

African-American Studies

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

“African American Migrations to Western Canada: Mid-19th and Early 20th Century Phenomena”

Racial discrimination against California Blacks in the late 1850s caused approximately 800 of them to move to Victoria, B.C., plus to Vancouver Island and Saltspring Island. Vancouver Island's mulatto governor, Sir James Douglas, seemed to have encouraged Black immigration. One of his reasons was to strengthen Britain's claim against the United States over Vancouver Island. However, integration did not always succeed as Douglas hoped. During the early 20th century, almost a thousand African Americans from Oklahoma and surrounding states settled in urban Alberta plus rural areas such as Amber Valley. Because of local hostilities, some moved to Edmonton and Calgary. The Canadian government officially attempted to halt Black immigration. In both eras, the immigrants encountered racism they thought they had left behind. During the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan was active in Western Canada. This paper will recount some of that history and examine some critical aspects of those migrations.

Lockman Jr., Paul T., Eastern New Mexico University

“Buffalo Soldiers During the Indian War Era as Crime Fighters and Peace Keepers on the Western Frontier, 1866-1891”

The rationale for this library investigation into the Buffalo Soldier is to illustrate their peacekeeping and crime fighting duties on the Western Frontier during the period of 1866 - 1891. It is one of the ironies of American History, as historian Jack Foner has stated, that the Buffalo Soldiers, to earn their glorious reputation as honorable fighting men had to assist in the suppression of the Native American and to act as strike breakers. However, that is not the complete story as they brought peace and civilization to the west, through their law enforcement and other peacekeeping duties such as mail running, guarding stage lines and wagon trains along with scouting and opening up the Llano Estacado for ranching.

Thobhani, Akbarai, Metropolitan State College

“Urbanization In Western Sahara Since 1975”

Western Sahara has been a disputed territory since 1975, the year when Spain withdrew and Morocco took it over. Between 1975 and 1990, there was an active guerrilla war waged by the pro-independence movement known as the Polisario Front. In the war's early stages, the Front succeeded in inflicting heavy casualties on the Moroccan forces. However, in the 1980s, Morocco adopted the strategy of building a thousand-mile defensive wall from its border with Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean, enclosing under its control over 85% of the territory. In 1990, a UN Peace Plan was implemented based upon

the notion that referendum would be arranged to let the native Saharawi people decide either for independence or else, integration with Morocco. The referendum has not taken place due to disagreements between the parties as to who should have the right to vote. I will also highlight the urban transformation of the territory.

American Studies

Barbas, Samantha, Arizona State University

“Just Like Home: The Domestication of the American Restaurant, 1910-1930”

Between 1910 and 1930, urbanization, rising female employment, the commercialization of the home kitchen, and the growth of the restaurant industry led many Americans to lament the demise of “home cooking.” Gone, they claimed, were large country kitchens, run by full-time housewives, serving hearty dinners and baked-from-scratch pies. I examine how restaurants during this period capitalized on this sentiment, advertising themselves as “surrogate homes.” With traditional foods, matronly servers, and cozy décor, they recreated the aura of an idealized, rural, premodern kitchen--the very institution they had helped to destroy. The “home cooking” campaign, as it was called, proved extraordinarily successful. Millions of middle-class Americans, traditionally wary about eating out, were lured into restaurants by their hunger for nostalgia. By exposing many first-time patrons to the restaurant experience – and generating many repeat customers – the “home cooking” campaign transformed eating patterns in America, and in doing so, the twentieth-century social experience.

Costello, Matthew J., Saint Xavier University

“I Didn't Expect to Find Any Fences Here: Containing the Subversive Individual in *Shane*”

1950s Westerns have long been seen as commentaries on Cold War America, but *Shane* has been treated as a throwback to Westerns of the 1930s, celebrating traditional values of individualism and family. With the emergence of a new cultural history seeing the 1950s as characterized by ideological ambiguity, *Shane* has begun to receive more attention (Slotkin, 1992; Coyne, 1993). While these treatments offer insights, they fall short of reading *Shane* as a Cold War artifact, still seeing the film as a celebration of the progressive community's victory over "charismatic authoritarianism." Examining the film within the context of the new cultural history of the 1950s, I demonstrate that *Shane*, instead of clearly defining heroes and villains, creates a set of conflicts shrouded in moral ambiguity. *Shane* employs elements of traditional westerns to highlight the cultural ambiguities of the American family, the individual in society, and the idea of progress.

Doty, C. Stewart, University of Maine, Dale S. Mudge, Independent Scholar, and Herbert J. Benally, Dine College

“Photographing Navajos: John Collier Jr. on the Reservation, 1952-1953”

In the early 1950s, anthropological photographer John Collier Jr. made nearly 1,000 photographs documenting Navajo life in Fruitland, New Mexico, near the Four Corners. Lost until recently in archives far from the Southwest, most of these photographs have never been published. The presenters will show slides of the photographs and describe their work in progress, a forthcoming museum exhibition and book. Mudge will report on interviews with descendants of the people photographed. Doty and Benally will provide background. Although Collier's father is still hated by the Navajo people for his stock reduction of the 1930s, the younger Collier's personality and skill allowed him to take some of the most intimate pictures ever made of Navajo people. The presentation will show people working for a living, cooking, weaving, eating, washing their hair, and engaging in other activities of daily life. The images include handsome portraits as well.

Fotsch, Paul Mason, California State University, Monterey Bay

“Crime and the Denial of Racial Segregation”

This paper examines the recent discussions of urban segregation brought up by the 2000 census. Although the general perspective of these discussions does not deny the significance of race, in general there is a hopeful tone. At minimum, the dominant view is that whites have become much more tolerant of integration and the overt forms of racism that supported Jim Crow and slavery are mostly absent. This view is challenged by connecting the history of "tough on crime" rhetoric, which remains popular today, to the history of residential segregation in the United States. Significantly, this rhetoric arose as the image and goals of the civil rights movement began to change in the 1960s. While the formal barriers to integration began to break down, informal resistance continued and the popular view of crime is key to understanding why.

Frye, Bob J., Texas Christian University

“Plucky Heroines, Liberal Politics, and Copious Creation: Discovering Literary Art in Barbara Kingsolver's *Prodigal Summer*”

"In a novel," Barbara Kingsolver observes, "you get to say important things, even though you are lying all the while." Moving away from the Southwest locale of her earlier novels *The Bean Trees*, *Pigs in Heaven*, and *Animal Dreams* after an atypical African Congo setting for *The Poisonwood Bible*, Kingsolver's didactic yet artfully imaginative narrative in *Prodigal Summer* demonstrates her skills in ecofeminist fiction. Demonstrating Eudora Welty's declaration that "fiction is a lie--never in its inside thoughts, always in its outside dress," Kingsolver weaves three complementary plot strands into a summer setting of

"extravagant procreations" by focusing on ecological connections and what Ursula Le Guin calls a "new fiction of relationship." And her delightful humor, leavening what Paul Gray terms her "trademark didacticism," helps fulfill what Horace asserted, long ago in *Ars Poetica*, should constitute the twofold function of literary art: to delight and to instruct.

Hanson, Robin, California State University, Stanislaus

“Burial Practices Along the California and Oregon Trail 1841-1859”

Between the years 1841-1859 an emigration of unparalleled numbers spread across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains towards a land beckoning with the promise of paradise on earth. 500,000 people succumbed to the siren's call. Of these individuals, it has been estimated that one in ten died during the arduous six-month journey. This trek carried them from the undulating Great Plains and the accompanying walnut-sized hail, torrential rains and horrific cyclones, to the heights of the Rocky Mountains, the arid expanse of the high desert and a final back-breaking trek through the canyons of the Sierras. Due to the harsh environmental conditions, limited access to the necessary tools and material, and the dire need to keep moving, conventional burial practices were modified. This paper offers a brief comparison of those modifications and the corresponding emotional impact of trail burials vs. settled community burials.

Linder, J. Patrick, University of Washington

“Schizoid or Savior: City Space and the Urban ‘Race’”

My paper explores the ways in which urban space impacts early twentieth century American thinkers' understanding of subjectivity and the democratic project. Placing Chicago School sociologist Robert Park in dialogue with author Henry James and sociologist Louis Wirth reveals how the collapsing of traditional spatial boundaries harbored an ambivalent recognition of a newly emerging modern self. Positing a schizoid future as the result of the consolidation of cultures Park witnesses in the urban environment, he spatializes his uncertainty regarding this nascent urban self. For thinkers such as James and Wirth, however, this destabilization of older ideals regarding self and society holds within it a potential boon for democracy: spatial consolidation leads to a re-examination of community and democracy in their depiction of the American scene, with the literary offering a “spatial imaginary” that these thinkers use to envision how spatial consolidation could stimulate a more democratically engaged, ethically responsible community.

Martindale, Dawn C., LDS Business College

"Conflict or Collaboration: The Challenges of Integrating History and Geology"

In recent years more and more academic fields are altering their focus of study to include a more interdisciplinary approach. Most scholars incorporate other areas similar to their own specialties. In the last two years a new and daring attempt has been made to integrate a social science and hard science, specifically history and geology. The field developed out of a research project begun at Utah State University. As a result, natural disaster history emerged. Studies integrate historical research methods with geological analytical skills to provide both disciplines with a more comprehensive understanding of the past. Unfortunately, some problems arose. Writing styles, presentation techniques, and different terminology present only a few challenges that must be overcome with each project. Although difficulties exist, three case studies illustrated the overwhelming benefits in pursuing this innovative specialty. At present, new research projects continue to help define and refine the discipline.

Mihelich, Dennis N., Creighton University

“Brotherhood Attained?: White-Black Masonic Recognition Accord in Nebraska”

Since its inception in 1775, Prince Hall (African American) Masonry in the United States has been declared clandestine (illegitimate) by the A. F. & A. M. (white) Mason grand lodges. The popularity of Masonry began to decline drastically in the 1970s and it also had to confront the national women's liberation movement. To ward off civil-rights law suits that might have the unintended consequence of voiding the gender exclusivity of Masonry, white Masons began to acknowledge the legitimacy of their African American fraternal brothers. The 1990 accord in Nebraska (2nd in the nation) produced an historic agreement that went beyond a simple acknowledgment and established a model for other grand lodges. My paper would analyze the historical forces that produced the accord, evaluate its provisions, comment on its practice, and speculate on the future of Masonry.

Mueller, Gene, Texas A&M University-Texarkana

“Diary of Wm. Muhlinborg”

This Diary records almost three years (1886-1889) of the life of a Mr. Muhlinborg, who began his working life as a miner in 1852. During the period of the Diary, he is a rancher and businessman, though he cannot resist the lure of gold and returns to mining. The focus of this presentation is solely on the Diary as a resource, a look at part of the American West (eastern Washington; north-central Idaho) and some snapshot pictures of medicine, cost of essentials, and personal reflections on his life and society. Muhlinborg lost his mother, his son and his wife during these three years. While the ranching business remained "steady," his mine did not produce enough gold to pay expenses, and

he constantly suffered from rheumatism. His Diary lists the costs of items purchased, as well as other local insights into the diversity of the area.

Stone, James Daniel, University of New Mexico

"But he was so kind and friendly!" The Uncivilized American in 1930s British Cinema.

This paper builds on the work of scholars Rob Kroes and Richard Pells, who have recently examined the effect of U.S. culture on European nations. I focus on three British movies of the 1930s--The Secret Agent (Alfred Hitchcock, 1936), Thunder in the City (Marion Gering, 1937), and Murder in Soho (Norman Lee, 1938)--that portray Americans as simultaneously charming and sinister. My claim is that Americans were represented in such a way because Britons were both impressed and alarmed by their former colony's burgeoning international influence. More broadly, I argue that cinema was vital to Britain's coming to terms with Americanization. Although the films endorse American vigor and modernity, they warn against American classlessness. Emerging from a nation in which distinctions in social class were governed by codes of dress, behavior, and speech, British films imagined Americans as people whose defiance of such codes heralded a new, uncivilized age.

Stripling, Mahala Yates, independent scholar

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

Richard Selzer is a renowned doctor-writer whose first book in the 1970s helped initiate the field of literature and medicine. His legacy is that three-quarters of medical schools now teach literature. While I have known him for ten years, three years ago he authorized my writing his biography. It's a task calling for tact, truthfulness, judgment, and the flexibility to deal creatively with unexpected issues. Selzer is a storyteller, so it's a challenge to discern fact from fiction. As I learn intimate details of his life, I face the personal moral dilemma of disclosing information that could hurt people who love and need him. How do I steer a course toward truthfulness and accuracy while avoiding the shoals and reefs of libel lawsuits? And, lastly, I'll discuss the greatest challenge of all: not writing about everything I know.

Trautman, Karl G., Central Maine Technical College

"Greed, Incorporated: How the Quest for Unlimited Economic Freedom in Professional Sports Diminishes Equality, Responsibility and Civility: A Case for Restraint and Limits"

There is a growing disconnect between professional sports and the average fan. The frequency of strikes, lockouts, astronomical player salaries and routine franchise blackmailing of cities fuels this chasm. In my paper I will, first, analyze how the quest for

unlimited economic freedom affects franchise equality, responsible organizational and individual behavior and respect for fans. Television will be a key component of this analysis. Second, I will build a case for restraint, limits and pragmatism as a means of balancing the destructive tendencies that a commitment to unlimited economic freedom produces. My methodology is as follows: I will use a combination of historical analysis, case studies and contemporary social, political and economic analysis. In particular, I could use the following: writers David Halberstam and Frank Deford, broadcasters Bob Costas and Mitch Albom, economists Andrew Zimbalist and Rodney Ford, historian Charles Korr and political scientist Richard Lapchick.

Whitsel, Brad, Penn State (Fayette Campus)

“End Time in the Rockies: A New Age Church's Encounter with the Apocalypse”

In early 1990, members of the Church Universal and Triumphant gathered at the organization's Royal Teton Ranch in southwestern Montana in anticipation of a "world emergency" predicted by the group's spiritual leader, Elizabeth Clare Prophet. For several years prior to the event, the eclectic New Age group had been readying itself for such a disaster and had constructed communal subterranean shelters on Church-owned land in which to survive a nuclear attack on the United States by the Soviet Union. The sudden apocalyptic mobilization of approximately 2,000 Church members in the region, some of whom flocked to Montana from abroad, attracted surprisingly little media attention. This paper examines the group's motivations in preparing for this event, as well as its historical attachment to belief in an earthly catastrophe.

American Indian Studies

Archambeault, William G., Louisiana State University.

“Academic Neglect of Crime and Justice Issues Affecting Native America: A Continuing Story.”

Prior to the Clinton Presidency, American Indian criminal justice and criminological issues were largely ignored in federally funded research reports as well as in most academic journals. In the five years from 1996 through 2001 more comprehensive funded crime-related research and other criminal justice related materials that targeted Native American criminal justice issues were published than had been during the first ninety-five years of the Twentieth Century. Despite these policy changes, American Indians and their criminal justice issues are not treated with a level of concern that is on par with other minority groups, such as African-Americans, Hispanics and Asians, in many other government funded studies and academic journals. This conclusion is supported by the results of a content analysis of over one hundred government and academic publications purporting to compare minority groups according to some research schema and published since 1997.

Boxberger, Daniel L., Western Washington University, Bellingham.

“Who Owns the Ancient One? The case of Bonnicksen, et al. v. United States.”

Last June, the US District Court heard arguments concerning the Secretary of the Interior’s decision to repatriate the skeletal remains known as Kennewick Man or The Ancient One. As the contributor to the ethnohistorical report used in determining the cultural affiliation of The Ancient One, I watched while this controversy developed into a legal contest between “scientists” and the others. Positivist science arguing in a judicial system based on positivist law dismissed oral history as incapable of rendering accurate depictions of the past. I argue that in the spirit of NAGPRA, alternative interpretations need to be given equal weight in determinations concerning repatriation.

DeLeon, Diana, University of Arizona.

“Chemehuevi Basketry: An Untold Legacy Along the Colorado River Indian Reservation.”

