered by the local water utility. Furthermore, most cities produce considerable treated effluent. Provision of treated effluent by local water utilities requires a demand, the construction of an infrastructure, and a pricing schedule that reflects the costs and benefits of the market conditions for the lower quality water. This paper examines the economic considerations necessary for treated effluent to be a useful part of a municipal utility's water provision program.

Baty, Roger M., University of Redlands

"Introducing Global Positioning Systems Technology in Undergraduate Social Science Courses Phase II of the University of Redlands case study"

The National Science Foundation recently funded an Instrumentation and Laboratory Improvement Program proposal to introduce Global Positioning Systems technology in social science courses with a spatial literacy dimension. This paper shares the progress made implementing the innovation. The author applies the recommended NSF evaluation model to the Redlands initiative. He also makes recommendations for training those involved in arid land issues, whether as technical assistance workers or indigenous practitioners.

Britton, Charles R.; Gay, David E.R., and Richard K. Ford, University of Arkansas,

"The Dust Bowl in Arkansas: Explorations in Archival History"

The Dust Bowl of the 1930's was particularly harsh in the five southern plains states, including Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The psychological impact of the Dust Bowl was widely felt by families whose lives were forever changed by the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression of the 1930's. Its impact was powerfully described in John Steinbeck's novel "The Grapes of Wrath." This paper analyzes the impact of the Dust Bowl upon one of the southern plains states: Arkansas. Using economic data and archival records from the 1930's, the authors explain and evaluate the impact of the Dust Bowl and Great Depression upon the Arkansas economy. Among the factors included in our analysis are the out-migration of population (the "Arkie" exodus), the influence of drought upon the agricultural economy, and linkages to the industrial sector. Effects upon income and employment will also be examined.

Butler, Edgar W., and Matthews, Mike,   University of California, Riverside

"Inequality in Delivery of Health Care: Disparity by Residence, Sociodemographic Characteristics, and Health Care Facility Locations"

A person's ability to access health care is limited not only by personal resources but also by available hospitals and services in the local area. Another limiting factor for many is transportation to services. This paper examines hospital locations and characteristics of populations being served to determine if there is disparity between them. A Health Care Facilities Directory (1999) was developed for locations of hospitals and other health care facilities in San Bernardino County. Overlapping hospital service areas -- hinterlands -- are shown by data from each hospital by utilizing State of California, Office of State Hospital Health Planning (OSPHD) data and geographic information systems analysis (GIS). Data on residential populations were elicited from population projections. Gaps and inequality in delivery of health care are illustrated by GIS overlays of health care facilities with population characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, gender, and payment source. Analysis demonstrates that existing inequality in health care delivery is associated with population characteristics. Finally, GIS overlays of access also confirms that there is a major problem associated with transportation routes resulting in inequities in delivery of health care by hospitals, as well as for other health services.

Clarke, Anthony Orr, University of Louisville

"Recent Agricultural Landuse Change in Portugal"

Throughout its long history Portugal, has remained primarily an agricultural country. Both extensive dryfarming and intensive Mediterranean-type polyculture using classical agricultural techniques were applied to this largely semiarid to subhumid country well into the present century. These ancient agricultural practices were no where more exemplified than in the largely rural/agricultural province of Alto Alentejo. Here large rural estates or *montes*, supporting a large peasant class and presided over by absentee landlords, were the mainstay of the agro-pastoral economy. This feudal society continued basically unchanged until the "Carnation Revolution" of 1974, when a communist-led military insurrection seized power and replaced the dictatorial right-wing government. The new government began sweeping land reform and instituted a program of agricultural modernization. However, the most notable changes in agricultural landuse occurred when Portugal joined the European Union in 1986. This paper will examine these recent changes with emphasis on the province of Alto Alentejo. The *Monte de Torre de Palma* will be used as a local example.

Coate, Charles, Eastern Oregon University

"Whose Goals and Traditions? Management of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area"

This paper examines three issues, which complicate the Forest Service's efforts to determine management policy for the 650,000 acre Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Idaho and Oregon. First, the 1975 act creating it required achievement of seemingly contradictory goals: preserve wilderness and ecosystems, provide recreation, and maintain traditional uses such as ranching and timber harvest. Second, the federal courts have been receptive to challenges to agency interpretation of the law. Finally, controversy has attracted new participants to the planning process. Native Americans see themselves as keepers of the land and protectors of threatened fish, and they joined with environmentalists to force the agency to consider the Native Ecosystem Alternative. In partial response, residents of adjacent sparsely populated counties presented a plan to preserve their own threatened lifestyles.   A successful management plan must balance conflicting goals and traditions.

Earley, Joseph; Zekavat, Seid; To, May; Lee, Sharon, Loyola Marymount University

"Investigating Development Preferences in a Semi-Arid Environment"

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the influence which economic and sociological factors have on the attitudinal preferences of the residents of the west side of Los Angeles toward the Playa Vista Corporation's development of the Ballona Wetlands. A questionnaire instrument was developed in order to collect the relevant data from the contiguous residents. Questions were asked to ascertain individual preferences as well as background information to allow for controlling in the regression equations. The statistical methodology used for this investigation was logistic regression. The principal results from the statistical analysis indicates that the primary influence on whether or not a resident would be in favor of developing the Wetlands was the perceived effect which the resulting development would have on residential property value or apartment rent. The results indicated that most residents tended to prefer development according to their own economic self-interest

Gay, David E.R.; Britton, Charles R.; and Ford, Richard K., University of Arkansas,

"The Wine Industry of the United States: A Wet/Dry Comparison"

The wine industry represents one of the fastest growing industries in the United States. Its expansion encompasses all economic avenues: production, distribution, and consumption. This paper analyzes the wine industry from a wet/dry perspective. The expanding production is analyzed from an arid/semi-arid – humid/semi humid. In other words, where are vineyard expansions taking place, in arid states or humid states? Once this question is answered the distribution and consumption aspects are analyzed. This is accomplished from a wet/dry point of view as to which states represent an open wine market and which states are restrictive in their marketing. The analysis includes an analysis of the underlying causes for the differences in distribution channels exhibited by the individual states.

Greene, Richard, and Piet, Peter, Northern Illinois University

"Population Growth and the Transportation Link: Large City Comparisons Between the Humid East and Arid West"

The study examines the extent to which transportation corridors explain the magnitude, direction, and shape of population growth within metropolitan regions. The authors compiled census tract data for the Los Angeles and Chicago metropolitan regions for five decennial censuses (1940 to 1990). The paper first introduces the methodology used to map population change in light of tract boundary changes that occurred over this fifty-year period. A geographic information system was developed to analyze the interaction between transportation corridors and population growth. Density gradient changes among selected interstate corridors within each metro region illustrate the bias in growth toward areas of improved access. The paper concludes with a discussion of the potential impact of growth in the urban-rural fringe areas of Los Angeles where improved access to arid environments poses a threat to these fragile environments.

Harper, Wilmer H., New Mexico State University

"Impact of Agricultural Land Conversion on the Sustainability of Arid Land Agricultural"

Conversion of prime agricultural land to urban and other nonagricultural uses may lead to changes that may in reality alter the social, institutional, and physical environment to an extent that agricultural is no longer a feasible activity. The paper reviews issues for agriculture that arise as population increases. Approaches to maintaining agriculture are enumerated and the relative success and limitations of the programs is discussed.

Lagae, Hubert J.; Wilkins-Wells, John; Anderson, Raymond L.; and Muhammad S. Anwer,
Colorado State University

"Canal Companies and Irrigation Districts' Costs and Revenues: Currently and Over the Last Fifty Years."

This study reports on operational cost and revenue trends over approximately the last forty years of farmer owned and operated irrigation enterprises (irrigation districts and canal companies) in five intermountain states. Also, a cross-sectional analysis is reported for costs and revenues of these enterprises for 1995. While traditional sources of revenues, water assessments or taxes, for these enterprises are still the major revenue source, revenue generated from other sources is growing. Overall, administrative costs have risen faster than operational and maintenance costs. As expected for these non-profit cooperative type enterprises, total revenues and total costs, on the average, are nearly equal.

Miggins, Sarah, Inland Empire Economic Partnership, San Bernardino

"Implementing Smart Growth in the Inland Empire"

The Inland Empire is welcoming new residents and a growing workforce at a very fast pace. The two-county area will add at least 1.5 million more residents, that's 128,000 people per year, over the next ten years. Some say, that this growth poses several concerns and questions about creative solutions for "sustainable development." This phrase, perhaps the most popular idiom for environmental and city planners, has been used for several years now. The latest terminology is "Smart Growth," encourages the mutually supporting linkage of economic development, social and economic opportunity and environmental quality. The Inland Empire Economic Partnership encourages state, regional and local support to achieve Smart Growth policies. The IEEP will help encourage and facilitate the support from both the public and private sectors. A Smart Growth plan is aggressive and will ensure excellent schools, affordable housing near jobs, efficient transportation alternatives, safe neighborhoods and a healthy environment.

Montes-Helu, Mario C., Sanchez-Fores, Erick, and Quintero-Novoa, Raul, Universidad Autonoma de Cidad Juarez

"The Water Availability in Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico."

Juárez, Chihuahua, in the north-central part of the Chihuahuan desert, is a contributor and a dependent of El Paso, Texas' economy, and one of the most important Mexican cities of the US-Mexico border. Juárez population grew steadily at a rate of up to1000 inhabitants in the 1920s until the end of the "Bracero Program" in the 1940s. The "Maquiladora Program," with 300+ factories installed in Juárez, has impacted the population growth at 46000 new inhabitants annually and city land to 446 hectares yearly during the last nine years. The Hueco Bolson aquifer, a good water supply with around 148 wells, has seen its water table decrease at a rate of 1.27 meters annually, but some areas have a rate of 3.5 meters due to high extraction and low recharge. Water quality has also declined. This presentation will explore these problems and new options for the city's water supply.

Moore, Conrad T., Western Kentucky University

"Drought and Overgrazing by Native Great Plains Ungulates, 1805-1861"

Overgrazing by livestock in grasslands worldwide has been cited as a process contributing to ungulates during and shortly after drought created similar desertified landscapes. Overland travelers reported 23 instances of grassland denudation during the years 1805 through 1861. Thirteen occurred during drought episodes. Eight were documented in the year immediately following drought suggesting that forage-deprived animals extended the desertified landscape in their efforts to compensate for the effects of malnutrition. Only two instances are not drought-related and both involved very localized areas. No instances were reported after 1861, due to depletion of the herds of bison, antelope and elk.

Shelat, K.N., Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat, India

"Watershed Approach in Semi Arid and Arid Areas of Gujarat"

The government of Gujarat and the government of India together initiated actions known as the Drought Prone Area Development Program (DPAP) and the Desert Development Program (DDP). One of the major components of these programs was the creation of a watershed in the semi-arid and arid areas with management practices that preserve rainfall in these areas. The project involves participation of people through local committees at the village level and involvement of voluntary agencies. The groups of voluntary agencies, which work in different parts of Gujarat, have brought about certain experiences, which have stories of success and have changed the scenario of the areas. The Paper deals with the methodology adopted, experiences gained and future strategy for development of semi-arid and arid areas through this watershed approach.

Skaggs, Rhonda, New Mexico State University

"Drip Irrigation Technology Adoption in a Desert Region"

Drip irrigation technology is often promoted as a technology, which can conserve water, increase crop production, and improve crop quality. The technology is not extensively used in southern New Mexico, and this research addresses the reasons why most of that state's desert-region farmers have not adopted drip irrigation. The paper also reports on hydrologic, institutional, economic, and land-use issues related to the adoption of the technology in a relatively water-scarce region.

Steenstra, Alex, Eastern Oregon University,

"The Indian Water Conflict in the 21st Century"

At the beginning of the 20th century, the stage was set for the current conflict over Indian water rights. In 1908, the United States Supreme Court ruled, in *Winters v. United States,* that the federal government implicitly reserved sufficient water for Indian tribes to fulfill the purpose of a reservation at the time the reservation was created. Recently, Indian tribes living in the deserts of the west have initiated litigation and/or settlement negotiations to claim these reserved rights by seeking a specification of the quantity and legal uses of tribal water. It is the premise of this paper that the fierce conflict over water is akin to the Indian wars of old: It is an extension of the conquest of the Indians, justified by racist attitudes and rhetoric. This paper will briefly review the history of the development of the Winters doctrine and its current implementation through the Practicably Irrigable Acreage (PIA) standard.

Yoskowitz, David W and Longo, Peter, Texas A&M International University

"Creating an International Market for Water: The United States and Mexico Along the Rio Grande"

The majority of the border shared between the United States and Mexico along the Rio Grande is an arid or semiarid environment. Given this fact and increased population growth along the border, puts tremendous pressure on water resources. This paper examines the possibility of creating a spot market for water, along the Rio Grande, between the United States and Mexico. There already exists a very active market in Texas and it is hypothesized that an active market would be created between the two countries, given significant changes. The paper identifies what changes would need to take place for the market to become a reality.

ASIAN STUDIES

Bellows, Thomas J., University of Texas

"Singapore's Central Provident Fund: Social Policy in a Changing Milieu"

Much of social welfare policy in Singapore center around the Central Provident Fund (CPF). The CPF was set up in 1955 as Great Britain was preparing Singapore for self-ruled and has expanded significantly since that time. Provident Funds are compulsory savings plan. The CPF is fully funded at any given moment in time. The individual's account balance is determined by how much the employer and employee have contributed plus interest or dividends earned. Unlike American social security and other similar programs, it is not a pay as you go system. This paper provides a longitudinal analysis of the CPF, taking note of the original intention to establish a pension fund and why and how these objectives have been expanded. Analyzing the CPF from a policy point of view, this paper reviews: 1) changing Singapore demography; 2) the CPF successes to date; 3) the new demands that soon will be put upon the current CPF program; and 4) government adaptations to meet future needs

Cheng, Chu-Yuan, Ball State University

"China's Economic Development since the Asia Financial Crisis"

The Asian financial crisis which started in mid 1997 in Thailand and soon spread into the entire area left the regional economy in shambles. Although China has remained largely insulated from the crisis due to its huge foreign exchange reserves, low short term debts and non-convertability of the currency, the Chinese economy was not totally spared the effects. As exports and foreign investment sharply declined, the growth rate of GDP slowed down considerably, which in turn worsened the country's unemployment situation. Swollen unemployment and the continued layoff from stationed enterprises prompted a deflation spiral. Despite the implementation of a whole array of monetary and fiscal policies, the economy showed little sign of quick recovery. While the long-term outlook of the Chinese economy remains promising, the near future of the economy appears murky, pending on the leadership's ability to defuse the time bomb of unemployment and reverse the money losing trend of the ailing stationed enterprises.

Chow, Felix H., Mott Community College

"Educational Leadership and Management Styles: Changes in China"

This paper presents the author's observations during his visit to China in December 1997. The trip included discussions with educational leaders, administrators, and faculty members in both K-12 schools and universities in two cities: Beijing and Chengdu. Even though such informal dialogues are not scientific studies, the observations are based on well founded leadership and management theories. The author's conclusions and suggestions hopefully will be of value to those who do not have, but are interested in, direct knowledge of educational leadership and management in China, as well as to the practitioners in the U.S. and China in terms of how the Chinese differ from and compare to the Americans. For further studies and investigation, a bibliography and a list of Internet sites on leadership and management will be included along with a few selected lists of comparisons and contrasts between the American and Chinese educational systems.

Das, Runa, Northern Arizona University

"Broadening The Security Paradigm: Tensions between the Realist and the Anti-Proliferation Lobby in India."

The release of the draft nuclear doctrine by India's National Security Council in August 1999 and its "No-First-Use" pledge, marks a further hardening of India's nuclear posture after its nuclear testing in May 1998. This development not only denotes a situation where the South Asian nuclear developments would mark a nail towards global disarmament, but also generates adverse consequences within the security lobby in India's domestic politics-one representing the realist and the other the anti-proliferation perspective. This paper will highlight the areas of tensions underlying the realist and the anti-proliferation lobby in Indian politics, try to identify the rationale behind their differing perspectives and also that despite such differences, an area of common interest exists between them. This common area deserves mention because it connects India to the larger scheme of international arena, especially its relations with the United States. The paper also appeals that the lobbyists in India also broaden their traditional interpretation of security paradigm that can contribute towards stabilizing the national, regional and international security dilemma, threatening the world today.

Estrada, George, Jr., Humboldt State University

"The Alien within Me: An Ethnographic Adventure in the Philippines"

This self-ethnographic research traces the adventures of a Filipino-American intellectual on a quest to re-engage his ethnic roots in the Philippines. On this journey he discovers the ways in which Philippine culture has shaped, altered and defined his life experience as an American. This is painted against the backdrop of his careers as a journalist (with the Oakland Tribune) and as a journalism professor. His personal life and careers are viewed as battlegrounds in which two forces - the native world and the modern world - do battle for control of his spirit. The paper concludes with a discussion of how concepts of race and culture interplay with the narrative methods of Western media and Western intellectualism to construct diverse trans-national identities. This paper is a working draft of the first four chapters of a book entitled "I Have Tasted the Sweet Mangoes of Cebu."

Ho, Chuimei, The Field Museum of China

"Roles of 18th Century Elderly Chinese as Reflected in Fictions"

Instead of being cast in a roleless role, elderly people in China played a far more revered role than their counterparts in Western countries. This was particularly true in the imperial period before 1912. Based on two 18th century novels –The Dream of the Red Chamber and the Scholars –I will examine the role of seniors in different classes in 18th century China. These classes comprise the elite and the commoners. I will discuss the subject from the perspectives of individuals and from that of society as a whole: psychologically, socially, physically, how ready were the elderly to step into mature adulthood? How did members, especially female members, of the elite class spend their time? Were the 18th century Chinese elderly satisfied with what they could do in their old age? How did the 18th century Chinese writers reflect upon depression and demantia in advanced age?

Huang, Allen M., University of Northern Colorado,

"Standards-Based Education—Challenges to Teacher Educators"

Quality of education for all students has been the center of national debate over the past two decades with education being treated as a scapegoat for social illness in the United States and other countries. Calls for education reform and school improvement have been evident in every school district and teacher education institution in America. In response to public criticism, many incremental changes in our educational systems have been evident. However, until recently many, in realizing the importance of qualified teachers to the success of school improvement, advocate teacher educators must prepare future teachers for what they need to teach instead of what they want to teach in the classroom. *This presentation will focus on a P-16 linkage in standards based education, the barriers, and the strategies for implementation at higher education institutions.*

Kiang, Walter Y., California State University at L.A.

"Recommendations for Establishing the National Pension Insurance System in Taiwan: Analysis of Social Security System in United States"

This paper is devoted to describing and discussing the issues of the Social Security program in US and provide principles and recommendations for establishing the National Pension Insurance System in Taiwan. This paper will discuss the criticism at the Social Security system in US such as depressing private saving, overpaying the elderly, slighting young workers, and leading the country to fiscal collapse. This paper will also discuss the following principles: (1) The program should be financed by both employer and employee; (2) benefits should be work-connected and based on earnings; (3) coverage should be universal and participation mandatory; (4) benefits should not be depend on need; and (5) benefits should move in the direction of social adequacy, and will also provide several lessons from U.S. experiences.

Kim, Mi Young, Texas A&M University

"Asian and South Korean Economic Crisis."

South Korea's rapid economic development since the 1960's, based upon export-oriented industrialization, has been hailed as one of the third-world's most successful cases. South Korea's rapid economic development in the past three decades is a result of concerted efforts of domestic actors, as well as a convergence of domestic and international political and economic factors. The paper will examine South Korea's socioeconomic development since 1960, locating its experience in the nexus of domestic actors and institutions, and of international security and economic relations. The state, capitalists, and labor are three key actors in the domestic political economy. The international geopolitical context includes the United States' interest in containing communism in Pacific Asia during the Cold War and its provision of military and economic aid to countries such as South Korea and Japan. The international market condition refers to the state of the international market, either expansionist or recessionary, and the international market's openness to the third world nations manufactured export products.

Shia-ling Liu

"The Controversy of Bilingual Education"

The purpose of this paper is to examine the meaning/definition of bilingual education, its finance, policy, as well its politics. After a review of the desirability and advantages of the bilingual education, this paper will raise other basic or related issues of this particular controversial program, and offer/suggest, wherever possible, some practical solutions, not only philosophical speculations. The other most controversial issue is that will there only be an official/national/mainstream language in the United States and that If so, is the " English only " program constitutional? Or there should be two or more official languages decided by the majority rule locally? Can a county or state or any other ethnic areas adopt a different official language? If that being the latter, will this lead to a division, rather than a diversity
of culture/language, or even to a Balkanization of the United States?

Tang, De-piao, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

"Economic Growth and Income Inequality in China, 1952-96"

In this paper, I undertake an examination of the tendency towards convergence in the real per capita income among 30 regions of China during the period 1952-1996. Evidence shows that strong convergence in real per capita income from 1952-67; a slight convergence from 1967-78 during the Cultural Revolution; a relative strong convergence from 1978-84 during the first phase of the market reforms, and a strong divergence since the mid of 1980s till 1990s. The causes of income convergence and divergence and policy implications will be discussed.

Tzeng, John Jenn, University of the District of Columbia

"The Internet for Chinese Lifelong Learning"

In a rapidly changing world the Chinese have faced various challenges created by a variety of changes in the new 21st century. To harness these challenges lifelong learning through the Internet is recognized as an important key for them to enter the new century. For many years of lack of adequate educational facilities particularly when schools were closed during a ten-year Cultural Revolution, most Chinese adults need the Internet for their lifelong learning not only to meet the new immediate challenges but also to make-up the loss of their basic education during those difficult years. This paper tries to describe main functions of the Internet and discusses some difficulties faced by the Chinese in using the new medium for their lifelong learning with recommendations to remedy the situation.

Wang, Chih-yen, Marine Corps Institute

"Characteristics of Adult Learning and Applications to Curriculum & Instruction for Chinese Adult Learners

Due to the rapid development of high technology, updated knowledge and skills are now required to meet standards for job performance in many fields. Adult learning has thus become an important concern in the field of training and education in the world. Many psychologists and educators affected by findings from research tend to believe that there are some advantages and disadvantages in adult learning in comparison with those of children. The intention of this research was to assist Chinese adult learners in developing self-confidence to receive the necessary education and training for meeting the new challenges in the 21st century. The investigation will cover adult learning in comparison with those of children in the following areas: perception, interpretations, memory and forgetting, application and transferring, and generalizations. Recommendations will include appropriate methods of teaching, procedures of curriculum development, and evaluation processes.

Wu, Mei-Jiun, University of Southern California

"General Education Requirements in Taiwan: An Analysis of Current Practice"

One of the most prominent reforms in Taiwanese higher education was the introduction of the "General Education (GE)" requirement in 1983 obligating students to take 4-6 units from classes outside of their own departments. Several revisions have been made to the GE system since, however a comprehensive study documenting all 78 higher educational institutions' current curriculum design has been relatively lacking. This project will thus analyze the goals, contents, proportion, and distribution, and design of Taiwanese GE. Hopefully the pros and cons and the efficacy of the current GE practice of Taiwan can all be better understood

CANADIAN STUDIES

Barrie, Doreen, University of Calgary

"The Politics of Health in Canada with Special Reference to Alberta"

The Canadian health care system is arguably the most cherished of all the programs provided by all levels of government in Canada. However, during the last few years, cutbacks in funding have resulted in unacceptably long waiting lists and an erosion of health in Canada with particular attention to Alberta. Although health care is a provincial matter, Ottawa provides some of the funding through transfer of payments to the provinces. The paper will explore the heated debate surrounding this issue and argue that many of the problems in the system are political and ideological rather than financial.

Beran, Carol, Saint Mary's College of California

"Because It's There: Justifying the Inclusion of Canadian Literature in the Curriculum"

Twenty years ago literature professors in the United States chose works of literature to teach on the basis of whether they were in the canon of recognized worthwhile works. This generally excluded most Canadian literature. Then challenges to the canon resulted in considering most any text worth teaching, simply because, like Everest, it's there, and teaching Canadian literature became part of the exciting trend of discovering the value of previously overlooked works. However, recently considerations of diversity and political correctness have added new criteria for text selection. Can teaching Canadian literature in colleges and universities in the United States still be justified?

Cody, Howard, University of Maine

"Canada and the "New Politics"

The comparative politics literature suggests that Canada and all Western countries must accommodate a "new politics" which is replacing traditional political practices with irreversible developments inspired by economic globalization, region-empowering globalism, and post-materialist personal entitlement values. These trends have pitted the public sector against the private sector, the new middle class against the old, supporters of the "new morality" against champions of traditional values, technocrats and their traditional political parties and practices against populists and direct democracy, and economic policymaking's momentum towards internationalization and a north-south regionally-based continental economy against Canada's national sovereignty and east-west economy. A review of the literature considers its applicability to the Canadian case. We then assess the capacity of Canadian federalism and central institutions—prime minister, cabinet, Parliament, and political parties—to adapt to the evolving situation. We propose reforms to help Canadians address new realities while maintaining national unity.

DiBiase, Linda, University of Washington, Cox, T. Virginia, Boise State University, Fabbi-Shushan, Nadine, University of Washington, Treleaven, Michael, Gonzaga University, Dan Turbeville, and Susan Turbeville, Eastern Washington Unversity

"Teaching Canada: Innovations from the Pacific Northwest"

Recent polls conducted by the Canadian government indicate a woeful lack of knowledge on the part of American young people with respect to Canada. Four different ways of introducing American students and teachers to our northern neighbor and major trading partner are highlighted. It is not surprising that the locus of much innovations in teaching Canada comes from the Pacific Northwest. T. Virginia Cox (Boise State) will speak on a successful program of one-credit weekend courses on Canadian topics. Fr. Michael Treleaven, S.J. (Gonzaga) and Dan Turbeville (Eastern Washington Univ.) will report on a joint course of the future of Canada, which includes a public lecture series. Nadine Fabbi-Shushan (Univ. of Washington) will describe a public web site called "Linking! Connecting Canadian History to the U.S.", which includes six modules for elementary or high school teachers which can be taught as a complete series on Canada, or individually to enhance social studies or geography projects. Other strategies for reaching K-12 students will be explored by Dan and Susan Turbeville (middle school teacher) who will focus on culture and cultural geography as unifying themes in a curriculum that includes Canada and Latin America.

Fisher, Claudine, Portland State University

"The Beach as Symbol in Quebec Short Stories"

This paper will examine several short stories of modern Quebec writers such as Madeleine Monette, Monique La Rue, and Gaetan Brulotte, with the common theme of the beach. The analysis will focus on the importance of the edge, threshold, merging of earth and water, in order to find a balance between opposing forces, in all of their writings.

Hardy, Kim S., Portland State University

"Gabrielle Roy's *La Route d'Altamont*: Voyage, as Route to Human Understanding"

Analyzation of the theme of the "voyage" and how such travelling can serve as the "route" or intercessor to the understanding of human relationships.

Hawes, Michael K., University of California - Berkeley

""Continental Community" Revisited: Continental Integration and the Futue of Canada at Century's End"

This paper will focus on the question of whether, in fact, economic integration in North America actually represents a threat to Canadian identity and to its autonomy. It will begin with a systematic assessment of the various fears (both real and imagined) that have been so prominent in the national political debate in Canada for the last thirty years. Following this, I will attempt to make the argument that the Canadian economy and the Canadian polity are both in relatively good shape and that the fear of "manifest destiny" is not now – nor has it been in recent years – a serious one. This argument holds, inter alia, that a strong economy promotes a strong and independent political system and that the globalization of both markets and finance represents a more significant threat to Canada than continental integration ever did. In fact, the principal thesis of the paper is that while regionalism presents some particular problems for Canada it has largely been very positive and has provided a useful corrective to the pressures of globalization.

Hill, Kathleen Thompson, and Hill Gerald N., University of British Columbia

"What a Difference a Border Makes: A Comparison of Political Language, Psychology, Parties, and Campaigns in Canada and the U.S."

As co-authors of the Real Life Dictionary of American Politics (General Publishing Group, 1994) we will develop a thesis of how political words and names effect or reflect psychological and sociological backgrounds of candidates, parties, and political thinking in campaigns. We will compare political language used in Canada and the U.S., the sources of the mother/father images, and roles in political parties and government, and how these are used in political campaigns to manipulate public thinking and voting.

Holland, Kenneth M., University of Memphis

"The Age of Asia: Canada's Economic and Political Ties to East Asia"

This paper explores Canada's economic and political ties with China, Japan, and South Korea. Canada's relationship with East Asia promises to become increasingly important in the twenty-first century. If we can say that, in terms of economic and political importance, the nineteenth century was the Age of Europe and the twentieth the Age of North America, then, by all measures, the twenty-first will be the Age of Asia. The volume of Canada's trade with the region's three largest economies is expanding and changing. There is a shift from the export of natural resources, such as asbestos and wheat, to the export of high-value-added manufactured goods, including aircraft and electronic equipment. As a Middle Power, Canada has a vital stake in the region's security and is working through multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), to contribute to East Asia's political stability. It is strongly in Canada's interest to strengthen these ties and take full advantage of the trading opportunities presented by these huge and increasingly affluent markets.

Kirkey, Christopher, Bridgewater State College

"America's Approach to the Ottawa Process and the Elimination of Land Mines: A Review of political Imperatives and Strategic Interests"

The Ottawa Process culminated in December 1997 with the signing, by 122 states, of an international convention to prohibit anti-personnel mines. The United States chose not to sign the accord. This paper, in chronicling and evaluating U.S. anti-personnel mine policy, will pay careful attention to the period March 1996-December 1997. The analysis underscores the security and political issues which effectively constrained America's willingness to sign the Convention.

Linton, Patricia, University of Alaska Anchorage

"The Critique of Representation in Guy Vanderhaeghe's *The Englishman's Boy"*

Guy Vanderhaeghe's *The Englishman's Boy* offers four different contexts for a carefully nuanced critique of representation. At the heart of the novel is the confession of Shorty McAdoo, who recounts his participation in the 1873 Cypress Hills Massacre in western Canada. McAdoo's narrative becomes the object of two different histographic narratives: Harry Vincent's earnest but compromised script for a Hollywood film, and the disturbingly ideological film actually made by American director/producer Damon Ira Chance. The three tellings represent three different deformations of the inaccessible real, each inflected by complex transactions between teller and listener. Finally, the text offer a fourth model of repesentation in the book created by Assiniboine seer Strong Bull – a pictorial representation of his dream visions. Vanderhaeghe's novel addresses the ethics of representation not only in terms of individual narratives but also within the broader contexts of national and cultural metanarratives.

Markotic, Nicole, University of Calgary

"Suzette Mayr: *Moon Honey* (1995) and *The Windows* (1998)"

These two novels cover youth, age, gender, and race in comic tales of sex, silence, love, and magical transformations. While the first characters obstruct common sense, the latter aged women, Hannelore, Clotilde, and Frau Schnadelhuber are tired of living in a world which does not allow old women to be seen or heard. Both age groups of women confront the hegemonic world of men's values and ask to be heard as they attempt to reveal their worth to the world devoted to collective values not understood but merely accepted at face value from popular culture.

Melious, Jean, Western Washington University

"Transboundary Environmental Management in the Georgia Basin/Puget Sound Region: The Problem of Transboundary Effectiveness"

With an active and environmentally-literate citizenry on both sides of the border addressing important problems relating to shared resources, the British Columbia – Washington state region is an important incubator of new forms of transboundary environmental decision-making. Rather than relying on permanent institutions and a formal, all-inclusive legal structure, this model is based largely on "bottom-up" partnerships that respond to specific problems. This paper describes and analyzes this model, and explores several important conclusions derived from experience in the Georgia Basin-Puget Sound region. The themes addressed include the factors that help to strengthen political will and fundingthe day-to-day operations of transboundary environmental management; and, finally, the effectiveness of the model. The analysis of outcome issues will identify the standards and indicators that participants use to evaluate the success of their efforts and will discuss the extent to which these standards are adequate to measure "environmental progress."

Nord, Douglas C., University of Northern British Columbia

"White Peril Revived?: British Columbian Reaction to Asian Migrants in the 1990s"

This paper looks at the nature of public reaction to the arrival of Asian migrants into British Columbia during the 1990s. It focuses its attention on the changing patterns of public attitude towards new arrivals from Asia over the past decade. It examines the character of expanding Asian settlement – especially within the Lower Mainland of the province – and observed economic, social, and political consequences stemming form such population growth. It considers the impact of major Hong Kong property investment in the region. It looks at the phenomenon of the "monster house" and the negative reaction it has received form long-time residents of the Vancouver area. Other areas of contention between Asian immigrants and the white Canadian population are considered. The changing ethnic composition of the province is detailed. Special attention is given to the recent arrival in B.C. of several boatloads of undocumented Chinese migrants and the relatively hostile reaction they have received in the province. The question is raised whether current public sentiment in British Columbia represents somewhat of a return to earlier anti-Asian attitudes witnessed during the first half of the 20th century. The need to develop effective multicultural, anti-racism strategies in the province is detailed.

Pagh, Nancy M., Western Washington University

"Teaching B.C. Studies in American Classrooms"

In this presentation NANCY PAGH will give an overview of the content and pedagogical strategies she has used when teaching British Columbia studies in English and Interdisciplinary Studies courses in Washington State and New York. She will discuss assumptions students hold about Canada and British Columbia and student reaction to B.C. texts (particularly novels).

Sellery, J'nan Morse, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont Graduate University

"Aritha van Herk's *Restlessness* by Any Other Means: Body, Voice, and Home"

Physical and mental travel brings out the longing for home in Dorcas, the protagonist of Aritha van Herk's *Restlessness*, 1998. As a traveling courier, while visiting many European cities, she questions her voice, body, and oppression, aggressively opposing stasis. In this process she intuitively absorbs Robert Kroetsch's comment, "going is what she is there to do." The question remains, what does she do with the opposite of the collective ennui known since Baudelaire? Not to deny Kroetsch, her opening voice proclaims, "I am alone in a room with the man who has agreed to kill me." How do her attitudes reject or unpack the metafictional millennial voices vividly present in western Canadian literature?

Simmons, Roger, Canadian Consul General, Seattle

"Politics & Parties in Canada Today: A Conversation with Former Cabinet Member Roger Simmons"

The lively, articulate consul-general for Canada Roger Simmons, PC, will address Canada's present and likely future political prospects. Now a diplomat, he will discuss prospects for the Progressive Conservative revival, the separatist challenge in Quebec, Preston Manning's Reform Party, and the current success of Jean Chretien's Liberals. Facing the opportunities and challenges of NAFTA, the consul-general will access the forces likely to shape Canada's polices and politics in the next decade. Roger Simmons brings considerable experience to this panel discussion. He had experience in Liberal politics in the Newfoundland and Labrador legislature before entering the House of Commons and being brought into Cabinet by Prime Minister Chretien. Mr. Simmons is based in Seattle.

Stamm, Raimund, University of British Columbia

"Deja-vu?: Adult Education as Reported in the Mainstream Press in British Columbia"

A search of the literature shows, with a few notable exceptions, that the history of adult education in British Columbia has received relatively scant attention. It is hoped that this paper will add to the understanding of the history of adult education in this province. Specifically, this paper hopes to draw attention to reoccurring themes that have been part of the adult education landscape for most of this century and, most importantly, it is hoped that this attention will, in some small way, influence future planning and practice.

Subhash, Manju, University of Delhi, India

"Multiculturalism, Minorities, and Human Rights"

This paper, in the context of Canada and India, proposes to test a hypothesis – a tentative one – whether there can be any cogent correlation between multiculturalism, minority rights, fundamental rights, and human rights; and whether minority rights could be subsumed within a framework of human rights without adversely affecting the vital interest of the minority or leading to racism.

Taylor, Lawrence D., Colegio de la Frontero Norte, Tijuana

"A Comparison of Nongovernmental Transborder Organizations in the San Diego-Tijuana and Vancouver-Seattle Corridor Regions"

The paper explores, by way of comparison, organizational approaches to establishing cooperative transborder ties in the case of two fundamentally distinct binational areas of North America: the corridor regions of San Diego-Tijuana and Vancouver-Seattle. The essentially different nature of these two border regions has had a strong impact on efforts to develop cross-border links in each of these zones. In addition to describing the goals and efforts of the various nongovernmental transborder organizations and institutions in the two regions, the paper will also point out the differences in the character of such organizations and initiatives as well as the reasons for such differences.

Turbeville, Daniel E., Eastern Washington University

"NAFTA and North American Transportation Policy: Issues for the 21st Century"

The passage of the North American Free Trade Act dramatically changed many aspects of the relationship between Canada, the United States, and Mexico. While the amount of trade increased significantly, NAFTA's success has illuminated serious shortcomings with the lack of a truly continental transportation system. The result has been congestion and delays at border crossing points, especially in the west. Today's railroad and highway networks were established over a century ago based on an economically and politically dictated east-west axis. While this network served well during the "nation-building" stage of our history, it is poorly suited to accommodate the explosive growth of the north-south trade. As a result, the benefits associated with NAFTA cannot be fully realized unless an efficient, well-planned continental transportation system is developed. Focusing on the Canadian border, this paper will analyze the changes in trade flows and volume since 1989, and review possible solutions, including the proposed construction of new high-tech "superhighways" and rail corridors between the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Valentine, Lisa Philips, and Allan K. McDougall, University of Western Ontario

"Backlash in Canadian Politics: Transforming Liberal Democratic Discourses to Counteract Special Status Claims"

The emergence of local "backlash" communities B communities which emerge in response to, in this case, First Nations claims to special status and land B are transforming the political landscape in Canada. In contrast to recent Supreme Court decisions (for example the Delgamuukw decision) which are advancing a vision of inclusiveness in diversity, political parties, following the practices of grass-roots organizations are building discourses discounting treaty rights based on presumptions of Canadian homogeneity and the right to equality under the law. This paper addresses the construction of such overarching discourses that transform and reinforce hegemonic liberal democratic values against special statuses in Canada. The discourses explored demonstrate a widening gulf between nationalism that is evident in the presentation of a Canadian identity that wishes to ignore nationalist claims (First Nations and Quebecois) in favor of an imposed homogeneity.

Weller, Geoffrey R., University of Northern British Columbia

"Canada and Oceania"

This paper examines Canada's link to the nations of Oceania. In recent years Canada has been trying to establish itself as an Asia-Pacific nation. This paper concentrates on the Pacific part of that effort – that is, Canada's relations with the Pacific Island nations and territories, Australia, and New Zealand. It begins with an analysis of the historical links between Canada and the nations of the Pacific. It then examines, in separate sections, Canada's trade links, defense links, foreign aid links, and cultural links with the nations of Oceania. The paper concludes that not only have the linkages been slight historically, but that Canada's efforts to become an Asia-Pacific nation have not been very successful generally and have concentrated on Asia rather to the virtual exclusion of the Pacific.

CHICANO STUDIES

Apadaca, Maria Linda, CSU Stanislaus

"Mexican American Politics: 150 Years of Resistance and Affirmation"

With-in the area of Chicana/o Studies arguments have developed regarding the viability of political economic studies vs. cultural studies. The latter being used to define not only cultural conflict but racial/ethnic based conflict. Often each perspective argues against the other often leading to old fashioned red-baiting. However, upon closer examination both perspectives lend themselves to understand the Chicana/o experience. Specifically in studying Chicana/o politics since 1850 the literature and films often present a rendering than presents the Chicana/o as victims of political-economic-racial conquest or discrimination. The Chicana/o is further portrayed as poor, disorganized, and lacking in education. In this paper I argue that while the ravages of conquest and discrimination can not be made light of, the Chicana/o since 1848 have exhibited organization and creativity in resisting conquest and assimilation. Through various cultural activities, organizations and print media critique of dominant society has occurred and at the same time cultural affirmation of language, history, and spirit. This paper will attempt to present a more holistic view of 150 years of Chicana/o political history, dismissing the labels of accommodation and assimilation.

Levesque, Stephane, University of British Colombia

"Rethinking Citizenship and Citizenship Education in Canada"

This Paper proposes a different way of understanding citizenship and citizenship education in the light of the debate on Quebec nationalism. After examining the modern conception of education and citizenship, I analyze the way the Canadian state has responded to the challenges of creating national citizens. I argue that the recent liberal approach of an inclusive democratic citizenship based on equal rights is far from accommodating Quebecois. One way to preserve our democratic state and bring the country together is to persuade Canadians to recognize explicitly their national differences. I look therefore at the educational implications of a multinational citizenship.

Lucero, Aileen F., Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Census 2000: Bridge to the New Millennium"

Standards for classification of data on race and ethnicity have recently been revised by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Multiple race reporting has compelled OMB to establish new guidelines on tabulation procedures to meet both legislative needs, such as redisricting, and the needs of statistical agencies which produce and analyze socio-econimic data. This paper will discuss major changes in the Census 2000 questionnaire regarding Hispanic/Latino and race tabulation of race and Hispanic origin categories and plans for proposed Census data products, including on-line statistical services.

Gilbert, Liette, University of California, LA

"Social and Territorial Identity in the Anglo-American Fringe"

In comparing the spatiality and temporality in the social development of two Non-Anglo-American groups --Quebecois and Chicanos, this presentation examines the construction of the rapport majority/minority and the geographic relation of cultural continuity/rupture as interrelated phenomena in the politics of crossing borders. In pointing out the differences in the process of ethnicization, different cultural and territorial scales bring different relations between and among social groups into focus. The rapport majority/minority and the cultural continuity/rupture will be examined in the historical context and in the current challenges of globalization. This presentation is based on my current dissertation work examining the negotiations of (ethno) national identity and pluralism in the cases of the Quebecois/es in Montreal and the Chicanos/as in Los Angeles.

Guevara, Luis Vela, University of Texas at Austin

"Mexican Immigration, Mexican American Political Incorporation, and the Dilution of the Voting Rights Act Extension"

This paper based on current dissertation research examines how increased Mexican immigration has affected Mexican American politics in Dallas, Texas during the years 1975 to 1995. How will the political incorporation of Mexican American be affected by the increased presence of Mexican immigrants? Will public initiatives--be altered to address the needs of recent Mexican immigrants? Will changes in specific initiatives lead to group-based tensions between Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants? Preliminary finding suggest that increased Mexican immigration since 1970 has resulted in a growing perception that policy initiatives designed to foster Mexican American political incorporation--specifically the 1975 Voting Rights Act extension--have been diluted from their intended purposes increased tensions between Mexican American community advocates and activists representing the growing Mexican immigrant population.

Santos, Vega, Arizona State University

"The Community Documentation Process: An approach to Advocacy for Non-Profits"

The community documentation process (CDP) linked community resources with community based organizations (CBOs) through action research projects for addressing community issues and social needs of Hispanic populations. Over 300 projects were completed in an eight-year period and the archives of this activity can be seen in the Internet: http://www.ASU.EDU/CLAS/HRC/CARO/CDP/CDPbook.html Presentation considers CBOs approach to advocacy and civic participation of target populations. Recent federal and state legislation and municipal policies have impacted on the relationship of CBOs to clients and the general public. The study predicted CBO improvement in relationship, advocacy, and civil participation of clients and general public with the integration of a CDP in the CBO. Report of the effect of integration of a CDP as a new approach in CBOs advocacy and civic participation in the context of a new local and federal public policies, legislation, and regulations.

CHRONIC DISEASE AND DISABILITY

Ai, Amy, University of Washington

"Patient's Use of Prayer Before Cardiac Surgery"

Cardiac surgery is one of the major stressors in mid-life and older age. In 1995, authors of the present study examined the use of prayer among patients following coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) and found the protective role of such coping in mental health. The current study investigates the use of prayer among patients who were waiting for cardiac surgery, including CABG, using measures of preoperative prayer coping, religiosity, and psychosocial factors. The results shows that over 90% of patients indicated that they would use prayer to cope difficulties prior to the operation. Among them, about 40% used memorized prayer, over 70% used conversation with God, over 60% asked for accomplishment of needs, over 41% experiencing the Divine, and over 30% had other types of prayer coping.

Brown, Barbara, Tennessee State University

"An Empowerment Violence Prevention Model for Brazilian Women"

Violence against women in Latin American and the Caribbean is more the rule than the exception. In this region, over 50% of women report having been physically abused by male partners. Due to the lack of comprehensive statistics, domestic violence is an invisible problem. At the World Conference for Women in Beijing in 1997, guidelines were established that the people and governments of the world will follow to prevent and treat domestic violence against women. Brazil responded to this call by requesting that the Partners of the Americas respond with a plan for preventing and treating violence against women. An empowerment plan was designed consisting of five phases.

Flygare, Erik, University of Orebo, Sweden

"Psychiatric Problematics and the Problematics of Psychiatry"

Psychiatric care and treatment seem to be grappling with major difficulties when it comes of offering successful and durable solutions to mental health problems. The aim of the study is to contribute with knowledge as to why the handling of mental ill-health in many respects remains problematical. My point of departure is first and foremost based on biopsychosocial research findings, and an interactional perspective on emotions, together with a critical realistic approach on the metatheoretical level. The problem is tackled from historical, cognitive and social angles of approach. Firstly, I describe and analyze the institutional settings from an historical point of view. Secondly, I give an outline of, and comment on, different frameworks of explanation and understanding of problems associated with psychiatric clientele. Thirdly, I scrutinize the psychiatric work process with empirical material of my own.

Gary E. May, University of Southern Indiana

"Eliminating Disability-Associated Job Discrimination"

People with disabilities have experienced exclusion from mainstream employment opportunities. This exclusion takes many forms from unemployment (75%), to under employment (part time, "as needed," no benefits), to "employment" in segregated, subsidized settings such as sheltered workshops. In any instance, the odds against a person with a disability transitioning from unemployed/under-employment/sheltered "employment" to full time, fully compensated employment in a typical community setting are astonishing. This paper explores selected dimensions of this employment discrimination, the consequences of well-intentioned but misinformed attempts to help, and describes the author's consultation with a sheltered workshop in Evansville, Indiana during the summer of 1998.

Gerber, David, University of Buffalo

"Injury, Identity, and the State in the Experience of Disabled Veterans in Western Europe, North America, and Australia"

The paper I will present analyzes the disabled veteran's experience of disability in terms of these three mutually interacting processes of cohort formation. It is based on analysis of the disabled veteran's history in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Australia, and the United States, and develops two case studies – World War II Canadian spinal cord injured veterans and American blinded veterans. The analysis compares and contrasts national histories as they are found in the published literature and in my own research on disabled veterans of World War II.

Gillespie, Jean, University of California

"Passing: Self-Presentation/Impression Management Choices Among People with Disabilities"

"Passing" results when positive reinforcement or avoidance of an aversive stimulus depends upon, or is perceived to depend upon, presenting a self that is in some way false (Goffman, 1963). Numerous pressures to pass persist in spite of legal and social advances. Potent isolative barriers continue. In light of these experiences, passing appears to make perfect sense as a strategy for individuals to use to avoid humiliation and rejection. When viewed from a disability culture perspective, however, passing appears to foster the very things it is intended to avoid: exclusion, ostracism, and stigma (Cass, 1979, Elliot et al., 1982).

Hahn, Harlan, Disability Forum

"The Issue of Genocide and the Measurement of Public Health"

Despite the adoption of numerous statues to prohibit discrimination of the basis of disability, the recognition that disabled citizens comprise a genuine minority group worthy of the same legal and political protection as other minorities has been slow to gain public or academic acceptance. The continued popularity of the medical model and the failure to employ the minority-group paradigm in the study of disability has resulted in the formulation of research techniques and measurements that could actually jeopardize the lives of people with disabilities. One of the latest and most dangerous of these developments has resulted from the effort to construct a summary measure of public health, or the "healthiness" of an entire society.

Hanna, Lisa J., Carleton University

"Chronic Manic Depressives and Schizoaffectives: Woman as Primary Family Caregivers"

This paper is based on a qualitative, in-depth and semi-structured interview study that uses a feminist political economy framework and Foucault's notion of 'governance' to examine (1) the deinstitutionalization process in Canada and shifting care of the chronically mentally ill to women as primary family caregivers, (2) problems, issues and tensions created for 15 women as primary caregivers of 17 chronically mentally ill family members, and (3) resistance of their family members. The subjects reported that caregiving was fraught with crises and uncertainties. Caregivers exercise skill and governance of family members through monitoring and controlling: manic and depressive episodes and hospitalization with reported resistance by family members. The study concludes with recommendations for reforms, innovations, and suggestions or further research.

Husaini, Baqar A., Tennessee State University

"Gender Differences in Psychiatric Illness and Health Care Costs"

This HCFA funded study examines differences in psychiatric diagnoses and health care costs by gender among a 5% random sample of Medicare elderly beneficiaries of Tennessee during 1991-1993 (n=33,680). Additionally, we determined whether treatment cost varied by gender for specific diagnoses. Analyses show that 15.8% (n=5,339) of the elderly had at least one psychiatric diagnosis according to ICD-9 codes during the three-year period. Elderly females had significantly higher rates of diagnosis than males (17.7% vs. 13.3% respectively). Further analyses indicated that a significantly higher proportion of females than males were diagnosed with dementia, depression, and anxiety. Diagnoses of organic psychosis and schizophrenia were higher among males than females.

Husaini, Baqar, Tennessee State University

"Predictors of Mammography Screening Among African American Females"

A sample of 200 females from 25 African American churches volunteered to participate in an educational program aimed at increasing self-breast examination and mammography. The sample receiving the program consisted of 200 females with a median education of 12th grade and monthly income of $950 per month. Approximately 10% of the females receiving the program came from housing projects for low-income families. The analyses indicate that 60% of the sample had obtained mammograms during the last year. Further, while both income and education were unrelated to mammography rate, age had a curve-linear relationship with mammography. Additionally, there were significant differences between those who obtained mammograms versus those who did not.

Jahi, Rita, University of Tampere, Finland

"Childhood Coping with Parental Mental Illness in Finland"

Mental illness affects not only the person who falls ill but significant others are also involved in the crisis caused by illness and in the difficulties associated with long-term illness. One of the affected groups comprises the children of the mentally ill. The study centers on the experiences and survival of the children of such families. The study addressed the following question: What meanings can a parent's mental illness acquire and what are the meanings that are attached to it? The data consist of 13 interviews with adults talking about their childhood and adolescence in a family in which the other parent, in most of the cases the mother, has fallen mentally ill. The interviewees also talk about their current life situation and about the position of a parent's illness in their lives.

Kimble-Rehm, Denise, University of Hawaii at Manoa

"Living a Diverse Life in a 'Normal' World"

This presentation is based on data from two groups, one a group of parents and the other one a group of professionals. They were each provided the same prompt for the initiation of discussion. Using qualitative techniques, an analysis of their responses was done. This analysis provided an insight into societal perceptions of disability and their implications for persons with disabilities, parents of persons with disabilities, and professionals who are working or expect to work with persons with disabilities and parents of persons with disabilities. These insights and implications will be presented and discussed.

King, Anthony, University of South Wales

"One Hour to Brewarrina and a Case for Different Identities"

The assumption that experts should be brought in from the 'cities' to provide consultations and education programs to communities which otherwise would have to do without is the product of a very restricted view of science and technology. Assumptions which, in their short-sightedness, reduce complex and often contradictory human relationships within which grief, trauma, violence, and distress live, to tokenistic regimes of government. Regimes that would sanitize communities yet little to enable healing, let alone promote the prevention of trauma nor reduce the stigma associated with disability. Remote area mental health projects should be conducted as partnerships between communities which, in spite of geographic location, grapple with the challenge of providing quality mental health services.

Lee, Carmen, and Schroeder, David, Caminar Community Living Center

"The Stamp Out Stigma" Educational Outreach Program

This would be a panel discussion, conducted by Carman Lee and David Schroeder, on how an anti-stigma program such as the Stamp Out Stigma (SOS) educational outreach program could be replicated in other communities. It would give a brief history of the need for such an educational outreach program, how it was developed, and what the response, thus far, has been in our over 580 public presentations to date. We would distribute a "Train the Trainer" booklet to each workshop attendee. The title of the presentation would be: Creating a More Informed and Supportive Community. SOS has overheads that would guide the panel discussion, and we'd then encourage group interaction as soon as possible. Although this workshop will focus on the chronic mentally ill, we will demonstrate how this type of program could be developed for other disability groups.

Lia, Langoulova, European University of St. Petersburg, Russia

"Psychiatry in 19thy Century Russia"

In my paper, I will concern myself with sociological and political aspects of beginning psychiatry in Russia. There are still some considerable gaps in our knowledge of this phenomenon. As is known, in recent years a great number of works on problems of Soviet psychiatry have appeared. However, no detailed information is so far available on the phenomenon of arising psychiatry in Russia, which is very important for understanding the creation of Russian psychiatry as a product of the interaction of society and state. Russia participated in the transformation of the social response to the insane that had occurred throughout the western world during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. But I proceed from the basic assumption that there is a great and essential difference in perception and development of the notion of madness, and therefore psychiatry in the 18th – 19th centuries Russia and in the West.

Linn, J. Gary, Judith St. Onge, Robert Levine, and Van Cain, Tennessee State University and A.C. York VA

"The Structure of Mental Health Clinics and the Adaptation of Outpatients with Schizophrenia"

Mental Health programs that were of the community support-type generally had more positive client outcomes in the area of community functioning. Several other program characteristics were found to be related to whether a program was of the community support program type. Of these, the extent to which program staff held a client-centered orientation was significantly positively correlated with clients' employment-related outcomes while program comprehensiveness was significantly positively correlated with independent living outcomes. Multivariate regression results demonstrate that factors we examine account for approximately 25% of the variance in employment and independent living outcomes among persons with schizophrenia.

Olson, Tom, University of Hawaii at Manoa

"From Clinician to Client: The Lived Experience of Mental Illness"

Psychiatric researchers and clinicians are quick to pay homage to the idea that chronic mental illness has no respect for occupational attainments, social status, or academic degrees. Yet there is a considerable gap between accepting this idea solely on the basis of one's involvement in research or caregiving, versus first-hand experience. In this paper, the author delves into his own experience of chronic mental illness in order to deepen our understanding of the personal meaning of facing such a condition on a daily basis. Special attention is paid to the persistence of myriad obstacles to effective treatment and care, obstacles due not so much to financial constraints as to a lack of enlightenment among those charged with improving the lives of persons with mental illness.

Onuoha, Francis N., University of Tsukuba, Japan

"Self-Repressiveness as a Japanese Social Trait: Implications for HIV Risk Avoidance"

In the West, the accomplished distinctively waves his/her hand to the rousing applause from the crowd to glamorize the event. In Japan, the accomplished involuntarily joins the crowd in the ovation to diminish the event. In the West, the team motivator attracts compensatory psychosocial rewards. In Japan, the axiom is 'deru kwui wa bukarero' (the organism that stands out in the group is ditched). Such are the contradictions in the enculturation processes of the two social systems that whereas self-assertiveness (expression) a healthy mental phenomenon is countenanced in the West, self-repressiveness (placation of the true self to be amiable) with portents for stress and degenerative cognitive health is extolled in Japanese (Markus and Katayama, 1991). In our era of AIDS, what implication for HIV risk avoidance among Japanese young adults is the self-repressiveness trait?

Palmer, Charles D., Mississippi State University

"Self-Advocacy and Conflict Resolution: Requisite Communication Skills for People with Disabilities"

The purpose of this experimental study was to evaluate the effects of an 8-hour training program in self-advocacy and conflict resolution skills designed to help college students with disabilities effectively request academic accommodations. Conducted in two- and four-year postsecondary settings, the results supported the multivariate hypotheses that the treatment group would exceed the control group in (a) acquired levels of self-advocacy and conflict resolution behaviors, (b) general knowledge of rights and responsibilities or academic accommodations, (c) levels of accommodation requesting and conflict resolution self-efficacy, and (d) levels of social competency.

Poku, Kwabena, University of Ghana, Fako, Thabo, University of Botswana, and Linn, J. Gary, Tennessee State University

"Economic Consequence of HIV/AIDS in Malawi"

Malawi was ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world in 1992. The HIV/AIDS infection rate was projected to reach 50% by the year 2005. Micro and small businesses employed over 20 percent of the labor force. This paper reports the results from interviews of all the major small business assistance organizations in Malawi about the effect on business survival, employment, and household income by the premature death of the owner. The paper concludes that premature deaths of micro and small business owners are rising and very few firms survived after the owner's death.

Schlenker, Emily, MS, RN

"Assessing for Chronic Disease Risk at an Historically Black University"

The author reactivated a study of a student population on a large university campus. Previous research had shown that approximately one-third of these students were hypertensive or borderline hypertensive. Episodic and chronic stress levels were also elevated. The current study explored the effect of previous health teaching on the incidence of high blood pressure in this population. In addition, the incidence of depression among students was assessed, further health education was carried out, and medical and psychiatric referral information was provided. Ongoing investigation will concern itself with the effectiveness of these measures.

Simpson, Gloria, National Center for Health Statistics

"Children Who Use Mental Health Services"

The 1997 NHIS, a nationally representative household survey, includes questions for children on the use of early intervention services, special education services, and counseling services. It also asks questions about learning disabilities and includes a "mental health indicator" for children. This paper will examine whose these children are in terms of sociodemographic variables, family structure, and whether or not they have health insurance. It will also present the issues surrounding new plans for a collaborative project with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to collect more detailed information and monitor mental health issues in children utilizing the NHIS.

Skelton, Tracey, Butler, Ruth, McNamee, Sara, and Valentine, Gill, Nottingham Trent University

"Deaf British Youth: Processes of Marginalisation and Resistance"

The paper will explore the ways in which young deaf people (aged 16-25) experience specific processes of marginalisation with the institutions of school, further education and the workplace. It will also discuss the various ways in which this group of young people resist such marginalisation and evaluation the potential effects (positive and negative) such resistance has on their identities and life experiences. With its specific emphasis on identity this paper and the research connected with it provides an original approach to Deaf studies and Youth studies within the British context. It will be based on interviews conducted with young Deaf people themselves.

Storms, Sherry, King County, Washington

"Coexisting Disabilities and Funding Streams"

Dual Diagnosis as I am involved: Mental Illness, Development Disability, and Substance Abuse. Fighting between different governmental agencies, service providers, and groups of disabled individuals has resulted in an atmosphere of conflict, antagonism, and greed. It has also contributed to a culture of hierarchy among the disabled themselves. I would like to focus on three very closely related disabilities, which frequently overlap in what is termed "dual diagnosis." These are mental illness, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse.

Stringfield, Yvonne N., Tennessee State University

"Community Education for African Americans: Teaching the Chronically Ill"

The literature is replete with articles about health education and the community. With the advent of changes in insurance reimbursement for hospital stays over a decade ago, people have been discharged from hospitals earlier in their recuperation and require more health education. An example is persons who have had open-heart surgery. These individuals are discharged within five to seven days after surgery. Changes such as this necessitated a change in the manner in which health care was given and patient education is presented. There are more chronically ill persons in communities who may not need to be hospitalized. How are their health educational needs being met? This presentation will review current literature to determine the nature of that which is available about teaching in the community and to address data specifically dealing with teaching the chronically ill in the community.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Archambeault, William, Louisiana State University

"Soar Like an Eagle, Dive Like a Loon: Human Diversity and Social Justice in the Native American Prison Experience"

Eagles and loons exemplify the great diversity that exists among birds of prey that attack from the sky. American Indian cultures respect both because each possesses strengths that are the other's weaknesses. Diversity allows not only Mother Earth to survive, but enables the survival of the indigenous peoples of Turtle Island. Diversity also is a survival characteristic of American Indians confined in prison. Just as there is no stereotypical Native American person, there is no quintessential American Indian prison experience. The prison experience of people of indigenous ancestry is shaped by a complex set of interactive and interdependent personal, social and contextual variables. Some are beyond the rational control of either the inmate or prison; others are within the control of the prison; and still others are within the control of the individual person. This paper examines some of these variables in the context of human diversity, survival and the continuing struggle to honor Native religious traditions.

Archambeault, William, and Nowosad, Phyllis, Louisiana State University

"Historical Abuse of Métis Women and Its Residual Effects on American Families"

This paper explores the experiences of Métis women as well as the residual effects of this experience on contemporary family life. *Métis* is an ethnic term that refers to a diverse people who decedents can be found throughout North America from the sub-Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico. All Métis ancestry trace their lineage to American Indian women who mated with European trappers and traders. Métis were often rejected by both Indigenous and European Colonial society. As a consequence, Métis communities and villages formed out of the need for mutual survival. This isolation and patterns of discrimination allowed Métis to form social and cultural traditions that were a unique synthesis of Indian and European society. During the nineteenth century Métis life and survival became increasingly controlled by the fur trading companies. From the company perspective, human life among the Métis underclass was cheap and expendable. Near the bottom of this underclass were women who became commodities of trade and exploited.

Astone, Nicholas, Alabama State University

"Drug Forecasting Date and Drug Use: Does Drug Usage Cause Criminal Behavior"

This research examines drug forecasting date from 1997-1998 to explore relationships between drug use and crime. Examination reveals significant difference between the drug used and the nature and frequency of crime. The most significant difference is between crack and powder cocaine users.

Banks, Cyndi, Northern Arizona University

"Doing Time in Alaska: Women and Cultural Specificity "

Although there is a growing body of research concerning women's experience of prison, research directed specifically at the Native American experience of prison is scanty. Indeed, there appears to be no qualitative research on Native Alaskan women in prison. The author carried out research in a women's prison outside of Anchorage, Alaska with the aim of giving voice to Native Alaskans. The paper will explore the articulation between the lives of the women and their 'criminality' and the response of the justice system to factors that contribute to this criminalization. Do Alaskan Native women have special needs in the prison environment and in the rehabilitative programs offered to them? What coping strategies do they make use of in prison and how do prison authorities respond to the cultural distinctiveness of these women? The research outcome aims to acknowledge the discrete social and historical experiences as well as the differences between Native cultural groups and make explicit the distinctive experiences of Native women in prison.

Bevilacqua, Anne - Solano Community College

"The Prison Classroom: A Sociological Perspective"

Teaching social sciences, and specifically sociology, is a challenge and a joy to almost all teachers of our discipline. When offered the opportunity, years ago, to teach sociology in a maximum-security prison, I jumped at the opportunity. After five years of experience in three different California prisons, this presentation will address the complex issues of teaching deviance, social control, conformity, socialization and other key sociological concepts to inmates of state and federal prisons, many of them "lifers". Dealing with student-inmates in a total institution, while at the same time teaching my regular courses on a traditional college campus, provided me with a type of "cross cultural" experience that enhanced my teaching in both settings. By bringing experiences from both classrooms into all of my teaching, the students in both settings learned about each other, and how much more similar they were than different from each other. Sociology became real, not just theoretical. We learned about sociology, each other, and made the very vital connection that is education at it's best.

Bond-Maupin, Lisa, Taka GoodTracks, and James Maupin, New Mexico State University

"Juvenile Delinquency and Justice In Indian Communities: Resisting Generalization"

A recent BJS report on "American Indians and Crime" is an exampleof the most common approach to research on Indian peoples' experiences with crime. This report has been picked up by newspapers throughout the western United States as evidence that crime and violence among Indians is "out of control." While the reports' finding that American Indian people have relatively high rates of victimization by violence is important, newspaper accounts of the report have largely failed to point out that this violence is most often at the hands of non-Indian perpetrators and outside of Indian communities. In this paper, we discuss the importance of reservation-based, community specific research on crime among American Indian peoples. We focus on juvenile delinquency in one reservation community over the last ten years and contrast our data with the national "picture" of Indian crime. We argue that longitudinal, community-based, collaborative research that relies on multiple methods will yield information meaningful and useful to Indian peoples. We discuss the limitations of national data and are critical of attempts to generalize about Indian crime and delinquency.

Carlie, Mike, Southwest Missouri State University

"The Police Response to Gangs"

Having conducted participant observation studies with police gang units in cities large and small in the United States as well as in Canada and the Netherlands, the author, a sociologist of some 30 years, draws from first hand experience in his effort to construct a profile of how police organize, or fail to organize, to deal with their local gang problems. Included are considerations of where police gang units are located within their police department, their relationship to other units in those department as well as to other components of the juvenile and criminal justice systems found in their respective communities. Also reviewed are such topics as police gang unit training, the management of gang intelligence and the primary functions of a police gang unit. The author concludes with a critique of the various police structures in regards to their effectiveness in reducing the gang problem.

Catlin Dennis W., Northern Arizona University-Tucson,   James R. Maupin - New Mexico State University

"The Ethical Ideologies of Law Enforcement Recruits"

The ethical ideologies of police recruits in a large state police organization were identified using an Ethical Position Questionnaire. The ethical ideologies of officers from the same organizations who had one year of experience were also identified. Analysis of the data includes: (1) the relationship between ethical orientation and demographic factors such as education, gender, age, and ethnicity, (2) comparison of the ethical orientations of new recruits and those with one year of experience.

Chaires, Robert H., University of Nevada, Reno

"The Last Cop in America"

As the 22nd Century enters its second decade, the scholarly debate surrounding the disappearance of the patrol function from policing continues. The Historical Formalist school of thought maintains that the decline of uniformed preventive patrol occurred as a result of ever increasing specialization in the policing function; there was simply no need for a generalist "law enforcer" by 2080. The Symbolic Structuralist argument, that the creation of truth drugs and their mandatory annual use for all citizens circa 2075 spelled the demise of preventive policing, remains the dominate view today. Herein, a third perspective is argued: By 2170 changes in the American k-16 educational system, combined with demographic changes in the work force, generated a set of conditions in which no one wanted the job of uniformed gneralist.

De Witt, Dana C., Chadron State College

"Incident at White Clay: An Exploration of Factors Related to Crime, Racial Tension, and Justice, on the Pine Ridge Reservation"

On the eighth day of June 1999, the bodies of two Native American males, Wilson Black Elk, Jr,, and Ronald Hard Heart were discovered in a grassy area several hundred yards north of White Clay, Nebraska. It was apparent that the two men had been brutalized and then murdered. The death of these two individuals served as a catalyst that has set into motion a fire storm of protests, controversy, conspiracy theories, and condemnations. After a period of five months little more is known about he deaths of Mr. Black Elk and Mr. Hard Heart than the day the bodies were found. These is however information to be found. This research focuses on seeking and disseminating as much factual information as can be gleaned from local, tribal, and federal law enforcement, concerning these two murders and the conditions leading up to this disturbing event. Obviously, this is exploratory research but with good sources and careful scrutiny valuable data will be gathered and analyzed. The summary of these findings are the essence of my presentation.

Feliciano, Robert, Rio Hondo Community College

"GIS for Law Enforcement: What Can it Do for You - Wrong Question"

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) using spacial information is not a new, but for the majority of law enforcement it is relatively new. What is GIS it is cutting edge technology that does more than replace the old-fashioned Pin Maps. Consider GIS smart maps that can help a police agency with almost any problem. This includes of course crime fighting, Community Oriented Policing, investigations, resource management, patrol, detectives, administration, emergency preparedness and anything else you can think of. This paper is a research project designed to answer the questions of the needs in the law enforcement community. Who is doing what and where, but even more important to change a conceptional question "how can it be used" to "how can it not be used" by law enforcement? The prospects for GIS are unlimited. The presentation will include the added component of Global Position Systems and how it dove tails into a total package for law enforcement.

Georges-Abeyie, Daniel E. - Amnesty International USA Western Regional Planning Group

"Death Penalty Moratorium v. Abolition: The Tactical v. The Strategic Option"

More than 500 persons have been executed in the USA since the reinstatement of the death penalty in 1976 via the termination of the de facto moratorium established by the Furman V. Georgia finding. Today a battle rages within and between the death penalty abolition and moratorium communities. The battle is between those who advocate incremental death penalty abolition and those who advocate death penalty moratorium; i.e., the strategic long term goal of abolition v. the short term tactical goal of temporarily halting all executions now. This paper analyzes the arguments presented by both of the aforementioned strategists.

Lentz, Susan, University of Nevada, Reno

"The Supreme Court as Historian"

In recent years, the Rehnquist Court has based a variety of constitutional rulings on its historical understanding of criminal justice and citizens' rights circa 1791. Its history has, however, been selective and its historical analysis has been problematic. This paper will look behind the court's historical decision making to examine the background and qualifications of the Supreme Court justices as historians.

Mendenhall , Barbara and Armstrong, Troy L., Center for Delinquency and Crime Policy

"Multiple Marginality And The Emergence Of Navajo Youth Gangs: "Filling The Identity Vacuum"

In a recently completed study of the emergence of youth gangs on the Navajo Nation beginning in the early 1990s, there was strong indication that the condition of multiple marginality being experienced by large numbers of Navajo youth during critical phases of their socialization played a major role in the development of gang identification and affiliation. Factors underlying high levels of alienation and lack of connectedness to Navajo society include poverty, socialization and negative peer influences on the streets of surrounding cities, loss to linkage to significant institutions in the local community, and strong identification with particular strains of off-reservation youth culture. Analysis of this constellation of factors and how they served to produce a condition of multiple marginality provided considerable insight into our understanding of gang formation on the Navajo Nation. This paper explores the role of these factors and seeks to explain how their convergence at a particular point in time resulted in introduction of widespread gang activities on this reservation.

Nichols, Mark and Stitt, B. Grant, University of Nevada,
Giacopassi, Reno and Giacopassi, David, University of Memphis

"Community Assessment of Effects of Casinos on Quality of Life"

Recent national attention has been focused upon the impact that legalized gambling has on American communities. Though considerable attention has been paid to the effects on individuals, little attention has focused on the effect casino gambling has on communities. Specifically, does legalized casino adversely effect the quality of life as perceived by the residents of the communities that now have gambling? Utilizing multiple indicators gathered as part of an in depth study, funded by the National Institute of Justice, of the effects of casino gambling on crime and quality of life eight new casino jurisdictions, the answers to these questions are sought.

Nielsen, Marianne, Northern Arizona University
"Non-Indigenous Scholars Doing Research in Indigenous Justice Organizations: Issues and Strategies"

Remarkably little research exists on how Indigenous justice organizations do business. Justice organizations in general are hesitant about giving access to researchers. Indigenous organizations are even more hesitant especially when it is a non-Indigenous researcher, and justifiably so, considering how research has been used against Indigenous groups in the past. This paper reviews a range of issues for the organization and the researcher, including: disrupting client services, culturally sensitive research designs, confidentiality, control of data and reports, audience for reports, pay back, and a number of other concerns. Possible strategies for handling these concerns are discussed.

Patterson, Michelle, Mills College, and Varga, Deborah, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

"Women in Jail: Has 'Equal' Sentencing and Treatment Resulted in 'Equality' for Women Inmates? Exploring the 'Worst of Both Worlds' Hypothesis

This paper presents the initial findings of an on-going study of women inmates in San Francisco County Jail. We explore the hypothesis put forth by Chesney-Lind and Bloom: the implementation of "vengeful equity" has brought about a situation in which women are forced to undergo the "worst of both worlds." Women are receiving sentences and incarceration treatment similar to men. The interviews appear to support our hypothesis that not only does "equal" treatment of women result in a greater harshness of incarceration for women than for men, it also does not accomplish the goals set by the implementers. By ignoring the reality of women's lives, "equal" loses its meaning as "similar" or the same" and becomes "worse." By investigating both the life and jail realities of these women, we are hoping to be better equipped to answer the question of what a true"parity-base" treatment could and should look like.

Perry, Barbara - Northern Arizona University

"Native American Victims of Ethnoviolence"

The proposed paper will discuss preliminary findings from a series of interviews with largely Navajo and Hopi participants. The research explores the prevalence and dynamics of racially motivated violence against this community in the Four Corners region. Ethnoviolence is at once part of and symptomatic of larger patterns of intergroup conflict, and especially of oppression, which might be characterized by exploitation (e.g., employment segregation); marginalization (e.g, impoverishment); powerlessness (e.g., under representation in political office); cultural imperialism (e.g., demeaning stereotypes); and violence (e.g., hate crime). The interviews explore the ways in which other forms of oppression are experienced simultaneously with ethnoviolence.

Quinn, James - University of North Texas and Larry Gould - Northern Arizona University

"Community Participatory Councils in Texas and the Impact on Parole"

Texas' Community Participatory councils are autonomous groups of citizens who serve as communication conduits between the community and the local field office of the parole division. They also take on one or more annual projects specifically relevant to parole or more generally related to crime control. This research assesses the impact of these councils on supervision officers and finds their impact to be negligible. Of particular interest is the extent to which officers are aware of these councils and the predictors of their attitudes toward the councils. The data indicate that while the great majority of officers report positive feelings about the concept of the CPC the data make it clear that the some of the potential benefits of CPCs have yet to be realized.

Robyn, Linda - Northern Arizona University

"Native Peoples and Economic Power: Access Denied"

Native peoples as a whole have been denied equal access to economic power today, and in the past, throughout the world. Examples of exclusion of native peoples worldwide in formulating important environmental policy abound. Indigenous peoples and the wealth of sustainable knowledge they possess have not been included in decision-making concerning the environmental impact of colonialism, capitalism, and modern day corporate intrusion upon their lands. The state and government has worked hand-in-hand to maintain power and weaken Native grassroots leadership to the point that it would dissolve. Native resistance to state and corporate power has been met with criminalization of activists. This paper examines cooperation with the environment as one way to integrate native traditional values and mainstream concepts of development and future survival.

Schubert, Christiane C. - Northern Arizona University

"When Law and Culture Meet: A Postmodern Approach to the Impact of Colonization on Indigenous Justice Practices in New Zealand, The United States, and Canada"

Within the process of colonization traditional methods of dispute resolution that are rooted in cultural beliefs and emphasize the restoration of community harmony have largely been replaced by Anglo-European images of justice grounded in common law principles. The failings of criminal justice responses as they reflect ideologies of a nation-state structure are manifested in disproportional arrest and incarceration rates among Natives. Moving toward an integrative approach with a multiplicity of alternatives, the postmodern orientation reaches beyond the abstract categories of authoritative law and suggests a more flexible legal system that includes culturally specific responses to locally situated perceptions of justice.

Sharp, Barbara A. - University of Maryland at College Park

"Sentencing Guidelines and Drug Offenses: Trends in the Incarceration of Minority Women in the United States"

The paper examines the dramatic increases in female incarceration rates in state and federal prisons. In response to the proclaimed "war on drugs," sentencing guidelines have operated in ways that distinctly disadvantage women, particularly Black women. Between 1980 and 1994, the rate of incarcerated women experienced a fivefold increase. These overlooked victims have been swept up in the societal movement to get tough on crime, and has resulted in strategies such as mandatory sentences that prohibit the consideration of extenuating circumstances. While crime rates show that women are actually committing less violent crime, and that their drug use has held constant or even declined, women are more likely than ever to be sentenced to prison for almost every crime category. The prisonization effects of incarcerating large numbers of Black women are explored, including the effects of entering prison while pregnant, and the effects of separating mothers from their children.

Ward, James D. - New Mexico State University

"Tracking Race, Ethnicity, and Law Enforcement Profiling: Assessing Recent Developments"

Through a literature review, interviews and questions I track recent developments in federal state and local laws requiring law enforcement agencies to keep track of all traffic stops by race and ethnicity. In addition, I document nearly one hundred individual cases of perceived law enforcement profiling in traffic stop cases and ask the question: Should the federal government require all law enforcement agencies to keep records of all traffic stops by race and ethnicity?

Yates, Donald and Ken Amaechi Egbo - Oklahoma State University

"Analyzing Citizens' Response to Community Policing in Ponca City, Oklahoma: A Second Year Assessment."

This study reports the results of a two year period monitoring of the implementation of a proactive neighborhood community policing initiative in Ponca City, Oklahoma. Several neighborhoods in this community of 30,000 population located in north central Oklahoma have been the setting for three separate neighborhood surveys in connection with the Ponca City Police Department's launching of the Westside Neighborhood Project. The project involves the efforts of that city's police department int introducing Problem-Oriented Policing into this group of neighborhoods. The current initiative involving the present adoption of a proactive neighborhood-based crime control and prevention strategy incorporate as well an evaluation component in monitoring the project's effectiveness and success. This research presents the findings in association with the evaluative role and aspects of the Ponca City Westside Neighborhood Project initiative.

ECONOMICS
(Association for Institutional Thought)

Adams, John

"Foreign Trade in India's Economic Development: 1900-2000"

This presentation looks at the role of foreign trade in India's economic growth and development in the 20th century. There is stress on the role of policy, institutions, and transactions costs. It is noted that India's independence occurred at the midpoint of this century. It is asked whether India in fact had a national economy or whether the impact of trade was felt in relatively isolated geographical regions (e.g. Bengal, the Deccan, Punjab, etc.). The roles of monetization and marketization are considered and there is some attention to property rights, especially in land. There is the provisional hypothesis that freer trade may have been regionally stimulative circa 1870-1920 but that rising tariff protection in the 1930s may have been instrumental in setting off a second round of industrial broadening and deepening, again on a geographically selective basis. This would belie any simple relationship between policy regimes and effects of growth, equity, and development.

Adkisson, Richard, New Mexico State University

"Welfare Reform: What are the numbers? Does Anyone Care"

Four things are included in this paper: (1) a brief overview of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 including the goals of the reform; (2) a survey of publicly available data useful in analyzing the effects of welfare reform; (3) tabular or graphical presentations from each data set surveyed showing relevant trends associated with reform and; (4) a discussion of the trends examining how well the outcomes matches the policy goals of welfare reform and the publicly expressed reactions to the trends.

Ahn, Hyeon Hyo, University of California-Riverside, Hong, Jang Pyo, Pukyeng National University, Korea

"Evolution of Korean Ethnic Banks in California"

Ethnic studies on Korean immigrants in the U.S. have a long history. In these studies, however, the Korean American financial structure has not been addressed much. Considering that the financial nexus in Korean ethnic economy has helped fuel the rapid growth of Korean small business enterprises, we need to ask how such a strong relationship between the financial nexus and the business nexus has been developed and how such a close relationship evolved, as well as the direction the ethnic economy will follow in the future. We investigate the trends of Korean American banks, answering questions which were raised in previous research on ethnic banks: the concept of ethnic banks, ethnic bank/ ethnic society relations, ethnic bank strategy, and future forecasting. In this review, we show the challenges that Korean American banks in California are facing and raise the question of the possible future trends: mainstream or ethnic bank.

Bell, Stephanie A., University of Missouri, Henry, John F., California State University, And Wray, L. Randall, University of Missouri,

"John Locke on Property, Accumulation, and Money: A Chartalist Critique."

In Locke's theory, accumulation was bounded by two constraints: private property was not to prevent others from their right to subsistence, and accumulation was limited to a quantity of a good that can be used before it spoils. Violation of these constraints permits the seizure of property. With the introduction of money, this story changes. Money is perceived as a "thing" (little round discs), and one can accumulate as much as one wants without this thing spoiling. Nor does accumulation interfere with the subsistence rights of others. As gold can be hoarded without injury to others, a "tacit and voluntary consent" allowing unequal property holdings is found. In this paper we criticize Locke's story, demonstrating that money is a social debt relationship. We develop a debt-based theory of money based on Chartalist theory, then ask whether this view of money challenges Locke's conclusion that inequality can be justified on the basis that the accumulation of money by some causes no injury to others.

Brown, William S., University of Alaska-Southeast at Juneau

"Wages and Income Distribution in the New Economy"

"New Economy" is the name given to the modern economy characterized by increasing globalization, information industries, and a flexible workforce. On the surface, it appears that all is well in this New Economy—both inflation and unemployment are low, productivity is rising, and there is even talk of the end of the business cycle. However, closer inspection shows that there are problems in this New Economy. In particular, income distribution is worsening and poverty remains high despite almost a decade of economic growth. This paper will explore how and why income distribution is worsening in the New Economy. Among the theories examined are the winner take all model, contingent labor and labor market flexibility. It is also argued that recent policies have inadvertently worsened income distribution. Solving the income distribution and poverty problems will require a more hands-on government that limits the power of free markets and democratic control of economic decisions.

Casolari, Amber, University of California-Riverside

"The Benefits of Targeted Welfare Programs"

Welfare programs increasingly target in terms of in-kind assistance. Given standard microeconomic theory, cash transfers have been found to be at least as good as in-kind transfers and are least costly. So why then do policymakers choose to increasingly target in terms of in-kind assistance? Under closer examination of three programs: former AFDC, food stamps, and WIC, a case can be made for more direct targeting. Within a household there are many preferences that must be considered, as well as endowments, which may or may not be identical. By bestowing upon the household different kinds of transfers we may at the same time be transferring resources from one controlling party to another. In other words, the relative endowments and relative bargaining strengths of household members may be affected. Thus, interactive decisions may affect the food consumption of the household if benefits are structured differently.

Champlin, Dell P., University of Nevada-Reno, Knoedler, Janet T., Bucknell University

"Wages in the Public Interest: Insights from Thorstein Veblen and J.M. Clark"

The conflict between public and private interest is found in the "essential nature of private enterprise" according to J.M. Clark [1923. 28-29]. In this conclusion, Clark echoes Veblen's earlier observations in *The Theory of Business Enterprise*. According to Veblen, in the period of "handicraft and petty trade . . . the common welfare turned on the ease and certainty with which enough of the means of life could be supplied" [1988, 177]. In modern corporate capitalism, however, "the question of welfare has become a question of price" [1988, 177]. It is in this context that business efforts to increase profits are at odds with the greater community need to guarantee a living wage to all. In this paper, we propose to examine wages as a measure of common welfare relying on the insights of Veblen and Clark.

Clark, Charles M. A. , St. John's University

"Does a Rising Tide Lift All Boats? How Poverty Has Become Immune to Economic Growth"

President Clinton (who always tells the truth) has told us that this is the best economy in thirty years. Yet the benefits seem not to have trickled down to the poor. This paper attempts to answer the question of why the poor are being left out of this "Cinderella Economy," concentrating on the issues of: how poverty is measured; relationship between poverty ad economic growth; why the poor are being left behind; the extent that economic growth is real progress and how can the benefits of economic progress be shared by all.

Deprez, Johan, Whittier College and Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

"Regulatory Takings and Reasonable Investment-Backed Expectations: A Heterodox Economic Analysis of a Confusing Legal Doctrine"

In the legal analysis of government regulations affecting property rights, the Supreme Court's concept of "reasonable investment-backed profit expectations" plays a crucial role. If such expectations held by a property owner are severely frustrated by legislation, then a court is likely to hold that a "taking" has occurred and the property owner is due just compensation. The extent to which courts have applied this doctrine has had a chilling effect upon government's ability to regulate land use and other property interests for economic purposes. The end result of the paper is a proposal of how to used the legal theory of investment-backed profit expectations in a way that supports a much broader range of government regulation than what now survives judicial scrutiny.

Dugger, William M., The University of Tulsa

"An Institutionalist View of Class"

Class is a complex of relationships in which a person participates. The ways in which a person relates to four things determines their class: (1) income, (2) work, (3) wealth, and (4) technology. When a person has a differentially advantageous relationship to a source of **income** through whatever keeps the money going to them rather than someone else, they establish a vested interest. Enough vested interest frees them from the necessity of working and lifts them up into the leisure class. Insufficient vested interest forces them to **work** for income. Leisure allows sufficient time to cultivate one's prestige in the successful pursuit of invidious distinction. Working leaves insufficient time to do so. **Wealth** is the capitalized value of vested interest and is managed for absentee owners, allowing them leisure. Directly managing or working wealth disqualifies one from the leisure class. If **technology** is important to you it is because of the way you work with it. If ceremony is important to you, it is because of the way you show your prestige with it.

Dymski, Gary A., University of California-Riverside, Carolyn B. Rodriguez, California State University, San Bernardino

"Making the Market or Following It? African American and Latino Banks in Los Angeles County"

This paper examines the history and impact of African American and Latino banks in Los Angeles County. It evaluates the relationships between these banks and African American and Latino community development in the County, and compares these links with those established by Chinese-American and non-ethnic banks. The paper evaluates the impact of these banks on community wealth creation, which is proxied by homeownership rates. A probit model of the determinants of home loan volume is developed and used to generate comparative analyses of African American, Latino, and other banks' performance.

Dymski, Gary A., and Chee, Maria W. L., University of California-Riverside

"Chinese and Japanese American Ethnic Banking: A Historical and Political Perspective"

Chinese and Japanese constituted the earliest waves of Asians who immigrated to Hawaii and the United States. These immigrants faced many forms of discrimination, and created their own distinctive institutions in response. Among these ethnic institutions were banks. Despite the long period of time that both ethnic Chinese and Japanese have been in the U.S., contemporary Chinese American banks far outnumber Japanese American ones. This paper develops an interpretation of this observed discrepancy in Chinese and Japanese banking, in the context of these communities' historical experience in southern California. Structural similarities and divergences in Chinese and Japanese American fortunes in American society, due to local and international politics, will be emphasized. This paper will consider how these historical and political dynamics might explain the presence and/or absence of Chinese and Japanese American banks in Los Angeles.

Forstater, Mathew, University of Missouri

"Freedom, Education, and Socialization in Democratic Societies"

The lifework of Adolph Lowe (1893-1995) was greatly motivated by his struggle with the problem of "freedom and order." This paper explores Lowe's largely overlooked and under-examined writings on education and political philosophy, important components of his "Political Economics." Lowe's concern with the socialization function of education is highlighted and related to his notion of "spontaneous conformity," as well as the ideas of Vygotsky on imaginative children's play and C. S. Peirce on habit-change. Taking Gorman's critique of Schutz's conception of freedom as a point of departure, and drawing on the work of C. Wright Mills, Lowe's own conception of freedom is critically examined. For Lowe, the stronger the commitment to community, the greater is the possibility for individual autonomy without the threat of social disruption.

Forstater, Mathew, University of Missouri

"Working Backwards: Instrumental Analysis as a Policy Discovery Procedure"

The paper draws on the work of C. S. Pierce, Georges Polya, and Michael Polanyi to elaborate the notion of Adolph Lowe's instrumental analysis as a policy discovery procedure. It is argued that such an interpretation of instrumentalism may contribute to the formulation and implementation of effective practical policies. It is also argued in the paper that this interpretation throws light on some issues concerning markets and planning that relate to the debate on socialist calculation that has been revived in the name of the 'knowledge problem' by contemporary Austrian economists. In particular, it is argued that instrumentalism brings to the fore the role of discovery and creativity--central to the Austrian conceptions of entrepreneurial activity in the market--in policy formulation. In this sense Lowe's work may be seen as an antecedent to more recent work in planning that critiques--and promotes nonessentialist alternatives to--optimal or rational planning.

Hildred, William, Northern Arizona University

"Using the Web in Teaching: Unmasking Invalid Policy Justifications"

Readers of progressive periodicals will be familiar with the significance of think tanks, especially the conservative kind, in providing "expert" analysis and opinion on policy issues to the media and legislators. Much of this provision appears on the Internet. Institutionalists and others who favor a fully informed democratic process can use these Internet offerings to show students a variety of concrete examples of arguments based on fallacious reasoning, inadequate or specious evidence, or ideological contamination. Three examples are analyzed to illustrate such failings and to suggest the teaching possibilities: Dean Stansel's imaginative disclosure of the existence of a new kind of "tax wedge," Lowell Evgen's support for reducing state spending in Georgia to reflect a bygone golden age in public finance, and Barry Poulson's advocacy of a constitutional limit on taxes and spending as a means to thwart rent-seeking expansion of government.

Hopkins, Barbara, Wright State University

"Efficient Markets and Human Rights: A Democratic Critique of Douglass North"

Douglass North defines efficient markets as markets with minimized transactions costs. Thus, efficient institutions, implicitly the best institutions, are those that minimize transactions costs. However, many transactions costs are imposed by governments in order to protect human rights.
The human rights documents of the United Nations guarantee many specific rights for labor, such as the right to organize, that increase transactions costs. Thus, human rights are inconsistent with North's definition of efficient markets. In this paper, I will argue that North's idea of efficiency is too narrow and that human rights implications are a necessary consideration for labor market institutions.

Ho, P. Sai-wing, University of Denver

"An appraisal of the trade policy for development debate from a Myrdallian perspective."

"The mainstream position on trade policy for development generally disapproves using protectionist measures for development promotion. This position is largely based upon mainstream trade theories, which are, save under some extremely restrictive conditions, pro-free trade. Gunnar Myrdal was highly critical of some versions of these theories, especially those that predict an equalizing tendency of trade. This paper seeks to assess the trade policy for development debate from a Myrdallian perspective. Myrdal showed sympathy toward 'inward-oriented' policies, where the latter were examined within the broader context of his portrayal of development as cumulative processes. This is unlike the knee-jerk reaction against protection shown by mainstream economists. Myrdal was also supportive of selective export-promoting policies. This is contrary to mainstream economists' portrayal of inward-orientation supporters as oblivious to the importance of exports. Mydral's perspective on trade policies can shed some light on the developmental progress that the newly industrializing countries have made.

Hushbeck, Clare, Division of Legislation and Public Policy

"Options for States' Support of Low-Income Grandparents Raising Grandchildren"

Although the results of welfare reform have been largely positive to date, two groups fit uneasily into the new equation for addressing poverty: children who are on welfare, and the non-welfare households of their non-parental relative caregivers. Nearly half of those who remain on welfare are children whose parents do not qualify for public assistance, and in many cases do not even live in the same home. The largest group of these "child-only" cases are children being raised by grandparents or other relatives. These children have been largely untouched by welfare reforms, and their non-parental caregivers technically aren't on the rolls so are exempt from work requirements and time limits on benefits. This paper will examine what is happening in these low- to moderate-income households, how grandparent caregivers are faring under the new assistance rules, and state options for dealing with this "next-generation welfare issue."

Ickowitz, Amy, University of California-Riverside

"Short Term Capital Flows and Investment: A Developing Country Perspective"

Immediately following the East Asian financial crisis of 1997-8, doubts on the advisability of free capital mobility could be heard even from mainstream economists within the World Bank and IMF. This openness to the idea of capital controls, however, appears to have been short-lived and failed to lead to changes in the policies advocated by these bastions of orthodoxy. If anything, in the aftermath of the 'East Asian Crisis' the demands of these institutions became more stringent, as illustrated by the conditions imposed by the IMF on South Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand. This paper looks at the issue of capital controls from a developing country perspective. It examines the theoretical arguments for and against free capital mobility, describes likely reactions to capital inflows by developing countries in the real world, and analyzes the empirical evidence on the actual impacts of free capital mobility in the 1990s.