Basketry among the Chemehuevi Indians in Parker, Arizona is described as an endowed artistry. Chemehuevi weavers have recognized this art form as a gifted talent – one that takes weavers years to master – under the apprenticeship of a well-accomplished weaver. Chemehuevi women along the Colorado River have been making baskets since well before the turn of the century. The Chemehuevi weavers – responding with resiliency and creativity – gave breath to renewed hope for culture restoration and artistic vigor. This paper will examine the historical accounts among Chemehuevi basketmakers and the role of women who define and embrace this legendary artwork in basketry.

Ellis, Richard, Fort Lewis College

“Cheyenne Dog Soldier Ledgerbook Art.”

This paper will look at a unique example of Cheyenne art, a ledgerbook that includes the work of several different artists, and that depicts military activities of the Dog Soldiers, primarily against Pawnees and whites. It covers the period between the San Creek Massacre and the defeat of the Dog Soldiers under Tall Bull at Summitt Springs in 1868. It was discovered on the latter battlefield. The book is a military history of the Dog Soldiers in a critical period of Cheyenne history. With the assistance of Cheyenne people, most of whom were connected with my project to locate the site of the San Creek Massacre, a number of the artists and subjects have been identified along with known events. This paper will be organized around slides of the art.

Eyrich, Jaime Kathleen, University of Arizona

“Engendering a Sense of Place Through Oral Narrative.”

All human beings possess a unique sense of place that depends on their own personal experiences in that place. Heidegger posits that dwelling in, on, or with the land constitutes “lived relationships” with place and space. Thus, a place acquires meaning because those dwelling in or on that place experience it, perceive it and know it. Indigenous peoples have always perceived their places, their cultural landscapes, through direct relationships and through oral narratives, passing on the importance of these places. In this paper, I posit that oral narratives not only strengthen an existing sense of place, but that children living in an urban environment may acquire a sense of place through the exposure to oral narratives, in a family setting at home, or in a classroom.

French, Laurence Armand, Western New Mexico University, Silver City.

“The Life and Works of Little Rock Reed: Indian Activist for Prison Reform.”

Timothy “Little Rock” Reed, of Sioux ancestry, was a strong and articulate advocate for the contemporary Indian warrior, especially for those Indian warriors whose coup counting and dog soldiering included long prison terms. After a decade in prison in Ohio for armed robberies and drug theft, Little Rock fled to New Mexico in 1993, six weeks before the completion of his parole. Picked up in New Mexico in 1994, and awaiting extradition back to Ohio and prison, Judge Peggy Nelson ruled that Little Rock fled under duress and under a reasonable fear for his safety and life, effectively giving Little Rock protected fugitive status in New Mexico. Ohio petitioned Little Rock’s case to the U.S. Supreme Court where Little Rock lost. He served his remaining time and returned to New Mexico. Unfortunately, he died on January 16, 2000 from injuries resulting from an untimely automobile accident.

Gonzalez-Plaza, Roberto, Northwest Indian College, and Wildcat, Daniel R., Haskell Indian Nations University.

“The Sacred – Non-modernist American Indian Realism.”

In the last decade the dichotomies, binary oppositions, of Western thought, i.e., physical v. spiritual, science v. religion, and nature v. culture, have been increasingly exposed as artificial philosophical impositions which contemporary meta-physics and emerging knowledge can readily approach. Complex adaptive systems theory, strange attractors, or “non-reductive” realities need not be excluded from “rigorous” discourse, especially the case of the sacred. We suggest that American Indian people possess worldviews consistent with these “emergent” ideas, and, in fact, might help extend some creative thinking in these areas.

Hale, Michelle L. University of Arizona.

“The Navajo Nation Local Governance Act of 1998: An Experiment in Local Empowerment.”

The Navajo Nation passed the Local Governance Act (LGA) in 1998. It is legislation that could dramatically reconfigure the way the Navajo tribe does the business of government. It is intended to decentralize much of the power and authority currently exercised by central Navajo government, reverting it back to local communities. Local government currently exists of Chapters, of which there are 110 across the Navajo reservation. Chapters must demonstrate their ability to manage the responsibilities that come with decision-making power by completing a process outlined by the Auditor General’s office. Once certified, local Chapters may make decisions on local matters pertaining to land use and development, taxation, inter-governmental agreements and other areas once overseen by central government. I would like to discuss the philosophical and historical development of the legislation, provide an update on Chapters engaged in the certification process, illustrate incentives for LGA certification and explore future policy implications.

Hailer, Julie University of Arizona.

“American Indian Youth Gangs: An Exploration of Their Impact on Schools and What Schools Can Do.”

Gangs are making their presence known to varying degrees on the American Indian reservations across the country. For those reservations experiencing gang activities and violence, it is not only the communities being impacted, but the schools these youths attend as well. Therefore, the focus of this paper will include an exploration of the impact of American Indian students. Additionally, this paper will provide an overview of gangs in Indian Country, particularly the reasons why Indian youths join gangs and Indian gang characteristics. The rationale for examining these areas is that in order to effectively deal with a gang presence in schools, it is imperative that there exists an understanding of the socio-psychological factors that serve as explanations for why Indian youth join gangs.

Hall, Hannah, Portland State University

“News Coverage of a Proposed Casino in Hood River, Oregon”

This paper explores news coverage in 2001 of a small-town press concerning a proposed casino operated by the Warm Springs Indian nation in Hood River, Oregon. The author contends that coverage reflects anti-casino frames articulated by citizen groups opposed to the casino. Such frames include opposition based on perceived alteration of the natural landscape surrounding the proposed casino. The author also contends that Native

spokespeople are rarely given the same legitimacy as the citizen advocacy groups in press coverage.

Hernandez, Juan Avila, University of California, Davis.

“Tu’i Voo’ota Weiya/Follow the Good Road: Yoeme (Yaqui) Oral Histories of Survival during Mexico’s Genocidal Campaign of 1899-1909.”

One Yoeme (Yaqui) strategy of survival in the face of Mexico’s Genocidal Campaign of 1899-1909 by the federal Army was the Yoeme Diaspora in which hundreds of Yoeme fled North to find safety in the southern section of Arizona territory. This paper will analyze the oral histories (both documented and recorded) from Yoeme survivors and their descendents and make linkages between the new strategies that the people took to survive in the newly militarized state and the new communities that were formed by Yoeme people in the United States. The paper will also analyze the nearly forgotten histories of Yoeme men, women, children and elders who did not reach Arizona but were murdered on route by the Mexican Army and Sonora’s civilian citizenry.

Holm, Tom, University of Arizona.

“Cherokee Warfare and Statehood, 1775 – 1835.”

By 1775 the Cherokee national government was based on a bifurcated apparatus of public authority. The White Council, or court, was essentially a judiciary that handled internal affairs. The Red Council, on the other hand, came into power politically when an outside threat arose. In 1775 the Cherokee Nation, having a treaty of peace and friendship with Great Britain, was threatened with a renewed bout of war from the American patriots. When the Nation was attacked it received little aid from the British and the White Council began to seek peace with the Americans. Dragging Canoe, the leader of the Red Council, essentially broke away from the Cherokee nation government and established a new Cherokee state. The result was as if one branch of the federal government separated itself from the other two. The Cherokee state foundered until the proclamation of the Cherokee constitution in 1827. But even with a constitution the political factionalism did not die.

Innes, Robert Alexander, University of Arizona.

“Oral History Methods in Native Studies: Researching a History of Saskatchewan Aboriginal Second World War Veterans.”

The lack of documented accounts of Saskatchewan Aboriginal World War Two veterans’ view of their post-war experiences required the use of oral history to fill the gaps. The use of interviews within the discipline of Native Studies not only challenges the conventional historical methodology; it also challenges the conventional oral historical methodology. The methods advocated by Native Studies reject the hierarchical

researcher-researched relationship found in the conventional oral historical methodology. Native Studies stresses that the researcher has to be flexible to accommodate the interviewee's mode of communication. This presentation will show that a Native Studies perspective of oral history not only challenges the conventional approach to oral history but also facilitates the reconstruction of Aboriginal history.

Lichtenstein, Marsha, University of New Mexico.

“American Indian Adolescents in Public Schools.”

American Indian students have the highest high school dropout rates of all racial/ethnic groups in the United States. Researchers have proposed theories of cultural discontinuity to explain why minority groups do not do well academically. Using interviews with 36 American Indian middle and high school students attending public school in the Southwest, this research presents the ways students account for success and failure in school. Both high and low achievers voiced acceptance of dominant culture values and beliefs about success. Only a few students included social structural factors or in their explanations about succeeding in school and in life.

Luna-Firebaugh, Eileen M., University of Arizona.

“Indians Who Incarcerate Indians: A Study of Correctional Facilities on Reservations.”

This paper analyzes correctional facilities, their operations and policies on Indian reservations in the Southwest United States. Comparisons are made with non-Indian operated jails and detention centers. Policy implications are discussed.

Martinez, Clara A., University of Arizona.

“The Lack of Success Manufactured for Native American Youth in a Federal Education and Labor Training Program on a Rural Reservation.”

This paper describes a federal youth education and labor training program on an Indian reservation and documents how the goal of the federal program, which is to prepare Native youth to enter the workforce and maintain employment, is undermined by non-native people in the tribal bureaucracy. The non-native bureaucrats do not take the Native populations' cultural and social reality into consideration in their management. As the people are bypassed, cognitive, cultural, historical and personal resources for change are also bypassed. What is left is an alien (non-native) management which deems control of the local population necessary and uses time keeping and other bureaucratic quantification (bean-counting) as oppressive means to track and control the Native constituents of the program. The managers come to rely mostly on record keeping rather than undergo cognitive shifts and learn about the Native culture they are working with.

This unwillingness and/or inability of the non-natives sabotages the objective of the program and produces failure.

Martinez, David, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Campus.

“What Worlds Are Made Of: The Dakota Concept of Place.”

If myths are an expression of a people’s collective experiences, then what do creation stories reveal about a people’s relationship to a particular place? What enables a people to base their notion of homeland on a mythical narrative, as opposed to a concept of property in the sense that John Locke gave to this term? Turning to the Dakota story of the four winds, as well as the phenomenological analyses of Edward Casey and Yi Fu Tuan, I will argue that myth is a valid premise on which to base one’s land relations, but also that a mythological claim is more cogent. This is because it is more inclusive, as myth pertains to a relation with plants, animals, and spirits that are not a part of the mainstream concept of space. As a case in point, I will look at the Dakota’s relation with the Black Hills.

Mason, Dale, University of New Mexico, Gallup.

“State Indian Officials and Commissions and their Role in Tribal-State Relations.”

This paper is a study of the functioning of state Indian officials and commissions, with consideration of what constitute the best models for enhancing and carrying out government-to-government relations between tribal, and state and local governments.

McClellan, George, Lowe, Shelly, and Mary Jo Tippeconnic Fox, University of Arizona.

“Beyond the Pale: The Constructed Meaning of Native Americans by Student Affairs Professionals in Majority Institutions of Higher Education.”

Student affairs professionals can play an important role in helping students from underrepresented groups achieve their educational goals and in helping colleges and universities achieve their diversity goals. Persons entering student affairs participate in professional and occupational socialization processes that convey the shared values and impart the shared knowledge of the profession. Professionals construct meaning from their socialization experiences and carry that meaning forward into their work. The degree and manner in which Native Americans are reflected in these socializing environments shapes the meaning that student affairs professionals make of Native Americans and impacts on their ability to provide support for Native American students and for their institutions. This panel will present the results of an exploratory study of the degree and manner Native Americans are reflected in student affairs graduate preparation programs, in the organizational entry experiences of new student affairs professionals, and in the student affairs professional associations.

Moody, Heather Ann, University of Arizona.

“Tradition Meets Technology: Extending American Indian Studies Through Web-Based Courses.”

As the world has emerged into the 21st century, technology has become an important and essential component of daily life particularly in regard to education. In this paper, I will demonstrate how the technology of web-based courses can advance the educational area of American Indian Studies. The paper will begin with three stages essential to web-based courses: development, implementation, and evaluation with a demonstration of each stage. From the demonstration I will discuss the technological advantages and disadvantages of an online course in American Indian Studies. I will then address the purpose, or the why, of using online courses for American Indian Studies. Finally, I will look at where an online course in American Indian Studies is appropriate and how to develop a supporting environment for web-based courses in American Indian Studies. My goal is to bring technology and tradition together in the area of American Indian Studies.

Moody, Heather Ann, University of Arizona.

“Cultural Preservation of the Wisconsin Ho-Chunk Nation: An Analysis of the Programs of a Non-Reservation Nation.”

Cultural preservation is an important issue facing tribal nations today. The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, like others across the United States, is attempting to preserve language and culture through the use of two programs, the Cultural Resources Division of the Heritage Preservation Department and the Hocak Wazija Haci Language Program. In order to fully understand the situation I will present a brief history of the Wisconsin Ho-Chunk people and then the development of the two preservation programs. I will then take a closer look at the projects of the two programs to determine how the Wisconsin Ho-Chunk Nation manages language and cultural preservation through the two programs and addresses the difficulties that stem from their status as a non-reservation tribal nation with a scattered membership as well as tribal political influences.

Moore, William Haas, Chinle, Arizona.

“Hobbling Hobgoblins: Striving for Excellence in American Indian Schools in the Face of Mandated Testing.”

For the past two decades, public education has faced a number of charges and hyperbolic claims that the whole system has failed nearly every student completely. Naturally, reforms – many of them needed – have been proposed. Nonetheless, politicians and educators have failed adequately to address issues, such as curriculum reform and a needed emphasis on student intelligence. Instead, the focus has primarily been on mandating testing, which promises, at best, mediocrity. This movement has produced both despair and cynicism in American Indian schools that face unique problems, not the least of which is preserving native languages and history. This presentation deals with

ways in which school districts, parents, and teachers in Native American communities might be able to pursue their goals, and even move toward excellence, while still “jumping through the hoops” placed in the way.

Morrison, Kenneth M., Arizona State University.

“Narrativity and Meaning: Mediating Between Myth and History.”

Following now questionable canons of objectivity, historians and other social scientists commonly describe Native American life as ahistorical, and before European contact as prehistorical. This paper explores perspectives that point to narrativity and performance as an alternative way of understanding temporality. The essay suggests that history might be better understood in its overlapping personal social, cosmological and professional dimensions as orientational. Since such orientations express, embody, and represent meaning in various and competing ways, the essay treats propositional, negotiated, and objectivated meaning as having a religious character. Finally, the paper points to the linguistic divergences between European languages, which assume that thought recapitulates an objectively constituted reality, and Native American languages, which emphasize the creative, interactive, and generative character of reality as emerging and intersecting in human and other forms of intentionality. Understood in these narrative and performative ways, the apparent tension between oral myth and written history can be mediated.

Neff, Georgia, Seattle, WA.

“Cognitive and Affective Complexity as a Function of Model Implementation.”

Native American advocates were trained to be youth workers in a DOL funded program. While the advocates were able to demonstrate high levels of complexity and skill within short periods of time, the white management staff of the program insisted on holding models of lower complexity and eventually sabotaged the training from within their insistence that the advocates could not really be exhibiting a level of intelligence and skill beyond theirs. Gadamer’s hermeneutical model of “putting one’s prejudices into play” was used with the advocates, embedded within a family systems model. The management team was unable to “put their prejudices into play,” instead putting them into policy. Using Gadamer and Levinas, this paper will explore the destructive nature of programs that presuppose the nature of the intelligence and skill of target populations.

Ninham, Dan, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.

“Ball Passing Interaction and the Relationship to Team Cohesion and Ethnic Identity in Bi-Ethnic Mixed High School Basketball.”

One of the main responsibilities of a coach is fielding a highly competitive team that keys on maximum performance to direct towards team success. Oftentimes, social and

cultural contextual factors dictate the direction of positive interrelationships between team members and between the coach and athlete. The field of sport and exercise psychology has made minimal efforts to determine the meanings and values of diverse ethnic populations in a sportive context. The impetus for this investigation exists within the literature of culturally differentiated basketball participation styles among the Navajo. The Navajo have been one of the most studied ethnic groups in relation to the dimension of inter-ethnic basketball team competition at the recreational level. The presentation focuses on a mixed-design analysis of bi-ethnic high school basketball teams and addresses team cohesion and ethnic identity as independent variables and team success as the dependent variable.

Ninham Dan, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley

“American Indian Middle and High School Adolescents: A Quantitative Analysis of Physical Activity Patterns and the Sociocultural Environment.”

Sedentary lifestyles are a major contributing factor to the increasing problem of adolescent and adult obesity in the United States and throughout the world. Although research indicates regular physical activity results in numerous physical and psychological benefits, many adolescents exhibit exercise non-adherence. The purpose of this presentation is to determine the relationship between physical activity patterns and the sociocultural environment among middle- and high school urban and reservation American Indian adolescents. The secondary purpose is to determine the relationship between physical activity patterns and perceived environmental barriers, and thirdly, to determine the relationship of middle physical activity patterns as middle school students make a transition to high school in urban and reservation settings. The findings may identify the sociocultural determinants and barriers to physical activity patterns and to propose alternative methods of increased physical activity among American Indian adolescents.

O'Brien, Sharon and Eliason, Wendy, University of Kansas.

“The Legal Impact of Indian Treaties on Federal Land.”

This paper traces the War Department's responsibility over Indian lands from the early 1800's to the present under the Department of Defense. Particular attention is given to those treaty responsibilities incurred by the Department of Defense to Indian lands today.

Peroff, Nicholas C., University of Missouri, Kansas City.

“Goethe's Science: An Approach to Research in American Indian Studies.”

In *The Wholeness of Nature* (1996), Henri Bortoft shows how a Goethean science of

Qualitative wholeness complements the analytic and causal-explanatory framework that underlies most research in the natural and social sciences. Goethe's insights and methods suggest that a better understanding of Indian tribes may occur when a tribe is regarded as its own abstraction and its own explanation. In Goethe's approach to science, the human mind is an "organ of perception" and researchers are active participants in the way they see the world. Consider an Indian tribe and the goal of Goethean science is to intuitively "see" patterns of interpenetrating relationships in a dynamic process of self-organization that is the tribe. While analytic science and Goethe's science of wholeness are incommensurable, both are true, and neither is comprehensive.

Prindeville, Diane-Michele, New Mexico State University, and Green, Noreen Marie, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute.

"Women's Leadership in American Indian Politics."

American Indian people hold dual citizenship as members of sovereign Indian Nations and as citizens of the United States. Tremendous variation exists with regard to both the forms of governance and the political practices of tribes across the Southwest. For example, the majority of New Mexico's 19 sovereign Pueblos currently prohibit enrolled female members from participating in tribal politics. In recent years, however, a growing number of tribes have allowed women to hold office including policymaking positions within the executive and legislative branches. In contrast, other southwestern tribes such as the Shoshone and Navajo have, for many years, afforded their women the right to participate in many aspects of tribal government. In recent years, as their presence in tribal politics has grown, the role and influence of American Indian women in public policy-making has gained prominence. It is valuable for both theory and praxis to learn how these leaders have overcome social and structural barriers to emerge as key players in the governance of their tribes.

Sachs, Stephen M., IUPUI; Harris, LaDonna, Bernalillo, NM; Morris, Barbara, University of Redlands.

"Honoring the Circle: Developing Government to Government Relations Between Indian Tribal Governments and Federal, State and Local Governments."

Legally, the sovereignty of Indian Nations has remained alive throughout U.S. history, although the U.S. Government has not always honored it. Indeed, even at its most repressive moments, the United States government has undertaken considerable effort at least to appear to have the permission of Indian Nations for any changes in relations it imposed upon them. First in the 1930's, and again in the 1960's, the U.S. government began to recognize the right Indians had long asserted to self-government, leading to the rise of government-to-government relations between Indian tribal governments and the federal government. As tribal governments have attained competence and increasing federal recognition as to the scope of their powers and functions, so increasingly have collaborative relations arisen between tribal governments and state and local governments. What is the nature of Indian government relations with other U.S.

governments? Today, what should that relationship be, and where is that relationship going?

Sizer, Carolynn, University of Arizona

“Chippewa Treaties: Diplomacy and Cultural Meaning.”

The treaties between the Chippewa tribes and the federal government were often the cause of misunderstanding rather than solid, contractual agreements. The final written copies of the treaties differed, often greatly, from the agreements hammered out during the negotiation process. Historically the Chippewas, as with all American Indians, have used an oral basis for communication. Therefore, the Chippewas treated the oral agreements as law. In other words, to the Chippewas the treaty negotiations were very likely more important than the ratified treaties.

Suzuki, Peter University of Nebraska, Omaha.

“Margaret Mead and Reo Fortune on the Omaha Reservation, Summer 1930.”

This husband and wife team did field work on the Omaha Reservation during the summer of 1930. It was a very productive summer in terms of the publications that resulted. This presentation will look at some of the issues that they faced that summer, which will be preceded by a brief overview of their publications. The presentation is based on unpublished materials in the Library of Congress.

Swift, Jacquetta, University of Arizona.

“Genetic Analysis on Native Identity and Tribal Memberships: The Political and Ethical Implications for Native People.”

Advances in biotechnology have ignited an enormous amount of attention to the multiplicity of issues that effect mankind. A specific issue for some tribes is the use of genetic analysis and screening techniques to establish tribal membership criteria and, in some extreme cases, attempt to establish Native identity altogether. At least two gaming tribes, to date, have instituted their sovereign prerogative to implement genetic analysis criteria as an effort to control and determine their tribal memberships. Conversely, some non-recognized tribes are attempting to use genetic technologies to establish their Native ancestry. It is the belief of the latter group, that culture may be derived from your genetic make-up. This thesis will observe a new and rapidly growing phenomenon of biocolonialism in Indian Country. Specifically, this thesis will show how colonialism, science, and legal policies have impacted decisions for some tribes have come to rely on genetic technology.

Tippeconnic Fox, Mary Jo, University of Arizona; Nicholas, Sheilah E., University of Arizona; Nelson, Claudia E., University of Arizona; Eyrich, Jaime Kathleen, University of Arizona; Ransom, Ron, Sunnyside Unified School District, Tucson.

“An Indian Voice in Schooling: A Collaborative Project Between American Indian Studies Programs and Sunnyside Unified School District, Tucson, Arizona.

This discussion presents the findings of a collaborative project between Sunnyside Unified School District and American Indian Studies at the University of Arizona. The goal of the project is to build reciprocal relationships that bridge the school and home communities, and build relationships that foster student pride and self-esteem in cultural heritage, as well as to promote a perspective that recognizes and values the richness that the diversity of cultures and worldviews brings into the classroom. The program consists of three distinct but integrated components: teacher training, community development and student leadership in the form of internships and practica. This is a unique situation where teachers, administrators, students and staff make a commitment to make a difference, and build relationships between the school and native communities.

Two Horses, Michael, University of Arizona

“Developing a Contemporary Historical Model of Native Subsistence Ideologies: Working Toward a Set of Coherent Responses to Assaults on Applied Native Systems of Knowledge by Animal Rights Groups, Environmentalist Groups, and Other Specifically Anti-Treaty/Anti-Native Groups.”

This paper will focus on the need for a contemporary history of problems of ideologies created at margins of the social mainstream, consisting primarily of conflicts between the ideologies of Native peoples committee, either by the necessity of literal physical subsistence, or the necessity of maintenance of cultural structure, to *traditional* means of food production, (in the cases to be examined, *traditional* specifically refers to hunting or trapping), and the ideologies of non-Native animal-rights, environmentalist, and anti-treaty/anti-Native advocates, engaged in significant opposition to Native hunters and trappers. In this paper, I suggest that a thorough assessment of the practical, spiritual, and cultural necessities involved for Native is necessary, focusing on the distinctions between both literal and cultural subsistence food and living necessities procurement, as well as the arguments employed by animal rights, environmentalist, and anti-treaty *fundamentalist* thinkers and actors. This paper proposes a functional pedagogy for a variety of situations.

Wasserman, Eidell, Fresno State.

“Issues in Conducting Research on Crime Victimization in Indian Country.”

American Indian communities have a long tradition of providing assistance and justice to their members who have been harmed or victimized. This paper will explore two areas:

1) the issues involved in performing research on victim assistance programs in Indian country, and 2) the types of research questions for potential exploration. The historical experience of many American Indian communities is that non-Indian people have written about them and their culture, often accentuating the negative or misrepresenting their beliefs, culture, and way of life. Academic research has been utilized to “prove” the inferiority of American Indian people. This historical context creates obstacles to conducting research on any topic in Indian country, particularly if the researchers are non-Indian. However, the sensitive nature of the topic of crime victimization adds another layer of difficulty to performing such research. These issues, among others, will be identified and discussed.

Welch, Sarah, University of Arizona.

“Representation of American Indian Students in Special Education in Arizona.”

This paper will examine how Native American children attending Bureau of Indian Affairs, public, and charter schools in Arizona are represented in the thirteen special education categories under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997. This paper will examine the potential differences in the percentage of the student body identified as requiring special education services in the three different types of educational systems, as well as compare the individual school systems percentage of students receiving special education services to the state norms, as well as the percentages of other populations that have been over-represented in special education, i.e., African Americans and Hispanic Americans. This paper will draw conclusions based on statistics regarding the issue of overrepresentation of Indian students in special education compared to national norms, and past data that indicates that the number of Indian children receiving special education services is disproportionate to the overall school age population.

Wheelock, Rick, Fort Lewis College

“Living with the “American Story:’ Projecting an American Indian Voice into Mass Media.”

For generations, American Indian people, like all people of the United States, have had to find a way to project their own ideas into a mass media environment dominated by the assumptions and attitudes created by the mythological heritage of America. Today’s mass media professionals and those who study the mass media must begin to confront those assumptions or find a way to project their own heritage as a more reasonable part of the American story than it has been in the past. This paper will document the development and impacts of the “American Story” as it relates to Indian people. Strategies for dealing with the misinformation created by that story will be explored.

Arid Land Studies

Abruzzi, William S., Muhlenberg University

“Malthusian Neocolonialism”

Population growth has been attributed to a variety of causes, including innovations in birth control technology, advances in public health, pro-natalist cultural attitudes, reproductive ignorance and even irresponsible reproductive behavior. Population growth has been blamed for much of the widespread poverty, unemployment, economic underdevelopment, political instability, environmental deterioration and poor reproductive health of women in these regions of the world. Many of the population growth issues in contemporary underdeveloped countries are misplaced, and based upon erroneous Neo-Malthusian principles of population ecology. The paper argues that, although international family planning programs have ostensibly been initiated to aid developing countries, they may, in fact, serve the interests of the sponsor countries more than they do those of the target countries.

Al-Hmoud, Rashid, Texas Tech University

“Evaluating Water Markets in the Texas High Plains”

The Texas High Plains (THP) region offers a unique opportunity to analyze market based water management policies. Intensive farming using Ogallala aquifer water has led to a transition back to rain-fed or dry land agricultural production. This paper verifies whether the existence of third party effects in the Texas high plains water market explain the relative frequency or infrequency of transactions in water, particularly compared to other water markets in the West and Southwest. The study investigates what third-party effects accompany water markets, and to what extent, if any, these are sufficiently extensive to recommend non-market regulatory policies on marketing. This paper (1) identifies the incidence of third party effects in previous negotiated water transfers in the Texas High Plains, (2) explores the nature and causes of third party effects, and (3) considers an array of actions to mitigate or to remedy harmful effects.

Baake, Ken, Texas Tech University

“Optimism and Pessimism on the High Plains: A Tale of Technical Reports”

The settlement of the Southern High Plains in the 19th and early 20th centuries was accompanied by many technical reports from government agencies; these often evaluated how feasible it would be to continue settling given the paucity of water and other challenges. This paper begins with a brief survey of those reports using the method of rhetorical analysis of text, a method well accepted in the field of technical communication. The paper examines several recent archaeological reports that convey a sense of optimism or pessimism about future uses. Archaeologists working on behalf of businesses or municipalities convey pessimism about the region that recalls the earlier government reports. By contrast, archaeologists working for a regional university

museum seem more optimistic. The level of optimism or pessimism conveyed in technical reports depends upon the perception of how much land use control the authors possess.

Baty, Roger, University of Redlands

“Reconstructing Land-use Patterns: The California Desert Training Center, 1942 – 1944”

Soon after the U.S. entry into WWII, it was clear the Army would send troops to North Africa to join the fight against the Axis powers. The troops needed training. General George Patton was dispatched to the deserts of southern California and Arizona where he found a suitable training area. Soon troops were training in more than 18,000 square miles of desert, not unlike North Africa. Today, the Bureau of Land Management is involved with the immense task of documenting and interpreting the traces that remain from military training activity on the desert surface sixty years ago. This paper shares efforts being made to reconstruct how the land was used during that period, including airfields, division camps, roads, hospitals and maneuver areas. Research tools include publications, archival photographs, aerial photos, digital ortho-photoquads, and ground-truthing measures using GPS and GIS technology.

Britton, Charles R., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, R. K. Ford, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, and David E.R. Gay, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

“An Arid/Non-Arid Analysis of Wet/Dry: Brother Can You Spare a Dime?”

In this comparative study of Arid/Non-Arid states, the authors analyze three effects of religious affiliation upon whether an individual state. These include (1) wet or dry with respect to inches of rainfall, (2) wet or dry with respect to ability to consume alcoholic beverages, and (3) the “balance of payments: Do states receive more back from the Federal government than they pay (positive) or do they pay more than they receive (negative). A Bayesian statistical measure of intensity in religious beliefs is combined with Chi-Square analysis to study these relationships.

Chakraborty, Rabindra Nath, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

“Rural Environmental Degradation, Growth, and Income Distribution“

The two sector model presented in this paper distinguishes an industrial and an agricultural sector within a developing economy. Environmental degradation results from the overexploitation of a renewable resource due to a common pool externality, which causes agricultural productivity to decline. The model considers a differentiated peasantry where land ownership and savings behaviour differ across income classes. The analysis reveals that environmental degradation can reduce growth in the short run but increases growth (measured by the stock of industrial capital per capita) in the long run. Redistribution in favor of the poor reinforces the long-run increase but generates ambiguous short-term outcomes. These results suggest that environmental and redistributive policies involve complex trade-offs between both intergenerational and intragenerational equity.

Coate, Charles, Eastern Oregon University

“The Klamath Basin Irrigation Controversy: Property Rights, Treaty Rights, or Fish?”

The Klamath controversy illustrates the complexity of western water conflicts. -When the Bureau of Reclamation stopped water deliveries during the 2001 drought, protestors gained national attention with a bucket brigade, vandals broke the Bureau’s water gates, and a prominent property rights firm filed suit seeking up to a billion dollars for an illegal “taking.” Yet there are strong counterclaims against the irrigators’ assertions of a property right to water and a moral right to maintain their way of life. Native Americans cite treaty rights to endangered fish and water rights predating federal reclamation. Scientists debate the causes and mitigation of declining fisheries, and economists question the value of irrigated agriculture. This paper examines the historical development of competing claims and offers an assessment of the environmental, treaty, and property rights issues.

Earley, Joseph and Seid Zekavat, Loyola Marymount University

“Investigating Arid/Non-Arid Seasonality Using U.S. Historical Climatological Data”

Does aridity affect the seasonal component of climatological data? The purpose of this paper is to present the results of an investigation which estimated the seasonal component of time series of temperature and precipitation for arid and non-arid states. Several statistical methods were applied to data collected at various collection stations throughout the United States. The authors present comparative results using regression analysis, spectral analysis and Census X12 procedures.

Gay, Lloyd W., University of Arizona

“Record Rates of Evapotranspiration from Riparian Vegetation in Arid Regions”

Riparian vegetation inhabits much of the floodplains of the few flowing rivers in the deserts of the American southwest. At moist riparian sites intense solar radiation combines with freely available near-surface water to produce extremely high rates of evapotranspiration (ET, evaporation plus transpiration). The rates are observed to exceed 13 mm per day in the summer. This report describes a computerized system for measuring ET, and interprets results from dense stands of saltcedar (*Tamarisk chinensis*) on the Lower Colorado and Rio Grande. Comparisons are broadened by including results from the three most important irrigated crops in the Southwest: winter wheat, alfalfa and cotton. The results are important for water management in the arid Southwest.