Johnson, Colleen F., Eastern Oregon University

"Higher Education in Oregon: The Market Model Gone Awry"

The market model of competition is a powerful metaphor. Promoting competition promises the unleashing of entrepreneurship which in turn ensures greater productivity. In the state of Oregon, the legislature and the governor's office have adopted the market model as a vision for the higher education system. This has resulted in a budget process that has changed from a "cost-based" model to a "revenue-based" model. The argument for this change was that by moving to a market model, the various state institutions would compete against each other for students (revenue), unleashing the spirit of entrepreneurship and ultimately leading to a system which would be more responsive to our "customers." The institutional role that education serves in a democratic, capitalistic society will be explored using the Oregon University System as a case study.

Long, Stewart, California State University-Fullerton

"Lewis Mumford and Institutional Economics"

Lewis Mumford's writings on technology, ecology, and society are an overlooked source of theory and content for institutional economics. Mumford (1895-1990), remembered primarily as an urban planner, was a public intellectual whose ideas and writings defied easy compartmentalization. His eclecticism and lack of a regular university affiliation may have contributed to his work being ignored by most economists (although not by C.E. Ayres). This paper identifies and explains several key aspects of Mumford's thought that are relevant to the institutionalist perspective. In particular, Mumford's treatment of technology, first presented in *Technics and Civilization* (1934) and then modified in his two volume: *The Myth of the Machine* (1967,1970), provides a valuable framework for analyzing modern developments such as computer software and the Internet. Furthermore, his bioregional perspective provides a useful basis for an institutional critique of the increasingly homogenous national and world economy.

Mapalad, Claret M., Alfred University, Rodriguez, Carolyn B., California State University

"Measuring Well-being: Race and Gender Matter"

There is a general consensus about the inadequacy of income as a measure of well-being, as it ignores or omits other aspects of people's lives which make them better or worse off. Among existing measures of well-being, some are more comprehensive than others, including a large number of factors. Others are more efficient or simpler as they aim for the least number of data required in the calculation while recognizing the multidimensional nature of well-being. Gaps continue to exist in this literature, however. Few studies take account of race and gender issues, and how they relate to quality of people's lives. This partly reflects the fact that data on racial and gender impacts are difficult to obtain, or even estimate. This study is viewed as a starting point in this regard. It will aim to establish the benchmark for measuring well-being within the United States in the hopes of utilizing these measures to assess public policy decisions, and identify areas of weakness and strength in the development of the economy and society as it relates to women and people of color.

Marcelli, Enrico A., University of California-L.A.

"The Institutional Foundations of the Inequality-Growth Myth"

Recent theoretical (Niggle 1998) and empirical (Marcelli 2000; Pastor et al. 1999) work by neoinstitutional economists suggests that income inequality can be a drag on regional economic growth. This paper builds on Marcelli and Joassart (1998), which reports that both regional economic growth and earnings inequality doubled over the past two decades in San Diego County, by arguing that both outcomes were significantly influenced by the character of regional economic planning. After reviewing the literature on earnings inequality and economic growth, we use the 1990 PUMS and various CPS to investigate San Diego County's "driving" industry clusters by compensation, educational attainment, occupational composition, ethno-racial and gender diversity, part-time employment, and unionization. The paper concludes by arguing that contrary to expectations, the use of "cluster analysis" as an economic development tool is non-neutral and may result in rising inequality and lower future regional economic growth.

Matsumoto, Akira, University of California-Riverside

"Banking Crisis in Japan and the U.S.: The Case of Japanese Regional Banks"

The Japanese banking system has been in a state of crisis since the bursting of the Japanese asset bubble in 1990. This situation has been especially acute for Japan's regional banks. This paper examines the causes and outcomes of this crisis for Japanese banks, with special attention to regional banks and to institutions that operate banking operations in both the U.S. and Japan. The causes and outcomes of banking crisis in Japan are compared to the situation for the U.S. banking system.

Maynard, Tony, Millersville University

"The Changing Role of Biology in Veblen's Economic Theory."

The place of biology in Thorstein Veblen's work has come under renewed scrutiny in the last decade. It is accepted that he used biotic concepts literally, e.g. instincts and race, and metaphorically, e.g. evolution. However, there is little agreement on the exact role of these concepts in Veblen's theory. I argue that greater clarity can be achieved by a drawing a better distinction between Veblen's literal and metaphorical uses of biological concepts and recognizing that the role of these concepts changed over the course of Veblen's career.

McClintock, Brent, Carthage College

"THERE IS NO WEALTH BUT LIFE": The Political Economy of the Genetic Revolution

In recent times there has been a scientific revolution in genetics accompanied by rapid expansion of its commercial applications. Technological progress may have outstripped the capacity of existing institutions to adjust quickly enough to prevent fundamental disruption of the social and ecological fabric. The capitalist business enterprise plays a dichotomous role in the genetic revolution, expressed by the tension between making goods (or intangible genetic services) versus making money or profit. The state, through the exercise of its sovereign power, seeks to manage this transformation by balancing private and public interests to achieve higher social values. Bringing genetic knowledge to market, both nationally and internationally, involves the assignment and exchange of intellectual property rights, principally through patent law. Institutional adjustment in the legal system reflects the larger struggle between private and public interest, suggesting perhaps a double meaning to John Ruskin's observation that "there is no wealth but life".

Miller, Edythe S. University of Denver

"Implications for the Social Control of Business of Competing Economic Visions"

It is at least arguable that the most important and far-reaching current economic trends are those of deregulation, consolidation and globalization. The paper examines how these trends are playing out in the U.S. and the ways in which the economics discipline has influenced public consciousness and policy in regard to these issues. Specifically, three economic perspectives on these questions are examined. The views of two of the most recent variants of neoclassical economics – the new institutional economics and game theory -- are contrasted with those of institutional economics, the school that consistently has challenged the dominant orthodoxy on so many questions, including that of the existence and appropriate treatment of economic power. Similarities between the two neoclassical schools and the conflict between these schools and that of institutional economics are detailed.

Neale, Walter C., University of Tennessee

"Globalization and the Third World: Harmonization as Ideology"

Globalization of the world economy, sometimes expresses as harmonization, is a set of ideological assertions of the desirable and inevitable spread of a particular set of universal rules governing economic activities – rules for international finance and investment, for international trade, for the proscription of such national policies as subsidization, government budget deficits, national regulation of economic activities, and so on. The assertions combine faith that these rules should be adopted with a view that their spread is as uncontrollable as *el nino*. This paper presents arguments that this view of globalization – strongly pushed by multinational corporations, the government of the United States, the IMF, and multinationals financial institutions and corporations – flies in the face of historical evidence and is self-serving. The paper will draw on examples from the third world economic problems to argue that third world countries should resist the movement towards globalization.

Niggle, Chris, University of Redlands

"The political economy of Social Security reform proposals"

Proposals to reform Social Security so as to offset projected shortfalls are considered and evaluated. Although the projected shortfalls are unlikely to occur, alternative methods of financing them are presented and evaluated. Transforming the Social Security system into an income tax funded, pay as you go system is preferable to the privatization schemes upon consideration of the likely effects upon economic growth, inequality, poverty, and aged income security of the various proposals.

Olson, Paulette, Wright State University

"The Social Meaning of Seniority as a Wage Rule"

In human capital theory, it is hypothesized that earnings rise with job tenure because workers gain experience and become more productive as they age. An alternative explanation contends that the positive relationship between seniority and higher earnings derives from implicit contracts between workers and their employers who benefit from reduced monitoring and turnover costs. In both interpretations, efficient outcomes are the primary goal of the firm. Yet, historically, what drove the decision that wages should rise with seniority was less about efficiency concerns and more about the social relations in the workplace. The purpose of this paper is to explore the social meaning of seniority as it evolved over time into a wage rule. What does seniority really reward? Historically, who have been its main benefactors? These and other questions will be addressed to provide a much richer picture of the historical development of wage-based seniority as an institution.

Rose, Nancy E., California State University - San Bernardino

"Is Wage Work a Solution to Poverty?: Lessons from the 1996 Welfare Reform Act"

In 1996 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) ushered in the most significant welfare reform legislation since the 1935 Social Security Act established federal aid for the poor. Central to this legislation was the notion that welfare should be time limited, as the cure to poverty, for the following generation if not for the current one, was thought to be taking personal responsibility for supporting oneself and one's family through wage work. In this paper, I investigate the results of the PRWORA. This involves examining the variety of work programs set up through the PRWORA (generally called Community Service Jobs, or CSJ), the types of jobs that former recipients are finding, and results in terms of wages and poverty rates. In the conclusion I look at current efforts to promote progressive job programs. This includes describing job vacancy surveys aimed at finding out what types of jobs are available in different areas, discussing the potential for some of the current CSJ programs to provide a basis for more progressive policies, and developing a picture of what a broad progressive jobs program could look like in the future.

Schneider, Geoffrey, Bucknell University

"South Africa's Experiences With Managed Trade"

Recent publications by the World Bank assert that laissez-faire, export-oriented trade based on comparative advantage is the key to economic development. In contrast, this paper will focus on South Africa's experiences with development via managed trade. The paper will demonstrate that protectionism and the regulation of capital flows, along with unregulated trade in certain carefully selected sectors such as mining, was largely responsible for South Africa's successful industrialization from 1925-1975. In 1925 the South African government adopted a policy of tariff protection for domestic industry to spur local development, and they succeeded in transforming the South African economy from one dominated by mining and agriculture to an economy in which manufacturing was the largest sector. Protectionist policies continued until a more outward-oriented approach was developed in the mid-1970s, which corresponds with the era of industrial stagnation that has plagued South Africa since 1975. This paper will compare South Africa's trade policies with those of other African countries and South Korea in order to demonstrate the complex relationship between trade policies and development. These findings will be contrasted with the World Bank's more simplistic interpretation of economic history.

Sherman, Howard J., University of California-Riverside

"Inequality and Free Goods"

Free goods refer to such things as universal free education and universal free health care. It is argued that some of this program is politically feasible with wide public sympahty in the immediate future. It is also argued that this program would shift major amounts of income from the rich to the poor, so it is one way of curing inequality. It is argued that it is preferable to many other ways because it includes allo voters in its benefits and because it leadsa toward a vision of the future with less commedicialization and less alienation. Thus each step appears to be an incremental reform reducing inequality a little, but it leads toward a partially feasible utopia of no inequality.

Steenstra, Alex, Eastern Oregon University

"Water Policy as a Catalyst for Economic Development on Indian Reservations"

Contemporary Indian reservations are characterized by poverty, social dilemmas, and economic dependency on the federal government. In 1961, the federal government adopted the self-determination policy with the objectives of developing reservation economies and reducing Indian dependence on the government. Indians and non-Indians alike support this policy because it is believed that self-determination is the key to Indian cultural survival but the financial and political will to see it through has been missing. This paper identifies the institutional arrangements that perform invidious functions and frustrate instrumental outcomes. It is argued that Indian water policy holds the promise of bridging the gap between the policy intentions of self-determination and its implementation, as well as reducing poverty by making available funds for the economic development of Indian reservations.

Swaney, James A., Wright State University

"Ecology and 'Genetic Engineering': Instrumental Valuing or Business as Usual?"

This paper examines transgenic manipulation (more affectionately known as "genetic engineering") from ethical (land ethic) and scientific (ecology) perspectives. Preliminary research suggests that the overall consequences of this development path are by no means clearly positive. While immediate benefits to chemical companies (less so to farmers) are obvious, and direct human health risks appear to be manageable, the ecological consequences are unknown, unpredictable, and, once new life forms are released, uncontrollable. Key words: genetic engineering, transgenic manipulation, ecology, institutional economics, sustainability, land ethic.

Swanke, Thomas A., West Virginia State College

"The Appropriate Basis of Determining Moral Economies"

If people are to make moral and justice based decisions they must understand their true situation to the best of their abilities. Hence, to determine the moral status of economic actions economists must understand the true nature of the economy we experience. Unfortunately economists do not universally agree about the nature of the economy. This paper compares the Neoclassical description of the economy with the Kaleckian description to determine which one is most useful for making moral judgments about economic behavior.

Waller, Bill, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

"Consumer Bankruptcy Reform: Some Economic and Cultural Considerations of Current Reform Proposals"

I will explore the applicability of prior institutionalist thought on the need for relief when an economic agents income is insufficient to make their current payments. While typically the concern has been for business insolvency, I wish to explore consumer insolvency. I will try to explore both consequences on the macro economy, the individual consumer, and the cultural when bankruptcy occurs. I will also analyze the consequences of current reform proposals that would tighten the eligibility of relief from unsecured debt.

Watkins, John Watkins, Westminster College

"The Prescient Economist and the Myopic Consumer: A Critique of the Permanent-Income Hypothesis"

In part, policies directed toward deregulating consumer credit, privatizing social security, and so on stem from the assumption that consumers are rational. The assumption is fundamental to the orthodox view of consumer behavior, expressed in the permanent income and life cycle hypothesis. Increasing evidence, however, raises doubts about whether this is a suitable description of consumer behavior. Low personal savings rate has led many economists to describe consumers as myopic. In fact, however, the permanent income hypothesis serves to legitimize the current spurt in consumer spending financed by every increasing levels of household debt. The implications raise questions whether the level of spending can be maintained, whether the Fed will be forced to bail out the credit card companies, and whether current efforts to restrict bankruptcy laws are prudent. Rejection of the permanent income hypothesis suggests the need for some type of government intervention with respect to consumer credit.

Webb, James, Austin, Texas

"Don't Confuse Me with the Facts: The War on Drugs and the Irrelevance of Empiricism"

There seems to be little relation between the policies followed by the various agencies conducting the campaign against illicit drug use and relevant empiricism. Several examples illustrate the disconnect between the prosecution of the war on drugs and data indicating relative success in achieving stated goals. Included is a brief discussion of data on drug education programs, data on drug eradication and interdiction program and relative success of interdiction and eradication versus (domestic) criminal sanctions versus treatment programs. The irrelevance of facts to those conducting the war on drugs results from in part from a triumph of ideology (but not in a simple top-down way) in the context of a complex of various vested interests associated with the war on drugs

Webb, James, Austin, Texas

"Problems in the Dynamics of the Ayresian Dichotomy"

In Ayres's analysis, social change is the outcome of the dynamic force of technology coming up against resistance of institutions. Ayres makes a number of assumptions that reduce the effectiveness of his analysis as a guide to research and blunt its descriptive accuracy. Several problems result. Empirically, social change can occur without technological change. Even in approximately static societies, myths are not perfectly static. There are rigidities in both science and technology. Conceptual complexes used by scientists do not have the flexibilty assumed by Ayres and discontinuous changes in the body of scientific knowledge result when these complexes are replaced. The process of technological change often has inertia and rigidity (as demonstrated by path-dependency). Habits form around routine instrumental activities creating norms at several levels. These difficulties are, in part, traced back to Ayres's ideal-type analysis with instrumental behavior and ceremonial behavior as polar alternatives.

Wiens-Tuers, Barbara A., Penn State Altoona

"The Shrinking Brass Ring: Determinants of Employer Provided Health Insurance"

The falling rates of private insurance coverage among working adults have been attributed in part to the drive by firms to cut costs, including the costs of employee benefits, in order be competitive and profitable. Loss of union voice, growth of the service sector which is often associated with low wage jobs with few benefits, and the increase in non-standard and contingent employment also contributed to lower employee costs through fewer benefits. This paper will use data from a survey of establishments by Paul Osterman in 1992 and 1998 to look at the factors including industry, firm structure, size, employee attachment, and other characteristics that might explain or predict whether or not a firm will offer it regular or standard employees and/or its nonstandard employees health insurance benefits.

Wisman, Jon D., American University

"Centering Work in Economic Science"

By defining the fundamental economic problem as scarcity, it is understandable that economic science would focus upon output and the instruments (typically markets or technology) that enable its most dynamic expansion. The focus has been predominantly upon identifying human welfare in terms of consumption of output as opposed to the process of its production. The idea developed by a few heterodox economists that work might constitute an important, if not the most important, potential source for human welfare has been largely ignored. This paper, drawing upon recent work in psychology and anthropology, finds amply support for the heterodox claim that once basic physiological needs have been satisfied, the greatest potential for improving human welfare lies in the realm of work   The implication of this evidence is that work should be placed at the center of economic science.

Zhang, Fang, University of Notre Dame

"Has China Withstood Asian Crisis and How can it Further Its Economic Development?"

This paper will start with brief analysis of the causes that trigger off Asian Crisis from the social, cultural, political perspectives. Based on this setting, the second chapter will apply the institutionalist methodology of holism to find certain remedies for recovery. Next, proceeding from these remedies, the author will provide certain information about both shortfalls and successes of the Chinese economic reform. The fourth chapter attempts to analyze whether China has withstood Asian Crisis successfully or not. Since the author is taking the stance from institutionalist approach, she tries to picture China's economic development within both an endogenous and exogenous kaleidoscope of national and international environment. Therefore the last chapter will talk about some recommendations for China to further warding off adverse impact from Asian Crisis and pursuing its economic program.

ECONOMICS
(Finance and Business)

Borgia, Daniel J., Weeks, Shelton, Langford, Barry, Florida Gulf Coast University

"Designing Useful and Effective Real Estate Surveys"

Real Estate surveys can be a useful tool for gathering valuable information about a wide variety of topics that are important to realtors. Intuitively, surveys seem to be an easy and inexpensive way to collect very reliable information. Unfortunately, the process of designing and conducting a survey is subject to a number of potential pitfalls that can reduce the reliability of survey results or render the results useless. This article describes a number of common errors associated with survey research. It also critiques an actual survey conducted by a local Realtor association of its members. With the pitfalls of survey research exposed, we do not discourage the use of this potentially powerful method of gathering information. Instead, we encourage its use but we add the caveat "Seek professional guidance".

Borgia, Daniel J., and Burgess, Deanna O., Florida Gulf Coast University

"Financial Arguments for Using 7/23 Bi-Weekly Loan Programs To Refinance Existing 30-Year Fixed Rate Mortgages"

Advance mortgage payments can significantly reduce the life of an obligation and the total interest paid. Unfortunately, many homeowners cannot addord to make regular or substantial additional mortgage payments because they often purchase homes and secure mortgages based on the largest manthly payment they can afford. In Addition, with mortgage rates at historically low levels, consumers are well advised to utilize the leverae provided by their mortgage and to acoid extraneous principle prepayments. As an alternative, this paper presents an argument for considering bi-weekly mortgages. With bi-weekly mortgages, half of the regular monthly payment is made every two week (26 payments).This means that mortgages actually pay the equivalent of 13 monthly mortgage payments with the thirteenth being spread out over 13 months. This paper provide spreadsheet tools which demonstrates the break-even interest rate required of the 7/23 bi-weekly mortgage for consideration as an attractive refinancing alternative to the traditional (monthly) thirty year fixed rate mortgage. Relevant transaction costs such as points and closing fees are included for analysis.

Borgia, Daniel J. and Burgess, Deanna O., Florida Gulf Coast University

"An Examination Of The Characteristics And Perceptions Of Firms That Use Non-Bank Receivables Factoring Institutions To Meet Working Capital Requirements"

The factoring industry has experienced tremendous growth during the last decade. Factoring is a short-term financing arrangement that occurs when a business sells its receivables to another entity (a factor) for an up-front percentage of the total value of the invoice. Traditionally, factoring services have been provided by large financial institutions and are available only to large corporations. These institutional factoring arrangements typically limit funding to invoices of $100,000 or more. Because of the lack of receivable financing opportunities available to medium and small firms, there has been a rapid increase in the creation of non-bank factoring institutions. Most non-bank factoring institutions target companies that are young, rapidly growing, and short of cash. There has been little research conducted to assess the nature of the businesses utilizing factoring services. This study attempts to address that void by surveying customers of factoring institutions.

Garner, Don E., California State University, McKee, Yosra AbuAmara and McKee, David L., Kent State University

"Governmental Constraints to Economic Development: The Case of the United Arab Emirates"

Islam is deeply embedded in the customs and culture of the United Arab Emirates. The environment created by this belief system is widely assumed to be incompatible with market-oriented economic development. This assumption is perhaps based primarily upon the Islamic prohibition of interest and the Zakat, an annual charitable assessment. A careful analysis of the United Arab Emirates economic and business environment was made with an eye to examining the Islamic question. The study findings indicate that Islamic institutions themselves are not constraining the developmental potential of the United Arab Emirates. These can be accommodated by business interests and in fact may be a factor in aiding development. Instead, the culprit is found to be numerous government laws, regulations and procedures that hinder business development.

Ghosh, Arvin, William Patterson University,

"New Stock Offerings and Stockholders' Returns"

Stock prices of most companies go down significantly when a firm announces a substantial amount of new stock offerings that separate mentioning in the Wall Street Journal or similar financial publications. The mean return of the firms on the day of announcement was – 2.64 percent. Even after the announcement date, stock prices continued to plunge, as the cumulative mean return from day 0 through day +2 was –3.2 percent for all firms. The announcement of major stock offerings by firms generally have chilling effect on the stock prices, as the adverse impact of potential dilution of ownership and the situation of oversupply as compared to the demand became more pronounced to the shareholders as well as to the investing public. The vast majority of firms using new securities trading publicly had depressed the stock prices of those firms on the days surrounding the announcement date during the period covered by the study.

Kale, Jivendra K., Golden Gate University

"Stocks, Bonds And Bills In Growth Optimal Asset Allocation Strategies With Downside Protection"

Institutional and individual investors have consistently expressed an interest in investing in portfolios with high long-term growth potential, tempered with some downside protection. This study examines a portfolio selection technique that offers precisely that combination, by adding downside protection to a growth optimal strategy to reflect the investor's loss aversion. This technique offers a desirable alternative to mean-variance analysis and mean-semivariance analysis, by promoting gains and penalizing losses simultaneously. It was used to construct portfolios containing stocks, bonds and T-Bills, for an aggressive, an average and a conservative investor, using different sample periods for the asset return distributions. For a given type of investor, the resulting portfolios were consistent in their characteristics, regardless of the sample period used for portfolio construction. The greater positive skewness of the portfolio return distributions for more conservative investors, clearly showed the impact of adding more downside protection to the growth optimal strategy.

Lee, Unro, University of the Pacific

"Stock Market and Fiscal Policy: an Empirical Investigation"

Persistent government budget deficit experienced by both the United States and other countries since the 1970s has invariably attracted attention from academicians and politicians alike. This study investigates whether the stock markets of five industrialized countries – Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, and United States – are informationally efficient with respect to fiscal policy. The Granger casuality test procedure is utilized in the context of a bivariate Error Correction Model (ECM) to test the relationship between aggregate stock prices and fiscal policy. This study finds that aggregate stock prices fully capture information on fiscal policy only for Germany and the United Kingdom. Such inconsistencies in the empirical findings are partly attributable to the differences in the rate at which the public debt has been increasing with respect to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Over time.

Manian, Balasundram, Leavell, Hadley, and James, Joe F., Sam Houston State International University

"The Inverstment Opportunities in Mexico"

Mexico has been one of the top emerging economy since its 1994 peso crisis and its 1993 political crisis. Also the political crisis in 1993 led to the assassination of a presidential candidate in early 1994 and the development of revolutionary troops called "Zapatistas" in the state of Chiapas. These two crisi, in some way, have contributed for the Mexican government to look for ways to overcome its problems and has went to amends its constituion to allow more investment opportunities in the country. The purpose of this study is to look the investment opportunities in Mexico and also analyze how Mexico weathering since the political crisis of 1993 and the economic crisis of 1994. Some argue that NAFTA and the peso devaluation put Mexico in a better position to open up investment opportunities and thus grow, while others argue that Mexico is still recovering from that 1994 economic crisis.

Maniam, Balasundram, Bexley, James, and Mehta, Sanjay S., Sam Houston State University

"Asian Stock Markets: History, Market Structure, and Regulations,"

Due to the rapid changes in the global economy today, investors cannot solely concentrate on one economy because that could mean he or she is ignoring more the sixty percent of the potential investment opportunities outside the U.S. As the markets become more and more integrated and interdependent, one must look at the global market place for a truly diversified portfolio. In order to do so, one must first understand the market place. The objective to this study is to understand the Southeast Asian countries stock markets in terms its history, market structure, and regulations. The study picks five of the seven ASEAN countries to analyze their characteristics in terms of history, market structure, and regulations. This study analyzed the following exchanges: the Jakarta Stock Exchange; Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange; Manila Stock Exchange and Makati Stock Exchange, which evolved into the Philippine Stock Exchange; the Stock Exchange of Singapore; and the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

Pencek, Thomas, Meredith College

"The Russell 2000 Futures Index and Its Forecasting Ability"

The Russell 2000 stock index futures contract is a relatively new one. It first began trading in 1993 on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The underlying index is considered to be representing small company stocks. It allows an investor to hedge a cash position in small stocks. In recent years, small company stocks have provided for the some of the largest profits for investors. However, it has also provided for greater than average risk. Stock index futures are an avenue to reduce this risk. Furthermore, stock index futures may be considered to be future unbiased predictors of the future Russell 2000 index. Some participants in this market are considered to be professional traders. Therefore, it could be reasoned that the prices in this market represent the expectations of professional traders as to the direction of the future Russell 2000 index. Another reason for such a study is to help small companies when to go public and issue securities.

Tiwari, Kashi Nath, Kennesaw State University

"Electronic Trading for Financial Contracts"

The open outcry trading system is said to produce a greater degree of market liquidity than the electronic trading system that proposes to eliminate the barriers of time and distance. Trading globally, instantaneously, and continuously would not have been possible without the electronics. While the Europe has seen the emergence of the electronic-trading market as the dominant market with the virtual collapse of the outcry-system, the domestic market seems to be heavily weighted in favor of the dominance of the outcry-system. The electronics facilitate the existence of large number of buyers and sellers; and the market-experts seem to favor them on the grounds of their contribution to efficiency and competitiveness. The middlemen from every sector (banking, transportation, manufacturing, sales, and distribution) are taking a back seat in favor of the individual participnts. Should the financial trade be made any exception? The existence of the financial sector is based upon the existence of the tangible goods sector; therefore, the electronic trading is a welcome addition to all the sectors, financial or real.

Tiwari, Kashi Nath, Kennesaw State University

"Financial Fallout of the Breakdown in the World Trade Agreements"

In the past, Global Trade Agreements had encompassed several loopholes that were frequently utilized by the counterparties to outmaneuver the process in order to derive the maximum gains on an individual country level. The outmaneuvering process proved to be self-defeating; if every trading partner broke the rule, then the collective outcome would be sub-optimal, leading to misallocation of resources. The large countries that could affect the world demand and supply conditions stood to lose the most on an aggregate level. The latest 1999-Seattle meeting of the global trading partners did not seem to have altered the existing sub-optimal scenarios. The free trade agreement, even in its primitive form, would discipline the non-cooperating parties. The exotic option market would bring about market efficiency by *de-facto* eliminating the trade barriers. Many under-developed countries are resisting the influence of exotics; however, with the fall of the controlled-systems, these trade barriers are bound to fall apart for the better.

Withers, Barbara E., University of San Diego, and Tamir, Hila, Ben Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel

"The Implications of International Standards on Software Quality: The Case of ISO 9000 Certification"

The ISO 9000 international quality standards have been widely embraced by the manufacturing sector around the world. Certification has contributed to a variety of benefits and improvements in that sector.

The software development industry is beginning to feel the pressures for certification. However, the willingness of the software industry to embark upon ISO 9000 certification may hinge to some degree on the expectations about the benefits associated with the certification effort. The impacts of ISO 9000 certification on software quality were assessed from the perspectives of two groups: companies' ISO 9000 champions and the external auditors representing the registrars. Survey methodology was used for the study. Of the twelve dimensions of quality, both groups identified the same top beneficiaries. However, results also suggested that software companies may not be realizing the full potential benefits of ISO 9000 certification.

ECONOMICS
(General)

Adkisson, Richard V., New Mexico State University

"Employment in the U.S. Apparel industry: Changes in the Regional Pattern of Employment"

In the face of growing international competitive pressure, employment in the U.S. apparel industry has been declining over several decades. The recent GATT agreement to phase out the Multi Fibre Arrangement and the changes wrought by NAFTA have steepened this downward trend. These changes in apparel employment have been accompanied by the regional shifting of apparel production within the U.S. Some regions have actually experienced substantial gains apparel. Using data from 190-96, this paper seeks to explain why, in the face of decreasing national apparel employment, some regions have gained apparel employment while others have lost. As the apparel industry is generally considered to be both foot loose and labor intensive, the main focus will be how regional differences in labor force characteristics have influenced the changes in apparel employment.

Anderson, Shirley C., California State University-Northridge

"Economics and Marketing of Value Chain Logistics"

Recently there has been concern that information technology is not having a sustainable impact on the U.S. economy as a whole. Contrary to industry averages, productivity statistics for particular firms in many industries show they are achieving large cost reductions through using information technology to create consumer-focused integrated supply chains, called "Value Chains". This paper describes economic benefits of Value Chains through reduction of transaction costs and concomitant reduction of moral hazard and adverse selection, and through increased ability to make credible commitments and pool risk. Also discussed is inventory reduction, gains in flexibility of response to demand changes, and gains from network externalities. The paper discusses three stages of company culture development toward creation of functional and partnership integration that allows useful information to flow freely within the supply chain. Recognition of the competitive necessity for consumer focus serves as the driving force toward supply chain integration.

Banaian, King, Saint Cloud State University

"The New Growth Theory and Rent-Seeking from Democide"

Recent research by Rummel and Scully has led to increased interest in the demand for genocide and mass murder, or "democide". Scully in particular describes democide in terms of rent-seeking behavior and relates democide to the growth of economies over time. His description, however, uses the classical growth theory. Recent research in the new growth theory emphasizes the quality of labor and of institutions in explaining differences in growth rates. These differences may also influence the demand for democide. In this paper I estimate whether determinants of the marginal product of labor in the new growth theory influence the demand for democide, using cross-sectional data over the period 1960-90. The results show that while some of the rents to democide probably are better explained by differences in institutional and economic structure, democidal societies still collect quite large rents.

Bownds, Lynne, Eastern Washington University

"The Health Insurance Underwriting Cycle: Cause and Consequence

The term underwriting cycle refers to the cyclical pattern of underwriting profits that is experienced by insurers. Underwriting profits are defined as profits that do not include those from U.S. in last decade. Theories as to the nature and cause of this cycle are reviewed. Next, historical structure within the industry are examined, the ultimate goal being to discover effects at the consumer level. For example, how is underwriting loss managed and how does this, in turn, affect the insure? Also, if investment gains are necessary to offset underwriting losses, what might be expected at the consumer level if the market experiences a serious downturn? Since managed care has become the preferred method of health care delivery, this method of delivery is the focus of the paper.

Cattopadhyay, Sudip, San Francisco State University

"How successful is the Command-and-Control Regulation? An Assessment of Benefits of SO2 Mitigation in Chicago, During the Last Two Decades."

The present research investigates the EPA's command-and-control regulatory policy on SO2 mitigation and measures the non-market benefits the policy has generated, during the last two decades of its implementation. The paper applies a two-stage hedonic benefits approach to a large data set on the Chicago metropolis to derive non-market benefits of SO2 mitigation during the period 1982-97. The study finds that the annual per-capita benefits that has accrued to the Chicago residents is $122, and the total benefits to the entire Chicago household population during the period 1982-97 is about $6.5 billion, in 1989-90 dollars. The benefits estimates are found to be comparable with a recent study on the projected benefits for the year 2010 of the newly introduced permit trading policy. Thus, even though the command-and control regulation may not be cost efficient, the present research finds that the policy has been able to generate benefits comparable with the current speculations on the future benefits of the permit trading policy.

Caughlan, Lynne, U.S. Geological Survey

"Incorporating Cost Analysis into Long Term Ecosystem Monitoring in Denali National Park"

An important, but often neglected, step in the development of a long-term ecological monitoring (LTEM) program is a consideration of cost. Choices about which data to collect can have a profound impact on the quality of data when there is not enough money to pay for all of the desired information. The costs of a LTEM usually exceed monitoring budgets, but cuts should not be made arbitrarily. A program that is very expensive is not necessarily the best place to cut; nor is an inexpensive program the best to keep because data is cheap to collect. This paper utilizes the Denali National Park monitoring cost data, plus interviews with Park staff to characterize the costs associated with a LTEM program. Costs can include direct sampling costs, indirect costs, such as impacts on visitor expenditures, and non-market costs such as reduced recreational value when trails are closed for monitoring purposes.

DeBoer, Dale R., University of Colorado

"Should Faculty Specialize?"

A heated area of discussion in higher education centers on the issue of the appropriate split in faculty efforts between teaching, research, and service. Two issues are central to this discussion. First, is the typical division of faculty effort preventing the exploitation of possible gains from specialization? Second, does the typical division of faculty effort offer spillover benefits between areas that would be reduced through greater specialization? In an attempt to address these questions this paper examines evidence from economics departments located in Colorado. Preliminary investigations indicate (1) that spillover benefits do accrue in departments offering graduate programs but (2) that gains from specialization may be being missed in those departments without graduate programs.

DeBoer, Dale R., University of Colorado

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Deme, Mamit, Middle Tennessee State University

"Cointegration, Causality and Trade Openness and Economic Growth in African Countries"

Cointegration and Granger causality between trade openness and economic growth in a number of African countries are tested employing a l970:1-l997:1 quarterly data. The impact of openness on economic growth has been widely investigated in the recent past. However, most of these studies investigate the export-led growth hypothesis, and the conclusions of these empirical studies have been mixed. The impact of imports on growth is practically ignored partly because, in neoclassical models, it represents leakage from domestic expenditure. However, for many, imports and production are highly linked, and their relationships need to be formally investigated. In this paper, the impacts of six measures of openness are investigated using a vector autoregressive (VAR) error correction model.

Ekanem, E., Singh, S., F. Tegegne, Muhammad, S., and A. Akuley-Amenyenu, Tennessee University

"Rural Economic Development Policy Implications of Manufacturing Employment
Shift for Tennessee"

Tennessee's economy has been strong in the last few years, posting a 3.6% unemployment rate as of October 1999, a figure that is significantly lower than the 4.5% national average. In recent years,there has been a steady movement of manufacturing jobs to rural areas of the state. Research showed that the search for space and reliable production labor forced migration of manufacturing to rural areas, creating 43% of all state manufacturing jobs in 1996 (Livingston and Eff, 1999). While this shift in manufacturing jobs had been a positive one for the rural areas, the supply of quality labor threatens this relocation for many manufacturing businesses (McGranahan, 1999). Using data from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Commerce, this paper builds on economic models for articulating rural economic development policy implications of urban-rural manufacturing employment shift for Tennessee.

Ellard, Charles J., The University of Texas-Pan American

"The Recession of 1953: An Arrythmia in Otherwise Troubled Times."

The recession of 1953-54 cause early in Eisenhower's first term and as the Korean war was concluded. This was a relatively mild recession but one which was taken seriously by both government and monetary authorities. It was the first post-accord recession and memories of the Great Depression were still fresh; a possibility which was feared and which all wanted to avoid. This paper reviews the causes and cures of the recession of 1953.

Forsyth, Grant D., Eastern Washington University

"A Contemporary Issue a Historical Context: The Antebellum Woolen Textile Industry and Special Interest Protectionism"

Using the case study approach, this paper examines a contemporary topic---special interest protectionism---in the context of the antebellum woolen textile industry. The antebellum woolen textile industry was very successful in obtaining relatively high protective tariffs in the late 1820's and maintaining those tariffs until the mid 1840s. The core of the paper examines the strategies and institutions used by the industry. The findings of the paper indicate that the industry was ahead of its time with the respect to its connections to the general press and key legislators in Congress. This paper demonstrates that concerted efforts by special interest lobbying groups are not anything new, rather these efforts may be part of a long tradition in the United States.

Gleisner, Richard F., Saint Cloud State University

 "The Pricing of Buffalo Hides, 1870-1884"

Historians commonly view the destruction of the buffalo herds on the western ranges of the U.S. as wanton waste of a valuable resource as the buffalo were frequently harvested for their hides alone. Economists argue that a combination of economic forces combined with the U.S. tradition of common property rights over most wildlife explain the market for hides as a rational process. This paper utilizes a demand/supply model to explain the behavior of the prices of flint buffalo hides (to be processed into leather) in the 1870-84 period. Hide prices rose sharply in 1871 and 1872, fell just as sharply in 1873 and 1874, remained low during 1874-79, and ended significantly higher in the 1880-1884 period. Such hide price behavior is consistent with the impact of the determinants of demand/supply of hides such as: Real GNP, GNP Price Index, technological changes in the harvesting and use of buffalo hides, transportation costs, beef hide prices, numbers of hunters on the range, costs to hunters in harvesting and marketing the hides, and the prices of byproducts (primarily hams and tougues.)

Hiser, Rodney Fred, University of Alaska

"Institutional Structure and the Optimal Level of Lying"

This study shows a relationship between institutional structure and lying. Institutional structure is modeled as a continuum with the private property order and the bureau at opposing ends. Communication is modeled as an agency problem, and lying is modeled as a benefit-cost analysis. In two separate analyses, the author evaluates the ideal-types' tendencies to either aid or hinder lying. First, he evaluates protection-from-lying strategies in the ideal types. He then examines social phenomena that influence people's benefit-cost ratio of lying. The author finds a positive relationship between central planning and lying. He argues that a movement toward the bureau (1) breaks down community, (2) instills value relativism, (3) makes competition destructive, (4) reduces material wealth, and (5) generates mutual self-deception. The author points out implications for economics of information, government regulation, and the sociology of science.

Hoaas, David J., and Hoaas, Letitia D., Centenary College

"Gender Differences in Student Paper Topic Selection: An Emergent Data Set"

There is a growing body of literature discussing gender and the formalized study of economics. Much of this literature is focused on how young men and women perform differently on standardized economic examinations. An alternative focus of the literature is on the portrayal of the roles of men versus women in economic texts. What is missing from the literature is a discussion of how student interest in economic topics varies across genders. This paper considers the variation between genders in self-selected paper topics in an undergraduate capstone economics class at one particular institution. Paper topics and gender for students from a series of years of the class have been cataloged and classified according to the standard Journal of Economic Literature system. The primary focus of this paper is to compare and contrast the variation in topics chosen by male versus female undergraduate economics majors.

Hoaas, David J., Centenary College

"East Meets West: The Dalai Lama and Adam Smith"

Though Adam Smith is better remembered by economists for his text The Wealth of Nations, it was his earlier text, The Theory of Moral Sentiments, that established his professional reputation and laid the ground work for his later writing. Though first published two hundred and forty years ago, many of Smith's ideas are relevant today. Not only are the ideas relevant for today, but the ideas seem to be reappearing in some unique formats. Specifically, His Holiness the Dalai Lama seems to have rediscovered many of Smith's ideas in the recent publication of his text, Ethics For The New Millennium. From an economists perspective there is a marked similarity in the propositions put forward by these two men. This paper points out the similarities of the Dalai Lama's recent publication and Smith's much older work The Theory of Moral Sentiments.

Hutchinson, E. Bruce, and Pratt, Leila J., University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

"Is $500 Enough Incentive for Ohio Seniors?"

Early in 1999, the Ohio Board of Regents approved offering a one-time $500 scholarship to seniors who passed all five of the State's proficiency tests. Passage of theses tests is not required for graduation. Performance data is available for all Ohio school districts. This paper will compare the 1999 results to those for 1997 and 1998 (previous year's data are not comparable) to determine significant improve? The scholarship has to be used at an Ohio college or university, public or private. Hence, the paper will also look at possible increased matriculation at Ohio schools by in-state students.

James, Robert G., California State University

"A Primer on Probability and Expectations"

Doob used advanced mathematics to derive statistical characteristics of stochastic processes. These characteristics have been widely used in the efficient market literature, where the future is viewed as the outcome of "...independent drawings from a fixed cumulative probability distribution function..." Keynes viewed probability as defining the relationship between variables. According to Keynes, events do not have a probability unless something relevant to the event is observed. For example, supposed you receive a call from a sailor who claims to be on 14th street. Due to his drunken state, he may be anywhere between 11th and 17th street. The sailor's call defines probabilities. The 'cumulative probability distribution function" is not fixed. The purpose of this paper is to remind readers that traditional tests of market efficiency are valid only if "cumulative probability distribution functions" are fixed. In a Keynesian world, the test are worthless.

Khan, Ahmed J., Middle Tennessee State University

"Population Growth, Education, and Economic Development"

This study analyzes the relationship between population growth and economic Growth. It further investigates the impact of investment in education on economic growth. The study is conducted applying OLS on 1973-1995 panel data for 96 countries. Countries are divided into three subgroups, those with low-income, middle-income, and high-income countries. The empirical results suggest that population growth did not have a statistically significant impact on economic growth of low and middle-income countries. However, the effect of population growth on economic growth of high-income countries is positive and significant suggesting that increase in population contributes to higher economic growth. The findings on the rate of return to education are inconclusive for low-income countries, suggesting a nebulous short run impact on economic growth. However, a positive and statistically significant relationship exists for middle-income countries in all cases. The coefficient for high-income countries is negative and significant. The results indicate that slow improvements in human capital are not sufficient to absorb the negative effect of changes in population growth. Therefore, a comprehensive policy leading to population reduction and improvement in education, particularly for lowincome countries, is required.

Lybecker, Kristina M., University of California-Berkeley

"High Stakes & New Rules: An Examination of the Effects of the TRIPs Agreement and the Pharmaceutical Industry"

The role of intellectual property (IP) in development has long occupied a prominent position in economic debate. Interest in the IP debate is heightened by the rapidly approaching deadlines of the TRIPs Agreement. This paper considers the impact of IP agreements on the pharmaceutical industry, and analyzes the tradeoffs inherent to strengthening such rights: increased market power, administration and enforcement infrastructure, and investment incentives. As the world's fifth largest pharmaceutical market, Brazil is an instructive case study.

Mikesell, Raymond F., University of Oregon

"Capital Controls by Developing Countries"

The opening of capital markets by developing countries has been regarded as an important causal factor in recent financial crises. I propose to discuss the current debate over capital controls in relation to economic growth and vulnerability to financial crises. My analysis will include statistical data on the relationship between capital account liberalization on the hand and growth and financial crises on the other. From this analysis I will discuss alternative policies in terms of the types of capital controls that reduce the risk of crises and maximize the benefits of free capital movements.

Morris, Shad, Brigham Young University

"The Economic Impact of Microenterprise in Eastern Europe"

Eastern Europe has undergone tremendous strain since the collapse of communism and the implementation of western political and economic reforms. Large amounts of foreign investment have passed through the government doors of these new democracies. While hope for significant improvements have been propagated through large-scale privatization strategies, many of those in the bottom tier of Eastern Europe. This paper will focus on how microlending and small enterprise business training in countries like Bulgaria and Romania are leading to greater economic success. A number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Eastern Europe are assessed in terms of their economic impact, including such groups as Opportunity International, Catholic Relief Services, the Open Society, UNDP, etc.

Osoba, Adenike M., Texas Tech University

"Productivity of University Faculty"

The issue of the productivity of University faculty has generated immense interest all over the world. Governments in the U.S. as well as private University financiers take regular stock of the returns to their investments in University education. Staff, faculty, and students have to be productive to justify continued and increased investment n the Universities. Determining the productivity of a teacher cannot be based on the workload and /or students' evaluation alone. To determine the rate of growth of faculty productivity in some Universities in the U.S. and Nigeria, other factors to be employed include citations in the literature and the value of research grants attracted to the University. Independent variables will include additional qualification, number of years on the establishment, health, gender, ethnicity and the amount of research grant received from the University. This conference paper presents some preliminary findings on the study.

Peterson Elaine J., California State Universitr-Stanislaus

"Relationships between Neighborhood Characteristics and Different Aspects of Children's Success as Young Adults"

Relationships between neighborhood characteristics and indicators of success are examined using data on 5,253 children and the neighborhoods where they grew up. The data from the PSID for 1968-1992 and census tract files. The neighborhood characteristics used are associated with neighborhood quality and distributional aspects of neighborhoods. Indicators of success considered include education, economic activity, survival, freedom from imprisonment, health, avoidance of adolescent childbearing, and income. Four questions are addressed. 1) Do the same neighborhood characteristics matter for different aspects of success? 2) Are the relationships between neighborhood characteristics and measures of success constant? 3) Does the economic diversity of a neighborhood differenetially affect children from poor families versus children from wealthy families if we control for the level of income in a neighborhood? 4) How does the potential impact of neighborhood characteristics compare to other influences on success that are of interest to policy makers?

Photiades, John, University of Montana

"What Does "Free Trade" Mean?"

The notion of freedom used by economists when discussing "free" trade depends upon a limited concept which philosophers call "negative freedom" an agent's freedom to be or do without outside interference (e.g., by government). But freedom is a triad. It requires that agent A be free from B to do or be C. This "freedom from" is called "positive freedom" because to guarantee it requires outside support (often by government). Important positive freedoms involved in "free trade" include the freedom from discrimination, from the exploitation of child labor, from environmental degradation, and from economic insecurity. The WTO seldom addresses these issues directly, preferring that they be treated through separate agendas. Yet clearly, the guarantee of certain important positive freedoms is a prerequisite for negative freedoms associated with trade to have any worth or to merit respect. This paper attempts to develop a notion of free trade that is consistent with the notion of freedom as a triad.