Greene, Richard and Peter Piet, Northern Illinois University

“Urbanization and Open Land Transformations on the Edges of Los Angeles”

This paper combines a geographic information system (GIS) database on population change for the Los Angeles area with the USDA’s National Resource Inventory (NRI) to examine the association between population change and open land transformations. The population change database was constructed from census tract level geography with observations drawn from decennial censuses between 1940 and 2000. The NRI is mapped at a watershed level and observations are drawn from 5-year periods between 1982 and 1997. The census information is used to illustrate the magnitude, direction, and shape of population growth within Los Angeles metropolitan region, whereas the NRI will illustrate the types of open lands that have been lost as a result of population growth. The paper concludes with a discussion of the role that transportation has had on population growth, especially at relates to the region’s arid lands resources.

Milstead, W. Bryan, National Park Service

“Life on the Border: Monitoring the Effects of Border-Crossing on Natural Resources”

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument comprises 1,300 km² of prime Arizona Sonoran Desert Habitat. Due to high biological diversity the monument has been named a UNESCO world biosphere reserve and 95% of the land is federally designated wilderness. Organ Pipe shares 48 km of border with Mexico and in recent years has experienced an explosive increase in trans-border activity. During 2001, Border Patrol apprehended about 15,000 border-crossers within Organ Pipe but estimated more than 150,000 people entered the monument from Mexico. Organ Pipe receives almost 150,000 official visitors annually but issues less than 1,500 backcountry permits per year. As a result, “unofficial” wilderness use exceeds “official” use by at least a hundred fold. Baseline conditions are being established with a combination of GPS transects, ranger reports, over-flights and satellite imagery. All data are imported into a GIS for analysis and display.

Moore, Conrad T., Western Kentucky University

“Drought Cycles in the Contiguous United States, 1896-1987”

Based upon the Palmer Drought Severity Index data, an analysis was made of severe and extreme droughts covering the contiguous areas exceeding 200,000 km² in the western, interior and eastern United States for the years 1895-2001. Twelve numerically and regionally unique drought periods were identified between September 1896 and ending March 1987. The average duration of these periods was seven years, six months. They ranged from six years and ten months in length to nine years and six months. A total of 1,252 drought months occurred during the twelve periods. The regional totals were inversely correlated with average annual precipitation. In the West there were 60 more drought months than in the interior, and 119 more drought months in the interior than in the East.

Pumphrey, R. Gary, Texas Tech University

“The Sale of Groundwater Rights in the Northern Panhandle of Texas”

In the northern Panhandle of the semiarid Texas High Plains lies one of the most abundant untapped reserves of groundwater contained in the Ogallala aquifer. Groundwater has long been a topic of discussion, but recently the sale of groundwater rights has stirred much interest. With little farmland in the northern Panhandle, groundwater supplies have not been exploited as they have in other areas of the High Plains of Texas. Selling the groundwater rights to land has given landowners in the northern Panhandle a tidy windfall, while retaining ownership of their land. Large quantities of groundwater rights were assembled and sold to the City of Amarillo and the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority, with a third group attempting to acquire a high production permit to sell groundwater downstate. Land values, after severing the groundwater rights, have not been affected. Topics covered in this paper will include a brief description of the groundwater rights, sales in Roberts and adjacent counties, Texas groundwater law, possible inter-basin transfers of groundwater over long distances, and land values in Roberts and surrounding counties after the sale of groundwater rights.

Reinhartz, Dennis, University of Texas at Arlington

“Navigability, Jurisdiction, and Development: The Gila and Colorado Rivers”

Under the law, with regard to river navigability, the level of government jurisdiction, and thereby their possibilities for development are closely linked. A contrasting historical investigation of the navigability of the largely desert Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries demonstrates these linkages. A significant part of the Colorado, from the Gulf of California to well north of its confluence with the Gila near present day Yuma, has proven navigable since the Coronado *entrada* in the first half of the sixteenth century. In contrast, the failures to navigate the Gila River have been many and monumental for about as long. This historical examination also emphasizes the impact of past practices, or lack thereof, on present schemes for multiple purpose river basin development and especially environmental concerns about them.

Reinhartz, Judy, University of Texas at Arlington

“A Comparative Study of Surface Mining in Texas”

The study compares the long-term effects of surface mining including erosion, soil quality, leaching of trace elements and inorganic salts in different coal mining operations in Texas. The current federal and state regulations will serve as a backdrop to analyze these long-term effects on the ecosystems in the mining areas of East Texas. Included in this study will be a focus on the mining operations in Wyoming and Montana, whose coal has a higher sulfur content, and is sent by rail and extends the life of the lignite coal mines in Texas.

Schoolmaster, F. Andrew, University of North Texas

“Recreational Use and Visitation at Ray Roberts Lake State Park, Texas”

A recreational use and visitation study was conducted at Ray Roberts Lake State Park, Texas, to provide information on facility management and carrying capacity for the cities of Dallas and Denton, Texas. During the sampling period, June 1, 2000 to June 17, 2001, the occupants of 4,979 vehicles participated in the study. The total number of occupants in the vehicles was 12,785, with an average passenger load of 2.57 people per vehicle. The primary activities pursued by the park visitors were fishing, boating and swimming. Visitors to Ray Roberts Lake State Park came from 229 communities, primarily located in the North Texas region. The total park attendance based on the survey numbers was 454,790. This information is being used as part of a larger carrying capacity study of the lake and its environs in an effort to protect water quality, sustain recreational resources, and reduce environmental degradation.

Shoukry, Kamal, Loyola Marymount University

“Arid Land Development East and West of the Suez Canal”

The East Port Said Project is mainly based on a major international hub port to be built at the northern end of the Suez Canal east of the canal branch running towards the Mediterranean. The purpose of this paper is to present and discuss the economic implications of the project. The new port will significantly contribute to contained transshipping movement to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, other Gulf states, Iran, Turkey and former Soviet Union republics.

Skaggs, Rhonda, New Mexico State University

“Public Perceptions of Environmental Regulation: A New Mexico Perspective”

In 2000, the New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) funded a survey of New Mexico residents in order to better understand public attitudes toward the environment, environmental regulations, water quality issues, and agriculture. Data from over 1000 mail survey respondents were used to develop attitudinal indicators for a variety of issues. Responses to the survey were stratified by region, socio-economic and other factors. Relationships between survey responses and secondary data pertaining to regions and sub-regions within the state were examined. The results of the research will aid the SWQB in administration of environmental regulations in the state, particularly with respect to public input and public education components.

Stager, John C.,

“Land Use Conversions of the Colorado Plateau, 1982-1997”

Data from the 1997 National Resource Inventory (NRI) is utilized to identify the land use conversions on the area known as the Colorado Plateau (an area encompassing portions of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico). An historic inventory of land use is presented for the periods covered by the four inventories used in the research. Rangeland that was converted to urban land is studied along with conversions of rangeland to cropland. All cropland is studied with an emphasis on the use of irrigation and the disposition of prime farmland.

Steenstra, Alex

“An Alternative Method of Quantifying Indian Reserved Water Rights”

Indian reserved water rights are either quantified in the courts through the Practicably Irrigable Acreage (PIA) standard or under the authority of the federal government in negotiated water rights settlements. The legal interpretation of PIA, based on the nineteenth century policy objective of irrigated agriculture, is implemented through benefit-cost analysis. Negotiated settlements do not have a well-defined quantification method but are bounded by PIA. This paper develops a single alternative—The Indian Water Rights Impact Statement—based on the twentieth century criteria of efficiency, equity, and ecology.

Templer, Otis W., Texas Tech University

“Lubbock's Lake Alan Henry: Thirty Years and Counting”

The author, a geographer/lawyer, discusses the many physical-environmental and legal-political problems that Lubbock has encountered in developing Lake Alan Henry. The research methodology uses spatial and legal analysis of problems associated with completion of the Justiceburg Project and Lake Alan Henry. Beginning in the early 1970s, Lubbock began attempting to develop a second dependable, renewable surface water source. The South Fork of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River was soon identified as one of the last available potential surface water sources in the area, ultimately giving rise to the Justiceburg Project. Eventually, Montford Dam that created Lake Alan Henry was completed in 1993. A number of other obstacles have arisen which have prevented the lake from filling. It is anticipated that Lake Alan Henry may not provide water Lubbock for several more decades. The oral presentation will be illustrated with transparencies and/or slides.

John Wilkins-Wells, Colorado State University

“The Disappearing Ditch: Agricultural Water Supplies and Urbanization”

This paper reports on the results of a series of regional workshops on ways that mutual irrigation companies and irrigation districts can join with municipalities and developers to protect canal systems. The workshops included demonstrations of ways to better monitor urban encroachment, using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software.

The paper reports on urban land use policies affecting irrigation systems, easement and right-of-way issues, local jurisdiction ordinances, contracts and agreements to protect canal systems, various ways of designing annual water assessments to equitably distribute the costs of urban encroachment, legal issues, and other evolving business strategies for canal companies and irrigation districts. The series of workshops were held in Grand Junction and Fort Collins, Colorado (2001) and Provo, Utah (2002). The workshops were conducted by Colorado State University, and sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Asian Studies

Bergquist, Kathleen Leilani Ja Sook

“Expanding the Boundaries of Asian American Studies: Racial and Ethnic Identity Development in Korean Adoptees”

Korean, and other Asian, adoptees are increasingly becoming a part of the racial landscape in the United States, although their presence is usually omitted or minimally addressed in Asian American studies. This population has both shared and unique experiences as Asian immigrants. Korean adoptees also routinely receive conflicting and oftentimes confusing messages about who they are. The adoptive community, the Korean American community, and the larger U.S. society have varying perspectives about what race and ethnicity mean to the transracial transcultural adoptee. This paper presents quantitative research that considered the constructs of ethnic and racial identity for Korean adoptees, their relationship to each other, and attempt to address the question, “what does this all mean?” This study of 69 adoptees, ranging in age from early-adolescence to young adulthood, explored the relationships between racial identity, ethnic identity, and acculturation in transracial Korean adopted adolescents.

Burger, Angela, University of Wisconsin

“Global Warming and South Asia: Impact and Policy Constraints”

Global warming presents double problems in Asia. One of many points of controversy over the Kyoto Treaty was the exemption of India and China from reduction of greenhouse gases. Western leaders said the exemption would nullify any action taken by developed countries. Global warming also will have positive and negative effects in South Asia. This study examines the IPCC and other relevant predictive studies to show the impact of warming and water on India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Secondly, the study tries to show the impact on food production, livability, sustainability, as well as pressures for emigration. Thirdly, the study identifies limits on the governments' ability to act to counter the consequences. Last, the study attempts to show a variety of logical political and international consequences of the competition for scarce resources.

Casey, T. Timothy, Mesa State College

“Hiroshima and the Politics of Memory”

On August 6, 1945 the first Atomic bomb used against human targets was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. This single event transformed the way we think about warfare, technology and ourselves. For some, this was a great tragedy or mistake, for others a great victory signaling the end of WWII. Many lament the loss of over 200,000 lives while others claim the bomb saved millions by hastening the Japanese surrender. Either way, the atomic bombing of Hiroshima marks the beginning of the nuclear age. The age itself is heralded by some as the pinnacle of human scientific progress and achievement and by others as the depths of moral undoing. Fifty-six years after the event these debates continue. This paper considers the memory of the Hiroshima bombing from a variety of different perspectives in order to better understand the politics of remembering such a transforming event.

Cheng, Chu-yuan, Ball State University

“WTO Accession and China’s Economy: Opportunities and Challenges”

China’s accession to WTO represents a major step in the country’s historical journey toward full participation in the world society. It brings about both opportunities and challenges to the Chinese economy. Notable benefits can be visualized in five aspects: (1) WTO membership will give China more stable economic relationships in foreign trade and investment. (2) There will be great impetus to bolster the pace of economic, political and legal reforms. (3) Removal of foreign restrictions, will benefit China’s apparel, clothing and textile industries which China possesses great comparative advantages. (4) Access to world financial markets will attract more foreign capital and (5) Increased foreign competition will improve efficiency of the economy. The unfavorable effects stem from four aspects: (1) The monopolized state enterprises will face fierce competition and will be forced to go bankrupt. (2) Without protection, China’s agricultural sector will suffer severe damages. (3) The dismal condition of unemployment will worsen, and (4) the gap between the coastal and interior regions will be widened.

Cheng, Jen-chi, Wichita State University

“Cross-Strait Financial Paradox: WTO and Its Challenges”

This paper analyzes the consequence of financial flows with the presence of economies of scale in an open economy, using Taiwan’s and China’s WTO memberships as an example. As economists apparently lack the concensus for capital mobility, financial liberalization and capital globalization have presented several paradoxes to Taiwan and China. This paper assesses the cross-strait financial paradoxes in three ways. First, since China does not conform the “flying geese pattern” in development, as experienced by other countries, further liberalization in China will cause additional dislocation of

investment in Asia. Second, due to an early start on reform and liberalization, especially in the insurance sector, Taiwan appears to be better positioned for an integrated global financial market. China needs to privatize its financial firms and face the global competition. Third, WTO membership will exacerbate Taiwan's capital outflow and may have caused a crowding out effect in the financial market. Critical to Taiwan's economy is a mechanism that provides incentive for capital inflow.

Chiang, Linda H., Anderson University

“Asian Women in Transitions”

The intent of this presentation is to acquaint conference participants with women's movements in East Asia. One of the most revolutionary changes of the 20th century was the rapid increase of women in leadership roles in many societies (King, 2001). East Asia is the region which has experienced unprecedented growth in the past few decades. This growth has resulted in the increase in education opportunities and the empowerment of women. Modernization and globalization has opened up certain kinds of options for many women in China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan. The modern Asia women have enjoyed the opportunities to obtain higher education and gain status in their careers; they straddle between tradition and modernity (Edwards and Roces, 2000; Tamney and Chiang, 2001). This study utilized a literature review and interviews. Findings from this research will be shared in this session. This presentation will include discussion and a slide show.

Helsel, Deborah, California State University-Fresno

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Previous research has indicated the desire by some Hmong-Americans in a Central California community to take home and bury their placentas. This desire is motivated primarily by religious beliefs about the soul in the afterlife. The current research explores the willingness of area hospital nursing personnel to comply with these requests. The existence of a written policy enabling patient preferences on placental disposition coupled with staff familiarity with Hmong cultural traditions may be factors driving the significant differences found between personnel attitudes at the two area hospitals studied.

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“Something of Value: The Religious Response to De-Maoization in China”

Following the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 and the end of the Cultural Revolution, Deng Xiaoping became China’s leader. He launched economic reforms which allowed for a limited capitalism. Formal ideological justification by the Communist Party of China(CPC) was required. That justification, the 1981 Resolution on CPC History, together with the reforms undermined not just Mao Zedong the man but, unintentionally, Mao Zedong Thought. Consequently, the Party’s legitimacy rests solely on economic success and power. However, many people in China find this lacking and search for new belief systems. My hypothesis is that their search is the primary reason for the formation of new religious movements in China (Christian and other, like Falun dafa) which have not been officially allowed. In the attempt to defend this hypothesis, I also hope to discover how these groups attract adherents.

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

“The Japanese Health Care System: Best Health Outcomes with Less Cost”

The Japanese health care system is considered very effective and efficient regarding cost and health outcomes (infant mortality rate and life expectancy). The infant mortality rate in Japan was 3.8 per 1,000 births, and was the second best in the world in 1996. The life expectancy at birth for females and males were 83.6 and 77.0 years, respectively, and was the longest in the world. The nation spent \$1741 per capita on health care in 1997, an amount less than half of that of the U.S. Although the health care system is one of the factors that contribute to the health outcomes, it is nonetheless a very important factor. Japan realized the universal health insurance system in 1958, and all people in Japan, since then, have been assured an access to needed health care services. The system has been successful in containing the cost by unique measures including global budget, national fee schedule, and utilization review.

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Bergquist, Kathleen Leilani Ja Sook

“Expanding the Boundaries of Asian American Studies: Racial and Ethnic Identity Development in Korean Adoptees”

Korean, and other Asian, adoptees are increasingly becoming a part of the racial landscape in the United States, although their presence is usually omitted or minimally addressed in Asian American studies. This population has both shared and unique experiences as Asian immigrants. Korean adoptees also routinely receive conflicting and oftentimes confusing messages about who they are. The adoptive community, the Korean American community, and the larger U.S. society have varying perspectives about what race and ethnicity mean to the transracial transcultural adoptee. This paper presents quantitative research that considered the constructs of ethnic and racial identity for Korean adoptees, their relationship to each other, and attempt to address the question, “what does this all mean?” This study of 69 adoptees, ranging in age from early-adolescence to young adulthood, explored the relationships between racial identity, ethnic identity, and acculturation in transracial Korean adopted adolescents.

Burger, Angela, University of Wisconsin

“Global Warming and South Asia: Impact and Policy Constraints”

Global warming presents double problems in Asia. One of many points of controversy over the Kyoto Treaty was the exemption of India and China from reduction of greenhouse gases. Western leaders said the exemption would nullify any action taken by developed countries. Global warming also will have positive and negative effects in South Asia. This study examines the IPCC and other relevant predictive studies to show the impact of warming and water on India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Secondly, the study tries to show the impact on food production, livability, sustainability, as well as pressures for emigration. Thirdly, the study identifies limits on the governments' ability to act to counter the consequences. Last, the study attempts to show

a variety of logical political and international consequences of the competition for scarce resources.

Casey, T. Timothy, Mesa State College

“Hiroshima and the Politics of Memory”

On August 6, 1945 the first Atomic bomb used against human targets was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. This single event transformed the way we think about warfare, technology and ourselves. For some, this was a great tragedy or mistake, for others a great victory signaling the end of WWII. Many lament the loss of over 200,000 lives while others claim the bomb saved millions by hastening the Japanese surrender. Either way, the atomic bombing of Hiroshima marks the beginning of the nuclear age. The age itself is heralded by some as the pinnacle of human scientific progress and achievement and by others as the depths of moral undoing. Fifty-six years after the event these debates continue. This paper considers the memory of the Hiroshima bombing from a variety of different perspectives in order to better understand the politics of remembering such a transforming event.

Cheng, Chu-yuan, Ball State University

“WTO Accession and China’s Economy: Opportunities and Challenges”

China’s accession to WTO represents a major step in the country’s historical journey toward full participation in the world society. It brings about both opportunities and challenges to the Chinese economy. Notable benefits can be visualized in five aspects: (1) WTO membership will give China more stable economic relationships in foreign trade and investment. (2) There will be great impetus to bolster the pace of economic, political and legal reforms. (3) Removal of foreign restrictions, will benefit China’s apparel, clothing and textile industries which China possesses great comparative advantages. (4) Access to world financial markets will attract more foreign capital and (5) Increased foreign competition will improve efficiency of the economy. The unfavorable effects stem from four aspects: (1) The monopolized state enterprises will face fierce competition and will be forced to go bankrupt. (2) Without protection, China’s agricultural sector will suffer severe damages. (3) The dismal condition of unemployment will worsen, and (4) the gap between the coastal and interior regions will be widened.

Cheng, Jen-chi, Wichita State University

“Cross-Strait Financial Paradox: WTO and Its Challenges”

This paper analyzes the consequence of financial flows with the presence of economies of scale in an open economy, using Taiwan’s and China’s WTO memberships as an example. As economists apparently lack the concensus for capital mobility, financial

liberalization and capital globalization have presented several paradoxes to Taiwan and China. This paper assesses the cross-strait financial paradoxes in three ways. First, since China does not conform the “flying geese pattern” in development, as experienced by other countries, further liberalization in China will cause additional dislocation of investment in Asia. Second, due to an early start on reform and liberalization, especially in the insurance sector, Taiwan appears to be better positioned for an integrated global financial market. China needs to privatize its financial firms and face the global competition. Third, WTO membership will exacerbate Taiwan’s capital outflow and may have caused a crowding out effect in the financial market. Critical to Taiwan’s economy is a mechanism that provides incentive for capital inflow.

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Association for Borderland Studies

Alvarez de la Torre, Guillermo, Universidad de Baja California

“Principales Actores Mexicanos y Norteamericanos en el Desarrollo Urbano de Mexicali: Los Primeros 50 Años del Siglo XX”

La ciudad fronteriza de Mexicali fue fundada a principios del siglo XX gracias al desarrollo agrícola del valle de Mexicali, impulsado por el capital norteamericano. El rápido crecimiento de la producción algodonera del valle se reflejó en la recién nacida localidad de Mexicali. La ciudad desde sus principios fue un espacio donde los protagonistas norteamericanos y mexicanos, en conjunto fueron los promotores de su crecimiento urbano, ya sea por medio de los bienes y raíces o por el desarrollo de la economía de la localidad.

Anderson, Joan and Ilian Emmons, University of San Diego

“Population and Poverty Trends for the last half of the Twentieth Century in the Mexican and U.S. Border”

Using Municipal data from the Mexican Census and County data from the US Census, we will identify population and poverty trends in the last half of the Twentieth Century, 1950 through 2000. We will use comparable data definitions to compare trends between the two sides of the border as well as with their respective states and countries.

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

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

La inversión extranjera juega un papel especialmente importante en el desarrollo de las economías de las naciones en vías de desarrollo, debido a sus bajos niveles de ahorro y desarrollo científico y tecnológico. Para identificar cómo los mecanismos legales contribuyen a frenar o impulsar el desarrollo de un país, es necesario analizarlos en un contexto internacional y considerando su impacto en la vida económica, social y política. Este trabajo compara el crecimiento de las economías mexicana y chilena, tomando como base el impacto que tiene en las mismas la inversión extranjera y tratando de identificar la forma en que la legislación influye para promover u obstaculizar la internación de capitales del exterior. El análisis que aquí se presenta tiene la finalidad de contribuir con algunas sugerencias para que la regulación sobre la inversión extranjera en estos países se adecuen más tanto a las necesidades socio-económicas nacionales, como al contexto internacional.

Barrera, Delina, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Binational Environmental Issues and Activities in the Lower Rio Grande Valley”

There have been many ongoing U.S.-Mexico border region projects designed to protect and improve the environment of the U.S.-Mexico border area. This paper will assess the environmental concerns in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, discuss the binational environmental issues and activities in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and compare those binational issues and activities to other regions along the U.S.- Mexico border.

Barrera, James, University of New Mexico

“The 1968 Edcouch-Elsa High School Walkout: A Case Study of Chicano Student Activism in a South Texas Community”

This paper examines a 1968 non-violent walkout, involving 192 Chicano/Mexican American students that occurred at Edcouch-Elsa High School in the Rio Grande Valley border region of South Texas. The paper will trace the origins, development, and legacy of the walkout, and provide insights into the broader historical ramifications of this protest. The Edcouch-Elsa High School walkout was the first major Chicano student protest that occurred in South Texas, and was a by-product of the 1960s Chicano Movement. This event is critical to understanding the emergence of a politicized ethnic and class identity of Chicano students in South Texas. I will focus particularly on the goals and/or ideologies of Chicano students, Mexican American and Anglo student race relations, and the walkout's impact toward the school system and local community.

Benton, Steven C., University of Texas at Brownsville

“A Study Conducted at an Open Admission South Texas Border University Which Determines Why Incoming Freshman Hispanic Students are Placed in Development Mathematics”

What factors contribute to the placement of beginning freshman both Hispanic and Mexican nation from an open admission South Texas Border University into developmental Mathematics classes? This study suggested several factors that may contribute to this placement. The author continues that these factors are influence by both our society and our educational system. It is very obvious that our public school system does have a major effect upon the placements of students but society attitudes also have contributes to student placement.

Beznosov, Mikhail, University of Arizona

“Russian-Ukrainian Borderlands: The Legacy of the Soviet Past and Its Impact on Political Attitudes and Political Participation”

The purpose of this paper is to compare the political attitudes and political participation in Russian-Ukrainian Borderlands, which consist of Kharkov, Donetsk, Sumy, Poltava, and Luhansk regions of Ukraine as well as Belgorod, Kursk, Orel, Voronezh, and Rostov regions of Russia. These regions are used to be a part of a larger socio-cultural and economic cluster during the Soviet period. We are going to show that these legacies have formed a unique political environment, which is characterized by a significant degree of similarity in political attitudes and political participation patterns. The data in this paper are drawn from the New Russia Barometer (NRB) and New Democracies Barometer. We will draw on these surveys to show in detail the political attitudes of Russian and Ukrainian public in the Borderlands regions. The findings of several Russian and Ukrainian surveys as well as the results of most recent elections will be also used for the analysis.

Biger, Gideon, Tel Aviv University

“The Unjustice of Accuracy in Demarcation of International Boundaries”

Accuracy, which is very desirable in demarcation of international boundaries, can sometimes bring injustice with it. In two cases in the Middle East, one of the city of Rafa on the Israel - Egypt border, the other in the village of Rajar, on the Israel - Lebanon - Syria boundary, an accurate boundary, which established an old line, harmed the local people. The boundary makers did not pay attention to the changes in the landscape. By doing this, they placed the lines across built-up areas of both settlements, cutting families, land and local ties along the line.

Brenner, Christine Thurlow, University of Texas El Paso

“Education and Income: A 50 Year Perspective of Texas Urban Border Communities”

Frequently the disjuncture between local labor market skills and employer needs become an obstacle in the economic growth of a community. The Council for Urban Economic

Development and numerous researchers agree, metropolitan areas with low educational attainment and low median income are clearly at a competitive disadvantage in today's knowledge-based economy. This paper examines the impact of population and changing demographics, the role of education in income determination and the education and earnings gap that exists in urban border counties and compares them with other urban non-border counties in Texas from 1950-2000. The post-World War II connections between educational attainment and income underscore a variety of policy concerns, including future workforce development needs.

Brown, Christopher, New Mexico State University

“Innovations in Water Resource Management on the U.S.-Mexico Border: The Case for a Binational Groundwater Recharge District in the Ambos Nogales Region”

Discharge of effluent from the binational wastewater treatment plant in Ambos Nogales is the largest input to the integrated groundwater and surface water system that lies downstream from the plant. Interested stakeholders have advanced the concept of a binational groundwater recharge district for managing water resources in the region. The paper describes the historical antecedents to this situation, specifically how various unilateral efforts toward wastewater management and the provision of a regional water supply have intersected to yield the current challenges and opportunities that the Ambos Nogales region faces. I then explore the case being made for a binational groundwater recharge district, specifically focusing on the barriers to this innovation and how these barriers may be removed or lessened. I close the paper with a discussion of how this innovation links to others efforts along the border that may lead to effective cross-border environmental and water resource planning and management.

Brown, Christopher, New Mexico State University, and Stephen Mumme, Colorado State University

“A Comparative Assessment of BECC Implementation of Wastewater Management Projects in Two U.S.-Mexico Border Communities: A Case Study of Ambos Nogales and The Mexicali/Imperial Valleys”

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) has been lauded, specifically for work in developing a public participation process that insures a greater degree of public input in the planning and design processes toward more appropriate technical solutions and greater public acceptance of projects. In this paper, we explore how the BECC processes have functioned in the planning and implementation of wastewater management projects in the Ambos Nogales and Imperial/Mexicali Valley regions. The assessment components on which we focus are the extent of public participation in project conceptualization/design and approval and the extent of public participation and continuing impact and linkage with public stakeholders after project approval and into the implementation (re: construction and operations) stage of the project. From this research, we gain valuable insight into how the BECC processes have advanced the goals of greater public participation and effective implementation of needed wastewater management projects along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Brunet-Jailly, Emmanuel, University of Victoria

“Forms and Functions of Cross-Border Metropolitan Regions in North America and Europe: Fragmented or Multilevel”

Based on the qualitative analysis of data collected through 250 interviews and five case studies, this paper summarizes findings in a book manuscript that argues that cross-border metropolitan regions are empowered by the European Union, which enhances territorially based multi-functional institutions, while on the contrary, free trade and local political culture fosters local informal, uni-functional and non-territorially based institutions under NAFTA. Economic Integration leads to a transformation of the forms and functions of local governments. Asymmetrical forms of government supersede symmetrical forms. This in turn raises the question of the practical and normative implications of asymmetry, but also questions our capacity to conceptualize these changes. In North America, the territorially based nation state is challenged by fragmented and specialized polities: transnational socio-economic networks, and transnational ideological coalitions, whereas cross border relations in the multilevel Europe suggests the emergence of yet another level of government that is formal, multifunctional and territorially based.

Buhalts, Randy, New Mexico State University

“Developing Interpretation for Historic Sites in a Multicultural Environment”

This paper concentrates on methods of researching historic properties in a multicultural environment, seeking relevant sources for information, and balancing cultural viewpoints in the presentation of interpretation to a diverse public.

Campillo López, Marcia Isabel, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“Vida en la transfrontera. Intercambio desigual, aculturación y exclusión en habitantes de Mexicali, Baja California-Caléxico, California”

En esta ponencia presento elementos de identidad de los habitantes de Mexicali, Baja California-Caléxico, California que viven en el cruce diario de la frontera, residiendo, estudiando y trabajando de un lado y otro de la línea internacional. La vida cotidiana, de este sector poblacional, carga de sentido a una fronteridad vis a vis los residentes del lado mexicano y del lado estadounidense. Los transfronterizos circulan entre dos estructuras sociales, económicas y políticas contrastantes, entre la americanización de sus hábitos y la discriminación y distinción en la vida pública, sorteando barreras y buscando oportunidades en un espacio social transnacional dado por dos ciudades colindantes cada vez más empobrecidas que miran ineludiblemente hacia el norte. La transfronteridad, observada en estudios de caso, nos invita a ver sin romanticismo los procesos de intercambio desigual, aculturación y exclusión de las poblaciones integrantes de los espacios sociales de frontera.

Jesus Cañas, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas-El Paso Branch

“Short Run Maquiladora Employment Dynamics in Nuevo Laredo”

The Nuevo Laredo maquiladora sector has grown enormously during the last three decades. The short-term time series characteristics of this portion of the metropolitan economy are analyzed. Econometric methodologies employed included both linear transfer function analysis and random walk. Data are drawn for the January 1990 - December 2000 sample period. Empirical results indicate that inflation adjusted wage rates, factories in operation, United States industrial performance, and the international value of the peso play important roles in determining month-to-month fluctuations in maquiladora payrolls. In addition, sub-sample forecast simulation exercises were conducted in order to compare forecast accuracy between econometric methodologies utilized. Modified Theil inequality coefficients are calculated as the ratios of the random walk model root mean squared errors (RMSEs) to those associated with the linear transfer function model. Preliminary results conclude that linear transfer function forecasting rules frequently outperform simulations generated by the random walk model.

Cárdenas, Cipriano A. The University of Texas at Brownsville

“Gilberto Cerda y Oscar del Castillo: Periodistas Pioneros del Bajo Valle del Río Grande”

Dos periodistas pioneros méxicoamericanos hicieron una prolongada carrera de llevarle al pueblo del Valle del Río Grande de Texas una crónica de los acontecimientos fronterizos en lengua española durante el siglo veinte. Estos periodistas documentaron una tumultuosa época de historia fronteriza que incluye la deportación de miles de braceros. Asimismo, ambos periodistas registraron los profundos cambios sociales y culturales de los años sesentas que presentaban un reto para las costumbres y valores tradicionales mexicanos.