Pierce, Tom, and Rebeck, Ken, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

"Federal Open Market Committee Voting, 1960-1998"

Most existing literature regarding the determinants of Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) voting behavior examines the 1960s-1980s time period. The present study extends that analysis to the 1990s, examining voting from 1960 through 1998. Such an investigation should shed light on several important issues. First, since it is often argued that individual Federal Reserve Board chairmen exert differing degrees of influence on FOMC voting during their respective tenures, extending the data set to 1998 permits more extensive consideration of the Greenspan years (relative to the tenures of Chairs Martin, Burns, Miller, and Volcker) than has previously been possible. Similarly, including the Bush and Clinton presidencies in the analysis broadens the scope of study of potential presidential influence on FOMC voting. Finally, comparing results obtained from analysis of this enlarged data set to previous findings based on shorter time periods should provide insight into whether or not specific influences on monetary policy voting are long-term or temporary in nature. In particular, it is hoped that a clearer sense of the relative importance of different types of influences (macroeconomic, political, and personal) on monetary policy voting emerges from this study.

Qureshi, Halima A., Middle Tennessee State University

"The Differential Impact of Communication Technology on Development"

As we move from the Industrial to the Information Era, communication technology seems to hold high promise for developing countries. Developing economies today do not have to suffer due to a lack of their own innovations, they can simply share in the new advanced technologies of developed nations. Modern information technology has created an "end to geography" and allowed isolated countries and regions to participate in economic progress. However, the successful use of information technology to aid in development will depend upon a variety of complementary factors which differ greatly among societies and nations. Low income, inadequate human capital, and weak competitive regulatory environments can inhibit the adoption and progress of information technology and increase the likelihood of failure for successful systems implementation. Depending upon the availability of these complementary factors, telecom investment may generate different levels of progress in different economies. Using data from the 1998 World Technology Report, as compiled by the International Telecommunication Union, the present paper will investigate the effect of telecom investment on development in selected developing economies.

Rankin, Elizabeth L., Centenary College, and Christensen, Harold R., Centenary College

"Do College Endowments Matter? An Examination of the Impact of Endowments upon Private College Budgets."

This study is designed to determine the impact of the change in the size of private colleges' endowments upon a variety of accounts in the typical college budget. The relevant data examined includes size of endowment, net tuition charges to students (after scholarships are awarded), college spending on a per student basis, faculty salaries, and value of the college physical plant. Sources of the data include the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO), the American association of University Professors, The Chronicle of Higher Education, and the Economic Report of the President. The primary statistical analysis that will be used is multiple regression.

Sauer, Christine, Gawande, Kishore, and Li Geng, University of New Mexico

"Underdevelopment Traps: Empirical Evidence on Threshold Externalities and Complementarities in Growth."

The presence of nonlinear links between economic growth and its determinants has long been noted in the theoretical literature. Our paper examines some testable implications of growth theories that focus on threshold externalities and complementarities. Specifically, we use a panel of industry data for a large set of developing and developed countries to test Rodrik's (1996) hypothesis about push industrialization hypothesis of Murphy, Shleifer, and Vishny (1989), using time-series data for selected industries in a number of emerging economics. The results reported here are generally supportive of the theories. They also suggest that government policy can be used to move an economy from a "bad" (underdevelopment) to a "good" (industrialization) equilibrium.

Tokle, Robert J., Idaho State University

"The Effect of Thrift Competition on Banking: A Survey"

Thrifts are generally defined to include savings and loan associations, mutual saving banks and credit unions. The issue of competition between thrifts and banks has come up recently in a couple of ways. First, since the 1980s, the Justice Department has relaxed their bank-merger guideline by taking thrift competition into account. Second, as credit unions recently have had rapid growth and offered more products that are similar to banks, banking groups have sought to limit credit union competition through legislation and in the courts. This paper surveys eight articles that examines the effect that thrift competition may have on banks. Overall, the earlier studies did not find much evidence that thrift competition affected bank behavior. However, two recent studies found that in local banking markets, more credit union activity has resulted in higher interest rates paid on some deposits and lower interest rates paid on some loans.

Unger, Kay, University of Montana

"The Productivity of Medical Care Expenditures"

Measuring the efficacy of medical care inputs to produce good health outcomes is statistically difficult because four variables in these studies move together: Medical care consumed, good health outcomes, household per capita income and household education levels. This paper is a cross section of US and Canadian mortality measures of health outcomes using total medical expenditures and public medical expenditures as explanatory variables. The results are of interest to policy makers who can observe the changes in medical care access through the changing coverage of US Medicare expenditures as a portion of total expenditures between 1961 and 1995. These results are also of interest because there have been changes over the same time in the funding levels of Canadian Health Care expenditures.

Wolozin, Harold, University of Massachusetts

"Douglas C. North and Economic Behavior"

Douglas C. North has written "We need to know much more about culturally derived norms of behavior and how they interact with formal rules" (characteristic of institutions as defined by him) implying that, " . . .a serious study of institutions" is long overdue. In this paper I will explore his treatment of human behavior in his world of "transactions", "New Institutionalism", and compare it to the broader approach of the "Old and Neo Institutionalisms." I will then evaluate these findings in light of the treatment of behavior in other disciples such as social theory, psychoanalytic theory, cognitive psychology etc. and their implications for North's paradigm of human behavior as well as the study of institutions in general.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Baber, Walter F., University of San Diego, and Robert V. Bartlett, Purdue University

"Habermas and Deliberative Democracy; Saving Rationality and the Environment from Modernity."

The writings of Jurgen Habermas on deliberative democracy provide a way to make sense of environmental initiatives that are sometimes denigrated as being only procedural (sometimes even just symbolic). If the quality of the discourse is the key to more democratic outcomes, then procedure is substance and the ideal discourse situation described by Habermas is a true advance for democracy. It would be the source of habits of mind that would establish the basis for a more enlightened and participatory form of democratic citizenship without running the risks associated with faction nearly as much as we do with interest group liberalism. That is especially important in the environmental arena, where the general interest so often falls prey to the special.

Blizzard, Amy K., and Mangun, William R., East Carolina University

"Drawing Lines in the Sand: Public Trust Doctrine vs. Takings Along the North Carolina Coast"

Booming coastal housing markets conflict with demands for greater coastal recreation opportunities in virtually all of the coastal states. Property owners contest public recreational uses of beaches. In 1998, coastal property owners on Currituck Banks sued the state over beach access. The property owners contend that the dry beach is private property, and that public use of the dry beach prevents them from use of their property, and that this constitutes a taking. Previous North Carolina legislation established that the coastline is in public trust up to the high water line and that wet sand beach is common property. New legislation states that the beach is open to public use from the first line of vegetation seaward. This paper presents an analysis of past and current issues of public beach access in North Carolina. Potential threats to public beach access are addressed from a local government planning perspective. The need for comprehensive planning that incorporates innovative, cooperative, and flexible beach access elements is demonstrated.

Bradford, Edward, University of Central Florida.

"Land Acquisition in Florida: The Midpoint of Two Decades of Preservation of Pristine Lands."

This paper will discuss the new land acquisition program, known as Florida Forever, that has passed the state legislature. This program is an even more ambitious program than its predecessor, Preservation 200, but new interests are emerging and demands are being made that a portion of the monies be utilized for recreational and economic development of the existing state lands acquired under Preservation 2000 and future acquisitions to be made under Florida Forever. Part of the research will deal with determining how many, if any, of these demands are internal to Florida Government.

Davis, Sandra, Colorado State University

"Water Policy Strategies in the Truckee and Carson Water Basins."

The Truckee Carsons water basins in Nevada are facing increasing water demands resulting from urbanization, Indian tribes' claims and shrinking wildlife habitat. In the last 20-30 years, water providers, municipal, industrial and agricultural water users, two tribes and federal and state officials have used a variety of techniques to deal with the increasing demand for water. Although tribal and endangered species claims for water often represent a challenge to the existing water rights systems, many responses to these demands such voluntary water transfers and, more recently, water management strategies have been cooperative in nature. The paper will examine responses (both conflictual and cooperative) to assess the response of the water community to demands. Archival data and telephone interviews will be analyzed.

Doerksen, Harvey, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Lamb, Berton L., U.S. Geological Survey, Midcontinent Ecological Science Center

"Federal Recreational Fees: The Visitors Speak"

Beginning in 1997, Congress gave temporary fee authority to the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Service, allowing them to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage, and to retain a majority of the new fees at the areas where they are collected. This program has resulted in a major infusion of new dollars to the agencies, which they can use to improve visitor services and facilities. But how has it affected visitors that must pay these fees? This paper seeks to answer that question, based on extensive surveys of visitors to the sites with the new fees, which have been conducted by the participating agencies. Findings will focus on visitors' knowledge about and reactions to the new fees. Opinions are compared with the associated demographic characteristics (age, income, ethic identification) of the respondents.

Gardner, Kyle, Colorado State University

"The Human Dimensions of Arctic Natural Resource Management: the Role for Social Sciences."

Human dimensions analysis has become an increasingly important component of natural resource management. The traditional approach to management relied heavily upon contributions from the physical sciences. While necessary, physical science information alone is no longer sufficient for effective natural resource management. The purpose of this paper is to use a human dimensions framework to examine natural resource management issues in the Arctic. The Arctic is a unique and fragile region. The natural resource issues in the region are complex. Yet the challenges presented in the Arctic are similar to those in other regions because they cannot be effectively addressed without the contributions of the social sciences. This paper first presents an overview of the human dimensions framework for natural resource management. Next, a review of the available literature covering Arctic natural resource management issues is presented. Finally, a research agenda is proposed for four important areas: sustainable development, natural resource co-management, environmental impact assessment and subsistence hunting and fishing. By utilizing human dimensions analysis, natural resource management in the Arctic can more effectively address a set of issues which are characterized by extraordinary complexity.

Gladden, James, University of Alaska Fairbanks

"Alaska Wilderness as Patriotic Topography."

Federally owned and managed wilderness areas in Alaska serve a variety of public policy goals. These include protecting the ecological values of life communities, conserving the cultural heritage of rural residents through hunting and gathering rights, and providing opportunities for outdoor recreation. Another value relates to the symbolic importance of Alaska wilderness in the American consciousness. Wilderness areas, such as the Gates of the Arctic National Park, represent a mental landscape that helps Americans to identify themselves as a people with a set of common democratic values. This paper explores the idea of Alaska wilderness as patriotic topography, using Turner's frontier thesis as a point of departure. It analyzes relevant works by Muir, Marshall, Leopold, and others. The paper argues that the political significance of federally managed wilderness areas in Alaska goes beyond their ecological and material assets. It encompasses intangible and symbolic democratic values critical for providing Americans with a coherent national identity.

Grissom, Mara

"Comparative Analysis of Ecotourism and Recreational Use Policies in Sensitive Ecosystems"

Destinations, private and public organizations and governments differ in policies concerning tourism sensitive ecosystems. Using comparative analysis, this research juxtaposes a private organization's policies on Ecotourism against those of a government organization on recreational use in public refuges to illuminate how successes and failures can benefit decision-making. Conservation International (CI) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) are chosen because they both concentrate their efforts on preserving highly sensitive ecosystems and together offer an opportunity to compare the benefits of using private and public organizations in wilderness conservation. The objectives of this research are to: (1) understand policies concerning tourism sensitive ecosystems from situational, structural, cultural, and environmental perspectives, and (2) assess the value and relevance of these policies as a model or approach to issues confronting The Black Bay National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia Beach, VA. Research findings indicate that similarities, not differences, in private and public approaches are of primary importance -- similarities based on mutual recognition of the need for a system approach in management that promotes policies reflecting an understanding of relationships and the need for inclusion of all stakeholders.

Guehlstorf, Nicholas, Purdue University

"The Risks of Ecological Liberalism: An Examination of Food Biotechnology Risk Analysis."

Risk analysis in American environmental policy making is a theoretical construction of social discourse that is practiced by the estimation of the scientific method. The general purpose of this paper is to question whether risk management presupposes any particular political consent, or whether it functions by disregarding liberal values. Specifically, recent risk evaluations in food biotechnology are examined from the relationship of social contract theories and rational practices of administrative decision making. In this paper it is argued that although social contract theory trades on the conception of risk to justify political authority, it fails to generate a conception of risk that adequately explains contemporary debates over contested technology. Researching the underpinning liberal political theory of the science of risk analysis has significant implications for the contentious scholarly and public debate regarding environmental risk issues.

Jacques, Peter, Northern Arizona University

"A Theory of Environmental Violence."

A relatively new field of environmental study is emerging. This is the study of why, how, and when violence erupts over environmental issues. Though several scholars have worked on the issue, there are some important theoretical foundations that have not been laid or even contested. This paper is, in part, a response to some of the most explicit work done in the field, and also, an attempt to establish a theory of why environmental violence happens. Included will be a review of the current literature on environmental violent conflict such as resource scarcity and social pressure. The current theories on environmental violence will be analyzed for their core components and their policy ramifications. Dissenting from the current trends in the field, this paper explores a new theory of environmental violence that includes multiple forms of environmental justice and a leap away from the rational tradition of cost-benefit explanations of how people relate to the land. Finally, some policy options will be explored in the international and domestic front that could accommodate the new theory in order to both curb violent outbreaks and serve certain frameworks of justice.

Kiel, Dwight C., University of Central Florida

"Timber Policy in the Southeast: Public Policy and Private Ownership."

This paper examines the growth of the timber industry in the Southeastern United States in the last forty years. Timberlands in the southeast are predominately privately owned and pose some different policy problems from those encountered in the Northwestern U.S. I explore the problems associated with timber policy that relies heavily on voluntary compliance by private actors.

King, M. Dawn, Colorado State University, and Davis, Charles, Colorado State University

"The Quincy Library Group and national Forest Decision-Making."

The paper begins with a case study of the politics associated with the enactment of the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act of 1997. We then examine the nexus between public participation and policy decisions created under this law. Does it offer a new model of public participation providing greater weight to decisions agreed to by "local stakeholders" that warrants consideration by other national forest supervisors across the U.S.? Or does it effectively exclude "national interests" from the decision-making calculus in national forests? Are U.S. Forest Service officials assuming the role of an umpire or technical advisor within this process or do they retain a significant role in making land use decisions? In short, this new law can be evaluated on the basis of both process concerns as well as whose interests get represented.

Mangun, William, East Carolina University

"State vs. Local Coastal Policy Implementation: A Case Study of North Carolina and New Jersey."

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 mandates coastal states to develop coastal management plans to protect environmentally sensitive areas. However, the CZMA is a classic example of cooperative federalism. The Act provides each state flexibility to devise the control strategies that best suit their circumstances; naturally, socially, and economically. The states of new Jersey and North Carolina have substantially different coastal development control programs. This paper provides a comparative analysis of the contrasting permit controls of the New Jersey coastal Arca Facility Review Act and the North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act. In spite of the comprehensive permitting processes implemented in each state, coastal areas in both states suffer from adverse environmental impacts associated with housing and commercial development. Deliberately created loopholes coupled with weak standards have permitted development projects to threaten environmentally sensitive areas in both states coastal zones. This paper also addresses the relative merits of state government control versus local government implementation of coastal development policy, by examining the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. The differences have serious implications for the survival of the coastal regions that coastal management programs across the United States are supposed to protect.

Mangun, William R. *, Jones, Sheridan R., M.A., East Carolina University

"Beach Nourishment and Public Policy After Hurricane Floyd: Where Do We Go From Here?"

This paper examines the public policy and implementation of beach nourishment within the context of the aftermath of Hurricane Floyd. It further examines the deficiencies of current policies impacting decision-making. Some of the factors ignored in the decision-making are: enhancement of the ecology of the beach, especially in terms of sea turtle nesting grounds; socio-cultural impacts i.e. cost-benefit analysis of tourism, historical life-way patterns, community tax-base; sand source allocation and forward contracting; and the adverse impact of current FEMA disaster insurance policies. The findings indicate a need for major revisions to FEMA's policies, the parameters used for designing nourishment projects, and the need to include other cost/benefits, such as tourism, when scoping the project. Recommended policy changes are included in the concluding section as a basis of discussion – not as definitive procedures.

Ostergren, David, Northern Arizona University

"Protected Natural Area Policy in Russia: division and overlapping missions for strict nature preserves and national parks in the post-Soviet era"

Since 1888 Russia has developed a multi-tiered system to protect the nation's natural resources. Within the Ministry of Environmental Management, the zapovednik system is a network of preserves dedicated to ecological research. National parks in the Federal Forest Service protect areas of cultural, recreational and natural significance. Because these two agencies each protect natural areas for the benefit of society, they often compete for dwindling financial and political resources. To survive, directors in both systems employ a wide range of strategies to fund operations. Experts in Russia are concerned that the survival strategies will overlap and corrupt the central mission for each type of protected area. Potential solutions include combining both systems or amending legislation to dictate a division of roles. This presentation will use data from a series of elite interviews to analyze the impact of overlapping missions and then discuss future implications for Russia's beleaguered protected area system.

Parker, Steven, University of Nevada

"Politics and Ecotourism: The Context of Resource Management"

Relying heavily on fieldwork done during the author's 1998 sabbatical in Australia and Papua New Guinea, the proposed paper will examine the public policy context within which Ecotourism operates. The logic of Ecotourism claims that it is more than just another marketing niche; that it offers an alternative type of economic activity by which indigenous peoples can simultaneously participate in both development and conservation. Its central premise contends that if people can make a living from tourism, then they will have an incentive to sustain the resource base on which it depends. The extent to which such a worthwhile goal is achieved depends heavily on the political environment within which the activity takes place. Accordingly, this paper will examine the following political issues that impact Ecotourism: infrastructure, fiscal policy, dependency, security, modes of administrative organization, industry/clientele fragmentation and governmental use of financial incentives. Together, these subjects form the political context within which Ecotourism either succeeds or fails as a resource management strategy. This paper will examine the relevance of each.

Ridgeway, Sharon, University of Louisiana

"Developing an Action-Guiding Environmental Ethic: The Importance of a Sense of Place."

A key task of the twenty-first century will be to develop an action-guiding environmental ethic. I argue that the traditional Kantian approach to ethics in which there is an attempt to identify objective, abstract criteria on which to base ethical reasoning is of little relevance to the actual decision-making process. For instance, to argue that nature has intrinsic value does not guide actions in real world situations. An alternative approach is to begin with particular, historical circumstances within the culture of a community. I contend that it is a community's culture and how it develops a "sense of place" that would provide a fruitful direction from which to build an environmental ethic that would actually guide policy and move a community to action.

Scire, John, University of Nevada and Erik Herzic, University of Nevada.

"High Level Nuclear Waste Disposal: A Comparative Perspective."

The effort to find a permanent site for disposal of high level nuclear waste (HLNW) in the United States has been characterized by delay and political conflict. The focus of most studies has been solely on problems that plague US HLNW disposal efforts. The current paper will examine the status of HLNW disposal programs in 24 nations that generate significant volumes of commercial HLNW. Several variables and processes are examined. First we categorize the approaches to HLNW disposal found in the various countries. We then explore how site selection in both the US and other nations are then compared with special emphasis on local area autonomy, regime type, strength of "Green" parties, technical/engineering factors and the overall reliance of the various countries on nuclear power.

Steel, Brent, Oregon State University

"Science and Scientists in the Natural Resource Policy Process: a Comparison of Canadian and American Publics."

In recent years there has been much discussion concerning the need for science based natural resource and environmental policy (e.g., Johnson *et al*, 1999). While many observers have normative expectations that, including scientists and scientific information, will improve the quality of complex natural resource and environmental decisions (Ehrlich, 1996), there are others who suggest that science is used mainly to rationalize and legitimize the decisions of the elites (Ezrahi, 1980). This paper will investigate these conflicting views and roles for science and scientists in the natural resource and environmental policy making process in the Canadian and American context. In the northwestern United States and western Canada, there are a variety of current efforts to formally integrate science into forest management. These efforts include FEMAT (i.e., the ten Adaptive Management Areas established in national forests) in the United States and Model Forests in Canada. Utilizing quantitative and qualitative data gathered in 1999 from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, this paper will investigate what role scientific information and scientists should play in the policy process from the perspective of the public.

Thiele, Leslie Paul, University of Florida

"Ecological Judgment: Science, Practical Wisdom and the Environment."

Humanity appears ill-equipped to address many of the most pressing environmental concerns today. In large part, this is because our economic and technological powers dwarf our capacity for reason and restraint. The prized tool of modernity is science. Science is limited in its ability to forecast the guture and it cannot yield normative valuations. Yet many of the most serious environmental problems confronting us today pertain to the future effects of human actions and their ethical implications (e.g. global warming, species extinction, and transgenic manipulation). This paper explores the contemporary intellectual and moral resources available for making judgments about environmental affairs. It argues that science must supplement, but should not supplant, the cultivation of a form of practical wisdom (Aristotelian *phronesis*) attuned to ecological concerns.

Wapner, Paul, American University

"In Pursuit of Nature: Environmentalism in a Postmodern Age."

For decades, environmentalists have appealed to nature to justify certain actions. The idea of nature, however, has recently come under attack as scholars have noted its socially constructed character. They point out how nature is not simply a physical object but also a social category that assumes various meanings in different contexts. My paper develops a response to postmodern eco-criticism by showing how the move to see the natural world as a social construction is simply another attempt to extend human mastery over the other-than-human dimension of the world. The move bleaches out the sheer 'otherness' of the nonhuman realm and thus, far from being a genuinely post-modern orientation, it represents a type of hyper-modern sensibility. The paper points out how this extension of modernity is simply another manifestation of what David Ehrenfeld calls, the "arrogance of humanism."

Zeitler, Amy, Purdue University

"Strong Democracy and Environmental protection: Deriving Real World Solutions from "Grand" Theories."

Political scientists are only beginning to connect democratic theory and environmentalism. Generally, the emerging environmental democracy literature focuses on: initiating systematic changes via overhauling political structures and procedures (Dryzek 1996b; Thompson 1996; Burnheim 1996; Williams & Matheny 1995; Hayward 1995); assessing the merits of political centralization versus decentralization (Press 1994); linking environment with other social conditions such as communitarianism (Barns 1996; Matthews 1996; Morrison 1995) and egalitarianism (Plumwood 1996); and analyzing the compatibility of democratic theory with ecocentrism (Eckersley 1992; Eckersley 1995; Eckersley 1996; Eckersley 1996b). Unfortunately, much of this literature succumbs to "grand theorizing," a general trend and pitfall of social science environmental politics questions unanswered, especially concerning the practical importance of inclusive, deliberative decision-making processes for improving environmental protection. How can environmental democracy free environmental dilemmas from intractability and resolve environmental disputes more effectively? Environmental democracy theory should draw upon strong models of democracy, namely participatory, deliberative, and communicative theories, in order to offer hope for a sound environmental future.

GEOGRAPHY

Butler, Edgar W., Glenn Tsunokai, Grace Chou, and Yoko Katsuyama, University of California, Riverside

"Social Profile of Extensive Users of Mental Health Services and Associated Costs"

This paper examines social characteristics of extensive users of mental health services in Riverside County. Data include all persons who had a contact with the Department of Mental Health, Riverside County, for the year 1997-1998 (N=18,742). A variety of mental health diagnostic categories are examined and costs associated with them by residence and social characteristics. Individual social characteristics profiled are age, marital status, educational level, gender, race/ethnicity, and income. In addition, place of residence as determined by zip codes is examined. Also analyzed are costs associated with delivery of a variety of mental health services. Variability in costs is systematically associated with diagnostic categories, residence, and social characteristics. Examples of preliminary descriptive results are as follows: (1) A small proportion of extensive users of mental health services generate a disproportionate cost of services provided by the County; (2) Females are more likely to be diagnosed with mood and anxiety disorders than are males; and (3) There is a substantially larger proportion of 'never married' in all diagnostic categories. Descriptive and multivariate analyses are carried out to further elucidate relationships.

Cha, Soomee, Northern Illinois University

"Defining Employment Centers in Milwaukee"

The purpose of this paper is to define employment centers in the Milwaukee CMSA and to examine the factors contributing to the geographical distribution of the employment centers such as the labor force, socio-economic characteristics of workers, size of employment centers, and access to transportation. The 1990 spatial patterns of population, resident workers, and employment in greater Milwaukee are mapped, summarized in tabular form, and compared. Accordingly, employment centers are identified using census tracts, with the 1990 employment/residence ratio. While Downtown Milwaukee is still the largest concentration, the distribution of employment in the suburbs is significant. A GIS system designed to capture commuting to the region's employment centers illustrates that the size and geographic orientation of commuter sheds is a function of employment center size, competition from nearby centers, and accessibility.

Dagodag, W. Tim, California State University,

"Indigent Health Care in Los Angeles County"

A population of almost 1.0 million uninsured and poor people in Los Angeles County relies on indigent health care services provided by the County's Department of Health Services. The purposes of this paper are to determine the distribution of the medically indigent, describe and analyze the essential features of location, and discuss implications of the distribution. Using data for 1996 provided by the Medically Indigent Care Reporting System (MICRS) of the California Department of Health Services, the distribution of the medically indigent population was mapped by according to age cohorts (by zip codes). The maps and selected census data show: 1) major concentrations of the medically indigent in areas contiguous to and south of the Los Angeles central business district (CBD); 2) locations that are notably Hispanic and African-American in composition 3) young adults and children to be most affected; 4) locations that are predominantly low income.

Drbohlav, Dusan, and Ying, Killian, California State University, Los Angeles,

"Eastern European Immigrants in Los Angeles: A Temporal and Spatial Analysis."

This paper examines the problems and issues of Eastern European immigrants, who came to the United States in the 1980s and 1990s and currently live in the Los Angeles area. The preliminary results of the first part of a longitudinal study on the experience of these immigrants will be analyzed in light of some of the existing international migration theories. The four specific objectives of this paper are: (1) the recent (1980's and 1990's) Eastern European migratory wave to the Los Angeles area will be compared to the earlier immigration trends from Eastern Europe; (2) the current Eastern European immigrants in Los Angeles will be compared to their counterparts who recently arrived to Prague in the Czech Republic; and 3) "practical problems" related to assimilation of these immigrants will be examined; and (4) policy implications associated with the above three objectives will be suggested and analyzed.

Estrada, George Jr., Humboldt State University

"The Alien Within Me: An Ethnographic Adventure in the Philippines."

This self-ethnographic research traces the adventures of a Filipino-American intellectual on a quest to re-engage his ethnic roots in the Philippines. On this journey he discovers the ways in which Philippine culture has shaped, altered and defined his life experience as an American. This is painted against the backdrop of his careers as a journalist (with the Oakland Tribune) and as a journalism professor. His personal life and careers are viewed as battlegrounds in which two forces - the native world and the modern world - do battle for control of his spirit. The paper concludes with a discussion of how concepts of race and culture interplay with the narrative methods of Western media and Western intellectualism to construct diverse transnational identities. This paper is a working draft of the first four chapters of a book entitled "I Have Tasted the Sweet Mangoes of Cebu."

Lyles, Lionel D., Southern University

"Prison Industrial Complex and the Spatial Dimensions of the Prisoner Commodity Market"

Corrections Corporations of America and Wackenhut are two of the largest operations of private prisons in America today. Currently, there are 14 private businesses that operate private prisons in 31 states and the District of Columbia with a total capacity of 145,000 beds. In view of this development, this research paper addresses the following objectives: (1) to illustrate the spatial dimensions of the prison industrial complex (2) to show how a contractual agreement between a private business and a government entity transforms the affected prison population into a commodity for profit (3) to demonstrate that the prison industrial complex as a whole has transformed the collective prison population under its control into a "prisoner commodity market" and (4) to show that rehabilitation is less a concern of the prison industrial complex than profits, and in order to maximize them, numerous ethical violations occur, including human rights abuse.

Pavri, Firooza, Emporia State University

"Dependency and Alienation: Indigenous Right, and Patterns of Sanctioned and Surreptitious Forest Resource Extraction."

This paper examines forest resource use by two indigenous or *Adivasi* communities in the Wester Ghats of Raigad, India. Local dependency on forest resources is commonly observed across the developing world, and either provides basic necessities such as fuel wood, food, and construction timber, or contributes towards household incomes. With rapid changes in regional economics, however, indigenous rights have been increasingly curtailed to make way for profit motivated commercial extraction. This paper examines two inter-related issues. First, it elaborates on the rights of indigenous communities over forest resources, and second, it provides explanations for both sanctioned and surreptitious resource extraction in state managed regimes. Using survey and in-depth interview data, the analysis shows how macro forest policies promoted by the Indian state implicitly encourage local resources utilization strategies that discount the long-term sustainability of forest ecosystems.

LAND GRANT STUDIES

Atencio, Leonard, Fort Lewis College

"Elements of Dependency in Northern New Mexico: The Case of Rio Arriba and Mora Counties".

Rio Arriba and Mora counties in New Mexico have been considered, by usual standards, to be economically underdeveloped.. Programs aimed at developing the economies of these counties have not been very successful, essentially because these programs have emphasized development plans that are incongruent with the needs and the culture of these counties. This paper suggests that these counties have remained underdeveloped because of their status as internal colonies subjugated by external forces. The analysis focuses on the dependency paradigm to examine the core-periphery relations of these counties that has led to their being dependent on external forces for income and employment which have led to their status of underdevelopment.

Gonzales, Phillip, University of New Mexico

"The Struggle in Resurgence: The Land Grant Forum and Continuity of the Land Grant Movement".

The last five years have seen the historic struggle to gain recognition of the Spanish and Mexican land grants in Northern New Mexico gain renewed momentum. This paper considers factors which given rise to this latest phase of the movement that began in the nineteenth century. The concept of generational stabilty in social movements appears to be the key factor in accounting for the rise of the Land Grant Forum, the leading Hispanic land grant movement today.

Shadow, Maria Rodriguez and Shadow,Roberts D., Direccion de Ethnologia y Antropologia Social - INAH

"The Role of Work Processes in the Creation of Feminine Identity: The Case of the Women of Mora New Mexico".

At the beginning of the 1960's, the gender relations, the status and work of women in rural communities began to have relevance in anthropological research. This paper examines the participation of women in the labor market for monetary compensation as well as their supervision of reproductive labor (functions that take place primarily in the home). The analysis focuses on the significance of these activities in the life of the women of Mora NM and how these practices contribute to the configuration of the feminine identity. The paper also examines the fundamental character of feminine domestic production and shows that feminine work has played an important role in the economic history of the community under study.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Arévalo, Jesús Suárez, Universidad de Cádiz (España).

"Continuidades y cambios en las desigualdades regionales en América Latina: algunas reflexiones a partir del caso argentino."

La orientación hacia el exterior ha sido una constante histórica en las economías latinoamericanas durante buena parte de su historia. Debido a ello, los distintos países, y dentro de ellos sus regiones y provincias, han recibido a lo largo del tiempo una serie de estímulos de crecimiento que se han difundido irregularmente a lo largo del territorio. El resultado de todo ello ha sido que las regiones latinoamericanas se han articulado constituyendo continuos espaciales centro-periferia cuya evolución ha venido determinada principalmente por fuerzas exógenas. Tomando como caso de estudio Argentina, en este trabajo nos proponemos analizar las desigualdades regionales existentes en la actualidad, situarlas en perspectiva histórica y comprobar si el modelo tendencial que se dibuja como consecuencia de los procesos de integración económica derivados del funcionamiento del MERCOSUR supone una ruptura o por el contrario muestra una continuidad con la situación anterior.

Gadea, Hector Raul Solis, Universidad de Guadalajara

"Situating public religions in contemporary mexico"

This paper explains the changes in the relations between the state and the churches that took place in Mexico during the Salinas administration. In 1992, constitutional articles were amended conferring legal recognition to the churches of the country; in addition, the Mexican government established diplomatic relations with the Vatican State. An old tradition of state anticlericalism concluded. The implication is very important: the emergence of a new model of relations between the churches, the state and society in Mexico. There has been, indeed, an epochal change in this country, in terms of the functioning and interrelationship between the political, the cultural and the economic domains. The political regime has been liberalized and democratized in crucial ways, opening new avenues for political pluralism, participation and contestation. The idea is to show some elements for a plausible alternative to institutionalize in a new fashion the participation of religions in the Mexican public sphere.

Hathaway, Dale, Butler University.

"Transnational support for labor organizing in Mexico: comparative case studies."

Canadian and United States unions have recently been providing support for Mexican unions engaged in labor disputes. This papers examines three cases: ITAPSA in Mexico City, Custom Trim in Valle hermoso, Tamaulipas, and Cananea Copper in Sonora. The paper asks what has worked or failed to work in each case, and –since all three cases have fallen short of their desired goals- why unions in each country seek to continue such collaboration.

Mario Sandoval M, Doctor en Sociología   (UCL)

"Lógicas de Acción y Modos de Gestión de sí de los jóvenes chilenos a las puertas del Siglo XXI"

La situación de los jóvenes en Chile constituye una preocupación central desde distintos ámbitos de la sociedad chilena, ya sea porque constituyen potencialmente un grupo de presión social, porque son considerados un grupo electoral necesario al momento de decidir elecciones o porque representan una masa consumidora de inmejorables proyecciones. Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo central dar a conocer la manera cómo los jóvenes chilenos reaccionan frente a una sociedad y a un modelo económico que los seduce a consumir y a participar de las modernizaciones, del éxito macroeconómico del país; pero al mismo tiempo los rechaza, excluye, los ignora y/o los castiga por su condición juvenil, en un contexto mundial de mutación cultural. Se trata de describir y analizar sus lógicas de acción y modos de gestión de sí, a las puertas del siglo XXI.

Nunez, Ignacio Medina, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

"Good and evil in the globalization process in Latin America"

The world globalization process has been developing enormously during the last three decades of the XX century. But this has been a controlled movement by the multinational enterprises and by the governments of the developed countries; the results, thereof, have been in benefit of the privileged forces of the capitalism; that means that the rich people are richer and the poor people are poorer. Nevertheless, is it possible to think the globalization as a tendency that could also mean benefit for the general population of the countries, especially those of the so-called before third world? This paper presents also the good possibilities of the globalization process for the developing countries, in which Latin America is a significant part; we could think about the globalization also as the opportunity to go to other economic model instead of the neoliberalism.

Villaplana, Belen Blazquez, Universidad de Granada

"El Partido Revolucionario Democratico de Panama: la superacion formal del populismo torrijista"

Panama pasó a tener como Presidenta de la República a una mujer por vez primera en su historia, Mireya Moscoso. Ella es viuda del fallecido Arnulfo Arias Madrid, quien por tres veces tuvo que dejar la presidencia del país. Su labor, en palabras de la misma "doña", como se la conoce en Panamá, sera acabar con la misión que su esposo no pudo concluir, la cual se concentrara fundamentalmente, tal y como explicito en su toma de posesión el 1 de septiembre de 1999, en *instituir un gobierno para los pobres* y administrar con *transparencia, eficacia y responsabilidad* el Canal de Panamá. En este sentido, pretende acabar con las medidas impuestas por el Presidente saliente Ernesto Pérez Balladares, el cual modificó la ley laboral para abaratar el despido, privatizó empresas estatales y rebajó los aranceles acabando con un largo período de proteccionismo. Todo ello en un país donde el 40% de la población está bajo los umbrales de la pobreza y existe un índice de paro superior al 12´5%. Por tanto, las medidas propuestas y lanzadas por la actual dirigente del país, se enmarcan en la línea clásica del populismo político latinoamericano.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Bagwell, Dana D., University of Washington.

"The Historical Development of the Press in Germany."

To explore social phenomena within a national context one must first consider the historical and political development of a state and its people. This study, which focuses on the implications of the development of the press in Germany for the modern-day German press culture, argues that in order to understand a part of a particular society—in this case the press—it is imperative to be attentive of the broader social and political relationships within that society. This analysis focuses on the German press system from the pre-Bismarkian Reich, through the Weimar Republic and Third Reich, into divided Germany and concludes with an analysis of the unified press structure in contemporary German society. This examination reveals the historical and cultural bases of characteristics of the modern German press, which remains local in nature and, above all, highly political.

Baker, Sean, Halavais, and Alexander, University of Washington.

"Microsoft, Friend or Foe?: News Discourse on the Microsoft Monopoly Decision."

News organizations take great measures to ensure objectivity during story creation. However, news conventions often are at odds with this goal. For example, newspapers tend to use local sources and attempt to write stories that fit within local frameworks. This manuscript analyzes newspaper coverage of the Microsoft antitrust decision. Coverage in the Seattle Times and Post-Intelligencer and the San Jose Mercury News were compared, as was coverage in the New York Times. Initial results indicate that stories in both Seattle papers and the Mercury News are embedded with local perspectives, while the New York Times presented objective coverage when compared to the regional sources. Specifically, the Seattle papers tended to frame the story as an attack on Microsoft and the Puget Sound area that suffered a defeat, while the Mercury News presented the story as a victory for Silicon Valley.

Berens, Charlyne, University of Nebraska.

"Monster or Savior? Framing a Proposed Amendment to the Nebrask Constitution."

Media frames act like plots or story line, helping shape people's understanding of an issue by stressing specific elements or features of a broader controversy. Frames affect opinions by making certain considerations seem more important than others. Thus, those promoting and opposing a public issue strive to make their frames salient to the public via the media. This study examines the framing of a Nebraska ballot initiative: the way proponents and opponents framed the issue, the way the Lincoln newspaper framed it and the way interviewed citizens picked up on those frames.

Bhuiyan, Serajul I., Alcorn State University.

"The Future of Print Media—Challenges in an Internet Environment."

This paper aims to provide an overview of the contemporary developments in online media, its effects on print media in the U.S. and the strategies publishers have developed to cope with the new media environment. There are 171.25 million media consumers already online in the world. Although 20 percent of Americans check news online at least one per week, journalists rank the Net second in importance for story ideas and research. This paper mostly focuses on innovation, new initiatives, and the scope for policy intervention, both stimulation and regulatory measures. This in-depth overview, based on interviews with newspaper editors, Internet research and expert opinions, as well as specialist literature, can be seen as the beginning of and a plea for more systematic research into the features of the American online media world.

Billmeye, Kurt R., Northern Arizona University.

"The American Small-Town Myth in The Truman Show and Pleasantville: A Postmodern Construction."

To better understand American culture, one must comprehend the central importance of community and how Americans perceive that sense of communal life. Community has been fought out (and still is) in a dialectical struggle to define the nation's collective consciousness in terms of either "rural/small town" or "big city" values and beliefs. A significant number of films have been made over the years that use the backdrop of small-town America. The author contends that a genre of small-town films exists and is important to an understanding of how Americans define themselves and their communities. This paper employs a postmodern perspective to examine two significant recent additions to the small-town genre: The Truman Show and Pleasantville.

Breslin, Jack, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"Factors in the Rise of the Crime Victim's Movement in America: A Critical Study."

Crime victims have traditionally been an essential element in the criminal justice system, yet these victims' rights have only been formally recognized within the past three decades. The crime victims' movement has been credited with increasing public consciousness through the media, organizing victims' assistance groups, and lobbying for legislation, including a proposed federal constitutional amendment. This study gives an historical view of the movement and examines the social and growth factors contributing to the movement's success and current status. The methodology included available literature and telephone interviews with six pioneering individuals involved in the crime victims' movement.

Broadhead, Kay Lynn, and Hardy-Short, Dayle, Idaho State University.

"In a Sheep's Clothing? Environmental Meaning and the Construction of the Wolf in Recent Films."

The historian Patricia Limerick notes that in American history, some animals achieved an exalted place, such as the eagle and the buffalo, while others were defined as "bad" animals that deserved the wrath of pioneers. The most hated of the "bad" animals was the wolf. In this paper the author examines the popular image of the wolf in recent films and its relation to endangered species debates regarding wolf recovery policies. Examining films such as Never Cry Wolf and Balto, the author identifies the cinematic reconstruction of the wolf as a natural force and suggests the environmental (and thus political) meaning that viewers gain from the texts. The author concludes with a statement regarding the presentation of wildlife and wilderness in film and the environmental meanings articulated by such movies.

Byrd, Warren, and Fowler, Gil, Arkansas State University.

"A Content Analysis Comparing Coverage by Arkansas Daily Newspapers of the Boys and Girls State High School Basketball Tournaments."

For many local newspapers, covering high school sports accurately and completely is part of its lifeblood. But is it comparable for both men's and women's sports? This study, through a content analysis, investigated whether one popular event of one sport, high school basketball, illustrated a noticeable gap in coverage for each gender. The state basketball tournament, as covered by 30 Arkansas daily newspapers, was selected as the event of choice. Hypotheses suggested boys would get more coverage than girls with larger circulation newspaper providing more coverage than smaller dailies. Research questions asked whether there were more items for boys than girls and whether differences were based on the size of the newspaper. Other variables included type of item (story or photo), front page placement or not, use of logos, and "roundup" items. In all, 1,333 items were examined totaling 10,771.5 column inches.

Carder, Sheri, Lake City (FL) Community College.

"Tooting One's Horn: Advertising Social Responsibility."

Today's companies are balancing a growing agenda of socially responsible activities with the drive to generate profits. Some corporations see these activities as a poor investment, where the cost is not worth the concern. Most others see these practices as a necessary business expense. There are three reasons for this increased attention to ethics. In terms of consumers, companies are seeking to set themselves apart by developing a reputation for ethical and socially responsible behavior. Second, companies may hope to avoid government intervention, which would force businesses to do what they fail to do voluntarily. Finally, companies seek to avoid risk and limit liability. This paper will demonstrate examples of both corporate advertising campaigns and product packaging that display corporate commitment to ethical and social issues.

Douglass, Darcy, and Fowler, Gil, Arkansas State University.

"Female Sports Journalists: A Study of Demographics and Perceived Sexism."

The purpose of this study was to gather information about female sports journalists and their satisfactions, dissatisfactions and demographics. A survey of female sports journalists, drawn in the fall of 1999 from the Association for Women in Sports Media directory, was distributed by e-mail to roughly 300 members. Likert statements were used to determine whether this group agreed that there was equal opportunity for women in the workplace in the areas of job assignments and promotions. Respondents were also asked if female sports journalists face sexist language while at work and whether there is more tolerance for error from males than females. Open-ended questions asked for advice for women contemplating working in sports, examined the comparative writing styles for the sexes, and perceptions about access to athletes by gender.

Edwards, Tim, and Hunt, Scott, University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

"African Americans and the news: A content analysis of the coverage of African Americans in three TV newscasts and one newspaper in Lexington, Kentucky."

This study content analyzed newscasts of three television stations and one newspaper to investigate the extent and type of coverage African Americans received. Newspapers and newscasts from August and September 1994 and August and September 1995 were chosen for the analysis period. Results indicated that whites were more represented in three kinds of stories, and that when they were included in stories, African Americans were predominantly portrayed in sports stories. Combined with other forms of entertainment, 55% of all stories with identifiable African Americans pertain to entertainment. For television, when African Americans were presented in stories, the overwhelming majority of the time, they were presented in sports stories. It was also found that African Americans appeared in violent or street crimes while whites were presented more often in white collar crimes.

Edwards, Tim, University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

"Mo' Better Dudes? Black Representations in the Films of Spike Lee."

This study investigates the portrayals of African American males in the films of Spike Lee. Lee, who has been credited by many for reviving the interest in films about African Americans, has directed more than 10 movies. Lee has also been praised for providing moviegoers with a different view of black life in America, including the portrayal of African American men. This content analysis of Lee's films suggests that while many of the negative stereotypes that many have come to associate with black men are not present in Lee's works, he in fact may be introducing new stereotypes or negative images of the black male, particularly the urban black male. Films analyzed for this study included She's Gotta Have It, Do The Right Thing, Get on the Bus, Clockers, School Daze, Jungle Fever, Mo Better Blues, and He Got Game.

Estrada, George, Humboldt State University.

"A Matter of Opinion: The Role of Columnists in Media Culture."

This essay re-traces the history of American newspaper columnists and argues for a stronger consideration of their role in shaping contemporary media culture. A review of the literature shows that columnists have not been adequately accounted for by media sociologists in their calculus of the social relationships that form the web of modern media culture. It is concluded that columnists are members of an auteur class of journalists whose work norms and subculture are very different from those of common newsworkers, and whose effect on media content is not insubstantial. The lives and works of selected columnists are explored and the implications for future research in mass communication are discussed.

Fridriksson, Lianne, Baylor University.

"North Atlantic Storms: New York Times' Coverage of Crises in Scandinavia."

Media scholars often have researched Western mass media coverage of the developing nations of the world, and, in particular, the propensity of crisis-oriented news. Conversely, little attention has been paid to the study of U.S. media coverage of the advanced post-industrial welfare states of Scandinavia—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. This study examines a census of 20 years of crisis-oriented news coverage of these five Nordic nations in The New York Times, and through a content analysis of more than 3,000 items published between 1978 and 1998, details the trends in that coverage and analyzes the reporting of crisis-laden events and issues of these most highly developed Western nations—finding that, ironically, mirror the results of studies of U.S. coverage of the world's least developed countries.

Ginossar, Tamar, University of New Mexico.

"Symbols in Political Spots: Usage and Denial of Rabin's Images in 1996 Israeli Election Campaign."

The importance of cultural and mythical symbols in political "image making" has been acknowledged, but few studies have attempted to investigate how campaigns represent and promote political myths. This study attempts to explore the cultural images of the 1996 election campaign in Israel by analyzing the symbolic usage of the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin in the campaign's television spots. The study shows that the campaign as a whole ignored the assassination. Counter to common expectations, Labor, Rabin's party did not present the assassination or the image of the late leader as a prominent cultural symbol due to strategic decision of the campaign managers. Likud, the other major party, ignored the assassination and argued that due to the absence of Rabin viewers who voted for Labor in the previous elections should vote for Likud.

Halavais, Alexander Campbell, University of Washington.