Cervera Gómez, Luis Ernesto. El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Ciudad Juarez

“El Río Conchos es el tributario más importante del Río Grande/Río Bravo”

Sus flujos son manejados a través de un tratado internacional de aguas entre México y los Estados Unidos. En este tratado se considera el concepto de “sequía extraordinaria” o “sequía extrema” a fin de considerar los volúmenes que deben de escurrir hacia los Estados Unidos durante condiciones de sequía extrema. Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo principal analizar las sequías experimentadas en la Cuenca del Río Conchos en un período de aproximadamente 50 años, haciendo una comparación de los períodos de sequía experimentados en los 50’s contra los 90’s. Se estudian las tendencias de las aportaciones basados en el Índice de Palmer (PDSI). Se espera con este trabajo contribuir al conocimiento sobre la vulnerabilidad que esta cuenca hidrológica presenta durante tiempos de sequía, así como

sus impactos en terminus de los acuerdos internacionales para el manejo de sus aguas.

Chavez, Marissa, University of Texas at El Paso

“Latinas and High School: Evaluating the Drop-Out Rate”

The reason a qualitative study on Latinas and drop out rates was deemed necessary for this study was due to the fact that most current quantitative data on dropouts do not reflect gender within the context of race. In order, to study the question of why Latinas drop out of high school I conducted a qualitative study that was based on interviews with Latinas who had dropped out of high school. The paper discusses the findings of this interview study, including feelings of disengagement for Latinas, attitudes of pregnancy as a solution not the problem, and pressures facing young Latinas. The paper includes discussion sections on evaluating the school system, the role of culture and family in the school, Latinas and their parental economic and educational status, why pregnancy should not be the focus, and the roles of peers and boyfriends. Suggestions for solutions are given, emphasizing economics and attitudes/beliefs.

Cicceri, Hugo and Alejandra Cabello, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

“Políticas Científicas y Tecnológicas y Competitividad Internacional delos Países en vías de Desarrollo”

Uno de los factores que más ha influenciado el brecha entre economías desarrolladas y emergentes es la falta de políticas de desarrollo científico y tecnológico que coadyuven consolidar en estos países un desarrollo industrial competitivo a nivel internacional, que abra y posicione favorablemente a sus productos en los mercados. Aún más en la presente transición de países con economías cerradas y un alta intervención del estado en la economía, hacia economías abiertas y plenamente "mercadizadas", las débiles políticas científicas y tecnológicas se han debido a la falta de colaboración entre la iniciativa privada y el gobierno; a una falta de entendimiento del papel que cada uno de estos sectores en la economía nacional. Contribuyendo a la solución, este trabajo identifica nichos nacionales e internacionales de mercado que pueden ser aprovechados por las economías emergentes en base a un desarrollo científico y tecnológico promovido conjuntamente por los gobiernos e iniciativa privada.

Colnic, Dave, University of Arizona

“Mapping the Border: The U.S.-Mexico Borderlands Environmental Policy Context”

Since the late 1980s a revolution of sorts has occurred among policy analysts. New analytic theory values public policy in its own right, not only as a political outcome. Moreover, universalism is abandoned in favor of a contextually driven analysis that incorporates both empirical and normative aspects of the problem and the policy. This paper maps and analyzes the context of U.S.-Mexico border environmental policy.

Focusing on environmental, socio-political, and economic aspects, the paper identifies sources of support for and obstacles to effective environmental policy design. By compiling and analyzing a great deal of data about the U.S.-Mexico borderlands environment, socio-political structures, and economic resources, this paper offers a picture of the borderlands context that is essential for future investigations of the specific policies and the development of useful policy prescriptions. The paper concludes with some thoughts on the types of policies that may promote environmental stability in the region.

Conyers, Lisa and Delores Middleton, Riverside Community College

“U.S.-Mexico Border Studies as Community College Degree/Certificate Program”

Riverside Community College (CA) is developing a degree/certificate program in U.S.-Mexico Border Studies grounded in language and culture, the basic curricular pattern incorporating applications in health and human services, business, and government. While a general overview of the 11 courses leading to the comprehensive certificate will be shared, this presentation will focus primarily on the health and human services module in support of RCC’s Physician Assistant Program. The innovative curriculum includes a comparative study of healthcare systems, insurance programs, and cultural traditions in care-giving and health maintenance. Designed to increase cultural awareness and practical working knowledge through experiential application of health-professional and language skills, the field component will be offered during semester breaks or, cumulatively, over weekends. Sample course syllabi, names of suggested texts, and a model for job-shadowing in Border clinics and hospitals will be distributed.

Cordova, Cary, University of Texas at Austin

“Aztlán Mythologies and Urban Realities in Constructing the Mission District”

This paper will examine how shifting public images of San Francisco’s Mission District have invoked complex, sometimes contradictory representations of the neighborhood as a desirable destination and as an impoverished barrio, and how community insiders and outsiders have appropriated these images to generate alignments with ethnic pride, radicalism, bohemianism, and expatriation. In the city’s quest to establish a public (and marketable) identity for the Mission District neighborhood, where Latino residents have dominated the population since the late 1960s, a discourse has emerged that is framed by representations of a land south of the border within the urban center. City leaders, residents, artists, and travel writers have contributed to the construction of the Mission District’s public image as an exotic neighborhood, where visitors can experience the food, markets, and bustle of an imaginary border town for the day but should avoid night time excursions, when violence, drugs, and prostitution emerge from the alleys.

Irasema Coronado. University of Texas at El Paso

“Cross Border Cooperation: Challenges and Successes”

An analysis of institutions dealing with water issues at the local, county, municipio, irrigation district, state and federal levels is presented. The area of focus is New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas. The various institutions along with their missions, legal mandates, users, etc. are presented. This is an educational tool that will help people on both sides of the border understand the complex institutional and legal structure surrounding water issues on the border.

Coronado, Roberto. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

“Short-Run Maquiladora Employment Dynamics in Tijuana”

The Tijuana maquiladora sector has grown enormously during the last three decades. The short-term time series characteristics of this portion of the regional economy are analyzed in an attempt to quantify the trends underlying this remarkable performance. Econometric methodologies utilized include both random walk and linear transfer function analysis. Data are drawn from the January 1980 – December 2000 sample period. Empirical results indicate that real wage rates, maquiladora plants, United States industrial activity, and the real exchange rate of the peso play significant roles in determining month-to-month fluctuations in maquiladora employment. Furthermore, sub-sample forecast simulation exercises were conducted under both time series methodologies– random walk and linear transfer function–in order identify the forecast accuracy of the time series techniques. Empirical results indicate that linear transfer function methodology provides more accurate forecasts than the random walk methodology in all simulation exercises. Modified Theil inequality coefficients were computed to test forecast accuracy.

Crews, Mike and Martin Feinberg, University of Texas Pan American

“Delivery of Special Services Along the U.S.-Mexico Border: The Utilization of Computer Labs”

This paper examines the delivery of special services along the U.S-Mexico border through the utilization of mobile computer labs. This paper explores why deliveries of service on the border exist rather than using a fixed facility at a permanent location. The effectiveness and efficiency of introducing new technology on the U.S.-Mexican border is analyzed by comparing the Netmobile to the MERV. The Netmobile and the MERV are the only two mobile computerized trailers in the U.S. and both are located in the Rio Grande Valley. The benefits with respect to the border community are also compared and contrasted. The Netmobile is self-contained whereas the MERV contains laptops.

The paper will also compare how the mobile units succeed in making the Internet accessible to the border community.

Curry, James, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Oscar Contreras, El Colegio de Sonora, and Martin Kenney, University of California Davis

“Mexican E-commerce and the Borderless Internet”

This paper will present the results of recently completed research on Internet and e-commerce development in Mexico. Mexico has recently undergone a boom in e-commerce development similar, if smaller, to that of the U.S. (with a collapse similar to the U.S. as well). We will discuss the dimensions of the Mexican Internet and present an account of e-commerce development in Mexico. Particular attention will be paid to issues arising from the borderless nature of the Internet, such as the potential for commercial domination by firms outside of Mexico and likewise, the potential opportunities for Mexican firms to use the Internet to their advantage in cross-border trade. Other issues to be discussed include the so-called digital divide, barriers to Mexican Internet and e-commerce development, and the relationship of Mexico to the emerging pan-Hispanic e-commerce marketplace.

Dávila Aldás, Francisco, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Luego de plantear que las teorías tradicionales de la Integración presentan tipologías meramente economicistas del fenómeno y del proceso, intento construir otras que destaquen también los elementos políticos. A partir de estas formas que las caracterizo como integraciones ofensivas y defensivas, trato de acercarme al TLCAN y a la Unión Europea, las dos integraciones actualmente más dinámicas, para compararlas y definir las.

Dinwiddle, Doug, New Mexico State University – Carlsbad

“Historic Site Interpretation in the Borderlands -- a Case Study from Southeast New Mexico”

My paper will give an overview of a project carried out by students enrolled in the Heritage Interpretation program at NMSU-Carlsbad during the spring semester 2002. The project involves the collection, organization and interpretation of historical information related to a yet to be determined historic site in southeast New Mexico. The site will be selected to be representative of an activity or habitation site with a multi-cultural past. I will seek to provide a framework for discussion of the challenges and particular issues facing social scientists working in the borderlands, in regard to a balanced view of the past.

Duran, Javier, Michigan State University

“Borders, Globalization and Cultural Space: Negotiating Cultural Representation”

This paper studies “local” literary representations of the border, that is, texts written by authors who were either born and raised on the border or currently live in the area. I intend to analyze the role of self representation and identity negotiation from a local perspective. Moreover, I am interested in the tensions produced by globalization and regionalism in border areas. An early assessment indicates that texts produced at the border see the region as a unique space where both the U.S. and Mexico become more of a referent than a reality. The following questions guide my inquiry in this study: is there an autochthonous border literature? And if so, what are its characteristics? What elements compose this border literature? Who is or what makes a border writer? What is the role of language (both English and Spanish) in these writings? How is literary criticism developing in the region?

Earle, Duncan, University of Texas at El Paso

“More Border Disorder: Identities, Imaginings, Nations”

This study compares the construction of an "imagined border" in national media, in certain intellectual circles and as experienced by my students and others who live on the US-Mexico border (both sides). It explores the chronic low esteem of the zone, the contradictions associated with biculturalism and the vexing issue of identity at the edge of nations. It concludes the errors of imagined border constructs are not accidental, but in fact contribute to the silencing of authentic border voices which the state as a stake in keeping quiet. From underfunding to romance and ridicule, the imagined border serves as an obstacle to the construction of a viable border identity, which in turn serves as a form of oppression restraining the activation of multicultural human potential. It concludes there exists a state project to arrest such post-nationalist tendencies, on both sides of the line.

Ellis, Michael, New Mexico State University

“Case Study of Cross-border Health Care Economic Decisions”

Decisions to cross the U.S.-Mexico border in search of health care can come from a combination of several different motivations. This paper will discuss in case study form such instances when that decision was driven by both clinical and economic forces. In each case, I compare the economic and clinical circumstances to see if any generalizations can be made regarding the efficiency of the health care market in Mexico and the U.S. with a specific intent to evaluate the "cross-border" market itself.

Escobedo, Emma, Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua

“Modificiations in the Dia de la Muetos in Chihuahua”

The Dia de los Muertos, in its multiple manifestations, has been an important popular celebration throughout the various cultural zones of Mexico. The traditional celebrations, however, have differed greatly from one place to another. In the past twenty years, these celebrations have undergone radical modifications in Chihuahua provoked by distinct causes. The most important of these is the policy of the government in relation to conservation of cultural traditions and reinforcement of national identity. These policies have led to the diffusion of ceremonial practices characteristic of the south of Mexico and the consequent displacement of the original traditions of other regions. The desire of the government to strengthen the cultural traditions of the center and south of the country has led to cultural standardization and the elimination of regional traditions as can be seen in the case of the celebration of the Dia de los Muertos in Chihuahua.

Feinberg, Martin, Lester Rydl, and Roberto Vinaja, University of Texas Pan American

“Winter Texan Perceptions of Mexican Pharmaceuticals”

There is a large influx of Americans from the north who choose to live in south Texas near the U.S.-Mexico border region during the winter. These people, often called ‘Winter Texans’ are typically from the northern Midwestern states. This paper will explore perceptions that the Winter Texans have of Mexican pharmacies and pharmaceuticals. In addition, this paper will address issues why the Winter Texans cross and do not cross the border to purchase pharmaceuticals at Mexican pharmacies. The paper focuses on the factors of superior service at U.S. pharmacies, superior quality of U.S. pharmaceuticals, higher prices of anti-cholesterol drugs at the Mexican pharmacies, lengthy waiting lines at the Mexican border, inconvenience at customs inspection, and the fact that many U.S. pharmacists will not counsel those who purchase pharmaceuticals in Mexico.

Fuchs, Nicole and C. Alison Newby, New Mexico State University

“Perspectives on Pregnant Women and Cross-Border Movement: The Case of El Paso and Ciudad Juarez”

Many women from Mexico cross the Texas-Mexico border to give birth in the United States. Despite a number of options, many Mexican women choose to deliver their babies at private birthing centers located within a mile of the border. Using information from El Paso County, this paper focuses on better understanding how midwifery centers operate in the border region. Current controversy surrounding immigration and immigrants’ rights and access to various social services, makes it important to understand the role of these birthing centers. Using both secondary data collected at local birthing centers and informal interviews, our research will explain why women choose birthing centers in the United States over other options. Many factors need to be considered by women who are on the border: perceptions that the U.S. medical system is superior to that of Mexico; that U.S. citizenship is a potential gift for the child; costs associated with the birth and geographic proximity.

Fuentes, Cesar M., El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Infrastructure Investment and Productivity of the Mexican Border States”

This paper examines the impact of infrastructure investment on the productivity of the Manufacturing industries located on the Mexican border cities, using a production function approach. The relationship between infrastructure investment and regional productivity has been subject to considerable debate. This paper focuses on issues such as 1) the impact of infrastructure investment on manufacturing productivity, 2) types of public capital most important for the productivity of manufacturing industry.

Fullerton, Tom. University of Texas at El Paso

“Border Region Economic Analysis”

This session will provide an overview of quantitative economic analysis of employment, income, and currency trends observed in the border region. Presentations from UTEP and Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas are included.

Garcia-Acevedo, Maria Rosa, California State University, Northridge

“Politics Beyond Borders: The Latin American Diasporas in the United States and Latin America”

Links between Latino populations in the United States and their ancestral Latin American countries can be traced back to the second part of the 19th century. Once in the U.S. Latino immigrants became proactive in the political arena. A less studied action of the Latino actions refers to their ties with ancestral countries in Latin America, including revolutions, social movements and critical electoral processes. Focusing in the 1990s, this paper explores various examples of Latino transboundary political actions directed to their homelands as well as the wide array of reactions of Latin American governments.

García Bilbao, Pedro A. and Francisco Oda Angel, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid

“Bases para Una Sociología de las Fronteras”

Desde una perspectiva sociológica señalo los actores presentes en las fronteras (actores humanos, institucionales, económicos), los marcos globales que las rodean (marco jurídico-legal, marco social), las tipologías de fronteras en el mundo actual y las perspectivas macro y micro respecto de las fronteras. También señalo las otras miradas posibles sobre el fenómeno fronterizo (mirada jurídica, económica, histórica, demográfica), las comparo brevemente y propongo la mirada sociológica como complementaria e integradora de esas otras perspectivas parciales. El artículo acaba con un breve análisis sobre el impacto de dos fenómenos en el mundo de las fronteras: los procesos de

integración regional (la U.E.) y los de mundialización. El objetivo es intentar construir un modelo de análisis del fenómeno fronterizo que sea aplicable a cualquier tipo de frontera y que también permita su clasificación.

Gerber, Jim, San Diego State University

“Incomes Along the Border”

The three poorest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the United States are on the US-Mexico border (Laredo, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, McAllen-Edinburgh-Mission). The two other MSAs on the border are San Diego, which for a variety of reasons, is an atypical border metropolis, and El Paso, also relatively poor. The remainder of the counties and towns on the border are rural and as poor as the MSAs. On the other side, the six Mexican states sharing a common border with the US are relatively well off. This paper begins with a descriptive examination of the pattern of income over time (1970-2000) and across the border region, in both Mexico and the United States. In its second part, it measures whether relatively high Mexican state incomes and relatively low US county incomes are converging. In the third part, it examines some of the explanations for relatively low incomes in the US border region.