"Toward a communicative approach to social class."

Literature in the field of communications tends to treat social class as an a priori division that is often reproduced by images in the mass media. This paper, taking cues from the work of Ithiel de Sola Pool and Karl Deutsch, places commincation at the center of the evolution of social structure, and argues that different technologies that mediate these networks of communication have a profound effect on class structure. The analysis draws heavily on a complex adaptive system model that I recently developed with colleagues at the Santa Fe Institute. While earlier CAS approaches have shown how divisions and clusters emerge in a group of agents, this model goes further to show how some of these clusters become socially privileged. It also indicates tht technologies with a wider set of producers tend to reduce disparities between various classes.

Hanson, Ralph, West Virginia University.

"Non-fiction means it's true, right?"

From Mark Twain's early newspaper reports to the current biography of Ronald Reagan by Edmund Morris, writers have been unabashedly placing fictional content in material that claims the status of non-fiction. This trend has accelerated in recent years, following the lead of Hunter S. Thompson's groundbreaking book "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas." This paper considers the controversy surrounding several recent non-fiction works for their acknowledged and unacknowledged use of fiction.

Hess, Verena, University of Washington.

"Libraries as Local Networks."

This paper will begin by sketching an approach for community that accounts for some apt criticisms of the idea of community. Within the social sciences, sociologists have worked earnestly to operationalize community, and we will explore the usefulness of these conceptualizations in particular. From this juncture, it becomes necessary to direct attention to the significance of space and place that necessarily arise in any conception of community and is critical for understanding and participation in a community. Libraries will be presented as dynamic places that may help us understand the complexities of community with attention to differences. Libraries are a nexus of community, politics and place that can provide a model to explore changes in society today.

Hornaday, Bill, Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

"No One Says No to Larry King: How the Wedgwood Baptist Church Tragedy Revealed Lessons Still Unlearned Regarding Crisis Coverage."

Media organizations—particularly those with a national audience—often are taken to task for boorish, insensitive behavior in covering tragic events. From Flight 800 to Columbine High School to Jonesboro, Arkansas, the frenzy to be first has fueled resentment and disgust among readers and viewers. Now it is generating similar sentiments among media professionals themselves—often from local and regional outlets. Although it seems logical that the national press might learn its lesson by now and begin to heed its critics, incidents that followed the Wedgwood Baptist Church shootings in Fort Worth, Texas, indicate otherwise. This paper demonstrates this trend by examining various accounts from numerous media professionals who played pivotal roles in Wedgwood's coverage and other major tragedies.

Lackney, Jacqueline, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

"The Battle Between Patriotism and Realism: The War Film Genre, Changing Cultural Meanings."

This study examines the war film genre and how it reflects changing social and political values. The author compares and contrasts three sets of films that represent different time periods in recent history. These sets include: The Sands of Iwo Jima and The Thin Red Line; The Green Berets and Full Metal Jacket; and The Longest Day and Saving Private Ryan. Each comparative set is based on a specific battle/war and provides a means to assess how different generations define combat, war and the roles that Americans assume in support of the conflict. Using a historical and critical method, the author concludes with an assessment of how the war film genre has evolved and suggests consequences this change might have for audience members who are asked to serve in future military conflicts.

Lei, Richard M., Northern Arizona University.

"The Presence of Advertising in Post-Soviet Russia."

Since the fall of communism in 1991, those living in the former Soviet Union have experienced profound change in their daily lives. Among the changes most obvious to the ordinary citizen is the presence of "western style" advertising which is now becoming pervasive in the Russian media. Beginning in 1917 with the collapse of the czarist government, the free press and advertising were banned by the state and replaced with a controlled media and governmental propaganda campaigns. The Russian experiment with communism lasted nearly 75 years and three generations, making it unique in the world. This paper discussed the unique nature of the advertising industry in Russia and their efforts in the development of a consumer-based market economy.

McCleneghan, Sean, New Mexico State University.

"The Death of Newspapers or a Window of Opportunity?: Changing Recruiting Attitudes."

At the national level, news-editorial programs have lost 3,500 majors in the last decade. News-ed sequences are usually the smallest enrolled, trailing behind advertising, broadcasting, public relations and, in some cases, even photojournalism Students in their 20s weren't even born when President Nixon resigned in 1974. Now, Lou Grant and Murphy Brown have given way to Matt Drudge and personal home pages. What can be done to rekindle a new generation's interest in newspaper journalism? This regional survey polls editors to see how enlightened they think they are about making severe changes in how they recruit newspaper journalists.

Olson, Lee, Denver, Colorado.

"Media Self-Examination."

Facing many challenges, including new laws and court challenges that go beyond traditional libel and slander proceedings, U.S. media are fighting back—but also are undergoing self-examination of their role in society. Legislators harass the media by passing laws they know will be thrown out by the courts. Courts allow groundless cases to advance for purposes of "sending a message." Beyond helping fund defenses in such cases, journalists are putting their own house in order by improving communications about First Amendment rights and procedures. Such organizations as Freedom Forum, the First Amendment Committee, the Society of Professional Journalists and the Reporters Committee on Freedom of the Press stand ready to help with education and legal advice.

Pasternack, Steve, New Mexico State University.

"Press and Press Freedom in Rwanda Five Years After the Genocide."

Following the 1994 genocide in which hundreds of thousands of Rwandans were slaughtered, the nation is trying to rebuild and so is its media apparatus. A number of new media outlets are appearing in this east African nation, an economy is sprouting that may eventually create outlets for advertisers and government is seeking to enact laws that balance national development, national security, nation rebuilding and freedom of the press—a delicate act indeed. But, memories and trust of the press die hard in this country because, after all, it was the national radio station that pulled the strings of incitement during the 1994 genocide. This paper examines the current media landscape in Rwanda and state attempts to regulate it.

Pilgrim, Tim, Western Washington State University.

"The Wagner Act and Liberation or Co-optation of Newspaper Unions and American Labor in the Early Twentieth Century: A Gramscian Interpretation."

Newspaper unions and organized labor power are declining—the downturn stemming from the 1930s, evolving from earlier massive strikes and violence, in part because of judicial changes and the Wagner Act's impact. This paper examines the relationship between the Act and the Labor Movement and uses as touchstones Antonio Gramsci's concept of hegemony (accounting for people's unwillingness to rebel) and the evolution of the judiciary. The original Wagner Act said labor unrest was bad for business and implied that workers without money could not be dutiful consumers. The Act, along with scholarship explored, supports and argument of strong-state hegemony.

Plopper, Bruce, and Ness, M. Ernest, University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

"To Watch or Not to Watch: The Effect of TV News Viewing on Subjective Well-Being."

The preponderance of negativity in news content has led several high-visibility health professionals to recommend that people reduce their news consumption to increase their happiness or life satisfaction (subjective well-being). To test the assumption upon which this recommendation is based, a self-selecting convenience sample of 218 employed adults completed a survey concerning their TV news viewing habits and their subjective well-being (SWB). The authors concluded that because life satisfaction entails a complex set of variables, it would be unlikely that mere changes in TV news viewing habits would have any significant long-term effect on SWB.

Robertson, Dennis, Arkansas State University.

"Access and Diversity in the New Media Environment: Media Convergence and the Demise of the Fairness Doctrine."

In 1993, a group opposing certain amendments to the Arkansas constitution requested the FCC to require a broadcaster to comply with the Fairness Doctrine and to rescind its ruling that the doctrine is unconstitutional. The FCC dismissed the complaint, and in December 1993, the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the FCC's decision. Although new media offer channels of opportunity for individual expression, there is no guarantee that a multiplicity of channels will ensure diversity of content or right of access. The question remains, "Should legally mandated rights of access to the media be justified in principle in order to promote a more diverse flow of information?" This paper will examine this question in light of the demise of the Fairness Doctrine and the role of new media in participative democracy.

Rodgers, Chris, University of New Mexico.

"The New Star Wars: Phantom Menace and/or American Dream."

Media criticism lacks adequate scientific foundation, especially concerning film. Despite the blatant "social construction" of <u>Star Wars: The Phantom Menace</u>, and the news outcry regarding Jar-Jar Binks' stereotypicality, little analysis ensued. Using what may be the "main" underlying metaphor of the film's narrative, I evidence Lucas' appropriation of "The American Dream" to sell tickets, tapes and tie-ins. The uncovering of rhetorical homologies, using the works of Pierre Bourdieu and Barry Brummett, helps illustrate the articulated manner of production for expanded consumption and the not coincidental, yet unplanned, correspondence such production often maintains with its consumption. Though intended for the propagation of scientific perspective through ethnocentric rupture, this critical analysis also aims toward accessibility to "non-experts."

Rodgers, Chris, University of New Mexico.

"Thinking Critically About Jar-Jar Binks' Ethnicity."

Various of the recent outcries by news media about the implications of underlying ethnic representation in <u>Star Wars: The Phantom Menace</u>, have just scratched the glossy surface of the film's cipher, or shared code between producer and consumer. Only rigorous and thorough analysis of this character's representation will clarify why some folks hate "him," why others love "his" slapstick mockery, and why some think "he" conspicuously displays blackness. It is, in fact, Jar-Jar's ethnotyping that provides the critical clue. This discussion will include an extensive interpretation of his perceived group identity, the reasoning behind such hermeneutic, and the implications for the reproduction of such identity, as well as its study.

Russell, Dennis, Arizona State University.

"Historical Heresy or In Search of a Larger Truth? Fictional Devices and Subjective Interpretation in Edmund Morris' Dutch and Other Contemporary Biographies."

The furor surrounding the publication of Edmund Morris' biography Dutch: A Memoir of Ronald Reagan, warrants a scholarly examination of the use of fictional and literary devices, as well as overt subjective interpretation, in various contemporary biographies. Morris' book and Joe McGinniss' controversial biography of Edward Kennedy, The Last Brother, will serve as the focal points of analysis, but other relevant biographies will be examined as well. The theoretical framework for this study hinges on the literature of historical interpretation, underscoring the debate between the traditionalist insistence on the purity of historical objectivity and the postmodern approach that questions the notion of universal truths and that acknowledges the historian's own history as having an important influence on the process of interpretation.

Schild, Steven R., St. Mary's University of Minnesota.

"Letters to the editor as a reflection of public opinion."

Two key questions about letters to the editor are, Who writes them?, and Do the letters accurately reflect public opinion? A recent survey of people who wrote letters to the editor about a controversial school-funding referendum concludes that while the letters were written by a socioeconomic elite—people better educated and presumably better paid than the "average" citizen—the opinions expressed in the letters very closely reflected the final vote total. Sixty-two percent of voters cast ballots for building a new school, while 66 percent of letter-writers responding to the survey recommended a "yes" vote. The survey results may also reveal a spiral-of-silence phenomenon, as opposition to building a new school was expressed by 38 percent of the voters but only 27 percent of letter-writers.

Short, Brant, and Hardy-Short, Dayle, Northern Arizona University.

"Docudrama as Historical Text: The Rhetorical Redemption of George C. Wallace."

In August 1997 the cable network TNT presented a four-hour mini-series on the life of George C. Wallace. The docudrama received positive critical reviews and actor Gary Sinise won the Emmy Award for his portrayal of Wallace. The film ends with a repentant Wallace asking members of an African-American church meeting in Montgomery for forgiveness. In this paper the authors examine the film using the perspective of rhetorical redemption. By analyzing the narrative structure of the film and production's efforts to present a dramatic and accurate presentation, the paper will demonstrate how Wallace's political career has been reconstructed for future generations.

Smith, Erik and Fowler, Gil, Arkansas State University.

"An Examination of the Professional Wrestling Audience: A Uses and Gratifications Approach."

With professional wrestling shows drawing more than six million viewers on Monday nights, and with advertising revenues tripling over the past two years, this genre of programming is moving to the top of cable ratings and is fast becoming a program of choice for America's youth. To examine "why?" a survey of college students at a small, rural southeastern college was undertaken. Roughly 250 students provided answers to Likert statements measuring uses and gratifications. A factor analysis identified types of viewers and resultant demographics.

Sturgill, Amanda, Baylor University.

"Legal and ethical considerations of using the internet to collect mass communication data."

In addition to becoming an interesting topic of mass media research for social scientists, the internet has become an interesting method of collecting data on media use and development. To date, the ways in which researchers can collect data online have not been formally addressed by university human participants committees. Issues such as protection of confidentiality and the exclusion of minors in data collection are more difficult to manage in the online environment. But it can be easier, faster and less expensive to collect data electronically and the data can also be easier to analyze. The abilities of the technology provide both opportunities and challenges for researchers. This paper addresses the legal and ethical issues important in collected data via the internet.

Wang, Tai-Li, University of Texas.

"Computer mediated communication systems and political communication."

Many speak about the potential of computer mediated communication systems for political communication in utopian visions and believe that technologies will democratize communication. Others say this technology will foster new forms of oppression and control. In this paper, I will examine online political communication through both the utopian views and the anti-utopian views upon the political potential of the computer-mediated communications. By conducting textual analyses of messages of political forms on a well-known website in overseas Chinese society, Sinanet, I will attempt to investigate whether the online political communication facilitates closer dialogue between groups, provides more substance to the freedom of information, and ultimately improves the quality of the political discourse.

Washington, Lyndia, and Sturgill, Amanda, Baylor University.

"New Technologies and Print Media: Boon or Boondoggle?"

This presentation is a point and counterpoint, followed by a roundtable discussion of possible research projects related to the use of technology in the creation of print media. Sturgill takes the technological favoritist position, suggesting that new technologies have improved the ability to produce and the quality of print media. The enhanced ability to research stories and to communicate with newspapers and the public has improved the scope and fairness of stories. Washington takes the technological pessimist position, suggesting that keeping up with new technologies has meant that editors' time is spent dealing with technical issues and with form rather than content. Research concerning this question in the mass media is both limited and dated. The purpose of the roundtable is to produce ideas for new streams of research in this important area.

Weber, Josie, Northern Arizona University.

"Help for scholastic journalism."

Ever since the 1988 decision on Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, in which the U.S. Supreme Court granted new power to authorities to censor high school newspapers, many scholastic journalism advisers have felt abandoned by the professional press. While high school journalists struggle with what is often unfair and even illegal censorship, many advisers wish the professional press would show more concern. This paper looks at what the state press associations are doing, if anything, to help scholastic journalism. More than half of this country's state press associations responded to the questionnaire showing what they are doing in terms of high school censorship issues and in other areas to encourage high school editors to consider the profession as a career.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Haggard, Carrol, McMurry University, Daniel, Mike, McMurry University, and Libby, Bill, McMurry University

"Zeus, Buddha, and Zoot suit: A core Curriculum Course in Multi-Disciplinary Studies"

This panel describes: (1) the required Core Curriculum Course Persons and Communities. This course is a study os past and present cultures, emphasizing their similarities and their differences in a multi-cultural perspective. It is an interdisciplinary, team-taught course using a comparative approach and primary sources. The central focus is on the question of how individuals and societies jave defined their identity and how, given that identity, they have encountered and dealt with other societies holding different (and often clashing) values. The course examines three cultures and their responses to outside challenges: The Hebrews of the Old Testament and Greece-Roman civilization; the Aztecs of Mexico and the impact of Spain and Japan's origins and response to the west. These past interchanges have obvious contemporary relevance for Americans living in a multi-cultural world. (2) Development of the course NEH funding, (3) course approach and content, (4) interdisciplinary team-teaching strategies.

Bahr, Rosemary, Eastern New Mexico University

"Visual Imagery in the Blind"

Visual sensations of the blind have been the subject of research since Jastrow analyzed dreams of the blind in the late 1800s. A history of this research begins our report. Of specific interest is the work of Helen Keller that captures the subjective element of the sensual experiences of dreams by one who could neither see nor hear. A brief synopsis of her description is included. More recent works include reports of visual sensations by the blind during near-death experiences. Kenneth Ring's recent book *Lessons From The Light: What We Can Learn From The Near-Death Experience?* makes claims that provide excellent material from which to examine this phenomenon. Both the neurological aspects and the philosophical questions that naturally flow from the claims of Ring and others are addressed.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA STUDIES

Allen, Mark W., Pomona College

"Archaeology in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand: Do Good Fences Make Good Neighbors?"

Endemic warfare in sixteenth to nineteenth century New Zealand saw fortifications at the crux of Maori chiefdoms. In a flurry of construction, leaders negotiated with followers to build costly and nearly impregnable hillforts (*pa*). These strongholds were sources of economic and military power as they effectively protected resources such as horticultural land, surplus food, and people. Regional polities with multiple *pa* were quick to develop, but were inherently unstable. External and internal conflicts were magnified as small groups could resist larger or better armed forces, thus making Maori chiefdoms dynamic and unstable organizations. This paper discusses archaeological research on the development of Maori polities in Hawke's Bay. This work was conducted in conjunction with the *tangata whenua*—the *iwi* Ngati Kahungunu.

Case, Rhonda Evans, University of Texas

"The Republic Referendum: Elites Choose, Voters Decide."

This paper illustrates that in Australia the process of constitutional change is elite-driven, even though formal change to the Constitution must be approved by the electorate at a referendum. Referendums exemplify one means of practicing direct democracy, for they offer the public a rare opportunity to decide an issue itself rather than through its representatives. Therefore, proponents of a participatory theory of democracy generally exalt such mechanisms. However, the use of referendums begs several significant questions. Employing principles from the tradition of elite theory, this paper seeks to answer these questions, to identify the key steps in the process of constitutional change in Australia, and to provide new insight into the elite aspects of that process. The following analysis establishes that the push for a republic was initiated and managed by elites, who have struggled to create popular momentum for constitutional change without losing control.

Chatterjee, Srikanta and M.A.B. Siddique, Massey University

"A Closer Look at the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations"

The two relatively small economies of Australia and New Zealand have always had close links in many areas of economic activity. In 1982, the Prime Ministers of the two countries signed the Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement to encourage freer trade further economic cooperation between the countries. This paper examines the manner in which trade between the two countries has developed since 1983 when the agreement became effective. The evolution of trade between each of the two countries and the rest of the world, and their mutual trade both been addressed in the paper in quantitative and analytical terms to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of their economic structures, and the changes thereto, over time. How economic reforms in both countries in recent years have affected their economic relationships has been examined in empirical terms to draw policy directives from the findings.

Chu, Jou-juo, National Sun Yat-Sen University

"The Settlement Experiences of Taiwanese Immigrants in Brisbane"

This paper documents and explores the findings of a late 1999 survey on the settlement experiences of recent Taiwanese immigrants and their perception of Australian society. The survey was conducted in Brisbane. Ethnic immigrants in industrialized countries have long been depicted as passive and powerless. In the past fifty years, this tendency to portray migrants as disadvantaged victims has remained largely intact. Nevertheless, the new wave of immigrants that arrived in the late 1980s mostly came from economically affluent northeast Asian countries, particularly from Hong Kong and Taiwan. Many of these were skilled. Therefore, their settlement experiences may not necessarily involve marginalization, dependency or structural discrimination. This study of the settlement fills this vacuum that has long been neglected. It seeks to illustrate the deliberate actions taken by the new Taiwanese immigrants to maintain a group identity distinguishable from their counterparts from Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland.

Gaskins, Richard, Brandeis University

"The Future of Accident Compensation Policies in New Zealand"

New Zealand's distinctive Accident Compensation Act (ACC) celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1999, but its future will be shaped by competing social philosophies that currently divide New Zealand. Originally conceived as a unique blend of common law and social welfare principles, ACC abolished personal injury lawsuits and established the world's first and only comprehensive "no-fault" compensation system. Changes in the New Zealand welfare state after 1984 have brought repeated challenges to the vision of "community responsibility" on which the law was built. During the 1990s the National Party began to privatize the scheme, but with no plans to reintroduce tort law. The current debate over ACC highlights several competing notions of "community," filtered through the diverse institutional structures of courts, markets, and administrative systems. Research conducted during 1999 in Wellington will summarize these debates and attempt to rescue the lasting meaning of the ACC experiment for contemporary "risk societies."

Gustafson, Barry, University of Auckland

"The State and Civil Society in New Zealand: Neo-Liberal and Social Democratic Variations on the Theme"

The paper commences with a brief summary of the concept of civil society before looking at the three major types of non-governing organizations in New Zealand. After touching on different forms of individual and collective activism and the role of the media, the importance of a consensus on the basic values of a society is discussed with particular reference to what were the traditional values and the ways they have changed since the New Right reforms after 1984. The paper concludes with a comparison of the New Right neo-liberal and the New Left social democratic views of civil society in New Zealand and the problem for the former in reconciling their belief that individualism and selfishness are essential to the free market economy with their hope that citizens should also show altruism and collectivism in community relationships and the meeting of citizens' social needs and aspirations.

Isern, Tom, North Dakota State University

"Bio-Invaders and the Failure of Ecology in New Zealand"

Grey rabbits, red deer, Australian possums, English gorse, American blackberry, and California thistles are among the pests and weeds parcel to what a geographer has called the "invasion" of New Zealand and a historian has termed "ecological imperialism." Indeed, the environmental history of New Zealand is dominated by the effects of exotic species on native species and their environments. The impact of invasive species is so drastic, and of such peculiar nature, that it cannot be explained in traditional terms of ecology or environmental history. It has required a reconsideration of the place of humankind in nature, the abandonment of passive environmentalism, and the pursuit of active husbandry.

Kamakanoenoe, Michelle M. Tupou, University of Hawaii at Manoa

"'Pacific Voices' Through Film: Film as a Vehicle in Uniting Oral and Written Traditions in Polynesia"

Film is a powerful tool in bridging oral and written traditions, and forming our own cultural identity. We Polynesian peoples are expressing ourselves through image, through storytelling, through the linking of our oral tradition and Western modern film technology. Filmmaker Merata Mita suggests we are in "a process which involves decolonizing the screen, demystifying the process and indigenising the image." In looking at the concepts of cultural identity as they are manifested in the works of Indigenous Film and Filmmaking, I will be investigating the role oral tradition plays in telling our stories through this medium. Filmmaker Barry Barclay asks, "How do indigenous people use the camera once we come to have some control over it?" "Perhaps it is on our own shoulders to redefine the rules." Through the works of Maori, Samoan and Tongan filmmakers in Aotearoa, I hope to investigate this question closer.

Kerbel Ivan, Yale University

"Europeans, Americans and other Non-Maori in New Zealand prior to 1840: A closer loot at the bay of Islands white resistance to British annexation"

Unlike North America's charter colonies and Australia's penal settlements, outposts of British settlement in New Zealand sprang up without direction from a metropolitan power. For three decades until its inclusion into the British colonial system in 1840, New Zealand was visited and settled by a number of Christian missions and a cosmopolitan, if largely uneducated, mix of whalers, sealers, merchantmen, emancipists, escaped convicts and adventurers - not all of whom were English or Caucasian. The sub-tropical port town of Kororareka became, in the 1830s, the largest site of non-Maori settlement, an important entrepot for vessels involved in the Pacific fishery and trade, and a focus for social ferment sharply contrasting with the European experience of Australia. The Maori, Europeans, and others living in Kororareka before 1840 began to map out a destiny which stood at odds with the plans of the new colonial government.

Lashley, Marilyn E., Howard University

"Implementing Treaty Settlements Indigenous Institutions: Social Justice and the Problem of Detribalization in New Zealand"

This examines treaty settlement as a mechanism for providing social justice and incorporating Maori people into mainstream New Zealand society by improving economic and social well being. It describes and discusses Articles II and III of the Treaty of Waitangi (respectively, collectively-held private assets and citizenship benefits and privileges), settlement of claims of breached treaty rights, social policy targeted to Maori and changes in economic and social well-being from 1976-1998. The fundamental proposition is that all Maori are harmed by the legacy of dispossession and marginalization. The central question is: what is the role of the state in providing redress to all indigenous New Zealanders, collectives and individuals? Urbanization and detribalization limit access to social justice and the benefits of treaty settlements have yet to trickle-down to individual Maori households. What strategies should Government undertake to provide redress to individual Maori as well as tribal collectives?

Michie, Michael, York University

"Imagining the Britain of the South: the literature of emigration to colonial New Zealand 1835-74"

The very rapid increase of New Zealand's settler population after 1840 owed much to the concerted efforts of emigration agents and publicists to sell the colony as a progressive British paradise in the South Seas. A massive outpouring of emigration literature, from advertisements and pamphlets to handbooks and manuals, took up the cause of colonization. The authors of these works ranged from propagandists for land and shipping companies to social thinkers and visionaries. This literature is fascinating because it often represented a coming together of the pragmatic and the utopian. Here, indeed, did seem to be the possibility of starting societies from scratch and controlling what had too often appeared as a headlong and catastrophic rush into industrial capitalism. The paper focuses on several figures, writers and publicists, who were pivotal in the crusade to populate the "Britain of the South".

Roberts, Julie, Monash University

"Painting Ourselves in Place: A Comparative Study of the Role of Landscape Painting in the Rapprochement of Settler with Place in Australia and New Zealand"

Landscape painting dominates the art histories of both Australia and New Zealand. Conventionally, this dominion is seen to reflect the colonies' isolation form the cultural centers of Europe and later, New York, as well as the innate conservatism of colonialism. W.J.T. Mitchell identifies landscape painting as more significant than this, arguing landscape is the "dreamwork" of imperialism. This paper will explore the different ways in which Australian and New Zealand painters pictured their respective countries, and through the medium of landscape contributed significantly to the non-indigenous population's reconciliation [or is it appropriation?] with place. With "no Merlin in the woods," painters eased the settlers' sense of alienation by creating myths of beauty and belonging out of the raw inchoate land. The contrasting geography, topography and climate of Australia and New Zealand, as well as the different origins of white settlement (and consequent hopes and aspirations) challenged artists to seek both familiar and inventive solutions.

Schaniel, William C., State University of West Georgia

"The Pakeha-Maori and the Economic Frontier in Pre-Colonial New Zealand"

The paper will focus on the relations between the Maori and the Pakeha-Maori traders. The traders were landed and contracted by several Sydney trading houses with the rise of the flax trade in the early 1820s. The collapse of the flax market left many Pakeha-Maori as independent traders. In the context of the Maori, the Pakeha-Maori gave access to European goods to tribes who did not have good harbors in their respective tribal areas. Maori treated the Pakeha-Maori in the context of Maori rules. The traders were given chiefly status, and were considered important members of the tribe because of the flow of European goods they controlled. A new role for tribal chiefs was the managing of relations with the Pakeha-Maori. The Pakeha-Maori served as culture brokers, operating between two sets of livelihood rules: market rules and Maori rules.

Shor, Fran

"A Comparative Study of American and Australian Radical Labor's Opposition to World War I"

 Opposition to World War I was extensive throughout the United States and Australia. Among the most vocal opponents were members of the radical labor movement, especially the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). In this comparative study of the role of the US and Australian IWW in opposing the war, I intend to examine the common discursive components of that opposition and to determine to what extent those components informed anti-war opinion among workers and the broader public. Since the IWW suffered repression in both countries as a consequence of this opposition to World War I, I also want to investigate the similarities and differences between the US and Australia over the question of free speech, labor organizing, and political radicalism during this period.

Stewart, A. G. (Sandy / Oneroa), Northland, New Zealand

"Teaching Teachers: The Methodology and Mythodology"

Much research has been completed and solutions proposed as to why so many of our Mäori students continue to fail in high school. This paper details the results of a four-year intervention study of Mäori language teachers, their students and associated parent communities in the Northland region of New Zealand. The researcher was particularly interested to study the type and quality of interaction between the participants and to learn how such interaction affected the progress of these Mäori pupils in their high schools. In the main, both teachers and parents frequently made mistaken assumptions (a mythology) about each other for which the students took the opportunity to escape any notions of success in school. The intervention supplied a methodology that brought teachers and parents together. Both home and school beliefs and practices are the biggest determinant of success or failure for our pupils. The various tripartite models between teachers, parents and pupils are discussed.

Warner, Margaret, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

"Comparing fatal injury rates: Australia, New Zealand and the United States"

In New Zealand, Australia, and the United States, injuries cause more deaths among children and young adults than does disease. Injury death rates for all ages in New Zealand and the United States are similar, about 56 injury deaths per 100,000 persons and in Australia the injury death rate is slightly lower at 40 deaths per 100,000 persons. Six causes of injury account for about 60 percent of all the injury mortality: motor vehicle traffic incidents, firearms, poisonings, falls, suffocations, and drownings. The International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics convened in 1994 to foster improvements in the quality and international comparability of injury data. ICE has assisted with the development of a framework for presenting injury data by simultaneously by cause (e.g., motor vehicle) and intent (unintentional, homicide, suicide, etc). This presentation format overcomes the limitations of the traditional World Health Organization format. This and other work from ICE will be highlighted.

Weller, Geoff

"Change and Development in the New Zealand Intelligence Community"

This paper analyses the recent and significant changes in the New Zealand security and intelligence community. This community includes a wide variety of agencies. The paper begins by assessing the effect of the end of the Cold War on the nature and objectives of the community. It then analyses the recent changes in the internal accountability of the agencies that are intended to achieve a greater degree of political control and direction. This is followed by an assessment of the efforts at internal modernization that are being made. The efforts to achieve greater external accountability are then reviewed, as are the calls for greater openness on the part of the community and the responses to those calls. The paper concludes by arguing that the recent changes have gone some way to linking the community more closely to the policy making process and to making it more effective.

Welsh, Robert S., Central Michigan University

"New Zealand Dairy Board Strategies in the Global Market"

The New Zealand Dairy Board is the exporting organization for dairy farmers and the country's cooperatively owned dairy products manufacturing companies. The Board is one of the most successful agricultural cooperatives in the world. It is distinguished by its marketing efficiency, the cooperative structure on which it is based, the industry's unsubsidized nature, and the $5.5-billion contribution it makes to export earnings. The Board's mission is to maximize the sustainable income dairy farmers through excellence in the global marketing of New Zealand origin dairy products. With 80 wholly or partly owned companies in 30 countries and marketing products in more than 100 countries, the Dairy Board has a strong and effective competitive position in the global market. The paper examines the strategies that the Dairy Board has successfully utilized in transforming the organization into a very successful multinational food company since its inception.

PHILOSOPHY

Beck, Susan Abrams, Fordham University

"In Consideration of Women: Eleanor Roosevelt and the Framing of the UN Declaration of Human Rights"

The UN Declaration of Human Rights internationalized the concept of human rights and included advances for women throughout the world. Eleanor Roosevelt had strong ideas about women's rights, but they derived from the traditional activism of the first part of the twentieth century. This brought her into conflict with more "radical" advocates on women's rights, a conflict that was played out in framing the UN Declaration. However, her political professionalism and the enormous respect that she garnered helped to resolve this conflict and lead to tremendous progress in the protection of women's rights.

Bowen, Jack, California State University, Long Beach

"Is a Prescriptive Explanation of Explanation Pragmatic Enough? Does it Matter?"

Within recent history, two perspectives in the philosophy of science regarding the topic of explanation have developed. Carl Hempel attempted to establish how science *should* be conducted through his reconstruction of explanation; Hempel establisheds a prototype of scientific explanation. However, the more recent pragmatic philosophers of science have become more concerned with a *de*scriptive account of philosophy of science. Pragmatists such as Wesley Salmon and Bas van Fraassen undertake the philosophical study of explanation by reviewing the writings of scientists and thus examine how scientific explanation *is* actually accomplished. I will look at the suggested deficiencies of the prescriptive D-N Model and examine if we should throw out the baby with the bathwater: because anomolous cases exist which contradict the prescriptive model, is this enough to jettison this method of philosophical reconstruction entirely, or at all? I examine the two methods and provide a sort of cost-benifit analysis examining what we gain and lose by choosing one scheme over the other.

Conrad, Erich Charles, California State University, Long Beach

"Autonomism and Provincialism in Biology"

Autonomism and provincialism both rest on the conviction that irreconcilable differences exist between physical science and biology. To "philosophically indifferent" biologists, it is evident that biology is a science like any other; that philosophical reflections on its differences from physics make heavy weather out of inconsequential differences in the tactics of research. To convince philosophically indifferent biologists of the importance of the dispute between autonomism and provincialism, and of the need to resolve or dissolve it, two things must be done. It must be shown that the differences between biology and physical science are much more substantial than previously supposed, so that the choice between autonomism and provincialism is forced upon them. It must also be shown that correctly understanding these real differences is crucial to refuting both these views and makes a real difference to the actual future course of biology itself.

Freeman, David A., Washburn University

"The Concept of Sovereignty in Hobbes and Locke"

Both Hobbes and Locke are properly identified with the social contractarian tradition. One of the central corner stones of this tradition is the concept of sovereignty. While both are contractarians and both advance a theory of sovereignty, their theories are quite different. Hobbe's sovereignty is grounded in secularism and paradox. Locke's sovereignty is grounded in God, the Western Judeo-Christian tradition and paradox. Both theories are grounded in paradox. The central question is, which, if either, theory is appropriate for the new millennium? I examine this question in my paper.

Gossett, Amy, Southwest Missouri State University

"Constructing a Civic Curriculum from Liberal Theory? The Possibilities and Pitfalls"

My paper discusses the possibilities and pitfalls associated with a civic education from modern liberal philosophy. Developing citizenship skills requires that individuals possess a critical understanding of societal tenets in order to both adhere to them and deliberate about them. I argue that given our pluralism, a reasoned commitment to liberal theory is of greater importance. However, many people debate whether liberalism has the capacity to meet this challenge. Not only must we cultivate the characteristics of a liberal citizen, but somehow foster those traits without becoming illiberal in the process. Using two modern theorists, William Galston and Amy Gutmann, I hope to develop a more pragmatic educational model advantageous for a liberal and pluralistic society. Through a critique of current theory, then, this paper develops methods for fostering a more civic education.

Huffaker, Phildon, California State University, Long Beach

"Feyerabend on Science Education"

Feyerabend advocates that we constantly question the self-proclaimed method of science and its accompanying results. He reveres ideological views that seek to break hold of entrenched ones, while tacit acceptance of the currently entrenched "normal" view falls short of such aims. The development of a curriculum for college science should seek a balance between acquiring an understanding of prevalent scientific knowledge and developing skills that allow questioning the very nature and significance of such knowledge. Incorporating the perspective of philosophy of science into the general science program offers the science student the best of both worlds. Acquisitions of a base of what Khun would call "normal" scientific knowledge is still essential but, given the chance to foster a more moderate critical perspective, scientists could raise their level of questioning beyond the amassing of general facts while avoiding Feyerabend's radical view of questioning everything all the time.

Johnson, Jeffery L., Eastern Oregon University

"Philosophy, Politics, and Economics"

The scholarly literature is replete with theoretical models and definitions of privacy. Despite such academic attention, it is far from clear that the philosophical and legal scholarship has really progressed much beyond common sense intuitions captured in colloquial expressions like, "none of your business," and "the right to be let alone." I argue that these sorts of colloquial models of personal and legal privacy are indeed superior to many of the more widely discussed analyses in the literature. The paper concludes with an investigation of a model that candidly seeks to abstract from these common sense expressions. I argue that privacy is best understood as demarcating an area in which individuals are granted immunity from the focused attention of others.

Kline, Gary, Georgia Southwestern

"Development and Equity"

This paper will examine these two concepts, development and equity, as they apply to the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which are trying to modernize and improve their conditions. After arriving at some definitions, I will look at the empirical evidence bearing on questions of development and equity. That is, indicators of development and equity throughout the "Third World" will be evaluated in order that I may examine the relationship between these concepts, if any, and draw conclusions. Based upon these, I offer prescriptions for development strategies and programs.

Kurfirst, Robert, Lyon College

"Malthus's Theological Libertarianism"

Thomas Malthus is most famous for his theory of population, but there is more to the man and his work. In this paper, I highlight Malthus's credentials as a Libertarian thinker whose faith in free market economics and personal responsibility is coupled with a strong distaste for government intervention in economic and social matters. What is unique to Mathus's Libertarianism is his additions of theology to the Libertarian stew. He does not assume, as many Libertarians do, that left to their own devices people will act morally and in their own best interests. Instead he suggests that a Libertarian framework can only work with a God-fearing people who are continually exposed to admonitions against behavior from the pulpit. My intention here is to illustrate that Malthus addresses the problem of behavioral motivation in a Libertarian framework in a manner that exposes deficiencies in contemporary Libertarian thought.

Maccarone, Ellen M., University of Florida

"Clarifying the Partiality Debates"

In this paper I clarify some of the central issues in the so-called "partiality debates." I argue that one reason the problems within the debate have seemed so intractable is that both partialists (those arguing for a partial moral standpoint) have been unclear about what is at stake. Once the issue at stake is brought into focus, I will argue that the partialists are correct that impartialist answers to their concerns have been inadequate, but that this does not mean that an impartialist answer *must* be inadequate. In conclusion I will offer an impartialist answer that is compatible with partialist concerns and accounts for those concerns in a way partialists can be satisfied.

Martire, Joseph E., Southwest Missouri State University

"Emerging Constitutional Issues in Abortion Politics"

Over the past several years, anti-abortion activists have focused their considerable energies on developing state and federal legislation to prohibit what they identify as "partial birth abortions." Several such efforts have succeeded initially only to have been thwarted by executive veto or by judicial review. Under especially interesting and contentious circumstances, Missouri's General Assembly recently passed legislation which prohibited "partial birth abortions" as part of a more ambitious enterprise to expand its homicide code to include specified acts of infanticide. There followed in quick succession: a highly publicized gubernatorial effort toward political compromise, a legislative override of the veto, and a legal challenge of the enacted statute in federal court. I examine this complex legislative package, identify its questionable features in regard to both infanticide and abortive procedures, and argue against its moral and political wisdom and against its constitutional propriety.

Sanchez, Melvin, California State University, Long Beach

"World Religions as Multiple Actual Worlds"

In "Ways of Worldmaking" Nelson Goodman extends W.V. Quine's underdetermination thesis of scientific theories to others areas such as art, music and literature. These areas, Goodman argues, can possess multiple conceptual worlds. Moreover, just as in scientific theories, empirical observations of the world will not prove which multiple actual worlds are correct. I apply Goodman's and Quine's theses to world religions. I consider human death. Different world religions have different views as to what happens after an individual dies. But the observation of someone's death does not tell us which religious view is correct.

Tang, Paul C.L., California State University Long Beach

"Realism vs. Anti-Realism in quantum physical chemistry"

I argue for anti-realism in quantum physical chemistry by focusing specifically on the use of the variational principle when determining the function that will allow the predication of the energy level of a certain state of a molecule. Because the Schrödinger equation cannot be solved for any but the simplest cases, it is impossible to obtain the exact ψ-function for exact prediction of energy. To circumvent this problem, theoretical chemists employ the variational principle. That is, the form of the approximate wave function will be guessed. A helim atom is the usual illustrative example. Adjustable parameters are added to the Schrödinger equation so that the calculated energy values eventually agree with the observed energy value within the limits of actual measurement. But this is done at the expense of physical meaning for some parts of the Schrödinger equation. I develop the philosophical consequences of this latter point in terms of the realist/anti-realism debate in the philosophy of science.

Victoria, Rogers

"Scientific Realism/Anti-Realism: A Continuum Model"

The distinction between realism and anti-realism has long been a controversial issue in the philosophy of science. But when these views are carefully examined in terms of their position relative to current scientific theories, the boundary between the two views becomes less clear, particularly in light of the demise of *naive realism*. This paper presents the position that the traditional distinction naturally dissolves, and further proposes a continuum model of realism/anti-realism in which the dichotomy is reduced to differences in the objectives and emphasis of science.

Whipple, John, California State University, Long Beach

"On Goodman and the Concept of Multiple Actual Worlds"

Nelson Goodman argues that there are multiple possible worlds. I provide support for this thesis by focusing on the nature of human language and the nature of perception. Meanings are not something fixed. I argue that we modify the meanings of words when we place them within multiple actual worlds. In terms of perceptions: Along with Wittgenstein, Kuhn and many philosophers of science, I argue that we are and cannot be neutral perceivers. When people perceive the flux of experience from different conceptual frameworks they do not perceive the same world. They litterally live in different actual worlds. My two arguments -- nontraditional in terms of meaning and perception -- support Goodman's thesis.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Allgor, Catherine, Simmons College

"Perfect Ladies and Republican Queens: The Role of First Lady as Charismatic Figure"

In THE FIRST NEW NATION: THE UNITED STATES IN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE, Seymour Martin Lipset effectively argues that George Washington, s the charismatic figure of the early Republic, provided the fragile nation with much-needed stability for both the new nation's elite and the general populace. My analysis extends Lipset's provocative thesis to another case study--Dolley Payne Todd Madison as the charismatic figure of early Washington City. Covered by the gender proscriptions of her day, Madison dared to stand out in a way her republican husband and other official men could not. By exploiting "female" attributes--the love of finery, the use of kin connections, spousal loyalty, a "good heart"--Dolley Madison created the White House and the new capital city as a focus for nationalism and a viable power center, forging social structures in place of institutional ones.

Alm, Leslie R., Burkhart, Ross E., Patton, W. David, and Weatherby, James B., Boise State University

"Intrastate Regional Differences in Political Culture: A Case Study of Idaho"

Despite its venerable origins in works by Key and Elazar, studying intrastate political conflicts through a regional lens has lost popularity in political science. We propose to resurrect it through an examination of political regionalism in Idaho as a motivation for political conflict. Regional conflict originates from the divergent political interests of two or more geographical regions. Idaho is well-suited for political analysis based on regionalism. The state's physical geography creates a natural and historically recognized tripartite division of a northern panhandle, a southwest dominated by Boise, and a largely Mormon southeast. We will establish regional differences in Idaho in terms of political attitudes, social characteristics, cultural background, and economics. We will describe Idaho's regions through the analysis of both aggregate data collected at the county level which is aggregated to the three regions, and through individual-level survey date.

Ashley, Jeffrey S., Saginaw Valley State University

"The Social and Political Influence of Betty Ford"

The paper examines the relationship between Gerald and Betty Ford in terms of political power and influence. While many people perceive the first lady as merely a hostess this was not the case with the Fords. Betty Ford was able to become a social/political force in her own right and was very influential within the Ford administration. Rather than being only a spouse and sidekick, Betty Ford, like many of the contemporary first ladies, was clearly a political partner. This paper details the relationship and provides examples of Betty's power and influence within the Ford presidency.

Bamberger, Ruth, Drury College

"From "Market" Model to "Democracy" Model: Rethinking Campaign Finance Policy"

In recent years, campaign finance policy has come under higher scrutiny as more money is being raised and spent by candidates and political parties. However, most legislative proposals in Congress address the money problem only incrementally and insufficiently. This paper will explore a major alternative to the current system, namely, campaign finance policy shaped, not only on the free speech clause of the First Amendment, but also on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This notion of campaign finance reform originated in the legal scholarship of Jamin Raskin and John Bonifaz in the early 90s, and has been tested in the federal courts, but without success to this point. I argue in my paper that sole use of the free speech clause as a basis for campaign finance policy is market-based, thus unsuitable for democratic elections where the playing field should be equitable for voters and candidates. Therefore, a "democracy" model incorporating comparable resources for candidates and voters, built on a system of public financing, is the preferred alternative in elections claiming to be democratic in nature.

Billmeyer, Kurt, Northern Arizona University

"The American Small-Town Myth in The Truman Show and Pleasantville: A Postmodern Critique"

To better understand American culture, one must comprehend the central importance of community and how Americans perceive that sense of communal life. Community has been fought out (and still is) in a dialectical struggle to define the nation's collective consciousness in terms of either "rural/small town" or "big city" values and beliefs. A significant number of films have been made over the years that use the backdrop of small-town America. The author contends that a genre of small-town films exists and is important to an understanding of how Americans define themselves and their communities. This paper employs a postmodern perspective to examine two significant recent additions to the small-town genre: The Truman Show and Pleasantville.

Brady, Patricia, The Historic New Orleans Collection

"Martha Washington: Creating the Role of First Lady"

George Washington set the pattern for the American presidency, gravely considering every decision in the light of contemporary opinion and future repercussions. The politicization of the role of first lady, however, has sometimes been assumed to be a later development, as though the actions of the president's wife were not observed and criticized from the beginning. On the contrary, as Washington clearly understood, all his and his family's activities (even the most harmlessly social) would inevitably be discussed by the general public and the press.   Martha Washington, however, did not at first comprehend that what she considered her private life would be dragged into national view. Like many a subsequent president's wife, she rebelled at becoming a public figure. This paper will discuss the process through which Martha Washington, the first in the position, became an active participant in defining the role of first lady.

Broadhead, Kay Lynn, Idaho State University

"In a Sheep's Clothing? Environmental Meaning and the Construction of the Wolf in Recent Films"

The historian Patricia Limerick notes that in American history, some animals achieved an exalted place, such as the eagle and the buffalo, while others were defined as "bad" animals that deserved the wrath of pioneers. The most hated of the "bad" animals was the wolf. Starting with Old World legends of the dangers brought by wolves, American culture vilified the wolf in a manner quite different from social constructions of bears, cougars and other predators. In recent decades, the wolf has been rehabilitated in culture and wolf recovery projects have been implemented in the West, the Southeast and the Southwest. In this paper the author examines the popular image of the wolf in recent films and its relation to endangered species debates regarding wolf recovery policies. Examining films such as <u>Never Cry Wolf</u> and <u>Balto</u>, the author identifies the cinematic reconstruction of the wolf as a natural force and suggests the environmental (and thus political) meanings that viewers gain from these texts. The author concludes with a statement regarding the presentation of wildlife and wilderness in film and the environmental meanings articulated by such movies.