Gilbert, Liette, York University

“Contested Borders: Debates on the North American Security Perimeter”

The events of September 11, 2001 have raised many questions about the permeability and security of national borders. The Canada-United States border suddenly received much attention in the debates of a proposed North American Security Perimeter and the so-called "harmonization" of immigration policies. The focus of these debates has been on maintaining if not increasing the mobility of goods across the northern border, while the role of Mexico has been conveniently ignored in the proposed continental agreement. This paper will review the main arguments of the post-September 11 integration and harmonization debates for both the northern and southern borders, and the impacts on both Canada and Mexico.

Haidee, Joy, Miramar College San Diego

“History, Comparison, Differences, and Similarities of Border Crossings/ Port of Entry located on the U.S./Mexico Border from California to the Gulf of Mexico”

This history of U.S./Mexico Ports of Entry will include comparison, differences, and similarities. A pictorial form is also included in this paper, with a brief description of the anticipated future of all the border crossings. This paper includes demographics and also statistics from U.S. government agencies on the number of legal crossings.

Hansen, Ellen R., Emporia State University

“Maquiladoras at the U.S.-Mexico Border: Exploitation, Opportunity, or Both?”

This paper discusses the first phase of a longer-term research project investigating women's changing roles in the maquiladoras at the U.S.-Mexico border. Maquiladoras are accurately portrayed as exploiters and oppressors of the workers on the assembly lines (the majority of whom are women); at the same time, the industry offers some women opportunities for economic advancement and independence. My previous research in Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, revealed women working in professional positions in the maquiladoras, in administration, as trainers, and as engineers. These women have not been discussed in research and literature of the border or the maquiladora industry, though Mexican scholars have begun to study women executives in the maquiladoras and elsewhere in the Mexican economy. This paper examines mainly Mexican scholarly literature of women's changing economic roles in Mexico, women's presence in the workplace, specifically in the maquiladoras, and considers the next phase of the research on this ongoing project.

Harris, William H., University of Texas at Brownsville

“On Two Borders: Issues in Faculty Governance at a "Community University" in Brownsville, Texas”

This paper examines issues of participatory faculty governance at an institution combining community college and university. The Univ. Texas Brownsville in Partnership with border-adjacent Texas Southmost College is an attempt to respond to the challenges associated with a student population deeply rooted in the culture of *la frontera*. Faculty governance on the border adds entirely new levels of complexity rooted in political and demographic realities that frequently appear mutually exclusive. It is obvious that there is a significant correlation between a local community college and its taxing district and the state university system which has absorbed it and the larger context of a state grappling to come to terms with a region traditionally handled through a policy of "benign neglect." The problems confronting the Academic Senate at UTB/TSC illuminate many of the complexities inherent in occupying the critical juncture where cultures, both academic and popular, collide with often unforeseen consequences.

David Heide, Arturo Contreras, Miguel Angel Maldonado, Jusus J. Sotelo, and Gabriela Sanchez, Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua

“Mennonite Manufacturing, Processing and Service Sectors in the Mennonite Community in the Cuauhtemoc-Namiquipa Area”

Some years ago the Mennonite Community produced their own products to fulfill most of their needs and limited their economic interaction with the with Mexican people among

whom they lived. Each family first produced what they needed for themselves; later on, they increased production into quantities large enough to be sold within the Mennonite Community and sometimes even in non-Mennonite towns in the surrounding areas. Their eagerness for producing to fulfill their needs, created a snowball effect in the manufacturing, processing, and services. Mennonites now export their products out of their community to other states in Mexico and even to other countries. Although the Mennonite economy rests firmly on primary sector activities, (farming) we only cover the manufacturing, processing, and service sectors because these are the ones that have promoted development within the Community and have enabled it to remain prosperous within a rapidly changing national and international context.

Hernández, Alberto, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“La frontera norte y las dinámicas del cambio religioso”

La pluralidad religiosa es uno de los rasgos distintivos de la sociedad fronteriza del norte de México. Hoy este proceso parece estar menos relacionado con factores exógenos y más ligado a dinámicas y cambios sociales de nivel local y regional. En este trabajo se presenta un panorama de la dinámica del crecimiento de la población no católica en los municipios fronterizos de Tamaulipas, Chihuahua y Baja California. Desde hace tres décadas la vida confesional de la frontera norte se ha convertido en un elemento dinámico, generando una fuerte competencia entre los actores religiosos. En las localidades fronterizas se siguen creando sociedades religiosas no católicas formando un rompecabezas difícil de armar. La Iglesia Católica enfrenta un gran reto para reproducir su hegemonía en una sociedad, producto de la migración, que es joven, urbana y plural.

Hernandez, Maria Eugenia and Tricia Gabany-Guerero, University of Texas at El Paso

“Paperless People: Cultural Capital, Decision-Making and Deportation in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua”

Migration is frequently associated with the problems involved in moving north. This research, however, studies the problems of migrants as they are deported back to Mexico as a result of recent changes in federal regulations and increased levels of deportation since September 11th, 2001. This paper, in consequence, focuses on the increasing numbers of deportees moving south and how this phenomenon affects border cities, such as Cd. Juárez, as well as the deportees. The study documents the lack of facilities and infrastructure to absorb these deportees as well as examining the case situations of deportees themselves. Through social mapping and in-depth interviews the study examines the relationships between cultural capital and decision-making processes in male deportees during a series of two-week periods that they are granted shelter through a non-profit organization in Cd. Juárez.

Hernández Zinzun, Sergio, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Poder marital, toma de decisiones y estrategias familiares en parejas conyugales_ de Tijuana, México”

Se analiza el efecto de estrategias alternativas de generación de ingresos en las relaciones de poder entre parejas maritales de sectores medios y populares. Se utilizan entrevistas a profundidad a parejas maritales con uno y dos proveedores para explorar las relaciones de poder, particularmente en el proceso de toma de decisiones, en distintos momentos de la vida marital y familiar. El análisis privilegia situaciones de conflicto o desacuerdo respecto a estrategias de generación de ingresos, papeles familiares y control de decisiones. En los sectores populares se observan pautas más autoritarias de relaciones de poder, mientras que en los sectores medios se encontró una ideología más proclive a la igualdad y la equidad entre los géneros y relaciones de poder menos autoritarias.

Hernández-Trillo, Fausto, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), and José A. Pagan, University of Texas Pan American

“Start-up Capital and the Technical Efficiency of Border Microenterprises”

This paper analyzes the role of different sources of start-up capital on the technical efficiency of microenterprises operating in Mexico's Northern Border region. The study is conducted using microdata from the 1998 National Survey of Microenterprises to estimate technical efficiency indexes using a stochastic frontier production function. These production efficiency indexes are then linked to different sources of start-up capital (i.e., bank loans, loans from friends and family members, funding from informal moneylenders, credit from suppliers and/or clients, and own sources). The purpose of this comparison is to see which credit source is more effective in indentifying projects that are efficient in production and, thus, more sustainable in the long run. These results are then compared to those obtained using data from non-border microenterprises to see whether there are differences across regions.

Ibarra Salazar, Jorge Aurelio, Tec de Monterrey, Monterrey Campus

“Financial Dependence on Revenue Sharing Transfers of Mexican Border States”

The Mexican States located at the north border face an economic environment, which contrast with the rest of the country. We hypothesize that such differences translate into state governments with a lower degree of financial dependence on the transfers from the federal government. In this paper we use state level data in order to analyze the revenue structure of the North Border's Mexican states. We further propose and estimate a linear regression model with a pooling of cross sectional and time series data to explain the variations in the state government's dependence on revenue sharing transfers from the federal government.

Ivanova, Antonina, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur

“Trade and Environment of APEC”

Despite the Vision Statement's call for broad economy-environment integration, environmental diplomacy in APEC has emerged on a separate track from trade diplomacy. The design of a process to liberalize trade and investment, centered in the creation of "Individual Action Plans (IAPs)", has not been informed by sustainable development principles.

Also, there has been no attempt on the environmental track to guide the process of liberalization toward sustainable development. Analysis of likely environmental impacts would provide recommendations as to the pace/scope of liberalization on a sectoral level. The present paper contrasts the APEC trade-environment policies with the respective WTO dispositions, focusing on transboundary interaction and cooperation. Within APEC, an early debate about a "parallel" versus "integrated" track for environmental diplomacy resulted in the push towards parallelism. However, the prevailing model of the parallel track was the "side agreements" approach of NAFTA. A new, APEC-specific approach to trade-environment integration is clearly needed.

Kastanek, Nancy J., New Mexico State University

“Waste Disposal Along the U.S./Mexico Border: Targeting Low Income and Minority Communities?”

This paper will explore the current state of the environment along the U.S./Mexico Border, with particular emphasis on the extent to which low income and minorities areas along the border are targeted for landfill siting and toxic waste dumping. Previous research has found a significant relationship between these types of communities and the presence of landfills and toxins. Along with the socioeconomic characteristics of these communities, the implementation of NAFTA in 1994 has affected the border environment with significantly more pollution and waste produced by maquiladoras, waste transmission across the border, and waste disposal throughout this region. Census and EPA data will both be used to determine whether border communities tend to show an unwarranted concentration of both landfills and toxic waste dumping sites and proposals for future sites.

Knopp, Anthony, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Coping with Obstacles to Development in the Rio Grande Valley”

An over-arching problem in achieving enduring economic development in the Rio Grande Valley is competition within and among the local communities. This paper addresses the historical antecedents of obstructive competition and analyzes the current phenomena of efforts at cooperation and the potentiality for success.

Kramsch, Olivier Thomas, Nijmegen School of Management, Katholieke Universiteit

“Towards a Unified Theory of Borders? Revisiting the Problem of Contextuality”

Within European borderlands research, recent debate has focused on the need to establish a unified theory of borders so as to grasp the logic of cross-border interaction across an ever-expanding, worldwide range of case studies. Thus, David Newman has called for building “the foundations for a single conceptual framework for future [borderlands] study” (2001:7). The gap in research agendas widens when comparing European and non-European borderlands, where questions of national sovereignty and socio-economic asymmetry acquire a radically different significance depending upon the national realities encountered (Kramsch and van der Velde, 2001). The author builds on the incipient strands of this debate by 1) reviewing the state of discussion on the issue of theoretical unity/contextuality within European border research circles, and 2) providing a set of conceptual categories which may serve to mediate between universalist and particularist-contingent analytical frames in approaching the study of individual borders and border regions.

Lybecker, Donna and Steve Mumme, Colorado State University

“Decentralization and Environmental Protection on Mexico's Northern and Southern Boundaries”

Decentralization of environmental policies is now a principal objective in national environmental management for many industrializing countries. For Mexico, in the late 1980s decentralization initiatives were extended to the environmental policy field with the dispersal of federal administration and an effort to develop state level environmental laws and ordinances. The development of environmental decentralization in northern Mexico has drawn the attention of scholars studying the North American Free Trade Agreement and seeking a better understanding of the decentralization process. However little attention has been directed at Mexico's southern border, which varies considerably from its northern counterpart, and its process of environmental decentralization. This paper attempts to shed light on Mexico's environmental decentralization by comparing decentralization efforts on Mexico's southern border with those in the north.

Maciel, David R., California State University, Dominguez Hills

“El Bandolero y el Pocho: Imágenes Cinematográficas del Chicano”

"El Bandolero y el Pocho" Imágenes Cinematográficas del Chicano: tiene el propósito de proporcionar una visión panorámica de las imágenes y el discurso cinematográfico referente a la comunidad mexicana en Estados Unidos, plasmados en el celuloide. El trabajo compara la manera como esta comunidad ha sido representada por la visión de Hollywood, así como por la óptica del cine mexicano. El propósito es examinar los factores materiales e ideológicos que explican las diferencias entre las tres cinematografías y realizar un análisis contextual de las películas de 1980 a la fecha.

Malgesini, Frank, Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua

“Changes in Grandma’s House”

Many of the trends in early twentieth century Mexico served to reinforce the importance of the grandmother within the family. Nowadays, the shift toward an urban culture, reduction in the birthrate, and structural changes in the family are affecting the grandmother’s role in the Mexican household in new ways. This paper discusses some of the traditional functions of the grandmother and looks at ways in which these functions are changing. Changes in the role of the grandmother naturally lead to other changes, as the family adapts to the new grandmother and redistributes some roles that formerly belonged to her. We consider some of the institutions and structures that are developing to substitute for the grandmother in traditional roles.

Mannion, Anthony Paul, Kansas State University

“Panteones de la Frontera: The Cemetery Landscapes of the Arizona-Sonora Border”

Cemeteries are important and distinct cultural landscape features throughout the United States and Mexico. The location, design, and architecture of cemeteries reflect different religious and social processes that have evolved over time. The cemetery also has personal significance to individuals and is important to community identity. The United States-Mexico border is a unique location where the interaction of two nationalities and differing cultural, social, economic, and political situations have created distinct cemetery landscapes. In this paper, I document and compare the components of cemeteries in the communities along the Arizona-Sonora international border. I will also describe and analyze the differences between cemeteries within communities and also with other cemeteries across the border.

Manzanárez, Magdaleno and Laurence Armand French, Western New Mexico University

“Perspectives on Globalization and Neocolonialism: The North America's Experience”

This paper proposes an analysis of historical and contemporary socio-economic developments that have and are contributing to a reaffirmation of the expansion of industrial powers. In particular, this research focuses on aspects of economic integration, which have direct impact on human and social justice. It focuses on the North American Free Trade Agreement as an example, both of economic integration and global expansion. This paper contends that globalization in several aspects is a continuation of neocolonialism where hegemonic powers direct some key elements of dependent countries’ policies.

Mar, Arnulfo, University of Texas at Brownsville

“Assessment of the Distribution of Wild Populations of *C. melo* as a Potential Source of New Generic Diversity in Tamaulipas, Mexico, and South Texas”

The rapid destruction of natural ecosystems, in part due to rapid population growth, requires for the assessment of genetic diversity and distribution of wild relatives of modern crops still present in different parts of the world. In our study we have surveyed regions of Tamaulipas, Mexico South Texas for the presence of *C. melo* var. *chito*. This species and its botanical group *chito* appears to be an important source of genetic diversity. Some reports indicate that this variety shows a marked resistance to insects and tolerance to high salinity. This diversity may have important implications for plant breeding, genetics and biotechnology. In our survey, the melon was found in 67% of the collecting sites. This wild relative of the melon was found distributed in the coastal plains of the Gulf of Mexico. Apparently, the soils of this region are flat enough to permit maximum absorption and storage of water.

Mendoza, Jorge Eduardo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Schooling and Specialization in the Manufacturing Labor Force: The Case of Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez”

This paper evaluates whether the most specialized urban manufacturing centers such as Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez have a different pattern of labor earnings from the remaining northern border cities. The approach seeks to corroborate the impact of manufacturing specialization on education, experience and labor earnings. It is considered that increasing specialization has increased the skills of the manufacturing labor force, thereby resulting in higher marginal productivity/earnings in those cities. A weighted least squares model was developed and applied to a cross sectional database with information about the earnings, experience and education of the manufacturing labor force of the northern border cities of Mexico. The results showed that for the case of Tijuana, the level of industry specialization has contributed to increasing the returns on the investment in schooling. Therefore, the econometric estimations suggest that local factors such as labor specialization help to explain higher labor returns in that city.

Molina, José Luis and Martha Eugenia Gutierrez de la Rosa, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

“El Campo Religioso No Católico en Mexicali, 2000: Evolución Histórica, Conformación Sociográfica y Perspectivas de Desarrollo”

La transformación del campo religioso manifestada en el incremento en el número de grupos religiosos no católicos y de individuos afiliados a ellos, es un indicador de la transformación de la sociedad mexicana, en la medida en que las practicas sociales están orientadas en un alto grado por las percepciones simbólicas de los sujetos. Las instituciones religiosas son en ese sentido emisoras de discursos simbólicos. Con esta investigación tratamos de aportar respuestas fundamentadas a éstas y otras interrogantes, mediante el levantamiento de un censo de grupos religiosos no católicos en el municipio de Mexicali, para establecer una sociografía del campo religioso no católico. La encuesta se complementó con entrevistas en profundidad con informantes clave. En conjunto, la

indagatoria ha permitido incrementar nuestro conocimiento del campo religioso de la región a través de diversos ejercicios, en particular la conformación, evolución y perspectivas del campo religioso no católico en Mexicali.