Eksterowicz, Anthony J. and Watson, Robert P., University of Hawaii-Hilo

"The Treatment of First Ladies in American Government and Presidency Textbooks: Overlooked Yet Influential Voices"

The leading textbooks in American Government and the Presidency (all written within the last five years) were analyzed using manifest content analysis and latent content analysis. As such, the treatment of the first ladies in political science courses is presented. It was found that the treatment is unsatisfactory and, in some cases, almost non-existent. The paper presents the findings of this study, poses questions concerning the problems with ignoring these important voices from the curriculum and textbooks in political science courses, and proposes solutions to remedying the poor treatment of first ladies. The power and influence of first ladies is considered in the proposal, along with ways in which the subject could inform carious fields within the discipline, including related disciplines like women's studies.

Frey, Raymond, Centenary College

"The Secret Life of Bess Truman"

The current popularity of President Harry S. Truman has done little to illuminate the role of Bess Truman, as she was reluctant to be a public figure herself. She preferred the privacy of family life to the public role of First Lady. She was, however, far more of an influence on her husband than most historians have believed. Although she stayed in Washington only when necessary and hardly spoke to the press at all, her behind-the-scenes influence was significant. In my presentation entitled "The Secret Life of Bess Truman" I will discuss the significance of Mrs. Truman on the Truman presidency. Unfortunately her letters to Harry were either destroyed or remain unavailable (as Bess herself most certainly would have wanted it) making any study of her influence difficult. However, I believe there is enough historical evidence to make a fairly accurate assessment of her "inside" role as First Lady.

Gossett, Amy, Southwesr Missouri State University

"Constructing a Civic Curriculum from Liberal Theory? The Possibilities and Pitfalls"

My paper discusses the possibilities and pitfalls associated with constructing a civic education from modern liberal philosophy. Developing citizenship skills requires the individuals possess a critical understanding of societal tenets in order to both adhere to them and deliberate about them. I argue that given our pluralism, a reasoned commitment to liberal theory is of greater importance. However, many debate whether liberalism has the capacity to meet this challenge. Not only must we cultivate the characteristics of a liberal citizen, but somehow foster those traits without becoming illiberal in the process. Using two modern theorists, William Galston and Amy Gutmann, I hope to show that neither a "thin" nor "thick" model of liberalism is sufficient. Instead we need to develop a more pragmatic educational model advantageous for a liberal and pluralistic society. Through a critique of current theory, then, this paper develops methods for fostering a more civic education.

Hirschbein, Ron, California State University-Chico

"The Bawdy Politic"

According to received wisdom, American participation in electoral politics in general and voting in particular declines because: 1) political campaigns cannot be taken seriously: they are carnivals of evanescent sound bites and images, 2) politicians are deemed tricksters, not statesmen. I argue that electoral politics is no longer captivating, not because it cannot be taken seriously, but because—unlike the bad old days—it no longer amuses. Politicians are disdained because they are no longer *amusing* tricksters.

Jones, Gary L., University of Nevada

"The Politics of Fantasy: Political Critique in Gordon R. Dickson's Dragon Knight Series"

In 1976 Gordon R. Dickson published what was promoted as a "romantic fantasy" entitled <u>The Dragon and the George</u>. Fourteen years later he came out with a sequel, <u>The Dragon Knight</u>. These two novels were the first two contributions to a series that now numbers eight, the most recent of which was published in1998. The series as a whole chronicles the adventures of Jim Eckert, a twentieth century American who, following his fiancée, is transported by an errant "astral-projection machine" to fourteenth-century England where he establishes himself as the Dragon Knight. What this paper will argue is that throughout the series, in the numerous comparisons of the fourteenth and twentieth centuries, Dickson presents a critique of the modern political-culture order and invokes a medieval ideal as a corrective.

Kurfirst, Robert, Lyon College

"Losing Initiative: The Deterioration of Direct Democracy in America"

The success of California's Proposition 13 in 1978 encouraged citizens in states with the initiative option to place dozens of issues on the ballot for the consideration of voters. One could argue that this had been a positive development in American democracy, especially since it is an exercise in direct democracy and therefore an important function of citizenship. In this paper, I challenge this position by differentiating the Populist and Progressive visions of direct democracy, and arguing that especially in the 1990s the initiative process has embraced Populist logic, i.e. using direct democracy as a 'protective' device to advance group interests independently of the legislature. The alternative Progressive vision of 'developmental' direct democracy advocates citizen cooperation with legislatures, primarily through the indirect initiative, and presents direct democracy as an educative process for citizens who develop a public interest themselves through participation in the legislative process.

Lackney, Jacqueline, University of Nevada

"The Battle Between Patriotism and Realism: The War Film Genre, Changing Cultural Meanings"

This study examines the war film genre and how it reflects changing social and political values. The author compares and contrasts three sets of films that represent different time periods in recent history. These sets include: The Sands of Iwo Jima and The Thin Red Line; The Green Berets and Full Metal Jacket; and The Longest Day and Saving Private Ryan. Each comparative set is based on a specific battle/war and provides a means to assess how different generations define combat, war and the roles that Americans assume in support of the conflict. Using a historical and critical method, the author concludes with an assessment of how the war film genre has evolved and suggests consequences this change might have for audience members who are asked to serve in future military conflicts.

Mazzella, Frank, Southwest Missouri State University

"Political Parties and Constitutional Change in Italy: A Survey of the Members of the Parliamentary Commission"

Constitutional changes have been on the agenda of the Parliament since the 1980s. The third and most promising attempt took place after the Ulivo-Center left coalition won the general election in 1996. The leaders of the three major political parties, D'Alema (PDS), Berlusconi (Forza Italia) and Fini (National Alliance) attempted to introduce significant reforms to the second part of the present constitution (state structure, government structure, parliament, and system of guarantees). The proposals submitted to the Italian Parliament failed approval. The survey of the seventy-members commission is an attempt to analyze the dynamic of constitutional change. Twenty-four members returned a mail survey (34%) in the spring of 1999. The three major political parties exhibited significant differences on the nature, substance, reasons, and direction of constitutional change. The failure of the proposals showed the fragility of a constitutional coalition which is very different from a governing coalition.

McCleneghan, J. Sean, New Nexico State University

"Municipal Elections and Community Media"

Elections are, among other things, a laboratory. The results are exact and can be measured. Elections provide an opportunity for testing theory almost as if by a controlled experiment. Local elections are held more often and more frequently than any other type in American politics and are more often the first stepping stone to higher elective office. But the "lost world" of municipal governments still remains lost because of political scientists' and media scholars' preoccupation with national voting behavior and presidential "personality" contests. This twelve year study examines fifty-nine mayoral elections in fifteen rural southwest communities without TV stations. When the powerful TV and incumbency variables are eliminated in campaigning, what other independent variables come into play to predict the winner of a local election? This study operationalizes from scientific measurement twenty-one such variables that have been identified in predicting the winners of municipal elections.

Moore, Scott, Colorado State University

"Airways and Airports Policies Since the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978: The Other Side of Deregulation in Civil Aviation"

Since the passage of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, substantial increases in aircraft enplanements and air traffic have generated substantial increments of congestion of the nation's airways and airports. While the Deregulation Act required incumbent airlines to fend for themselves through a policy of both unlimited permissive entry into the marketplace and end of price regulation, there have persist several impediments to entry and over the longer term, competition itself. Furthermore, some short-term federal responses to congestion in the 1980s ran against the earlier policy of unimpeded entry by new carriers. This paper seeks to trace the record of such 'other' public policy activities that lay beyond the traditional areas of regulation of airworthiness and pricing: Airport expansion and development; airport management; airways and air traffic configuration and management. Overall, it is argued that whereas the 'politics of ideas' thesis posed by Derthick and Quirk (1985) prevailed in the passage of the ADA, the 'politics of interests' clearly prevails where airport development policy is concerned. Meanwhile, a 'politics of technical consultation and mutual adjustment' prevails in the area of airways regulation and management.

Paddock, Elizabeth, Drury College

"Materialism and Postmaterialism in National Party Platforms"

Increasing public orientation towards postmaterialist values has been well-documented in recent years. However, little attention has been paid to the presence of materialist and postmaterialist values in institutional structures. It would be expected that, as postmaterialism has become more evident in public opinion, that these values would be reflected in institutional rhetoric, specifically in the rhetoric of political parties and interest groups. This paper examines the materialist and postmaterialist orientations of Democratic and Republican party platforms from 1972 through 1996. A content analysis shows that both parties' platforms are overwhelmingly materialist, and that the two parties closely resemble each other in their patterns of materialism and postmaterialism. Further, ideological constructs of liberalism and conservatism in both parties help frame the materialist-postmaterialist context of the platforms.

Paddock, Joel, Southwest Missouri State University

"Interest Group Activists in State Political Party Organizations"

In recent years a number of interest groups (e.g., labor unions, Christian Coalition) have tried to develop a formal presence in the organizational structure of the Democratic and Republican parties. This study examines the extent to which interest group activists have gained access to the major parties through being selected as state party committee members. My central concern is determining whether group-recruited activists significantly differ from other party activists in ideology and partisan style. Using a 1994 survey of state party committee members I find group-recruited activists accounted for between 20 and 25 percent of state party committee members. Group-recruited Democrats were somewhat more ideologically extreme than other Democratic activists. Group-recruited Republicans were slightly less willing to compromise their principles and work for the party than other Republican activists.

Short, Brant and Hardy-Short, Dayle, Norther Arizona University

"Docudrama as Historical Text: The Rhetorical Redemption of George C. Wallace"

In August 1997 the cable network TNT presented a four-hour mini-series on the life of George C. Wallace. The docudrama received positive critical reviews and actor Gary Sinise won the Emmy Award for his portrayal of Wallace. The film ends with a repentant Wallace asking members of an African-American church meeting in Montgomery for forgiveness. In this paper, the authors examine the film and production's effort to present a dramatic and accurate presentation, the paper will demonstrate how Wallace's political career has been reconstructed for future generations. The paper concludes with an assessment of the significance of docudrama as an alternative text for teaching future generations controversial topics.

Simones, Anthony, Southwest Missouri State University

"Reconsidering Brandenburg: The Implications of the Supreme Court's Protection of the Rhetoric of Hate"

Thirty years ago in *Brandenburg v. Ohio,* the Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment would protect speech intended to incite illegal action, arguing that only at the point at which such lawless action is likely should speech no longer be allowed. In the subsequent decades the Court also ruled that hate speech, while vile and loathsome, is not to be excluded from the protection of the First Amendment. Many have linked the protection of this controversial speech and the rash of hate crimes which have become so commonplace in recent years. This paper will examine the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Brandenburg,* the development of this body of precedent, and whether the late-century violence of hate can really be seen as the consequence of the dubious extension of First Amendment protection to speech which is so injurious to society.

Singh, Jaideep, University of California-Berkeley

"A Turban in a White, Republican Haystack"

Since their first arrival over a century ago, members of the Sikh American community have focused the vast majority of their political zeal and energy on events in their homeland. The 1998 State Congressional campaign of Ravi Singh, illustrated a broader, substantive transformation for the Sikh community in the U.S., one of many signs of the community's integration into the American political system. Ravi was the first turban-wearing Sikh in U.S. history to run for a state or national elected office. Had he been elected, he would have been the first Asian American ever to be elected to the Illinois state house. In my paper, I examine the extraordinary manner in which Ravi was able to construct a multiracial coalition behind his candidacy, as well as politically energize the national Sikh community by involving them in the American political process through his campaign—all while running in a Republican primary with a constituency that was over 90% Caucasian. Among the other issues I explore is the role of race in his campaign, and the appeal of conservative political ideologies to large portions of the Asian American public.

Stvenson, Arthur G., University of Redlands

"Legislating Near the Tomb: Physician-Assisted Suicide in Oregon, California and Congress"

In 1997, Chief Justice Rehnquist opined that "throughout the Nation, Americans are engaged in an earnest and profound debate about the morality, legality, and practicality of physician-assisted suicide." No truer words: the PAS debate continues and does so with growing intensity. Oregon was the first to legalize PAS in 1994, and in California the state Assembly currently debates a measure, modeled after Oregon's, that has successfully navigated that chamber's committee system. Alarmed by trends out West, Congress has introduced legislation to revoke a physician's prescriptive privileges if drugs are prescribed to cause death. This paper analyzes the legal and political arguments surrounding the PAS debate in Oregon, California and Congress. The paper focuses on one of the central issues dividing proponents and opponents, the "slippery slope": Can a narrowly-defined right be established and policed without that right embracing additional claims? The paper argues that slippery-slope fears are unwarranted, as data from the experiment in Oregon reveals, and that, as importantly, physicians routinely administer drugs having the "double effect" of relieving pain and hastening death in all states which currently proscribe PAS.

Thacker, Elizabeth Lorelei, San Francisco Public Library

"Abigail Powers Fillmore, First Lady Librarian"

In 1850, when her husband, Millard Fillmore, was elevated to the Presidency, Abigail Powers Fillmore inherited an Executive Mansion in which "not a book, not even a Bible," had "been furnished it by the Government." When the President held a Cabinet meeting, "not even a volume of laws" was there to reference. Upon obtaining an appropriation from Congress, Mrs. Fillmore selected books for the new Library. This paper will explore the role Mrs. Fillmore played in establishing a permanent White House Library, her lasting legacy to the Nation. The Library also functioned as a music room where the Fillmores entertained visitors to the President's House. During her tenure, Mrs. Fillmore hosted authors Washington Irving and William Makepeace Thackeray, reformer Dorothea Dix, singer Jenny Lind, impresario P.T. Barnum, President-elect Franklin Pierce, and other distinguished guests. This study will reveal Mrs. Fillmore's contributions to the Fillmore Administration.

Tuttle, Andrew, University of Nevada

"India, Pakistan, Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control"

India's nuclear weapons program began in the late 1960s and reached fruition in 1974 when Prime Minister Indra Ghandi announced the explosion of a "peaceful nuclear bomb." Pakistan's program started in the late 1970s and was accelerated by the assistance of the People's Republic of China. By 1990, the U.S. intelligence community had concluded that both countries had medium size nuclear arsenals. In May, 1990 a conflict between the two over Kashmir threatened to erupt into war. The U.S. intelligence community believed that Pakistan's weapons were deployed on their F-16 airplanes. Only high level U.S. intervention was capable of averting the crisis. These programs are excellent examples of how the arms control regime failed.

Vaughn, Paul, Northern Arizona University

"Working Across Borders: The Emerging Social Justice Orientation of Green Activists"

This paper examines the question of whether it is possible for political activists working from a social change perspective to successfully develop ties of solidarity with activists who are operating from an orientation based on community survival. Moving away from Lichterman (1996), who has argued that self-fulfillment is central to understanding the motivation of social change activists, I argue along with Taeske (1997) that ethical and moral considerations held by activists are what counts where motivation is of concern. This allows me to focus on the political nature of the relationships between social change activists and community oriented activists. Further, I am able to focus on the political orientation of social change activists rather than on their psychology.

Villanueva, A.B.,

"Democratic Politics and Governance in the Philippines—Stability, Continuity and Change"

As the Philippine political system starts the new millennium, the outlook for stability will be influenced by the continuity of its institutions and the kind of changes that will take place. Among those that will continue to influence its politics and policies in the framework of democratic governance are a culture of graft and corruption in the bureaucracy, the stress and tension in executive and legislative relationship, American influence in presidential elections, an independent judiciary, the involvement of the church in the affairs of the state, and a free press as an instrument of political accountability. Furthermore, the changing environment of politics and administration will also bring influence to bear upon democratic governance. Among them are the changing structure of political parties, the increasing autonomy of local governments, the decentralization of higher education and academic governance.

Watson, Robert P., University of Hawaii-Hilo

"The First Ladies: Establishing an Agenda for Scholarly Research"

This paper tracks the advent of scholarly research on the first ladies, identifying key developments in this growing field of study, weaknesses in the current approaches and literature base, and proposes an agenda for not only bringing the subject to maturity as a field of research but also considers ways in which the subject could inform the social science curricula.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Barrett, Stanley,New Mexico State University

"The Use of Learning Contracts for Individualized Service Learning Projects by Adult Students"

Learning contracts are effective methods by which to ensure relevancy and challenge in service learning projects undertaken by adult students. This presentation identifies the benefits of using learning contracts in service learning settings, explains the essential components of a learning contract, and describes the process used to develop a learning contract. Attention is given to the roles and responsibilities of both the student and faculty member in the negotiation process. Sample learning contracts are provided.

Blanchard, Lloyd A., University of Washington and Kittredge, William P., Syracuse University

"Citizen Tax Revolts Continue: How Initiative 695 May Change Public Finance in Washington State."

Citizen-initiated tax limitation laws continue to change the face of state government finance. By repealing a controversial motor vehicle excise tax with Initiative 695, the citizens of Washington State approved a measure that will change how public transportation is funded in a state where a preponderance of its residents face some of the most congested traffic in thenation. However, a much less publicized provision of this law is potentially the most sweeping in the history of state tax limitation initiatives. It calls for all tax and fee increases, exempting only college tuition and civil and criminal fines, to besubject to voter approval. This paper will present an analysis of how this initiative may change the face of public finance in Washington State. It will draw on the lessons learned from the tax revolts in California, Oregon, Arizona, and other states toassess the potential consequences facing this state.

Brown, Jean C., Arizona State University

"African American Scholars: The Relationship Between Scholarship and Symbolic Power."

The purpose of this paper was to examine how African American scholars obtain an academic mind and how this symbolic power is used to enhance their lives and the lives of other African Americans. The participants in the study were 12 African American scholars from various disciplines throughout the country who had earned doctorates. Using qualitative methodology, they were observed, and interviewed to assess their assimilation and acculturation into the dominate culture. The ultimate outcome of the research was to ascertain what role these scholars play in the policy process with regard to minority targeted policies such as affirmative action and social welfare reform.

Burnett, Christopher, Colorado State University and Westervelt, Gerrit, Education Commission of the States.

"Getting K-16 Education Reform on the Agenda: An Assessment of the Utility of the Baumgartner-Jones and Kingdon Models in Explaining Agenda-Setting/Policy Change in the States."

John Kingdon (1984) formulated one of the most comprehensive frameworks to this day to explain the agenda-setting process in policy-making. Kingdon's model consists of three "streams" of influence--problem, policy and political. Frank Baumgartner and Bryan Jones (1991), modeling policy change, postulate that policy making in the United States consists of long periods of stability punctuated with intermittent upheavals. These models have been widely tested at the federal level, especially in relation to the role of Congress. This paper extends the application of Kingdon's and Baumgartner-Jones' models to state education policy in K-16 reform. K-16 reform, the enactment of education policies designed to bring K-12 and postsecondary education into greater alignment, has attracted increasing attention at the state level. Georgia and Maryland have emerged as leaders in developing and implementing reforms. We use the case-study method to test the applicability of these models to policy change/agenda-setting in these states.

Busby-Whitehead, Jan, and Giuliani, Carol, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

"The Carol Woods Assessment: Learning More about the Health Needs and Characteristics of Retirees"

This presentation will introduce participants to the experience of geriatric practitioners and researchers in gathering accurate and predictive clinical data regarding the health and social needs of retirees in a continuing care retirement community (Carol Woods) located in Chapel Hill, NC. The presentation will discuss the clinical and management issues which resulted in their unprecedented assessment of retirees and how data they have collected has been utilized to improve the care and clinical management of residents. The presenters will also discuss possible untoward results that may emanate from the routine collection of such data. Of particular concern is utilization of such assessment information within the long – term care industry to restrict access of elders to needed services, or to manipulate long – term care costs based upon the documented health status of residents. Likewise, issues of privacy and resident self-reliance and choice will be addressed.

Cayer, N. Joseph, Arizona State University

"Work-Life Benefits."

This paper examines the recent trend of employers to develop and group together employee benefits under the banner of work-life benefits. Increasingly, employers recognize that tensions develop between the personal and work lives of their employees. They also recognize that it is in the employer's interest as well as the employee's interest to develop ways of accommodating the needs of employees as they deal with their personal and family demands. In examining work-life benefits, this paper catalogs and explains the variety of elements of such programs. Thus, it addresses such things as work schedule flexibility, leave, dependent and elder care, domestic partner benefits, career development opportunities, employee assistance, financial planning, and other policies and how they are integrated into a comprehensive program. The challenges and effects of such programs also are examined.

Chamberlin, Steve, University of Oregon

"The Role of The Expert Advisor in Municipal Bond Sales in Oregon."

The right to sell general obligation new money municipal bonds through negotiation was allowed by the state of Oregon in the early 1990s. Along with the right to issue these bonds through negotiation, came the requirement to engage an independent expert advisor. This requirement was in response to the concern that communities may need a boost in their financial management capacity when dealing with a somewhat obscure and arcane municipal bond market. We now have had several years of negotiated sales in Oregon. There is evidence that negotiated sales in Oregon have higher interest rates than competitive sales. It may be that the expert advisor requirement is not optimally structured or sufficient to 'level the playing field' between the bond issuer and the underwriters. This paper examines the role of the expert advisor for Oregon municipal bond sales, and recommends ways to improve their effectiveness.

Collins, John, Seattle University

"City Managers And Non-Profit Organizations."

This paper examines the nature and issues in the relationships between small and medium size governments and the non-profit sector in their communities. What is the nature of contractual relationships? What is the state of non-contractual relationships? What are the mutual benefits and costs of these relationships? How is the role of non-profits as the builder of social capital affected by formal relationships with local governments? How do formal governmental relationships change non-profits? What local governmental policies affect, either to supportor obstruct, non-profits in their civil society role? This paper draws on recent literature on non—profits and governments, on a preliminary workshop with Washington city managers, and a wider survey, guided by these initial interviews, conducted among a sample of Washington city managers. This paper focuses on the relationship from the view of local governments, buttressed with strong background in the study of non-profit organizations.

Crary, Blake, University of the Pacific

"You've Done a Great Job -- Here's Your Pink Slip: Organizational Downsizing or Expediency Layoff."

Two case studies of "apparent" downsizing events are described. Although addressed officially by decision makers as downsizing, these events fail to conform to the downsizing paradigm as generally addressed in the literature. For example, in each case labor costs increased as a consequence of the downsizing decision, rather than decreasingconsistent with the more traditional view of the downsizing process. The downsizing rationale is viewed as a useful way to legitimate decisions made in order to achieve alternative organizational purposes, and the concept of "expediency layoff" is offered as part of an alternative interpretive framework.

Eck, Pam, Arizona State University

"Management Level As A Factor Influencing Cognitive Frame And Innovation Adoption Decisions."

The study examined the relationship between public managers' use of certain perspectives or cognitive frames and their decisioncriteria for innovation. Two groups of state government managers at middle and upper levels were compared to see if there were differences in management perspectives or criteria used for innovation decisions. The management frames used were adopted fromthe Bolman-Deal frame model: structural, political, symbolic, and human resource frames. To test the model, data were collected through a survey of 180 respondents in Arizona state government. The results of the analysis revealed that management level andother individual background factors had low or inconsistent effects on frame and choice of criterion. Although the assumptions of the model were not generally supported by the analysis, the research revealed some insights on how public managers perceive themselves and prioritize decision criteria when making decisions on innovation.

Emerson, Sandra M., California State University - Pomona and Burke, Catherine, University of Southern California

"The Decline of Utility Company Community Support Following Deregulation."

The electric industry in California was officially deregulated in April 1998. Electric generation is bought and sold on the open market. Distribution continues to be regulated by the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC). Under CPUC regulation, utility company community liaisons (called public affairs managers at onefirm) were devoted to customer service concerns such as educating consumers or supporting community events. Today, the focus is on meeting with political leaders and attending campaign rallies or fund raisers. This paper examines how one organization is adjusting to the challenge of being a regulated distributor in a deregulated market. It examines the consequences of these competing agendas on the firm's use of staff and financial resources in its attempt to advance its own corporate interests with local communities. Implications for local governments are discussed.

Fox, Travis, San Francisco Airport

"Small Airport Performance Measurement: A Case Study of the Eastern Oregon Regional Airport."

This paper focuses on performance measurement for small airport operations. Using the Eastern Oregon Regional Airport (EORA) in Pendleton, Oregon as a case study, this paper aims to answer three key questions an airport manager must address as s/he develops an in-house performance measurement program: 1) Which airport functions should be included in a performance measurement program? 2) What criteria should be used to select performance measures to track the chosen airport functions? 3) Based on these selection criteria, what performance measures should be used?

Franklin, Aimee L., University of Oklahoma

"Evolutions in Legislative Control Mechanisms Used in the Budgeting Process"

Recent research suggests that the legislative branch is becoming more dominant in the budgeting process. Legislatures have often used a standard appropriations format, such as a line-item budgeting, to control the expenditures and activities of government agencies. Yet, recent reforms rely more heavily on budgets appropriated as a lump sum or modified lump sum by program. Given this apparent procedural trend to reduce the degree of legislative oversight, what accounts for the increased dominance of the legislative branch in resource allocation activities?Specific research questions include: 1) Are these changes in appropriation's format representative of a loosening of controls used via the resource allocation process?, 2) If so, does this suggest a change in the traditional devices used to micro manage agency actions?, and 3) Is a shift in the appropriations format combined with increased accountability through performance monitoring, reporting and auditing suggestive of a tradeoff between precision and flexibility?

Graves, Joseph B. University of Texas at El Paso

"Ethical Decision Making in the Public Sector. "

It has been argued by some that a national discourse on ethical issues is impossible in popular forums. But a rational and national discourse must take place. Our historical record shows that corruption is endemic in the American political and administrative system. Are all public servants liars, just different kinds? Unquestionably, the real decisions of public officials frequently involve ethical choices and the resolution of ethical dilemmas. In the paper, a case is made for developing the capacity of public officials to think of ethics as an active process - an ongoing process that occurs whenever circumstances forces them to deal with conflict, tension, uncertainty, and risk.The paper also discusses the arguments for and against codes of ethics in the public sector. In conclusion, the paper delineates the dilemmas of the ethical practice of government and the cultural environment needed to bring about the ethical practice of government.

Harris, Maria E., California State University - Pomona

"Nonprofit Organizations And Local Government: Can This Partnership Demonstrate Effectiveness And Accountability?"

Achieving greater efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness and accountability are demands made by politicians and the public alike. An assumption of the "devolution revolution" is that public services are best delivered by that government closest to the people. In response, local government is embarked on the increased use of public/private/nonprofit partnerships. The question is whether the nonprofit partner has the capacity to satisfy these demands and fulfill expectations. That issue is relevant for both partners. This paper reports on the results of survey research on the nonprofit sector in a California region with a population of 750,000 (1990 Bureau of the Census). Where applicable a comparison is provided to a national profile of nonprofits. Implications for the success of a public/nonprofit partnership are drawn.Recommendations are made regarding the effectiveness, accountability and organization capacity of both partners.

Jacobson, Willow and Rubin, Ellen, Syracuse University

"A Comprehensive Look at Municipal Human Resource Management."

What are cities doing with respect to human resource practices to improve government operations? Using data collected atthe Alan K. Campbell Institute at Syracuse University as part of the Government Performance Project (GPP), this article identifies emerging trends and innovations in city personnel systems. Specifically, it provides a comparative overview in the areas of personnel authority, workforce planning, selection, classification, and performance management of the thirty-five largest US cities by revenue. The paper will conclude with a comparison of city and state personnel systems.

Jang, Chyi-Lu, University of Southern California

"An Institutional Analysis of Legislative-Bureaucratic Relations: Does the Principal-Agent Framework Still Work?"

One of the most important and abiding issues in the field of public administration is about the relationships between the legislature and the bureaucracy. Principal-agent theory developed in the New Institutional Economics is one of the major approaches to the analysis of the legislative-bureaucratic relations. The main purpose of this paper is to examine this approach and determine whether it adequately delineates the dynamics of the legislative-bureaucratic relations. Mainstream literature on the legislative-bureaucratic relations, such as bureaucratic autonomy, congressional dominance, and politics of structure choice, are examined in terms of their compatibility with the principal-agent framework. Furthermore, an analysis focusing on the institutional dimension of the principal-agent framework is conducted in order to improve its applicability in the study of the legislative-bureaucratic relations. Finally, based on the previous analysis, some implications about how to ameliorate the conflicts between the principal and the agent are proposed.

Kaplan, Amanda, National Parks Service

"Federal Wildland Fire Policy and the Role of the National Park Service in Implementation"

Federal agencies, including the National Park Service, are currently involved in implementing the results of the 1995 review as the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. Nine principles guide the policy, including interagency coordination and standardization of policies and procedures among Federal agencies. The past two policy reviews emphasized communication and collaboration among agencies involved in fire management. Five years into implementation of the policy, it seems appropriate to look back and attempt to measure progress made in coordinated program management. The National Park Service (NPS) has increasingly become the leading agency in driving and implementing policy changes, which traditionally was the role of the Forest Service. This paper explores the present day status of implementing changes mandated by the federalwildland fire policy in light of existing organizational structures and policy mechanisms.

Khan, Aman, Texas Tech University

"Budget Games: Revisiting Wildavsky's Model of Budget Behavior"

In a seminal work some thirty years ago, Aaron Wildavsky introduced the notion of "games" in public budgeting, recognizing the similarity between budget politics and the role the various actors play in the budget process. Since then, the budgeting literature has prettymuch accepted Wildavsky's notion of budget politics, i.e., budget games, as given, without offering much in the way of a formal treatment of how it works, or whether the conclusions he so eloquently draws logically follow from his model assumptions. This paper presents a formal exposition to budget games in the typical Wildavsky tradition, using a game-theoretic approach. This approach allows us to see the logical strength of his arguments and the conclusions thereof, while at the same time pointing out any deviations from those assumptions to open up new directions for further understanding this process.

Kime, Charles H., Arizona State University

"Organizational Leadership: A Shift in Thinking."

This paper explores the concept of organizational leadership within the context of complex adaptive organizations. An Organizational Leadership Scale (OLS) was constructed to measure an organization's capacity for organizational leadership and a survey was mailed to 335 fire departments in the United States. The purpose of this research was to begin the work of developing a theory of organizational leadership where the unit of analysis is the organization and not the individual. Empirically, an attempt was made to operationalize this notion by examining the variance across a variety of fire services organizations. The results of the study are encouraging, as the fire departments studied were found to have a greater than average OLS score. This exploratory and descriptive research begins to build a critical foundation of knowledge from which to create a formal theory of Organizational Leadership.

Kittredge, William P., Syracuse University

"Assessing State Financial Management Utilizing a Fuzzy Logic Model."

Assessing the financial management of government is a challenging process. Often it is considered more an art than a science. As part of Syracuse University's Maxwell School's Alan K. Campbell Institute's Government Performance Project, researchers constructed a fuzzy logic model designed to assess the financial management of state governments. The fuzzy logic model consistently applies expert judgements, in the form of rules, to the empirical information. Further, it provides a transparent system whose assumptions, rules and use of financial data are clearly presented. The state 'grades' that were published in Governing Magazine only hint at the capacity of this modeling technique in assessing complex systemsin public administration. The combination of this powerful analytic tool with the information from the comprehensive survey of state governments provides valuable insights into the financial management of government entities while demonstrating the valueof this modeling technique to the study of public administration

Michie, Aruna N., Kansas State University

"Coalition Governments and Environmental Policy Making: The Case Of India"

It is logical to assume that shaky coalition governments are usually unable to enact comprehensive policies. The main contention of this paper is that certain kinds of policies should not be hindered by shaky coalitions, in fact, they might be relatively easier to deal with than with a single party majority government. This paper builds on previous research on models of decision making for land management policy specifically and environmental policy in general. Previous research outlined how and why such policy should be made by central rather than state/local governments. This paper discusses whether this is possible within the existing framework of coalition governments in India. The findings may have application to other systems in which coalition governments are common and provide a framework within which to analyze which kinds of policies are possible in such systems

Moynihan, Donald P., Syracuse University

"Managing for Results in the Cities"

How do the 35 largest cities in the United States manage for results? Using survey data from the Government Performance Project, this paper examines the extent and nature of performance management in city government. Areas of interest include: the type of performance documents that cities use and their contents. Most cities use a combination of budget, citywide strategic plans and individual departmental strategic plans with varying effects in terms of citizen and employee input and the type of goals that emerge. Another area of concern is consistency of goals across multiple performance systems and at different levels of the government hierarchy. In addition this research examines the type of performance measurement systems in place; employee input; the way in which citizen input is generated and method of communicating results to citizens. Innovations in performance management and the practices of high-performing cities are examined.

Paquet, Gilles and Roy, Jeffrey, The University of Ottawa

"Information Technology and New Public Management: New Organisational Compacts in The Connected State."

The objective of this paper is to investigate information technology (IT) deployment in the public sector. Increasingly complex processes, involving both IT and information systems (IS) are linked to a widening array of public-private sector partnerships which recasts public management in Canada (and elsewhere) in ways that are poorly understood. The main premise is that a new form of *connected state* is beginning to take shape - requiring new operational structures and managerial skills in order to adapt both efficiently and effectively. The growing sophistication of IT is of particular importance to national governments - the largest and most sophisticated public sector organizations, but also often the most resistant to change. This paper reviews four IT reform scenarios within the Canadian state (including federal, provincial and multi-level initiatives) drawing from a survey of public office holders in Canadian Parliaments in order to compare the views of politicians and public servants.

Patel, Kant, Southwest Missouri State University

"To Create a More Healthy Republic: Health Care Policy in the New Millennium."

Rapid advances in biomedical technology are likely to produce many positive benefits and at the same time raise some controversies such as health care rationing, privacy of medical records, organ transplants, genetic research, cloning and organ harvesting, and right to die, among others. These issues raise some fundamental questions at the micro level about individual rights, privacy, confidentiality, equality, quality of life, and human dignity. At the macro level, the debate is likely to focus on the formulation of health care policies that address micro level problems. This paper provides a theoretical framework that merges micro-level concerns with macro level policy alternatives and solutions. This paper addresses questions such as what is a healthy republic? How can we create policies that protect human dignity, patient's rights, privacy and confidentiality and promote fairness and equality in allocation of health care resources? What are some of the hard choices and trade-offs involved?

Prindeville, Diane-Michele, New Mexico State University.

"From Mission Statement to Service Learning Requirement: A Case Study of One Department's Experience"

Service learning may be included as a required or optional curriculum component, a decision which should be based on a program or department's mission. Based on the experiences of the Department of Government at New Mexico State University in moving toward a service learning requirement for majors, the issues encountered and decisions made at various stages in the process — from development of a mission statement to the creation of new courses — are examined.

Robertson, Sarah, National Park Service/U.S. Forest Service

"Lessons from the Federal Government: Implementing Performance Based Budgeting In Wildland Fire Management."

This paper will examine a conceptual model for an Interagency Wildland Fire Program Analysis System that focuses on measuring performance. Such a system will provide a powerful tool for interagency integration of the national wildland fire program, enhance agency credibility with the public, and maintain adequate appropriations from Congress.

Robbins, Mark D., University of Georgia and Simonsen, Bill, University of Oregon

"Using Data Envelopment Analysis to Estimate the Efficiency of Municipal Bond Issuance."

Data envelopment analysis (DEA) is a technique that estimates relative efficiency frontier for decision units by selecting weights for each unit that maximize the ratio of the weighted outputs to weighted inputs. DEA compares each decision unit toall of the others, based on its inputs and outputs, casting them in the most favorable light by selecting weights to maximize the ratio of outputs to inputs. This paper uses DEA to construct the efficiency frontier for municipal bond sales in Oregon. Specifically, the output is defined as the interest rate, and the inputs are the factors that literature suggests are important determinants of interest rates. DEA also provides information as to how inputs can be changed to hypothetically improve the efficiency of the bond sales that were not on the efficient frontier.

Rubaii-Barrett, Nadia, New Mexico State University.

"Alternative Models of Service Learning in Public Administration and Public Policy Programs"

There are various methods by which service learning requirements can be incorporated into the curriculum of public administration and public policy programs. This research identifies which models are most commonly used, and the extent to which service learning is a required or available component of these programs.

Scott, Patrick G., Southwest Missouri State University

"Examining Red Tape in Public & Private Organizations: Assessing the Influence of Individual Attributes."

Over the past 15 years the amount of research on red tape has been steadily growing. Several studies have involved empirical comparisons between public and private organizations and have examined specifically the influence of organizational attributes (e.g.,formalization, size, centralization) on the level and/or pervasiveness of red tape. This study explores how individual attributes may interact with organizational factors to influence the degree to which public and private organizations appear to be boundup in red tape. The study focuses on why some individuals are more likely than others to perceive organizational rules and procedural constraints as red tape rather than as simply legitimate forms of accountability. In addition, the findings provide insight into why some individuals have a greater tolerance for red tape and/or are more inclined to engage in cut-through behaviors than others.

Shem, Pak, Medtronic

"Potential Impacts of Arizona House Bill 2405 Alternative Fuels."

The US EPA has designated the Metro-Phoenix area as a non-attainment area under the Clean AirAct. The non-attainment involves carbon monoxide, ozone, and particulate matters that are smaller than ten microns in diameter. House Bill 2405, the alternative fuels bill, was passed by the state legislation in April 1999, and signed into effect by the governor on May 5, 1999. Arizona recognizes liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas and hydrogen as alternative fuels. The state will give $2,000 to $5,000 in tax credits to individuals who convert their vehicles to alternative fuel operation. The statewill also give up to $400,000 in tax credits to facilities that install an alternative fuel filling station at their site. Potentially, this bill not only affects Arizona, but its significance will be felt worldwide. The impact of the bill will be discussed in this presentation.

Simmons, Charlene Wear and Bugarin, Alicia, California Research Bureau

"The Impact of Personnel on Program Outcomes: The State of California's Information Technology Workforce."

State government annually spends $1.5 to $2 billion a year on information technology (IT). Major new policy initiatives, such as welfare reform, require integrated efforts that involve multiple agencies and federal-state-local partnerships. This requires exchanging data between complex IT systems administered by different agencies. However the state's track record is uneven, with several recent multi-million dollar failures. Arguably, the state's personnel system is one important reason for these failures. This research compares state IT personnel operations with those of six California businesses. The case studies examine how IT jobs are conceptualized and compensated, recruitment practices, training and retention programs. The state clearly has a major problem with important implications for program administration and outcomes.

Simonsen, Bill, University of Oregon and Mark D. Robbins, University of Georgia

"The Problems With TIC as the Cost of Capital Measure for Municipal Bond Decisions"

The municipal bond market has become increasingly complex over the past two decades. The majority of bonds are not sold via competitive bidding. Revenue and lease bonds far outweigh the number of general obligation bond issues. Governments have many factors to consider when making sale type and security choices,such as ease of obtaining a vote or consideration of debt limits. However, the industry standard for the cost of bond issues, TIC, is of limited help when making these decisions and, indeed, could lead to faulty conclusions. This paper examines the differences between a cost of capital measure (COC) that better reflects the total costs to the bond issuer and TIC. Specifically, municipal bond sales in Oregon are examined to systematically determine the magnitude of the differences between COC and TIC.

Sowa, Jessica, Syracuse University

"A Theoretical Look at Performance."

This paper will provide a theoretical introduction to performance, addressing the underlying themes and theories of government performance. In particular, this paper will explore how the literature defines performance and identifies the importance of measuring performance. Finally, this paper will provide a brief discussion on how we endeavor to measure performance.

Stumphauser, Lazlo, Assessment Director, Heather Place

"An Evaluationof Health and Lifestyle Review, and Internet Based Assessment Program"

The paper will focus on how to use the Health and Lifestyle Review (HLR), an internet-based assessment program to gain information on independent living residents that helps to: determine placement within the continuum of care; screen for functional fitness to serve as a basis for participation in prevention and health promotion activities; and identify functional deficiencies that could be helped by interventions, be it related to home health, therapeutic and other ancillary services. The role of medical prudence in such activities will be considered. In addition, the paper will discuss the relevant clinical, management, and ethical issues.

Tao, Jill L., University of Oklahoma

"Who Participates? Using Economic Development Tools to Meet Community Goals."

Heavy emphasis has been placed of late on the benefits that can be realized, especially by local government administrators, when citizens are invited to participate in the crafting of public policies and are encouraged to view themselves as stakeholders in such policies. There has been an almost simultaneous discussion in evaluation circles surrounding the ability of current evaluation techniques to provide local policy-makers with relevant and useful information. The latter discussion has focused specifically on the gap between evaluations of local economic conditions and the desire of political and administrative leaders to gauge progress toward broader community goals. This paper examines two separate cases within the state of Florida where local governments have adopted different approaches to try and engage their citizenry with varied success, and the role that development tools have played in each case.

Tchepournykh, Margarita, Perm State University

"Interbudget Relationship in Now-Days Russia"

The eighty nine subjects of the Russian Federation are different in area, population, and resources. Each of them has a different tax potential and different budget needs. Simultaneously, the developing demands of the local governments often contradict the all-nation priorities. So, not all of them have supported the Federal tax system. Chechnya and a few natural resources rich republics - Bashkortostan, Yakutiya, Tatarstan, Kareliya, Ingushetiya, Komi - refused to support the tax system. Specifically, Chechnya stopped paying taxes to the federal budget completely in the 1990s while the others declared fiscal sovereignty and pay a small fixed amount to the federal budget per month. The paper will focus on the problems of the creationof the effective mechanism of the Russian subjects budget relations.

Wimberley, Terry, Florida Gulf Coast University, and Dennis, Terry,Dakota State University

"Developing a Computer - Assisted Geriatric Assessment Program: The Moorings Assessment Protocol (MAP)"

The paper discusses the Moorings Assessment Protocol (MAP) which is a computer – assisted geriatric assessment program designed to assist Moorings Park (a continuing care retirement community) in screening and residents within the retirement community, as well as those seeking admission. The MAP was designed to both improve the continuity of care on campus, as well as to assist management in documenting and justifying changes in living and care status for residents aging-in-place. Issues involved in the development and implementation of the protocol will be discussed, as well as pertinent ethical and technological issues involved in developing and utilizing computer – assisted assessment instruments in the care and management of persons residing within CCRCs. The MAP software will be presented as a part of thepanel presentation. Conferees will have an opportunity to engage the authors with questions regarding the practical and policy issues involved in developing such a clinical assessment tool.

Winn, Russell, New Mexico State University

"Structuring a Class Around a Community Service Project: Lessons from Public Policy Courses"

A report on experiences structuring classes around a community service project and discussion of the circumstances under which this is an appropriate and effective instructional format. Provides advice on how to avoid common problems and maximize student learning experiences through careful selection of a project, detailed planning for class involvement, flexibility in implementation, continuous oversight of student activities, and conscientious follow-up with agency officials.

RURAL STUDIES

Aspaas, Helen Ruth, Commonwealth University

"Small Business Programs in the Four Corners: Addressing Rural Minority Women's Business Needs"

This study examines rural women in the Four Corners of southwestern United States as they engage in small-scale or home-based businesses as an avenue for generating income. Because the Four Corners is rich in different cultures, many of the businesses reflect the women's cultural roots. Formal networks in the four states that comprise the Four Corners have been established by federal, state, and tribunal and nonprofit organizations. This research, based on interviews conducted during the summer of 1999, analyzes the policies of the different organizations and identifies their strength and shortcomings in addressing the small business needs of rural women and rural women of color who may seek their services. Organization officers who were interviewed include county and state cooperative extension officers, USDA Rural Development officers at the county and state levels, Small Business development Center coordinators and their state counterparts, and several nonprofit organizations with local and state offices.

Bennett, Lyn Ellen, Utah Valley State College

"Sluiceboxes, Gold Pans, Kith and Kin: Families in the Wake of a Gold Rush"

Examines the impact of the mining frontier upon the family in Alaska during the interior gold rush from its inception in 1903 to the lull following the boom in 1913. In particular this paper analyses the break-up of the family by focusing upon a variety of factors to determine the extent a boom-mining economy eroded marital and familial bonds. This analysis will be contrasted with other western mining economies.

Bercaw, Nancy, University of Mississippi

"Why Marry?: Rural Households and the Negotiation of Free Labor in the Mississippi Delta, 1863-1870"

Historians have generally accepted that African Americans rapidly adopted nuclear (and patriarchal) family structures at the moment of emancipation. Yet my research on the Mississippi Delta indicates that the development of the nuclear family should be cast as an aberration, or, more importantly, as a unique response to the conditions of rural life in the South following the Civil War. Married couples only dominated the plantation work force after the war. In urban areas, African Americans maintained traditions by creating complex and fluid households. Freedmen and women "hooked-up" with others, sweethearted, formed common law marriages, or married. So the question remains, why was the nuclear family the only viable family structure on the plantations after emancipation? This essay will explore the relationship between the construction of wage labor in the Delta and the emergence of this one particular household structure--the male headed nuclear family.

Carpenter, Stephanie, Murray State University Murray

"Farm Women in the 1950s: Myth versus Reality"

American postwar society advocated the return of women to their homes and traditional family life. Thus, women left their wartime positions for prewar jobs or housework, while farm and non-farm women who provided agricultural labor during World War II continued working in the fields in the 1950s. Their presence in the fields contrasted the public media image of the American woman who returned to the home, cleaning and cooking while wearing dresses, aprons, heels and pearls. Women's and agricultural journals went a step further by portraying these same women working the garden, feeding the animals, and doing other farm chores, while wearing the trappings of white-middle-class life. Additionally, these journals told farmwomen that they would lose their men if they worked in the fields. Did farmwomen accept this view? Did they acknowledge the presence of the 'feminine mystique' and its importance to women? For the most part, farm women continued to work in the field, but stated publicly, that their place was in the home rather than the field; therefore demonstrating the urban rather than rural lifestyle of farm women.

Dwyer, John J., University of Utah

"Reclaiming the Land: *Agraristas* and Indians Precipitate Agrarian Reform in Sonora"

Research demonstrates that *agrarista* mobilization and the threat of a Yaqui Indian uprising impelled Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas to expropriate over one million acres of land in the state of Sonora during the 1930s. The paper sheds new light on agrarian reform in post-Revolutionary Mexico by synthesizing the program's "high" and "low" politics. Earlier interpretations saw land reform primarily as a "top down" state-sponsored project. Now the literature emphasizes peasant resistance to intrusive government policies designed to increase federal power at the local level. Contrary to these interpretations, my paper demonstrates that peasant agency forced Cardenas to intervene in property disputes on behalf of the Yaqui Indians, who demanded the return of their ancestral homelands, and the *agrarista*. The paper illustrates how the politics from below helped to radicalize the policies implemented from above.

Embry, Jessie L., Brigham Young University Provo

"Sharing Agricultural Knowledge: Utah State University and Point Four in Iran, 1051-1964"

In 1951 Utah State University signed a contract with the United States' Point 4 program to provide agricultural technicians to Iran. These agriculturalists attempted to share their knowledge of machinery, irrigation, crop management, and livestock with Iranians. The impact of this venture is examined in this study.

Ferguson, Lori, Western Reserve University

"Benign Neglect: Federal Rural Policy and Non-farming Rural Residents"

The definition of the word "rural" has had a profound impact on federal rural policy. Throughout the 20th century, non-farming rural Americans have suffered the consequences of policies which confuse "rural" and "farm." This study argues that rural residents have been the benign victims of federal policies which failed to recognize that the majority of rural residents no longer farm and mistakenly placed the welfare of rural residents into the hands of the US Department of Agriculture. Placing rural policy in the hands of an institution tied to the agricultural block and with personnel trained to aid farmers clearly presents a conflict of interests. The needs of rural Americans have been subsumed to the needs of USDA's historical constituency, the farmers.

Hayhoe, Jeremy, University of Maryland

"Communal Individualism in Agriculture, North Burgundy, 1750-1780"

This study examines the nature of communal farming in northern Burgundy in the second half of the 18th century. The most surprising result is the lack of any clear social pattern in the opposition to communal farming. The rural elite, middling *laboureurs*, and landless agricultural day workers all stole wood from the communal forest, pastured their animals on neighbor's fields before the end of the harvest, over-grazed common land, and usurped common land, planting it to seed. Furthermore there is no noticeable change between the 1750's and 1780s, no increase in opposition to communal farming and no social change in the profiles of those fined for contravening communal farming traditions. This suggests that communal farming was both more and less egalitarian than most historian have thought. The picture presented here is one where each individual takes what he can from communal farming, and where everyone has to watch carefully over his neighbors to ensure protection of his access to communal land and rights. This individualism helped to preserve communal institutions.

Hewitt, William, West Chester University

"The Unforgiving Country: Turn-of-the-Century Wyoming"

The busiest homesteading areas of the 19th century were Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Wyoming where more than 450,000 settlers had filed homestead claims by the end of 1895. Drawn by shamelessly inventive and misleading propaganda, these homesteaders -- many of them immigrants -- sought to make their fortunes from the soil, but most failed. Wyoming is a good case study of the misfortunes endured on the high plains agricultural frontier. This paper analyses the causes of this failure.

Hines, John D., University of California

"The Post-Industrialization of Pre-Industrial America"

While most Americans experience "post-industrial" (Bell 1973) life, a small portion of the population continues to pursue "pre-industrial" activities--i.e. farming/ranching, mining, and logging. Many rural Americans still look to such practices for their livelihoods and as the basis for local culture and society. In the American West, in particular, many of these "pre-industrial" communities are experiencing accelerated contact with the post-industrial world due to tourism and in-migration of urbanites. As this occurs conflicts arise over local identity and the proper uses of the land. Since the US government owns much of the region, such conflicts often center on the administration of "public" lands. This project, an anthropological analysis of such "environmental" conflicts, seeks to elucidate the social and cultural characteristics of pre- and post-industrial America and show the degrees to which the two bear the influence of the intervening industrial period.

Holden, Christopher, Housing Assistance Council, Washington D.C.

"Housing Conditions Of Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers: An Analysis of Survey Data from the Eastern Migrant Stream"

This study examines the most prominent issues concerning farm worker housing, particularly problems of cost, quality, availability and overcrowding. The research is based on data from a 1998 survey of farm worker housing conditions in the Eastern migrant stream conducted by the Housing Assistance Council in partnership with Farm worker Health Services, Inc., a healthcare outreach organization serving farmworkers throughout the Eastern migrant stream. The research on farmworker housing is the first phase in a national survey of farmworker housing conditions, something not done since an unpublished report for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1980. The data cover housing quality, type of housing, overcrowding, and housing cost, among a number of other variables. Major findings from the farmworker housing survey will be used to illustrate the most pressing farmworker housing problems, and to undergrid suggestions for improving the condition of housing occupied by migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Howze, Rebecca, University of South Florida

"Behavioral Study of Central Florida Citrus Growers With Respect to Hazard Vulnerability Reduction"

Currently, natural hazards research focuses on the necessity of reducing human vulnerability to various geo-physical events. Nevertheless, it lacks a relevant qualitative behavioral study that assesses how and why society responds to natural hazards. Crucial to the success of this research is the socio-economic and historical contexts as perceived by the intended victims of such events. This paper represents an interdisciplinary approach utilizing an ethnographic qualitative research method intended to enhance an understanding of the Florida citrus grower with respect to pre-event vulnerability reduction. Preliminary findings suggest the West-Central Florida citrus growers, as a society, frequently incorporate into grove management practices pro-active measures designed to reduce vulnerability to freeze events.

Kaji' Ajpu' (David Carey, Jr.), San Francisco

"A Clash of Two Worlds: Chemical Fertilizer and Maya Land in Guatemala"

The Maya of Guatemala consider the land sacred. Each time before they begin a new cycle of work in the fields they make an offering to the *rajawal* (spirit of the land) and ask the spirit's permission to use the land. Agriculture is so important in their lives that their year is based on the cycle of planting and harvesting corn. Corn takes on a religious importance as well as provides the main sustenance for their diet. The introduction of chemical fertilizer was a traumatic event for Mayan farmers. Perpetual famines forced them to employ this foreign input into their land. While some Maya hail chemical fertilizer's immediate effectiveness, many lament the long-term deterioration of their public health and economic stability. Today, some Mayan agriculturists insist on using only natural fertilizer like their forebears. This paper will explore the impact of chemical fertilizer and the Mayan perception of it to increase our understanding of the reality of Guatemala's rural population.

Lance, George, Housing Assistance Council, Washington D.C.

"The Mobile Home In Rural America: Causes and Consequences"

Mobile homes comprise 7.2 percent of the nation's housing units. However, in rural America, the number of mobile homes is nearly double the national average, making up 14 percent of the rural housing stock. About one-half of the more than 8 million mobile homes in the U.S. are located in non-metropolitan areas, and between 1980 and 1990, mobile homes accounted for two out of every three new housing units in rural America. This study examines factors contributing to the predominance of mobile homes in rural areas using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative data suggest that mobile homes are an adaptation to the universal housing norms of homeownership: conventional construction, private outdoor space and detached dwellings. The quantitative analysis indicates that rurality, median income, unemployment, race (percentage white), and median age all significantly impact the degree of mobile home concentration. The implications for both individuals and rural communities are significant.

Lategola, Amy R., Housing Assistance Council, Washington D.C.

"Grant Impact Assessment For Low-Income Housing: The Impact of Benedum Foundation Grants in West Virginia"

Because of the scarcity of federal and state government resources, nonprofit housing developers in rural areas must often rely on foundation grants to fund both programmatic and operational costs. However, balancing the demand for productivity with fairness in evaluating rural nonprofits' activities can be difficult, particularly in areas where such production is much more difficult than in urban areas. The Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation has played a large part in encouraging the production of low-income affordable housing in rural areas, particularly in the state of West Virginia. The research examines the amount of "leveraging" that Benedum's investment has accomplished through the work of its nonprofit housing developer grantees. The study also illustrates the challenges of fairly evaluating nonprofit low-income housing development in rural areas and offers a methodology that could be replicated for other rural housing grant assessments.

Linder, Peter S., New Mexico Highlands University

"Ranching, Dairying, and Rockefeller: From Commercial Agriculture to Stockraising in Southern Zulia, 1890-1950"

The development of cattle ranching in the western state of Zulia began in the late nineteenth century as Maracaibo grew as a market for beef production. That trend continued after 1900, as part of the nationalization of that state's economy and the expansion of Maracaibo and other urban centers as markets for meat and dairy products. Politically powerful national figures established ranches as fattening stations for cattle bound for Maracaibo, often in partnership with local landholders. By the 1920s, the fattening of beef cattle was eclipsed by the development of a regional dairy industry. The chief obstacle to the expansion of the dairy industry remained transportation. Shipment of milk or other perishable dairy products was impossible given the amount of time needed to get to market. The transportation difficulties were not resolved until after 1936, but by then, the technological aspect of dairy production had begun to change, evolving in the direction of supplying internal markets, rather than being driven by export.

Pandy, Vikash N., Tata Institute of Social Sciences

"Representing 'Rural' : From Definition to Discourse"

With the world in a state of flux, there is a need to re-look at the conceptualization of rural in social science discourses. After a brief review of the conventional constructs of rurality the paper critiques their structuralist determinism and idealist reductionism. An alternate conceptualization of space is represented based on the contemporary social theories' critique of material-cultural, spatial-social and rural-urban dualism. Moving beyond this dualism the paper suggests that `rural' would imply a socio-spatial process with multiple discourses tied to power and hegemonic struggle. Based on this approach, an attempt is made to re-read the novel, *Go-dan, of Premchand* where rural-urban both are disrupted and problematised. This contested discourse in *Go-dan* denotes the enclosures as well as attempt to transgress rural and urban, tradition and modern.

Pyee, Audrey, York University

"From Hope to Disenchantment: Emigration from Rural France to Rural Manitoba, 1890-1914"

Starting in the late 19th century, the Canadian Prairies became one of the favorite destinations of French emigrants. They imagined the Canadian West as the place where they could create a society based on an agrarian ideal. The paper explores the process of emigration from rural France to rural Manitoba from 1890 to 1914. The analysis of this small emigration movement will offer new insight into the strategies of the families and individuals belonging to an unusually broad range of social classes for Canadian immigrants. This study questions how class, gender, family cycle and regional origin influenced the decision to leave France, the expectations and the type of society that emigrants were hoping to create. The role of the French clergy who also migrated to the Prairies will be examined, as well as, their ambitions to create an ideal "world" based on religious values, rural life and agricultural work.

Ring, Natalie J., University of California-San Diego

"'Cotton Culture' in the Postbellum South : Burden or Salvation?"

Nowhere is the paradox of the New South more evident than in the region's continued reliance upon and devotion to cotton in the postbellum period. A number of social scientists, USDA agents, and journalists noted that while cotton was one of the South's greatest economic assets and added billions of dollars to the wealth of the world the cotton farmers themselves were some of the poorest producers in the world. This paper explores how at the turn of the century the cotton plant became the focal point of discussion about the repercussions of the civil War, the nature of the southern economy, and the place of agriculture in a rapidly industrializing nation. Debates raged over whether or not cotton was a great civilizer or led to stagnation and impoverishment in the South. This confusion over the nature of the cotton plant reflected a larger concern about how easily the South could be integrated in the national fold given its rural economic orientation.

Singleton,Theresa, Housing Assistance Council, Washington D.C.

"Rural Mortgage Lending: An Analysis of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act" Data for Non-metro Counties"

Despite a high home ownership rates rural areas are affected by a number of lending barriers that hinder access to mortgage credit. Although previous studies have shown that rural borrowers often pay higher interest rates than urban borrowers, there has been little analysis of how rural lending patterns have been impacted by these issues. This study evaluates lending activities in non-metro counties using data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA). The research analyzes mortgage loan applications and credit flow patterns, presents a demographic breakdown of non-metro mortgage loan applicants, and examines the disposition of non-metro loan applications. Further, this paper uses regression analyses to determine the impact of rurality on mortgage loan disposition, as well as the impact of race and income (which have been studied in urban areas).

Urano, Mariko, University Washington DC

"Imposing Tradition: A Case Study of the Integration of Local Population's Land Ownership into the State Legal System in East Kalimantan, Indonesia"

In an endeavor to integrate local populations' land ownership into the state legal system, the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960 gave local communities the rights over their traditional land ownership. Kenyah population has owned individual land within the community's internal regulations. But village leaders have used the concept of traditional land ownership in the BAL when they negotiate with the government and resource exploiting companies for their land use and a variety of assistance. Local leaders have gained their legitimacy from the population by successfully getting assistance from the companies. However, accepting the status of traditional land ownership, Kenyah land ownership is determined to be fragile in the state legal system, because in the BAL the state land rights have been given priority to community's traditional land ownership.

SLAVIC STUDIES

Assetto, Valerie J., Colorado State University

"Cooperation and International River Basin Management in Central And East Europe"

Cooperation in management of the Danube and Tisza River Basins has been strongly encouraged by EU and other Western authorities since 1990. This paper examines the factors which help or hinder cooperation between Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, and Croatia with respect to flooding, navigation, power generation, and environmental protection in these river basins. The necessary conditions for cooperation are then identified in order to assess the future of coordinated action in each issue area.

Burton, Dora, Arizona State University

"Is Chekhov a Moralist, a 'Hanging Judge', in his Early Story 'The Enemies'?"

Chekhov's short story "The Enemies" (1887) remains a puzzle for the critic. The complexity in the interpretation of the story lies in the authorial intrusions, moralistic in tone and entirely uncharacteristic of Chekhov. They seem to be unduly harsh toward one of the story's main protagonists, a tragic figure of the village doctor who had just suffered an irreparable loss, the death of his only child. Unfortunately, the authorial voice appears to predominate over the artistic detail in the interpretation of "The Enemies", making, as it were, the story line superfluous. This paper will present the evidence provided by Chekhov the artist within the rich texture of the fictional plane which will elucidate the enigmatic stance of the moralist toward his tragic hero.

Cichock, Mark A., University of Texas

"Cultural Illusions and Baltic Aspirations for Joining the West."

The mantra of Baltic foreign policies for the past decade has been that security and economic prosperity can only be obtained through association with the European community of nations. Conversely this has meant that disassociation with the political cultural norms and values of the Russian Federation would also be required to make this transition complete. This study looks to the processes at work in the three Baltic States which have been utilized to realize those goals of political and economic reorientation. In particular, it takes into consideration the passage of language, electoral, and citizenship laws as the primary means by which the transformation of the individual polities has been effected. This study holds that these and other determinants are the corner stones of the all-important transitional phase in leaving Russia for the purpose of joining Europe. The effect of these policies is considered within the context of Russian Federation, ethnic Russian diaspora, and European community reactions to the Baltic reorientation.

Collopy, Erin, Texas Tech University

"Paradise Lost: Mortality in Nina Sadur's 'Almaznaia Dolina'"

Nina Sadur is one of the most original writers in contemporary Russia. She has published numerous plays, short stories, and novellas, but she has received little scholarly attention in the West. A common theme in her work is the inevitability of death, despite the bright promises of immortality in the Soviet salvation myth as discussed in Irene Masing-Delic's work. This theme is of particular importance in the short novel "Almaznaia Dolina." The main character, Vera, lives in a communal apartment that has four generations living together. The prevailing attitudes within the communal apartment are of hatred and mistrust, the inhabitants constantly caballing against each other. The oldest generation is despised and neglected by the younger generations, who see them as a daily reminder of their own mortality. In this paper I will show that the cynicism and pessimism of the inhabitants are closely linked with death, since according to Masing-Delic "[i]mmortality cannot be realized in skeptical, cynical, and pluralistic societies, only in those that can cooperate in achieving great goals". I will also show that Sadur is ambiguous about Russia's future. In a fractured society, bereft of its traditions and spiritual beliefs, it is difficult to imagine that there still remains a bright future.

Conroy, Mary Schaeffer, University of Colorado

"Health care in Early Soviet Russian Prisons and Concentration and Labor Camps, 1918-1921."

This paper is based on newly available archival sources. The topic illustrates: 1. how the first Soviet officials turned to tsarist era prison/health legislation for guidance--hence continuities between the tsarist and Soviet systems; 2. the legalistic, bureaucratic mentality of Soviet officials in the capital and the demands they imposed on unstaffed, undersupplied local officials; 3. differences between punitive-minded officials in the commissariats of justice and the interior and Cheka, on the one hand, and officials in the Commissariat of Health, on the other, who were concerned about epidemics; 4. general conditions in the prisons, camps, and settlements in various parts of the nascent USSR and 5. Linkage between the camps of Leninist Russia and the Gulag of Stalinist Russia.

De Fabritz, B. Amarilis Lugo, University of Washington

"Forms of Sterility in Glasnost Era Writings"

This paper will focus on the manifestation of sterility in women's bodies during glasnost era writings to symbolize differing levels of social decay. It will particularly focus on the works of Liumila Petrushevskaia as a leading representative of this periods *chernukha* writings. Through this analysis, the author will point towards the extent to which Soviet cultural practices had become standardized and codified into recognizable rituals, which then made them perfect candidates for use as Bakhtinian chronotopes.

Farrara, Gino V.

"Establishing Rule of Law and Democratic Policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Role of the United Nations International Police Task Force."

Article 11 of the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement for Bosnia-Herzegovina established the United Nations International Police Task Force (UNIPTF) and charged it with rebuilding local law enforcement. UNIPTF uses police officers from 36 nations to carry out its mission of establishing "democratic policing" in both the Serb Republic and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Article 11 authorizes the IPTF to investigate complaints of human rights violations, assist in monitoring free elections, and establish security measures for returning refugees, as well as establishing training and guidelines for local police. Experience demonstrates that there are many problems in the IPTF mission and in establishing "rule of law" and "democratic policing" within Bosnia. Corruption in the Bosnian government from the top level down to the local police officer plagues restructuring of local police and fair law enforcement. The UNIPTF is handicapped internally by unclear and continually changing goals, high turn over of personnel, apathy, and involvement in local corruption. Its internal problems and lack of "executive authority" relegates the IPTF to a "token" role in establishing a democratic police authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Green, William C., California State University

"Evaluating Navy-to-Navy Contacts: *Morskoy Sbornik* on the U. S. Russian Navy-to-Navy Contacts Program, 1989-1998."

In 1988 the United States and Soviet Union initiated a navy-to-navy contacts program that has continued to the present, despite ups and downs in the relationship and even the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the transfer of most of its naval assets to the Russian Federation. For a number of reasons the United States has had difficulty assessing the successes and failures of this program. A potentially useful approach to evaluating it is analysis of official Russian Navy reporting and commentary of the program as published in the naval journal *Morskoy sbornik*. This journal has reported extensively on the contacts program, and various techniques of content analysis on the material should yield useful insights on Russian naval assessments of the program.

Hanson, Gary Alan, University of Saskatchewan

"Doctors, Pharmacists and Tibetan Medicine in Fin-de-Siecle Russia. Petr Badmaev and Nikolay Kitilov."

This paper treats the efforts of Russian and Buriat doctors to understand Tibetan medicine. It also looks at the animosity between rich, successful Petr Badmaev and his St. Petersburg pharmacy and the poor revolutionarily inclined Dr. Nikolay Kirilov, a Western oriented proponent of science in the backwoods of Siberia. Despite their differences both men studied Tibetan medicine and sought to bridge the gap between East and West in a Eurasian empire.

Howell, Yvonne, University of Richmond

"A Gene for Genius: Early Soviet Eugenics in Bulgakov's Heart of a Dog"

The nature of human nature was a matter of paramount interest to Russian scientists in the first decades of the 20th century, when a group of Russian geneticists were at the forefront of world research uncovering the mechanisms of heredity. The mechanisms of "nature" and "nurture" in forming human behavior and personality were also crucial to the establishment of Bolshevik policies when it came to creating the "New Soviet Man." Mikhail Bulgakov, as a medical professional and well-connected intellectual in Moscow, was well aware the scientific and public policy debates surrounding the agenda of the Russian eugenicists, who for a time enjoyed the favor of Marxist ideologues by insisting that biology could be a powerful tool for remaking society. This paper argues that the eugenics debates of the early 1920s underlie Bulgakov's conception of the novella "Heart of a Dog." Previous interpretations have not addressed this important aspect of Bulgakov's satirical masterpiece.

Lubecki, Jacek, University of Colorado

"Civic Culture in Poland in a Comparative Perspective. The Case of Galicja."

Robert Putnam in his Making Democracy Work (1993) claimed to elucidate civic and un-civic patterns of political behavior in Italy through the concept of "social capital" and its supposed medieval cultural roots. His own empirical evidence, however, contradicted his theses. My comparative study re-examines Putnam's evidence and adduces original Polish research to show that democratic and participatory regional political cultures in both countries emerged with early socialist and populist movements. Polish Galicja (area of the former Austrian partition), which in terms of post-Communist political behavior is civic, has a history of flourishing class-based social movements in the first half of the twentieth century. While the movements were destroyed by Communist repression, participatory qualities of the region's political culture re-emerged after 1989. Similar albeit more politically continuous patterns can be detected in Italy. Modern civic culture in both cases can be thus traced to the traditions of sustained class-based popular mobilization.

Perez, Marcia

"Words, Pictures, and Iconic Projections in 'The Idiot' "

"Iconic projections" are descriptive scenes in fiction which are viewed as though they were paintings either by "framing" them through a window or door, or by the narrator's likening of the scenes to paintings. In "The Idiot," paintings are discussed by various characters in various settings: a portrait of someone about to be executed, the Holbein copy in Rogozhin's house, Nastasia Fillipovna's imagined painting depicting Christ surrounded by children. These paintings, however, are not just visual, but verbal references. The descriptions themselves evoke other literary texts that contain similar descriptions -- not of paintings, but of scenes. These scenes (and their underlying themes and subtexts) are recreated in the novel's "iconic projections." Through a layering of visual and verbal connections, the viewing of nastasia Fillipovna's corpse becomes the point of contact between paintings, literature, viewing, and reading.

Pratt, Joan Klobe, University of Northern Colorado

"Stalin's Journalistic Contribution to Glasnost"

This paper examines the part the Soviet government played in establishing the English language Moscow News in 1930. The newspaper, which became the "flagship" for glasnost in the 1980s, was founded in the Soviet Union by the American journalist, Anna Louise Strong, with the support of the Stalinist regime. Though the original Moscow News and its editor, Mikhail Borodin, became Cold War victims in 1949, the News was ressurected in 1956 and published in several languages, including English in the Soviet Union. It became a reliable vehicle for presenting Soviet policy and propaganda to an international audience but never entirely lost the "western-tinged" journalistic character Strong had initiated in the first issues. When Mikhail Gorbachev's reform policies were inaugurated, the orthodox newspaper predictably supported the new policies, but ultimately, assumed a less traditional role as open critic. This paper revisits the establishment of the Moscow News, examining its founders' motives. It is, perhaps, an exercise in irony.

Presto, Jenifer, University of Southern California

"Poetry Against Progeny: Infanticide as Creative Imperative in Aleksandr Blok."

In The World, the Text, and the Critic, Edward Said argues that the Modernists differed considerably from their literary predecessors in their tendency to avoid childbearing and to replace filiation with affiliation. He notes that "childless couples, orphaned children, aborted childbirths, and unregenerately celibate men and women populate the world of high modernism with remarkable insistence, all of them suggesting the difficulties of filiation." And in terms of their resistance of the generative impulse, the Russian Modernists may have been even more virulently anti-procreative than their Western European counterparts. Not only did the Russian Modernists exhibit a proclivity for sexless marriages and sublimated triangular relationships, which could not possibly result in children, but they openly discussed the deleterious effects of childbearing on the creative process. This paper will examine the tensions between poetic production and reproduction in Russian Modernism, focusing on the particular case of Aleksandr Blok.

Qualin, Anthony, Texas Tech University

"Constructing the West in Viktor Pelevin's_Generation 'P'_"

In his satirical look at the advertising industry in _Generation 'P'_, Viktor Pelevin often compares Russian advertising campaigns with those found in the West. These comparisons reveal some of the ways in which the author and other Russians view the West and how they employ this construction of the West in their attempt to forge a post-Soviet Russian identity. Pelevin's vision of the West is far from simplistic. His use of English in _Generation 'P'_ indicates a sophisticated knowledge of the language. His descriptions of American advertisements reveal that he is well acquainted with the genre and is familiar with the original language of the advertisements. As Pelevin's hero Tatarskii promotes Parliament cigarettes as the un-Yava, the novel's representation of the West constitutes an un-Russia and thus can be viewed as an attempt to demonstrate what Russia is and is not in contrast to this construction of the West.

Reinhartz, Dennis, University of Texas

"The Roma and the Wars of Yugoslav Succession, 1991-2000"

In the convoluted history of Eastern Europe, the Roman (Gypsies) often have been the "forgotten other," and their circumstance in Yugoslavia during the wars of succession since its dissolution in 1991 has once again gone largely unnoticed in the West and the Western media. As a result of a combination of chronic historical intolerance and more current political and socio-economic grounds, during the wars between the new Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) and Slovenia and Croatia, the Bosnian Civil and the Kosovo crisis, the Roma have again been severely victimized. Within the scope of this paper, the roles of historical factors, the current deteriorating conditions, and the apparent lack of Western attention to the situation of the Roma and their ongoing persecution are assessed while at the same time disearning the specific localisms vis-à-vis the Gypsies of each of the Yugoslav successor states. The prospects for the Roma in the short-term are also briefly considered.

Schaarschmidt Gunter, University of Victoria

"Russian Language Among the Doukhobors."

From a linguistic point of view, the term "Doukhobor Russian" becomes applicable only for the period after 1801, i.e., the time when by an ukase of Tsar Alexander I, the first concentrated settlement of Doukhobors was created in an area near the river Molochnaia (hence the term "Milky Waters"). Before that time, even though the founders of the Doukhobor movement came from an area close to Milky Waters and had created a substantial body of oral literature, Doukhobor settlements were spread all over the Russian Empire. After they had been brought together in Milky Waters, the Doukhobors began to form a homogeneous speech community based on Southern Russian Dialects. It may be assumed that the Doukhobors' move to Transcaucasia and to Canada did not significantly alter the dialect that had been formed in the span of little more than a generation (1801-1845), except perhaps by the addition of loanwords from non-Russian inhabitants of Transcaucasia and, later, from Ukrainian co-settlers in Canada.

Shapovalov, Veronica, San Diego State University

"The Solovetskii Camp in the History of Russian Culture."

The contribution of the Solovetskii camp to Russian culture has not been studied yet. Famous writers, actors, theater directors, artists, and poets were among the inmates of the Solovetskii camp. There were several theaters in the camp; camp newspapers and journals were published for the inmates. Those who survived the camp wrote memoirs about it. The paper looks at how each of the elements influenced and contributed to Russian 20th century culture.

Story, Joyce, Glendale Community College

"The Mythic Structure of *Sister Alyonushka and Brother Ivanushka*."

This paper examines the mythic structure of the Russian folk tale *Sister Alyonushka and Brother Ivanushka* and interprets the story as, in Joseph Campbell's words, a tale of transfiguration, that is, as a rite of spiritual passage. The study elucidates Ivanushka's crucial role in the interdependent play between the two protagonists. It also explores the implications of perceiving Alyonushka and Ivanushka as representations of the dual nature of one protagonist. The paper explains the underlying reasons for Alyonushka's encounter with the shape-shifting evil witch. Finally, it demonstrates how the restoration of unity and balance that is characteristic of folktales is brought about here by Alyonushka's and Ivanushka's both experiencing the inner process of death and rebirth. The insights gained in this study enhance appreciation and understanding of the richness and depth of the Russian folk tale.

Wukasch, Charles, University of Texas-Austin

"The Status of the Sorbian Languages in Germany Today"

The two smallest Slavic languages, Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian, are spoken in Lusatia, an area in Germany, which was formerly part of the German Democratic Republic. Upper Sorbian is spoken in the area around Bautzen; Lower Sorbian is spoken in the vicinity of Cottbus to the north. Although Slavists recognize Upper and Lower Sorbian as separate languages, from a sociolinguistic standpoint one can differentiate three Sorbian "languages": Lower Sorbian, Upper Sorbian Catholic, and Upper Sorbian Lutheran. Upper Sorbian Catholic is the most widely spoken of the three "Sorbians," with Upper Sorbian Lutheran occupying the middle position, and Lower Sorbian being in the most danger of extinction. This paper will examine the question of the preservation of the Sorbian languages, and will apply Prof. Paul White's typology to the three variants of Sorbian. White is an expert on minority language preservation and has developed a typology to classify the various types of minority language situations which obtain in the world today.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Bogart, Dodd, University of New Mexico

"Interpersonal Latent Structure"

Four perspectives (symbolic interactions, exchange theory, systems theory, and psychoanalytic theory) imply the structuring of social interaction into visible institutionalized patterns (e.g. relationships, groups, and organizations). They also imply the creation and maintenance of interpersonal latent structures in these systems. These are defined and illustrated as largely (or ordinarily) invisible, unacknowledged, and "irrational" patterns which nevertheless govern social behavior. They take form in the interpersonal contractual arrangements of identity management, strategic information exchange, and social influence "economies" of social interaction. They are interactional and interpersonal in nature but, analogously to the individual unconscious, they limit the capacity of corporate actors to learn or to change and they lie at the core of important instances of corporate dysfunction and pathology.

Dravek, E. Thomas, University of Denver

"Understanding Employee Responses to Disaster"

When notified that their place of work may be impacted by disaster, how do employees respond? Interviews with employees (n=406) of 118 businesses impacted by one of seven recent disasters provide the first answers to this question. Multivariate analyses document the key variables that the best predict variations in: 1) work-family tensions; 2) desire and change in evacuation pay policies; 3) perceived morale change; 4) dissatisfaction with management disaster response; and 5) dissatisfaction with local government disaster response. Overall, the database documented that most companies were ill-prepared for the disasters they confronted. Consequently, in many instances the managerial leadership expected by employees was not forthcoming. These failures had lingering effects among continuing employees.

Elias, Steven M., Colorado State University, and Mace Britton, Southern Utah University

"Manipulating Social Power to Gain Compliance in Interpersonal, Organizational, and Educational Settings"

The role that the powerholder-target relationship plays in the effectiveness of social power manipulations was examined. Three types of powerholder-target relationships were investigated (interpersonal, organizational, and educational). It was hypothesized that the effectiveness of each 11-power type out forth by Raven (1992) would be dependent upon the power holder-target relationship. A total of 160 participants from a Rocky Mountain region university completed the Interpersonal Power Inventory (Raven, Schwarzwald, & Koslowsky, 1998). Results of a General Linear Model analysis support the hypothesis that the effectiveness of power manipulations is in part dependent upon the context of the powerholder-target relationship. Specifically, significant main effects were observed from impersonal reward, impersonal coercive, personal reward, legitimate position, legitimate dependence, legitimate reciprocity, and exert power (F ratios ranging from 4.13 to 23.49; n square ranging from .05 to .23). Findings indicate that powerholders maybe more or less successful when manipulating social power based in part on the type of relationship they possess with the target of such manipulations.

Lin, Cheng-hsien, Kaplan, Howard B., Texas A&M University

"The Effects of Parents' Work Conditions, Marital Interactions and Family Economic Hardship on Parenting Behaviors and Adolescents' Self-Efficacy"

Home environment is an important pathway through which parents transmit family and social class advantages to their children. By utilizing two waves of data from a longitudinal study (parental questionnaire was collected earlier than children's), the researcher examines how parents' occupational complexity affects their adolescent children's self-efficacy. Parents' economic condition and marital conditions, and parenting style are also examined in the study. The resulting Structural Equation Model (SEM) generally supports the study's hypotheses that the conditions parents face on the job affect the home environment they create for their children, and that this home environment in turn has significant impact on the children's outcome. Parental job complexity is related with parental marriage quality, which is correlated with parenting style and children's self efficacy; however parental job complexity is not directly correlated with parenting style and children's self-efficacy. Moreover, household economic condition is related with children's self-efficacy, but not related with parenting style.

Randolph-Seng, Brandon, Brown, Caryn M., and Haslam, W. Bruce, Weber University

"Base Rate Fallacy Revisited"

Research has suggested that people tend to ignore base rate information and make judgments using the representative heuristic, which is how similar the information sounds to a given group. Students in five groups in Introductory Psychology classes were presented with three pairs of occupations, and base rates of 96%, 70%, 50%, 30%, or 5% for the number of cards describing the first occupation in eachpair. Changing the base rates did not significantly affect choices. Students used the representative heuristic. To test the extreme case, another group of students were given a base rate of 0% and told that none of the cards described the first-named occupation. A card from the deck was then read, and an average of 75% of the students choose the first-named occupation in each set, using the representatives heuristic, even after being told there were no cards in the deck for that occupation. This finding suggests that students do not pay attention in these situations, or do not adequately process or understand the information given.

Seely, Nancy, Baker, Teresa, and Haslam, W. Bruce, Weber State University

" Are More Choices Better Than Forced Choices?"

Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale and Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking Scale typically are take by choosing either the A alternative or the B alternative out of several pairs of sentences. The question is, what would the effects be of having subjects use a five-point Likert-type scale for each statement, so that the extent of their agreement or disagreement could be indicated. Students in Introductory Psychology classes took both tests, using both scoring procedures. Students choose "3" ("undecided") n average of 25% of their responses on the Likert-type answer sheets, indicating that a simple A-B forced choice may not indicate how they feel about some items. Turning the scores into percentage of points possible, the females were significantly higher on Sensation Seeking when using the Likert-type scoring procedures. This was not true for the males on that test, nor was it true for either gender on the Rotter test. This suggests that different scoring procedures may affect males and females differently, and that some tests may change more than others depending on the scoring procedures that are used.

SOCIOLOGY

Bacigalupi, Tadini, Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Changing the Fore4sts: CMAs, Land Ethics, and the Construction of New Realities"

Citizen Management Alternatives (CMAs) are the result of two different forces which have brought citizens into the decision making process regarding forest management. The first is Forest Service's multiple use directive, and the second is the emergence of conservation biology. The first brought citizens into the planning process as protesters, the second brought them in as scientists, organizers, and as the creators of new meanings for forest management. This paper focuses on Pike-San Isabel Forest Plan in Colorado and how the plan was created, as well as, the effect on both the Forest Service and the participants themselves.

Berardi, Gayle K., University of Southern Colorado

"Immigration Policy in the Twentieth Century"

During the Twentieth Century, immigration policy in the United States has reflected the ambivalent attitude of citizens toward succeeding generations of immigrants. On the one hand, Americans have welcomed new immigrants as a source of needed labor; on the other hand, immigrants have been targeted as "outsiders" who threaten the dominant culture. This dualism is reflected in immigration policies such as the early 1900 Anti-Chinese Act, the 1950 Bracero Program and the 1986 Reform and Control Act. These and other immigration laws will be discussed with an emphasis on the competing views toward immigrants and how these views will continue to shape immigration policy into the 21st Century.

Boykin, Marlene, California State University-Dominguez Hills, Shana Hindman and Jolanta Smith, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, and Sharon Raphael, California State University, Dominguez Hills

"Creating an Academic Infrastructure for Lifetime Learning"

Lifetime learning is a goal expressed by many as we contemplate the shift in age frequencies in the population. This paper describes a virtual community at a local university that has explored means of developing a network of older adults (both students and non-students) in lifetime learning. We have looked at the patterns of ageism through the approach of critical race theory, judging that awareness of needs and validity claims of the older adults needed to be addressed by providing them with both voice and forum. We discuss our success both with face-to-face interaction on our campus, with online interactions, and with efforts to deconstruct existing stereotypes.

Chang, Chiung-Fang, Texas A&M University

"Assimilation and Fertility: The Ethnic Minorities of China"

Previous studies have shown that the assimilation process has a negative effect on fertility. According to the assimilation perspective, it is hypothesized that increasing levels of assimilation result in lower rates of fertility. The main issue explored in this study is whether this western theory is applicable to minorities in China. I test the hypothesis using 1990 Census data on 34 minority groups in china. This study uses a multilevel analysis, hierarchical linear modeling, to explore how women's age, years of education, and household type as well as the characteristics of minority groups affect their fertility. The findings of this study of Chinese women support the assimilation perspective that women who have less education or live in an agricultural area have higher levels of fertility. The higher the residential segregation of the minority group, the higher the fertility; and the higher the proportion of illiteracy among minority groups, the higher the fertility. These findings are consistent with the results of previous studies.

Curran, Jeanne, California State University,-Dominguez Hills and Susan R. Takata, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

"Practice Meets Practice Through Theory"

Members of this panel are working throughout the late Fall of 1000 and early Spring of 2000 to create a university-community partnership to bring research and practice together. From California State University-Dominguez Hills, Prof. Curran brings the perspective of a forum and virtual community-base provided over the Internet (http://wee.csudh.edu/dearhabermas). Prof. Takata brings the perspective of a four-year sister university joining to produce both the forum and the virtual community. Prof. O.W. Wilson, also of Dominguez Hills, brings both a political science perspective and extensive connections with the local community. Stanley Salas, Samuel Mark, Elizabeth Greenwood, Jaime Shepherd, Mark Yesia, and Armond McDaniels, Sr. bring the community perspective. All are united through the production of the Website and their exploration of ways in which to bring the many facets of practice together in an academic setting that provides theoretical support. It is our hope that this panel will be able to provide others with the nucleus for adapting the mechanisms of discourse on their own campuses.

Darville, Ray, Stephen F. Austin State University

"How Family in America Has Changed During the 20th Century"

During the 20th Century, marriage and family have undergone some dramatic, revolutionary changes in size, structure, composition, and function. This presentation will document which family features have changed and which have not changed. Among those family institutional changes, are significantly lower fertility rates and small household size, increasing number of children born outside marriage, higher divorce rates, higher rates of premarital cohabitation, higher life expectancies, and higher rates of domestic violence. Among those institutional characteristics not changing considerably are median age at first marriage and percent of population not married by age 35. Long-term trends affecting the family such as urbanization, economic transformation, and rapid cultural change are discussed as concomitant, contributing factors in these historic changes. In the last portion of the presentation, the presenter will briefly discuss whether or not family declined this century.

Dukes, Richard L., University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

"Meaning of a Semester at Sea Voyage after Twenty Years"

Twenty years after completion of a travel-study voyage around the world, a random sample of 40 participants were contacted by telephone and mail to explore possible long-term effects of the travel-study experience. Respondents answered open-ended questions about outcomes of Semester at Sea, and they completed Crumbaugh's Purpose in Life Test based on Frankl's concepts. Participants maintained a gloval perspective, and they obtained high test scores. Life events such as career, marriage, and parenthood showed further discovery of meaning. The effect of Semester at Sea is discussed witin the context of a lifespan developmental model.

Dukes, Richard L., Bisel, Tara M.,   Borega, Karoline N.,   Galli, Katrina M., Lobato, Eligio A., Owens, Matthew D., University of Colorado

"Expressions of Love, Sex, and Hurt in Popular Songs: A content Analysis of Greatest Hits, 1958-1998"

This research analyzed the 100 most popular songs (1958-1998) for artist characteristics and expression of love. In the 1990s women and black artists recorded more hits than in earlier periods. Over time, references to love in lyrics performed by women artists decreased. References to sex in lyrics peaked during 1976-1984 when women used sexual references five times more than men; however, during 1991-1998, men used more sexual references. Later songs ans songs performed by white, female artists expressed greater selfishness. The quality of love expressed in lyrics remained the same. Results are discussed relative to cultural change.

Gilliam, James W., Middle Tennessee State University

"The Lesbigaytrans Adolescent Experience: Are Homes and Schools More Violent Through Their Eyes?"

Gay and lesbian adolescents experience the same problems and dilemmas that heterosexual youth face, but the fact that they are part of a social group many still consider it acceptable to discriminate against, makes their adolescent development much more difficult. The constant fear of someone finding out (for those still in the closet), and the constant threat of ridicule and harassment, affects one's decisions to participate in a variety of activities that would usually be a natural part of most adolescent's lives. The choice of whether or not to join a sports team, try out for a school play, attend a dance or a ballgame, or to spend the night with a friend is compounded by the constant thought of how one will be treated in these settings if his or her sexual orientation is known. Indeed, being a gay or lesbian youth is harder than the standard adolescent experience. This paper examines the impact that one's real or perceived sexual orientation has on adolescent social development, both at home and at school.

Hamilton, Gloria and Kathy A. Smith, Middle Tennessee State University

"Family Violence, Survivor Anger, and Forgiveness"

A structured questionnaire designed to elicit information about feelings and experiences of anger was administered to a consecutive sample of women in residential treatment for substance dependence. Sample questions were: *What kinds of things make you angry?* And, *How angry were you at the time of this event?* Qualitative responses from the questionnaire were coded and descriptive statistics were compiled on the data. Patient experiences of family violence were correlated with data from the Anger Questionnaires. Finally, the impact of treatment that recommends forgiveness as a salient part of the healing process is discussed. Recommendations for future research are provided.

Harris, Thynesia, California State University
Hill, Dominguez and Hill, Shirron, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

"Intersectionality and Identity: Continuing Complexities"

Intersectionality would seem to hold face validity. But if we look at the analogies raised by authors like Kimberle Crenshaw we realize that black and female do not connote the same intersectionality as do white and male. In this paper we have chosen to explore the extent to which validity is granted on the basis of identities both objective and subjective, as socially constructed by a context that is affected by a variety of tensions, the tension between the individual and the cooperative human association to which that individual belongs, the tension in choosing which rules and laws apply to the context, the tension between ignorant and authentic good faith. We consider these tensions and their impact on the voice of gender and race.

Hewitt, Pamela and Cydney Messenger, University of Northern Colorado

"Childcare and the Courts: A Needs Assessment"

As courts process more cases, more children are being brought to court by their caretakers. These children can be distracting, interfere with the judicial process, and may be exposed to inappropriate situations. A needs assessment carried out for a Western rural judicial district, included an exit survey of court-users, along with samples from the 10 major sectors involved in the judicial system: judges and magistrates, jurors, court employees, the district attorneys office, the public defenders' office and their clients, sheriffs department, probation officers and their clients, and the police department. A total of 471 individuals were surveyed; and a majority of these supported childcare in the courthouse. Differences in degree of support by sector and reasons for these differences are discussed along with attitudes toward children in the courtroom, parents' concerns with the center, and facility location.

Huang, Qiang and Richard A. Dodder, Oklahoma State University

"The Impact of Music Therapy for People with Developmental Disabilities"

In 1998, 197 persons living in public intermediate care facilities for people with developmental disabilities in Oklahoma participated in music therapy. A one-year panel study was designed with a comparison group of those living in the same kind of facilities but who did not participate in music therapy (N=351) to examine theoretically expected changes. Results indicated that while some measures increased as expected between 1998 and 1999 among those receiving therapy, most of the 31 measures did not change significantly or decreased. In the control group only one of the 31 measures changed significantly. Focused interviews were then conducted with music therapists to determine their explanations for the results.

Klett, Dolly Honor, California State University, Dominguez Hills

"Child Labor, Competitive Markets, and Where Shall We Find an Interstate Commerce Clause?"

Child labor was a major concern as the U.S. grew into industrialization. Children who had once worked hard, but relatively safely in the fields were now subjected to the dangers of machinery in the factories. As each state tried to enact child safety laws and prohibit child labor, other states clamored for their market share, forcing them back to allowing child labor. Finally, the federal government stepped in with the Interstate Commerce Clause, making it illegal to ship goods across state lines if the goods were made by child labor. Now, as we shift to global markets, and as there is no international legal group with the power to enforce the prohibition of child labor, what issues will we once again face in this matter. This paper reviews historical parallels.

Kuik, Suzanne, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

"Children, Parents and Teachers: Conflicting Discourses on Childhood"

In the Western world, at least in The Netherlands, the public concern about children is growing. Children, so it is said, have lost respect for their teachers and parents, and they have no clue about values important to society. In my paper, I show different conflicting perspectives of childhood in the Netherlands: that of teachers, that of parents, and last but certainly not least, that of children. First I describe the public debate about childhood in the Netherlands. Then I show how the insecurity of parents affects child-parent negotiations. Whereas most households can be typified as "households managed by negotiation," teachers find parental negotiating attitudes contributing factors in a failure to teach children how to behave properly. Children, however, create their own ways of interpreting the world, and are very much concerned with behavioral codes and values.

Morris, Shad, Brigham Young University

"Microcredit as a Tool for Development and Socio-Economic Research"

The quality of life for many people in Eastern Europe has deteriorated considerably over the past decade. Many of those who struggled under the harsh realities of the Soviet Bloc now suffer the ravages of a torn social fabric and the difficulties of a new transition to capitalism and commerce. Bulgaria and other Balkan nations now have a GDP barely reaching 14 percent of that of the European Union. Government reform policies of EU market assimilation are causing growing disparities between the cost of living and people's average income. Macro-economic reforms are not significantly helping. They seem to hinder morale as more and more citizens express their lack of hope and trust in the future. However, one effective tool that seems to be countering such trends is that of microfinance. Tiny loans are being given to the smallest of small businesses in order to generate economic production and stimulate capital formation and growth. Several key institutions engaged in this process of social development (Catholic Relief Services, UNDP, and Opportunity International) will be analyzed as to their strengths and weaknesses, as well as their future potential to aid Balkan societies in transition.

Nation, Pat, Middle Tennessee State University

"The Impact on a Community Housing a Large Prison Population: A Prison Town Speaks"

This paper will address original qualitative and quantitative research done in a community that houses the largest prison population in the world. It will examine a community and the reported impact of housing the world's largest prison population in regards to: family, individuals, and the community as a whole. Addressed will be the fact that this community executes more prisoners than any other community in the United States

Parks, Clifford, California State University-Dominguez Hills, and Sonya Flower and Travis Fraser, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

"Defining Crime in the New Millennium: Downsizing"

Downsizing has become a normative part of life at the turn of the millennium; but, no matter, the economy is doing will. Or is it? Does it matter that jobs are being lost as corporate production moves abroad, the better to let supply and demand dictate through free markets? Jobs are being lost. The income distribution gap is ever widening. This paper investigates what this means to public discourse, legitimacy, and our understanding of justice over the next few decades. Rawls suggests that we adopt our goals and values not just for ourselves, but also for the good of the society to which we belong. Soros suggests that as individuals seeking our own good in the market, we follow selfish individual goals, but as recognized members of a community or society we can and must follow the good of society. This paper addresses the issue of societal justice and responsibility in terms of the recognized need to compete in the free market and to adapt to global conditions. Where does a Habermasian consideration of the tension between the individual and the community take us?

Planck, Michael, California State University-Dominguez Hills and Brian Coffman, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

"Social Construction of a Peacemaking Identity"

An approach to peacemaking involves the construction of identities not threatened by forgiveness and by the good faith of active listening to the other. In recent months, as we contemplate the enormity of war, "genetic cleansing," and the inevitable aftermaths, we recognize more poignantly than ever that our globe is too small to permit vengeance and self-interest to overcome the peacemaking that must begin. This paper describes the way in which one virtual community went about establishing dialogue, offering substantive information on the issues of forgiveness and good faith, in an attempt to begin public discourse that might make peacemaking possible. We started with Habermas' description of hope in public discourse in pursuit of legitimacy and a system of law that might permit our living together. But we have considered also the "Saturated Self" and the impact that context has on our identities and on our discourse, and the more internalized problem of bad faith as we approach the discourse table. We have attempted to glean from these many differently oriented theorists, a basic data set of knowledge to guide small community groups that care enough to try peace.

Segady, Thomas W., Stephen F. Austin State University

"Does Religion Still Matter? Traditionalism, Modernism and Postmodernism in the Twentieth Century"

Despite the various claims that secularization trends have seriously eroded the importance of religion in American society during the Twentieth Century, religious belief remains a strong force. Three different perspectives of religion–traditionalist, modernist, and postmodernist–are explored in an effort to explain the persistence of religion. While traditionalist and modernist explanations can explain some trends and counter-trends, it is the postmodernist perspective that retains the most explanatory power as religion enters the twenty-first century.

Shah, Gulzar H., Utah Department of Health, Michael B. Toney and William F. Stinner, Utah State University

"Timing of Marriage and Closed-Birth Interval: Are Cousin Marriages a Factor?"

Previous research elsewhere suggests that consanguineous marriages, or marriages between blood relatives, are associated with the younger age of bride at the time of marriage, and a longer interval between marriage and first birth. We analysis data from the 1991 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey using multiple regression, and Cox proportional hazards model to test this hypothesis for Pakistani couples. Cousin marriages were found to be significantly associated with younger age at marriage. The difference in age of females at marriage was approximately nine months between first cousin marriages (17.46 years), and those involving non-relatives (18.21 years). Our analysis also revealed a significant likelihood of a longer closed birth interval for first cousin marriages than non-consanguineous ones; the former having roughly four months longer closed birth interval. Elimination of first cousin marriages would contribute to a modest increase in age of bride at the time of marriage.

Shevalier, Rae, Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Hawks vs. Doves: Teachers' Approaches to Tobacco Education"

Although tobacco education programs have become the norm, little is known about how teachers actually approach the subject. Extant research indicates that teachers' approaches to tobacco education center on traditional "time on task" and "classroom management" pedagogy, even when the curricula take a non-traditional, transformative approach. This qualitative study of teachers at an alternative school for at-risk youths employs social constructivism and transformative theory to explore how teachers' ideological orientations impact their approach. Findings indicate that teachers' approaches reflect personal ideologies of tobacco use, definitions of the student population, and views of teacher-student relationships. Teachers most involved in tobacco education held punitive ideologies, viewed students negatively, and felt less secure in teacher-student relationships. Those least involved held tolerant ideologies, viewed students empathetically, and preferred egalitarian teacher-student relations. These findings indicate that teachers who are most closely aligned with transformative theory are those least likely to address tobacco education.

Shwayder, Martha L., Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Private Industry, Organizational Structure and Job Satisfaction: The Case of the Funeral Home"

Historically the funeral industry has been a family owned business serving local communities. Currently there is a movement towards the bureaucratization of the funeral industry as large corporations purchase small family funeral homes with the goal of increasing efficiency and profits for shareholders. This paper reports the findings of a survey conducted in Colorado, comparing family and corporate owned funeral homes in terms of the level of job satisfaction in each and analyzes the implications of these findings for the future development of the industry.

Smith, Kathy A. and Kristine Mac Withey, Middle Tennessee State University

"Self-Defense: An Examination of Juvenile Parricide"

Studies of parricide in the U.S. suggest that the murder of a parent often follows years of child abuse, lending credence to the ironic fact that home is not always the safest place for children. Since the American family is thought by some to be the most violent institution, other than the military in times of war, it is no wonder that children are being socialized to be violent. Using data collected from court records of juvenile parricide perpetrators, this study explores and analyzes possible associational factors leading to juvenile parricide. Recommendations for future research are provided.

Starbuck, Gene H., Mesa State College

"Are His Marriages Really Better than Hers: An International Comparison"

Jessie Bernard's conclusions that "his marriage is better than hers," and that "marriage is bad for women," still appear in sociology of the family textbooks. Data from the NORC's General Social Survey, and other studies based on United States samples, generally fail to confirm Bernard's findings. This paper compares marital happiness by gender using the World Values Survey. International data also generally fail to support Bernard's thesis.

Stinner, William F. and Young Taek Kim, Utah State University, Brenda Ralls, Luis Paita, and Gulzar Shah, Utah Department of Health

"Gender, Race-Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status and Self-Reported Health at Midlife: The Mediating and Interactive Role of Weight Status"

For a variety of reasons, weight status as well as subjective health evaluation have received increasing attention in recent years. In addition, various researchers have pointed to the fact that the likelihood of being overweight peaks at midlife. The aim of this paper is to assess the interplay between weight status and gender, race-ethnicity, and socioeconomic status in influencing self-reported health. In particular, the research addresses the extent to which weight status mediates and interacts with the other three variables in affecting variations in self-reported health among a nationwide sample of approximately 12,000 midlife Americans. The data are drawn from the Health and Retirement Survey, a national panel survey of men and women who were age 51-61 in 1992. Descriptive and multivariate logistic regression techniques are employed.

Tosun, Cavat, Bilkent University, Ankara-Turkey

"Host Perceptions of Social Impact of Tourism: The Case of Urgup Turkey"

This study determines and analyzes the perceptions of the residents of Urgup, a well-established tourism destination in Central Anatolia, Turkey. Interviews conducted with adult females or males (one per household) revealed that residents were not opposed to the present magnitude of the tourism industry, and indeed supported its expansion. However, in spite of this overall favorable feeling, residents felt that some specific negative and positive outcomes affected the community. The study reconfirmed that, although the host residents were aware of some negative impacts of tourism on their communities, they were not against its expansion and current magnitude. This finding should encourage formal and informal authorities of host communities to minimize the negative impacts and maximize positive outcomes of the local tourism industry in collaboration with local residents.

Tosun, Cavat, Bilkent University, Ankara-Turkey

"Towards a Typology of Community Participation in the Tourism Development Process"

Although the notion of community participation in tourism originates from the general concept of community participation in development studies, the subject of the former seems to have evolved and become popularized in isolation from the meaning and scope of its origin. This article reveals that such isolation has ushered in a rigid and simple paradigm of community participation in tourism. This is assumed to be of one form and has universal validity without considering the existence of the different circumstances at various tourist destinations. It is suggested that the concept of community participation should be re-considered in terms of an adaptive categorical paradigm which incorporates a range of various forms of community participation. The differential legitimacy of these forms are outlined for a variety of abstract situations.

Tyler, Jerry E., Stephen F. Austin State University

"Domestic Violence in the U.S. Military: Factors of Total Institution, Image, Economics and Occupation"

The limited research available on domestic violence in the military seems contradictory when comparing the military with the civilian population. While military studies generally show lower incident rates, others claim that domestic violence is higher. This paper attempts to utilize data from all sources to show that domestic violence in our military forces is significant and of concern regardless of whether it is higher or lower than in the civilian world. Statistics alone do not reveal just how serious the problem is; thus, this paper also looks at the military as an example of total institution; how the military is viewed and sees itself; the economic problems facing many of our lower-ranking personnel; and the factors inherent in a military occupation that might impact on domestic violence.

Tyler, Jerry E., Stephen F. Austin State University

"Race/Ethnicity and Social Change in America"

The beginnings of the Civil War were rooted in the North's determination to avoid dissolution of the union, but the resolution brought about an end to slavery and the beginning of systematic segregation and discrimination. When the Supreme Court made its "separate but equal" decision in Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896, "Jim Crow" became the new standard for racial/ethnic relationships. Similarly, we fought World War II for one set of reasons, but it caused a series of events and situations that would destroy the Jim Crow system. From black demands that President Roosevelt stop discrimination in defense industries, to the GI Bill, to President Truman's integration of the armed forces the subsequent insistence by bases that local businesses treat all military personnel equal, the military as an institution played its part in assisting the civil rights movement.

Tyler, Jerry E. and Ray Darville, Stephen F. Austin State University

"Increased Female Delinquency: A Theoretical View of Who They Are and of Society's Role"

Since the 1960's, female delinquency has increased both in absolute numbers and rates and in proportion to male delinquency while size of the adolescent population has remained relatively stable. Females still are arrested more for status offenses and delinquency related to sexual exploitation, but we see an increase in violent and other serious crimes more commonly associated with male adolescents. This paper first gives a statistical overview of the increase and looks at the profile of current female delinquents. A second objective is to apply selected theories of delinquency such as social disorganization, strain, middle-class measuring rods and social control and briefly discuss how they might explain the current status of female delinquency. The conclusion addresses areas of future concern based on societal problems related specifically to the female delinquent.

Wade, Roger C., Metropolitan State College of Denver

"Is Distance Learning the Latest Education Fad?"

In the school year 1998-99, I studied the distance learning program of the Denver, CO public schools (DPS). I observed children while they were involved in distance learning lessons, and I interviewed their teachers. While the distance learning was labeled as interactive, I found very little interaction between students and teachers actually occured. My review of the literature supports my finding that minimal interactivity is the usual case dor distance learning. I believe the implicationof this finding are very important for school districts and higher education at a time where there is a push for more use of technology for educational purposes. Interactivity according to large body of educaional research is fundamental to learning, yet it is limited in distance learning both beccause of the technology, and because of how we use it.

Wilkins-Wells, Pat, University of Northern Colorado

"Where is Rural? Economic Development an Social Change as Viewed from the Edge"

East of the high-growth and development areas of the northern Front Range of Colorado lie the communities of "the plains," a group of farming and ranching communities widely impacted by urban developments along the foothills. As area residents watch some towns dwindle to extinction while others actively court, and win, new industries and employment, many view the future with decidedly mixed though often fervent views on what is yet to come. In a series of open-ended interviews, the author attempts to utilize the "ethnographic futures" research technique in constructing a series of worldviews representing the experiences of today's plains survivors - "old-timers" who have stayed on over the years and successfully resisted the urbanization imperative, as well as the newcomers seeking a change in lifestyles. What is their definition of "the rural community"? And what of its future – as the urban boundaries grow closer in some ways and more distant in others?

Willen, Richard S., Eastern New Mexico University

"Variations in Art and Religion: A Weberian Perspective"

Artistic representation across cultures reflects variations in feelings, images, concepts, and values. Since ideal conceptions of Truth, Beauty, and Goodness are a central part of religion, an enduring relationship prevails between art and religion. Max Weber's distinctions between Mysticism and Asceticism on the one hand, and Other-Worldliness and Thus-Worldliness on the other, reveal profound differences in religious conception. By adapting his four-fold religious topology derived from these distinctive religious orientations, it becomes possible to organize variations of artistic expression among the world's religious cultures in reference to religious meaning informing art. Such analysis also provides insight into certain aesthetic-moral tensions, illustrated by the recent controversy over an exhibit at the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Woodworth, Warner, Brigham Young University

"Social Development as Village Development: Strategies for Grassroots Change in Africa"

The socioeconomic crisis of Africa continues to defy western aid efforts, leaving many regions devastated by the destruction of civil wars, the scourge of HIV-AIDS, decades of drought, and the vestiges of colonization by Europeans. Numerous large, top-down economic and political reforms have been attempted in recent decades, but many end with questionable outcomes. However, new social development programs are being organized in participative fashion with funds donated by outsiders and the work is implemented by indigenous people. This paper reports on, and analyzes the capacity-building work of the NGO movement in West Africa, particularly in Mali. Several NGOs engaged in social development are researched through both quantitative and qualitative methods among rural indigenous people. The West African programs studied operate according to the new "social inventions" articulated by William Foote Whyte (American Sociological Review, 47: 1-13, 1982.

Yesia, California State University-Dominguez Hills, and Chris Albee and Todd Stepanek, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

"Accountability, Privilege, and Critical Race Theory"

Martha Minow (*Making All the Difference: Inclusion and Exclusion in American Law*) has emphasized the importance of stating those assumptions which have been left unstated and resulted in special privileges with the injustice they bring. Peggy McIntosh ("White Privilege, Color, and Crime: A Personal Account") has demonstrated the importance of personal narrative to bringing such privilege to a level of awareness. This paper addresses a third aspect of privilege and its dilemmas: that of knowing when where, and how to take an active stance in confronting such privilege. We suggest that accountability would be most effective, and privilege confronted more effectively, if we recognized that accountability is not as easily measured as the positivist world once believed, and that we must trust in our community and allow sometimes for generations before effects are realized. In this paper the emphasis is placed in the critical race theory of speaking out and making our voices heard.

URBAN STUDIES

Anker, Andrew, University of California-Sacramento

"Sixtus V's Rome, Capital of the World"

Sixtus V's project for Rome embraced the city's many scales—its infrastructure of roads and aqueducts, its individual buildings and its monuments. My paper will show that Sixtus was constantly drawing lines, sometimes physical, sometimes conceptual, often political, across Rome. These lines connected the city's piazzas and streets to each other, to the region outside its walls, and to its interiors, where the pope's fresco cycles continued his urban projects as painted surfaces. I also examine how Sixtus presented his urban project through frescoes and prints. Sixtus's wanted to reshape Rome physically, economically and symbolically into a representation of the regained power and wealth of his Counter Reformation Church. His projects embodied a multiplicity of meanings--they had practical advantages, such as easing movement through the city for large numbers of pilgrims, merchants and other citizens, but they were also a way for the Pope to inscribe his Christian vision on the city.

Beway, Sam E. K., Illinois Institute of Technology

"THINKERS... TAILORS: FRAGMENTARY MAPS OF CONTEMPORARY "SPACE""

Modern architecture, despite its many currents and revisions, took on a particular form as practiced in Chicago. Presently, a new architectural and urban consciousness is emerging in that city. This is giving rise to a complex interdisciplinary web of ideas, within which the formal/spatial strategies of (recent) architecture are situated, and against which they gain their coherence and cultural validity. These emerging formal/spatial strategies mark a critical displacement and transformation of (post/modern and post-structural) spatial paradigms. The primary object of this study is to plot and subsequently speculate on the conditions of such displacement and transformation. It looks at important ideas and theoretical shifts that emerged in recent years to investigate the ways these ideas generated conceptual tools for understanding and practicing architecture while substantially "reterritorializing" its historical, theoretical and ideological "con-texts." This study further aims to register and theorize the effects of these shifts on the strategies of architectural education in Chicago.

Borchard, Kurt, University of Nebraska at Kearney

"Las Vegas: A Distopia of the Future?"

Las Vegas is one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the U.S. Here I will discuss several problems associated with the city. I argue that trends in employment, education and unionization are largely a result of the local predominance of service sector employment, itself a result of the city's economic dependence on the gambling/tourism industry. These largely negative trends are deemed tolerable in part because of a related historical change in the source of personal identity in the U.S. and Las Vegas. Environmental issues, such as wasteful redevelopment practices and a potential for water shortages, also threaten the future of this city. In conclusion, I argue that the problems occurring in Las Vegas today might well extend to other U.S. citizens in the next 25 years.

Britt, Alexander, University of Kansas

"Bonner Springs, Another Underdog for Kansas City"

Bonner Springs almost doubled in population in the seventies reaching 6300 inhabitants, Placed between the major highways leading to Kansas City, it was a bedroom community within the metropolitan area. Now, the city council smells new tax money. A NASCAR Super Speedway will be built just close to the Northeast corner of Bonner Springs' boundary. Property prices are rising. Wal-Mart is doubling its sales area, Price Chopper is already constructing a new market. For some this seems a bright future, but the traditional downtown has already begun to lose out to new business areas. The mayor sees Bonner Springs as Kansas City suburbia, but what about an identity of its own? This paper examines how distinct local features might be cultivated to build a sense of place.

Do, Hien Duc, San Jose State University

"Trying to Define Their Way Home: Vietnamese in San Jose, CA"

Twenty five years have passed since Vietnamese refugees first arrived to the U.S. from a war torn country. This paper examines the development of this community from its inception to the current political, social, economic, and cultural conditions. Though there are similarities with other Vietnamese American communities throughout the U.S., the analysis will focus on some of the unique aspects of this community. The focus of the paper will focus on how different segments of the community define the concept of "home".

Goodstein, Ethel S., Ph.D., University of Arkansas

"From Disney's Lands to Las Vegas, 2000: The Architecture of A Small World"

In 1958, Julian Halevy wrote that the fantasy theme park and the neon-glazed strip offered new paradigms of place. Exoticism and eclecticism were the hallmarks of Disney "lands" and Las Vegas hotels. Both, however, compressed the global community, and its most scintillating architectural texts, into small worlds. Today, fantasy parks and Las Vegas barely resemble the vacation havens Halevy considered so long ago. Laser shows outshine neon signs on Fremont Street, and Star Wars challenge Cinderella in Fantasyland. Most significantly, pop replicas of the Doge's Palace, and the Eiffel Tower occupy prime sites on the Las Vegas strip where the kitsch "Sands" and the exotic "Aladdin" once stood. This paper will revisit Halevy's comparative analysis of Las Vegas and Disneyland by examining the parallel evolution of the Las Vegas strip and the Disney attractions. I focus the theoretical lens of postcolonial theories of place on the representation of western architectural values in popular landscapes.

Herman, Gregory, University of Arkansas

"Builder's Handbooks and the Development of the American Suburb"

This proposal proposes to inspect the role of American builder's handbooks of the late eighteenth and early mid-nineteenth centuries for their contributions to the development of the American suburban settlement. Prior to and immediately after the American Revolution, builders often relied upon instructive technical handbooks that had been published oversees. American-authored and published builder's handbooks began to appear, not surprisingly, during the earliest days of independence from Britain. However, as earlier publications suggested a re-establishment and reconstitution of building technologies and stylistic modes prevalent in British building culture, American handbooks began more and more to suggest modes of self-sufficiency. Serving practical advice for a variety of homesteader's needs (in addition to hints on building methods), later handbooks served as practical resources of great influence. This paper will focus on this emergent "do-it-yourself" culture and its subsequent anti-urban sensibilities as promoted by the handbooks.

Howard, Zeljka Pavlovich, College of Architecture and Environmental Design

"City Adapts to Adverse Realities: A Case Study from Yugoslavia

This presentation recounts observations about the changes taking place in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia during times of social, political and economic upheaval in the wake of the civil wars in Bosnia and Kosovo, destruction of infrastructure and environmental resources, and sanctions imposed by the international community. In response to the changing circumstances, new and innovative ways in both initiating and governing development have come about. These include changing spatial distribution of urban functions, expanding the use of traditional public spaces, and adding to the existing structures. Some changes are only temporary solutions to permanent problems and some, just creative interpretations of old ideas.

Jo, Jin Cheol, Portland State University

"Collective economy, urban land use, regional development, jobs and Housing balance, North Korea"

This paper addresses the question: how does North Korea's collective economy impact the spatial structure of its urban and regional development? An economic policy that is oriented to the development of heavy industry, and the pursuit of self-sufficiency are key elements defining North Korea's collective economy. The spatial impact of the heavy industry policy is analyzed through case studies of land use in cities such as Pyong-yang, Chung-jin, Won-san, and Ham-heung. The spatial impact of the pursuit of economic self-sufficiency is analyzed through a study of key North Korean planning documents and reference works, such as *Sal-lim-jib-So-gu-yeok Gae-heok* (Micro-District Plan) and *Chosun Gunchuk Sa* (The History of Architecture in North Korea), and through an analysis of the extent to which North Korean cities develop in a compact way, and display jobs-housing balance and the coexistence of agriculture and industry.

Parker, Robert E., University of Nevada--Las Vegas

"Progressive Social Movements in Las Vegas"

Southern Nevada is an urban region long characterized by a traditional brand of conservative local politics. Elected and appointed officials have consistently echoed the views of key actors in the dominant hotel/gaming/resort industry. With unswerving allegiance, these political and economic leaders embrace the major tenets of the laissez-faire free-enterprise system. In Nevada, taxes are virtually non-existent, and other forms of governmental regulation have been minimized. Despite the prevailing form of political and economic organization, significant grassroots social movements have mobilized to combat the powers that be. This paper highlights the activities of one such progressive group--PLAN(Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada), which is composed of labor, educational, women's, environmental, and other community-based organizations. Through interviews with key informants, this paper will examine the emergence of a progressive coalition in the midst of a conservative cultural milieu, detail its development, and evaluate their fortunes to date.

Rooks, Curtis Takada, San Jose State University

"Smoked Salmon & Fish Sauce: Vietnamese Americans on the Bering Straits"

Since 1980, Nome, Alaska a its surrounding villages has become home to a nascent Vietnamese American ethnic community. This presentation examines the migration patterns of Nome's recent settlers, the development of its ethnic community and its linkages to Vietnamese to communities throughout the United States . Though the Vietnamese American community of Nome appear isolated from the "urban" communities in the "Lower 48" (continental U.S.), we see that they are in part an extension of those communities, while at the same time it serves the local rural Vietnamese America residents of the region.

Sammons, Tom, McKinney, Robert, and Olivier, Mike, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"Urban & Housing Design for I-99 Corridor Project"

The I-49 interstate highway will cut through the city fabric of Lafayette, Louisiana, including several traditional African-American neighborhoods and the downtown commercial core. The university-based Community Design Workshop spearheaded the physical design of this five miles long highway corridor. They sought to integrate the proposed elevated highway into the fabric of Lafayette and make proposals for protecting and rebuilding impacted traditional neighborhoods. The paper will focus on the design process and the use of public charrettes and an office situated within the corridor to provide public access. The design proposals include input from faculty and students from the School of Architecture in collaboration with Lafayette community groups, neighborhood associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the City Council, Department of Planning, Department of Transportation and Development of Louisiana and area consultants. Also to be discussed will be the social, political, and cultural aspects inherent to this urban design project.

Seabolt, Kathleen, The Sunflower School

"Evaluating the Quality of Outdoor Play Spaces for Young Children in North San Diego County"

Looking out French doors I can see five bright heads building a "restaurant" for ants with sticks, rocks and oranges on a lawn under a cypress tree. This is my preschool class. The lawn is my backyard. My decision to open a family home daycare was prompted by my conviction that children have richer learning experiences outside and by my discouragement at the quality of place and time allowed for young children in many care situations to play out of doors. Why is an outdoor play environment vital and necessary to early childhood education and what factors inhibit caregivers from consistently providing nature experiences for young children? This paper will evaluate the playground space allocated to children by public and private child development organizations in North East County San Diego. Samples will include: Head Start, State funded preschool, individual home day cares, and for-profit child care centers.

Tran, Thanh, San Jose State University

"No English, Old, and Neglected: Elderly Vietnamese in California"

Using a research method that combines historical documents, surveys, and in-depth interviews we analyze the adaptation processes of elderly Vietnamese refugees in San Jose and Orange County, California who settled in the U.S. as a result of the Humanitarian Operation Program that began in 1990.

Warner, Kee, University of Colorado

"Environmental Justice and Urban Sustainability"

Beyond adopting sustainability as a feel-good slogan, many communities are trying to translate this general principle into specific and measurable terms. Community indicators are being introduced as analytic tools and as community development processes in cities from Seattle, Washington to Jacksonville, Florida. Most acknowledge that sustainability ought to serve communities as a whole; rather than privilege certain elites, sustainability should build social equity. This paper focuses on environmental justice as a dimension of sustainability. I review current efforts to design community indicators that promote sustainability in U.S. cities as they relate to environmental justice and discuss avenues for further development.

Crosslisted with Chicano Studies

Warner, Kee, and Torero, Mario, University of Colorado

"La Crónica de Chicano Park: Chicano/a Art and Activism in San Diego"

In April of 1970, people of the Barrio Logan in San Diego took possession of the land below the Coronado Bridge to stop the construction of a highway patrol substation. This was the first step in creating Chicano Park, a community space that celebrates Chicano/a history, culture, and solidarity. The community's action announced that it would resist outside forces that threatened to increase police surveillance and to push aside local interests. In addition to winning the space for the park, the community adopted the bridge itself as a canvas for public murals involving community artists of all sorts-one of the grandest popular art project ever accomplished in the U.S. This panel presentation includes people involved in Chicano Park who will discuss the role of art and activism in building Chicano/a community in the past, present and future. A tour of Chicano Park led by the panelists and explanation of the murals will be take place on Saturday morning. Advanced registration is required for the tour.

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Adams, Laura, Teresa Baker-Evans, Rebecca Bowman, Meghan Herner, and Shinobu Hosono, San Diego University

"Graduates of the Master's Program in Women's Studies Speak: An Oral History Project at San Diego State University"

As students taking a seminar class in the Master's Program in Women's Studies at San Diego State University, we decided to create an oral history of our own program. We interviewed all of the graduates of our program, asking them what they had done before coming here, what they found while here, and what they've done since leaving. In part we were looking to record a lived history of women's experiences in our program, one of the first Master's Programs in Women's Studies. We were also hoping to find information that could be useful to other programs that are starting up, to our own program, and to each of us individually.

Apodaca, M. Linda, California State University, Stanislaus

"Virgen de Guadalupe, Transnational Cultural Symbol: To be or not To Be"

The Virgen de Guadalupe has a special place in the culture of Mexico, Latin American, with Mexicans in the United States.   Being a religious figure that both females and males seek for solace, she also has been identified with the cult of Marianismo: the good woman who is virtuous, moral, and suffering. Beyond the purely secular, the image of the Virgen de Guadalupe has been used to rally Mexicans for political activity. In 1810 Father Hidalgo used the virgen to rally the mestizo and indigenous Mexican against Spanish. Contemporarily, her image is carried with United Farm Workers' marches, rallies and strikes. In Nicaragua she is recognized as the virgen of the proletariat. Chicana/o artists, however, have rendered her in various venues, signifying her importance to Chicana/o culture. Most recently Chicana/o artists have liberated the virgen from her traditional stance and have given her an everyday experience. This presentation will be slide presentation of various renditions of the Virgen de Guadalupe, high lighting the work of Yolanda Lopez.

Astone, Mary, Troy State University

"Women in Computing: Through the Lenses of Gender Schema Theory"

Gender schema theory states that individuals use gender as an organizing theme to classify and understand their worldview. Beliefs about the traits of females and males are viewed through the lenses of gender schema and allow persons to process social information and determine acceptable behavior and attitudes in a society. While change is inevitable it often happens unevenly and by varying degree, this is evidenced by an examination of the participation of women in computing careers. The number of female employees in computing has increased dramatically in the last fifteen years; however, this increased participation does not reach equity. While females comprise about one half of he workforce, their participation in this fast growing area does not approach fifty percent. These disparities in progress toward incorporating women into computing are examined in light of gender schema theory and positive measures are suggested to ameliorate this situation.

Brudenell, Ingrid, Boise State University

"Finding Common Ground: Interfaith Health Programs"

This descriptive study will investigate interfaith health ministries, and parish nursing, as part of a national movement that focuses on health promotion and disease prevention activities within faith communities. These activities may improve the health of individuals as well as communities. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to investigate relationships, outcomes, and partnerships formed between faith communities with health programs. A purposive sample of parish nurses, religious leaders, and members of health ministry teams will be queried about their programs. How health concerns and needs are determined and prioritized by health ministries, how these are addressed, and what outcomes are reached will be explored. Interfaith health programs have the potential to address significant health problems, provide for multidisciplinary cooperation and build community assets. Results of the study will be useful for parish nurses, and public health and community developers. The investigation will begin during spring, 2000.

Burrell, Patricia, Hawaii Pacific University

"Jung and the American Feminine: Women of Color"

Jung noted that American women were different and intimated that the difference may have been pathological. The evolving feminine in light of the American women is examined in this paper. Light is focused on the experience of women of color in America and implications for a differing evolvement is discussed.   The context of the feminine for today's woman of color is highlighted from an evolving Jungian perspective.

Calloway-Graham, Diane, Utah State University

"Career Decision Making for Women: A Social Learning Approach"

This paper reviews the philosophy, theory, and application of social learning theory as it relates to career decision-making among women. The philosophical assumptions address beliefs about the career development process and human behavior. The theory identifies four types of influences on career decision-making: (1) genetic characteristics, (2) environmental conditions and events, (3) learning experiences, and (4) task approach skills. As a result of these influences, a person makes observations about self, utilizes learned skills to work on tasks, and takes action steps to manage problems. Examples of empirical evidence supporting the theory are summarized. Categories for adjustment and maladjustment are outlined. General and specific intervention techniques, outcome evaluation, and specific client groups with which the model is more likely to succeed are described.

Comeau, Dawn, Shaun Walsh, Sarah Tillery, and Andrea Dottolo

"Negotiating Authority, Authenticity, and Sexuality in the Classroom: Issues in Graduate Student Teaching"

Graduate student teachers are not only faced with similar pedagogical concerns as tenured faculty, but with age and the dual role of student/teacher. The participants explore the many realities and dilemmas associated with teaching as a graduate student and represent an array of perspectives. Dawn Comeau examines the challenges of teaching queer theory to a homophobic audience, as well as how her personal identity influences and impacts the grading process. Shaun Walsh discusses the tendency to separate and/or prioritize identity-based authenticity and authority with regard to race, which affects student/teacher relationships within the classroom. Sarah Tillery explores the personal and political issues involved with coming out in the classroom and questions authority, feminist pedagogy, and personal integrity when choosing to reveal (or not) one's sexuality. Finally, Andrea Dottolo addresses sexuality with regard to the privilege and politics inherent in refusing to claim a heterosexual identity.

Crowell, Linda, The University of Akron

"Women and Social Support Networks: It's Not What You Know, But Whom You Know"

This paper will discuss social support networks and their impact on women's ability to expand their social connections and increase access to opportunities, resources and jobs. It will present the context in which women seek opportunities and explores some applications of the weak tie theory, which suggests that people need to move beyond their immediate social networks and connect to persons with diverse resources. Social networks of women are especially important because the social roles of women, in general, tend to limit their network composition. Therefore they reap fewer networks than men do. This can lead to lower status and results in fewer contacts with influential persons. Women may lack integration into powerful informal networks because they are highly involved with close relatives and friends. The limitations imposed by the workplace and patterns of workforce participation further inhibit the ability of women to provide opportunities for other women.

Dalton, Terrilee Aurora University

"The Social Work Graduate Mentorship Program: Reporting the First Year Results of Empowering Returning Graduate School Women outside the Classroom"

This paper continues the author's previous work with teaching and mentorship strategies utilized to empower multiple-role women pursuing social work graduate education. According to Sandler (1996), mentorship, with its emphasis on building reciprocal relationships based on feminist principles, and combining consciousness raising inside and outside the classroom are viewed as particularly empowering to women challenging the patriarchal atmosphere of academia still "chilly" toward non-traditional students. Part one of the paper briefly reviews mentorship as a model currently being implemented to support student retention and development of professional identity in a variety of fields. Curiously, the female-dominated fields of social work and social work education have been absent from the dialogue on mentorship. Part two reports on the successful development and implementation of a comprehensive mentorship program for women in graduate social work education at a liberal arts college in the Midwest, now serving 20 percent of students in the program.

Dawson, Susan, Gary Madsen, Bryan Spykerman, and Casey Cunningham, Utah State University

"Women Uranium Workers: Coping Strategies and Sexual Harassment"

The authors conducted an exploratory study of 74 uranium workers, most employed in nontraditional jobs in the Southwest for the early 1970's. This paper will focus on women's attitudes and perceptions of working in the uranium industry. Findings indicate that the women workers, in general, had a positive orientation toward uranium work; however, several reported experiencing and/or hearing about sexual harassment on the job. Based on previous studies of male coal miners, comparisons will be made between males/females and male/female relationships in underground mining. Issues concerning coping strategies of sexual harassment and working relationships are explored. It appears that behavior which women may define as males do not necessarily define sexual harassment as such. In this paper, the authors will argue the necessity to address implications of sexual harassment and work norms in future research.

Dorman, Patricia, Boise State University and Diane Calloway-Graham, Utah State University

"Women and Public Policy: Who Benefits"

Commencing with the Constitution, legislative bodies in the United States have continually enacted laws, which most often disadvantage women and minorities. The Constitution omitted both women and minorities as part of the public voice, denying status, basic human rights, and electoral franchise. Over the years, protective legislation at both federal and state levels, limited women's participation in the labor force. Classism and racism have resulted in legislation which directed the lives of poor women, e.g., the Family Support Act and Welfare Reform while benefiting some women via the Family and Medical Leave Act. Sexist legislation, particularly activities surrounding the issue of reproduction, i.e., abortion, family planning and contraceptive, have limited women's choice and denied access to resources. This roundtable panel will focus on some recent legislation, which has demonstrated inherent bias toward women, and examine the intersection of race, class and gender.

Edwards, Constance M., The University of Akron

"Josephine Baker: The Success of an African-American Performer. Timing or Perseverance?"

Josephine Baker, an African-American performer in the 1920s, was a huge success on the Parisian stage. Baker began performing professionally when she was merely fifteen years old. She convinced the director of The Dixie Steppers to hire her as a chorus girl. Yet this African-American dancer had to cross the Atlantic Ocean and make her way to Paris to reach the spotlight. Racism was prevalent in American at the turn of the twentieth century. Because of her dark skin, Baker could not succeed in the United States. In Paris, however, her dark skin was appreciated; partially because Paris was brimming with new ideas, but partially because her skin color made her exotic. Parisian audiences were keenly interested in her "primitive" performances. Was it Josephine Baker's persistence that won her a place on the stage? Or did her success come from simply being in the right place at the right time?

Herner, Meghan, San Diego State University

"A Tension within Lesbian Studies: Can Fiction Offer a Solution?"

In this presentation, I show that a tension has arisen in Lesbian Studies between "High" Theorists who advocate poststructuralist theories and other theorists who argue against poststructuralist theories. A parallel case appears among Black Feminist Theorists, so when trying to describe the tension within Lesbian Studies, I will highlight the tensions that have existed within Black Feminist Theories. I offer that fiction, because its form and content are more accessible and relevant to lesbian communities, and can be a meeting place for "high" theorists and other theorists in the furthering of lesbian studies.

Horton, Paula, and Charlesa Hahn-Dowdy, The University of Akron

"From Loss to Redefinition—A Woman's Journey Through Grief"

This presentation will discuss how women react to and process loss events—death, separation and divorce, health and disability. Literature and practice have shown that women's experience in the face of loss is uniquely different from that of men. In struggling to fulfill societal roles and expectations, women experience conflict between openly mourning, nurturing others, and nurturing themselves. During the presentation a grief model will be used to identify the unique journey of women through the grief process and successful completion of the journey which leads to increased well-being and redefinition of identity.

Lane, Valerie P., National Indian Child Welfare Association

"Spirituality and Wellness for Women from the Four Directions"

In this fast and sometimes chaotic world, it is essential to maintain personal wellness and balance - mentally, emotionally, physically, and spiritually. As we arrive at the new millennium, the amount and intensity of stress that women experience will only increase. This paper will explore the teachings of American Indian Spirituality, including the gifts of the Four Directions in an interactive format. Participants will discover the value of living in harmony with the Earth and of honoring each other and respecting the interdependence and sacredness of all life. The presentation will examine how women can apply American Indian traditional values and wisdom to life's journey and emerge with renewed spirit, energy, compassion, and focus.

Lorenzen, Janet, San Diego State University

"Bisexuality: Essentialism, Identity Politics, and a Reasoning for Identity"

Bisexuality has been celebrated as the postmodern answer to the often problematized identity categories of "heterosexual" and "homosexual." In the same breath it has also been demonized as the fulcrum which cements these popular opposites together. This popular analysis creates a dichotomy between bisexuality as the "best" identity and bisexuality as the "worst" identity. As a result, bisexuality is either theorized as a fluid non/identity or as a third concrete identity. Bisexual theory tests rarely mention both interpretations of bisexuality. An analysis of the construction of bisexuality as a discrete identity for a fluid non/identity is a crucial area that has been overlooked.

Mazurana, Steve and Paul Hodapp, University of Northern Colorado

"Affirmative Action in Public Employment: An International Comparison, II."

We examine the question whether certain European Affirmative Action plans adopted by European legislatures would be constitutional under the American (US) Constitution. This paper is part of a larger project in which we explore the similarities and differences between the European and American approaches to the question of Affirmative Action. Part I was published "Affirmative Action in Public Employment: An International Comparison," *Midwest Law Review.* Spring 1999, Vol. 16.

Montemayor, Stacy L., San Diego State University

"Diverging From the Straight and Narrow: Experiencing Lesbian and Bisexual Lives"

Lesbian and bisexual women are some of the most invisible groups of people on university campuses in the United States. When this subculture of the larger campus culture isn't being marginalized or ignored, quite often, aspects of their identities are being trivialized, insulted, and /or stigmatized within the overarching campus community. Often, mis-truths and stereotypes are what guide the straight cultures in their "understanding" of our lesbian and bisexual subcultures. As a lesbian woman, I was able to gain the confidence of lesbian and bisexual women at California State University, Chico in order to do an ethnographic study. This research provides a brief yet much more accurate picture of what the realities are for these women at Chico State. This research explores some of the common threads of experiences and patterns of attitudes these women have in regards to their sexuality and other people's perceptions of them.

Nelson, Elizabeth N., California State University

"The Work of American Clergy Women"

The contemporary women's movement of the 1970s confronted organized religion as well as the other major institutions of society. In most mainline Protestant denominations, efforts to change beliefs and practices regarding women's participation in positions with official authority met with considerable success and the proportion of women clergy increased over time. In many ways, the experiences of these women were similar to those women entering the secular occupations such as law, medicine, and the skilled crafts, but the differences are noteworthy. Using detail from Lutherans, this research outlines these similarities and explores differences that are especially relevant to the lives of women in local congregations. Noteworthy are the ways clergy women linked some of the traditionally-female strengths of church women with the resources of local communities in ways that worked to the benefit of both.

Salem, Linda, University of Redlands

"Internet Academic Research: Content, Teaching Strategies & what to Expect from your Librarians"

This paper describes appropriate teaching methods and content for instructing students to do academic research on the Internet or Web. It describes how such instruction can be geared toward a specific discipline, like women's studies. This includes coverage of basic vocabulary, teaching about subject directories and search engine services, and methods for presenting information to a class and to individuals. Few instructors have had the opportunity to learn about using current library resources or about instruction strategies to teach them. Many times the role of the academic librarian regarding Internet instruction is unclear to general teaching faculty. This session will include the content of an Internet research basics session. It will model for instructors useful strategies for teaching such a session to students and tailoring it to a discipline. The paper will discuss the librarian's role and what faculty can expect from librarians related to support for Internet instruction.

Santos, Gregory

"Job's Daughters and Jung"

Jung's failure to address the last 11 lines in the Book of Job is examined. Santos reflects on Jung's focus on the Assumption of Mary in 1950 into Heaven rather than the last lines of the Book of Job in which God makes restoration to Job. The meaning of the end of the Book of Job and its implications for Jung and our entry into the new millennium are addressed.

Sapinoso, Joy Valero, San Diego State University

"Lesbian Sex: Embodying Diverse Representation"

This paper begins by questioning whether or not, given the 1970's anti-patriarchal lesbian feminism identified "lesbian sex" as a particular set of practices and representations, post lesbian feminist lesbians have successfully re-defined "lesbian sex." Data from a content analysis of several late 1990 lesbian erotica texts is used to demonstrate the lack of diversity in representation of lesbian sex, as well as to suggest possible areas for embodying diverse representations.

Simmons, Jessica, San Diego State University

 "A Fragmented Sense of Self: Negotiating National and Queer Identities in the Literature of the African Diaspora"

Through the examination of <u>Lucy</u> by Jamaica Kincaid and <u>No Telephone to Heaven</u> by Michelle Cliff, one can see the ways in which national and sexual identities become fractured for the protagonists. In order to problematize concrete notions of these identities, feminist, critical race, queer, postmodern, (post)-colonial theories will be employed. The analysis of concepts such as sexuality, migration, "home," and race/ethnicity will provide thematized connections between the two English and Caribbean novels.

Smith, Priscilla R. and Charlesa Hann-Dowdy, The University of Akron

"Within the Bi Worlds: A Comparison of Biracial and Bisexual Women's Experiences"

In a dichotomous world of male/female, black /white, gay/straight, either/or, how does an in-between, neither/nor woman fit in? Develop identity? Find community? What types of oppression and discrimination do bi women face which are similar and different from other racial and sexual orientation female minorities? What implications does bi have for either/or racial and sexual women? This presentation will address these questions as well as differences between women's biracial and bisexual issues and experiences.   The co-authors will draw from relevant literature as well as personal experiences.

Tillery, Sarah M., San Diego State University

"A Queer Sense of Self: The Politics of a Fat Lesbian Identity"

In this society, women's bodies are under considerable scrutiny by popular visual and media culture. Likewise, the lesbian body is one that must also struggle past such scrutiny in order to make itself visible. Both bodies inhabit a space that is not readily recognizable (either by consequence or conspiracy) by dominant culture. What, then does it mean for a fat woman to claim a lesbian identity and/or vice versa? The similarities between the materialization of lesbian bodies and that of fat female bodies can further examined through the lens of a feminist and postmodern theories. In addition, the experience of being both fat and lesbian is one that complicates a life exponentially. As such, the intersection of these two identities is explored and questioned in terms of culture, class, race, gender, and sexuality.

Walker, Lee, California State University

"Reflections on the Glass Ceiling: Corporate Restructuring and Splinters of Opportunity"

Corporations are reinventing themselves to compete in the global marketplace. What impact does this restructuring have upon women striving to advance beyond the "glass ceiling?" Despite a tight labor market, the Federal Reserve Board reports a trend toward corporate downsizing and use of temporary workers. It is estimated that most of the one to two million jobs created each year in the next century will be temporary. I argue that these accelerating, unprecedented tendencies impose additional barriers to women's career aspirations. The argument draws its evidence and conclusions from a retrospective review of the participation of women in higher levels of management since the mid 1960s, an analysis of corporate restructuring trends, and interviews with women who are challenging the glass ceiling.

Walsh, Shaun Kelly, San Diego State University

"Rap, Race, and Sexuality: Queen Pen's Presentation of Queerness"

Rap is largely queerphobic, misogynistic space, reflective of long standing politics in both Black communities and dominant society. Black nationalistic movements have been predominantly ant-queer and male rap artists' lyrics are often violently queerphobic. Black feminist writing is often queer silent; women rappers, often externally identified as lesbian, have self silenced themselves regarding queer issues. In 1997, Queen Pen disrupted the dominant discourse and audible imagery by presenting a queer Black woman. Queen Pen's single, "Girlfriend," not only challenges the constructs of the rap genre, it informs the Black feminist discussion of sexuality within women's rap music. Pen's lyrical persona dismantles the cultural and subcultural belief, explained in Marlon Rigg's film, Black Is, Black Ain't, that Black is male and Black is straight, and provides a space for queerness in rap music.

Wingerson, Nikki, and Laraine K. Flesher, The University of Akron

"The terminally ill young mother: Psychosocial issues and implications"

As a woman prepares for her death, there are specific tasks that may need to be accomplished. Such a task, in the case of a young mother, is the leave-taking from her children in a timeframe earlier than that of the normal family life cycle. We will draw upon research and case illustration to address the unique experience of a mother's completion of relationships with her young children at a time in her life when she would anticipate building relationships into the children's adult years. The implications for facilitating relationship completion as a part of effective life closure will be discussed.