Newby, C. Alison, New Mexico State University

“Immigration in the New Mexico Border Region: A First Approach”

Much research on the U.S.-Mexico border and its role in cross-border movement focuses on the aggregate without differentiating between border locales. That which does, is usually undertaken in those states with major border crossing areas, i.e. California, Texas and to a lesser extent, Arizona. The dynamics surrounding the border between Mexico and New Mexico have been all but ignored. One of the poorest states in the nation, New Mexico is ill-equipped to handle a large immigrant population. At the same time, there are many historical, cross-border ties between the population of Southern New Mexico and Northern Mexico which increase the probability of population movement. Using census data from both sides of the border, along with in-depth interviews with recent migrants, this paper describes both recent changes and the current state of the NM-Mexico border, especially in the area of cross-border movement in the face of increasing enforcement efforts.

Odgers, Olga, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Religión y frontera: cambios recientes en el campo religioso en la región fronteriza del norte de México”

En este panel se presentarán tres ponencias que analizan, desde diferentes perspectivas, algunos de las transformaciones más significativas que se han operado durante las últimas décadas en la región fronteriza del norte de México. El papel que pudiera estar (o no) desempeñando la frontera en este proceso se analiza explícitamente.

Odgers, Olga, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Aproximaciones al estudio de la diversidad y dinámica religiosas en la Frontera Norte de México a través de sistemas de información geográfica.

Los censos generales de población de México, permiten conocer la afiliación religiosa de todos los mexicanos mayores de cinco años. Esta información puede ser espacializada a través de sistemas de información geográfica con la finalidad de analizar tanto la distribución de la diversidad, como la dinámica del cambio religioso. En este trabajo se analizan las principales tendencias de cambio que se han operado en la región fronteriza del norte de México, durante las últimas 5 décadas. Se presta especial atención al efecto que la frontera, y las relaciones transfronterizas, pudieran estar teniendo en dicho proceso.

Olmeda, Carlos, Institute for Policy and Economic Development, COBA

“Regional Econometric Modeling Analysis for Chihuahua, Chihuahua Maquiladora Activities.”

Although a key economic sector, relatively little econometric analysis has been conducted with respect to metropolitan area maquiladora activities. Chihuahua, Chihuahua accounts for a substantial maquiladora presence in the interior of Mexico. The purpose of this paper is to specify, estimate, simulate, and compare an econometric model for Chihuahua, Chihuahua maquiladora activities. To capture economic ties between international border states such as Chihuahua with neighboring countries such as the United States, the traditional regional econometric framework is partially extended to include international exogenous variables. Chihuahua city maquiladora activities are specified to include U.S. macroeconomic indicators in addition to the theoretically expected Mexican regressors. Model estimates are obtained utilizing generalized least squares regression. A series of out-of-sample simulations are then examined for forecast accuracy via Theil proportions of inequality to determine the source of prediction error. The latter step involves benchmarking the structural model results against random walk and vector autoregression forecasting alternatives.

Parra, Fernando

“Indicators of Catholicism in Secular Chihuahua”

In a Catholic Country like Mexico a visitor can feel the faith intertwined in ones everyday life. In Chihuahua the feeling is palpable. Indicators of the processes of Catholic socialization can be divided into the private and public sectors of discourse. The private arena is the home, church, and perhaps later in Catholic school, should the parents elect to continue to strengthen the faith. The public or secular arena, however, continues the process. Indicators of this socialization are: prayer in Boys Scout meetings, Crucifixes in secular hospitals, Sunday Catholic Mass readings found in the city’s secular newspaper. These and other is and more helps solidify the Catholic Faith in Mexico, particularly in Chihuahua, home to not only Francisco Villa, but to a recent “Martir de Chihuahua,” the recently canonized Reverend Pedro Maldonado and whose picture can be found prominently displayed inside every Catholic Church in Chihuahua.

Peach, Jim, New Mexico State University, and David J. Molina, University of North Texas

“Income Distribution in Mexico's Northern Border States”

A high degree of income inequality has been a persistent and troubling feature of the Mexican economy, but the degree of inequality is far from uniform in different regions of Mexico. Given the growth of the maquiladora industry and proximity to the United States, it is reasonable to anticipate that Mexico’s Northern border states exhibit a different pattern of inequality than other regions in Mexico. Using data from the 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 surveys of income and expenditures (Encuesta nacional de

ingresos y gastos de los hogares) conducted by INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Geografía e Informática), this paper addresses two fundamental questions. First, is the pattern of income distribution in Mexico's Northern border states different from that found in other regions of Mexico? Second, has the pattern of income distribution in the border states been changing or relatively stable during the 1992-2000 time period?

Peña Medina, Sergio, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Ciudad Juárez

“Urbanization and Marginality on the Mexican Border: What Has Changed”

In the late eighties experts argue that there existed a disequilibrium between economic performance and urban marginality on the Mexican northern border cities. That is, living conditions were not improving at the same time that economic performance (salaries & unemployment) in the border cities showed better results than at the national level. The objective of the paper is to revisit the debate and see what has changed in the last ten years and see whether or not the disequilibrium mentioned before has changed for the better or whether urban marginality has worsened. The paper will use recent data from the 2000 census.

Pick, James B., Kohei Tomita, Katsumi Funikoshi, and Doug Mende, University of Redlands

“Energy Development and Supply in the Twin Urban Region of Mexicali and Imperial County”

The twin urban region of Mexicali and Imperial County has substantial existing energy capacity. Imperial County has developed hydro, fossil, and geothermal energy capacity. Mexicali already has installed a large geothermal field in Cerro Prieto as well as fossil plants. This paper analyzes the size and spatial distribution of the energy production and supply in this twin urban area. Cross border transfer of energy as well as seasonal fluctuations in energy production and cross border transfers are examined, as well as the amount of energy from this twin-urban region provided to coastal metropolitan areas, such as Tijuana and San Diego. Four scenarios of future energy capacity build-up of the region are given -- natural gas supply from Texas to planned Mexicali power plants, prospective liquid natural gas plants in Tijuana, and possible tidal energy near the gulf of California. The prospective decline in geothermal production in Cerro Prieto is discussed.

Pick, James B., University of Redlands, Nanda Viswanathan, University of California Riverside, and Katsumi Funakoshi, University of Redlands

“U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Issues: Overview and Cases”

This paper is an overview of key environmental issues in the U.S.-Mexico Border. In particular, the paper discusses the binational issues in water supply, water quality, energy supply, air pollution, land use, toxic wastes, health, crime and drugs. The paper consolidates prior literature studies of environment, while adding our own analysis of energy supply. Each problem is presented both as an environmental phenomenon as well

as domestic and binational planning problems. Case studies are given of water supply deficits in El Paso/Ciudad Juarez, water excess in Imperial County, and crime against women in Ciudad Juarez. The paper points to environmental problems of particular urgency, given the rapid population growth of the urban border.

Pick, James B., Swarna Latha, Kohei Tomita, University of Redlands, and Nanda Viswanathan, University of California Riverside

“Population Growth and Urban Development in Mexicali Municipio, Mexico, and Imperial County, California, 1900-2020”

This paper examines the population growth of Imperial County and Mexicali Municipio from 1900 to 2020, based on data from the U.S. and Mexican censuses and from the state of California. The crude growth of the region during the 20th century shows that Mexicali grew consistently at a rapid rate since 1940, while Imperial County grew early in the 20th century but then languished from mid century to 1990. Since 1990, Imperial County has returned to rapid growth. The reasons for these historical changes are analyzed and compared to other twin cities. Through GIS methods, the geographical distribution of the population in 2000 is analyzed as well as changes to the distribution from 1990-2000. The implications of projected much larger population on the urban complex are discussed.

Pinto, Azalia, Eileen R. Martinez, and Mayra Hernandez

“Identity in Chihuahuan Literature”

Beginning with the assumption that the geographical and social context of life in Chihuahua would help to create a unique identity in the literature of the state, we analyzed work published during the past twenty years (1980/2000) and interviewed the writers to discuss their vision of their work, the influences they perceive and the effect of Chihuahuan culture on their work. Extensive discussions with writers led us to see Chihuahuan literature as a part of the literature of Northern Mexico with few distinctive traits. Most of the cultural and geographical phenomena that characterize Chihuahua are shared with the other states of the North. In addition, local writers striving to fit into the national and international literary currents, do not, for the most part, see regional identity as an important element in their work.

Reich, Peter L., Whittier University

“The Supposed Hispanic Origins of Prior Appropriation Water Law in New Mexico”

I argue that after the 1848 Mexican Cession, American courts in New Mexico manufactured Hispanic legal precedent for the prior appropriation doctrine, which gave an absolute right in water to the first claimant to a watercourse who

used it for a "beneficial" purpose, such as irrigation or mining. Although judges asserted that this absolute, exclusive use descended from Spanish and Mexican law, in fact Hispanic water allocation was based on multifactor, more or less equitable apportionment among users. I examine manuscript casefiles from the New Mexico State Archives to show that these judges were well aware they were distorting prior law, but did so in order to justify the creation of absolute property rights in water. In a broader sense, the paper is about the "appropriation" of Hispanic culture in the border region by lawyers and judges who wanted to legitimate intensive natural resource development.

Resendiz, Rosalva, University of Texas Pan American

“Violence in the Border: An Examination of Images and Representations of ‘Matones’/Killers/Assassins/Hired-Guns in ‘Corridos’/Ballads”

The purpose of this research is to examine the images and representations of criminality as depicted in popular *corridos* from the U.S./Mexico border. The study will be limited to the hired-guns/assassins/killers, which have been remembered and popularized through song. The regional focus will be limited to the oral history from the Texas/Tamaulipas, Mexico border, in particular the Rio Grande Valley. According to Americo Paredes, *corridos* from the border initially commemorated the resistance of Mexican Americans to the racist Anglo domination and Texas Rangers. Eventually, stories of resistance were replaced by stories of theft and smuggling. The *corrido* maintained its popularity because the theme of resistance remained in the stories. Ballads about smugglers have been identified by Paredes and most recently, *narco-corridos* have become the subject of study, but the oral history of the border killer has not been examined.

Reyes Santos, Marcos S., El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“La Descentralización Educativa en Baja California, 1989-2001”

Esta ponencia tiene por objetivo analizar las principales implicaciones políticas e institucionales del *Acuerdo Nacional para la Modernización de la Educación Básica* (ANMEB) firmado entre el gobierno federal, el gobierno estatal de Baja California y el Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación (SNTE), en 1992, sobre el marco institucional de la acción educativa, durante las dos primeras administraciones panistas en Baja California (1989-2001). Concretamente, se trata de analizar los cambios ocurridos, a partir de su conceptualización como un efecto combinado de las modificaciones a la estructura del federalismo educativo y de las transformaciones derivadas de la alternancia política, ocurrida en 1989 en la entidad, en las siguientes dimensiones: a) en las relaciones intergubernamentales (gobierno federal-gobierno estatal); b) en la estructura organizativa y funcional del marco institucional de la acción educativa en el ámbito local; y c) en la relación entre el gobierno del estado y el SNTE.

Richardson, Chad, University of Texas Pan American

“Socio-Cultural Aspects of Economic Development in the South-Texas Borderlands”

Utilizing a model of cultural development, measures of culture said to be associated with economic development were administered to residents of South Texas. The study describes a preliminary analysis of data related to the hypothesis that certain cultural orientations are related to individual economic development. In addition, we examined the degree to which assimilation of Mexicans and Mexican Americans to Anglo culture was related to these cultural factors. Though the degree of “Mexicanness” was related to the prevalence of these cultural orientations among Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants, the number of generations in the United States was not.

Rivera Barrios, Juan Luis, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Ciudad Juárez

“Perfil De Participación Social De Los Habitantes De Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua”

En este trabajo se pretende mostrar el perfil de participación social de la ciudadanía de Villa Ahumada Chihuahua, con base los datos generados en una encuesta realizada por un equipo de investigadores de El Colegio de la Frontera Norte **, en dicha población, en el año 2000. El objetivo fundamental de esta ponencia será el de tratar de dar explicaciones a los datos que nos arroja dicho perfil, básicamente en las siguientes variables:

- Participación de la persona entrevistada en organizaciones sociales.
- Participación social de los miembros del hogar.
- Participación social y gestión de servicios públicos.
- Participación social y nivel de escolaridad.

Rocha, Greg, University of Texas El Paso

“Elections, Governance, and Democracy on the U.S.-Mexico Border”

A basic assumption of border scholars is that borderlands are permeable and symbiotic. Culture, ideas, social relation and economic conditions are examples of forces and concepts that ignore legal demarcation as a starting or stopping point. But to what extent does that hold true for elections, and especially the move toward democratization? This paper is an effort by me to work through conceptual aspects of a manuscript I am writing about elections, democracy and the US-Mexico border.

Rubio Salas, Rodolfo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Ciudad Juárez

“Flujos de movilidad laboral temporal en la frontera norte de México: duración de las estancias, actividades económicas y lugares de la origen”

El objetivo principal de esta ponencia es analizar el comportamiento de los flujos de movilidad de carácter temporal en tres ciudades fronterizas

mexicanas --Cd. Juárez, Nogales y Tijuana-- en cuanto a las relaciones que guarda este tipo de desplazamientos con la duración de las estancias en esas ciudades, las actividades económicas en los lugares de origen y destino y algunas características de los lugares de origen. En específico, el trabajo se refiere a los migrantes que se encontraban de salida en alguna de estas ciudades, una vez haber terminado una estancia temporal en un periodo anual (11/julio/1998 y 10/julio/1999). El análisis de los datos intenta revelar las dinámicas particulares de cada ciudad en cuanto a la movilidad temporal de acuerdo con las características descritas.

Salas-Plata, Jorge, University of Texas El Paso

This study focuses on the water challenges that water users face in the El Paso-Juarez region, with emphasis in the Juarez Valley. The present investigation takes as a point of departure the historical water allocation between the United States and Mexico in the so called Rio Grande Middle Basin. This investigation will measure the economic impact of the unfavorable Rio Grande irrigation water allocation to Mexico (60,000 acre-feet/year). Factors relating to economic impact include water quantity and quality as well their effect on soils in the Juarez Valley. To measure this impact, a linear programming model will be used. A historical analysis of the Rio Grande water allocation to Mexico will be critically reviewed. This review will consider the uneven economic development in the El Paso-Juarez region. Additionally, this research will review past and future implications for regional economic development and discuss potential solutions to these problems.

Sánchez, Gabriela, Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua, and Fernando Parra, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“A Case of Bilingualism: Raramuri Influence on Spanish: A Case Study”

The Tarahumara or Raramuri, living in the mountainous region of the state of Chihuahua in Northern Mexico, are the largest indigenous speech community in Mexico. Marta Escobar (age 14), and Margarita Escobar (age 12), two Raramuri girls from San Ignacio de Arareko, a small community close to Creel migrated to Chihuahua to work. Both girls speak Raramuri as a mother tongue, and Spanish as a second language. Since the Tarahumara culture is surrounded by a “chabochi” or Mexican culture, they have learned to speak Spanish, but the Spanish they speak is heavily influenced by their mother tongue, and a by the Raramuri culture itself. This paper analyzes the speech of these girls from the sociolinguistics point of view. It only describes they way these girls speak without the intention of generalizing.

Schmaedick, Gerald L., Northern Arizona University in Yuma

“Seeking a Solution to Border Communities' Unemployment Statistics Riddle: the Case of Yuma, Arizona, and Imperial, California Counties”

Border communities like Yuma County, Arizona and Imperial County, California report remarkably high unemployment statistics when compared to other parts of the United

States. Unemployment rates range from 25 to 30 percent in these Counties even while national unemployment hovers around 4 percent. Compounding the anomaly are the reports from employers, in the agricultural sector especially, that calls for workers in these Counties often go unanswered. This paper will explore the official unemployment statistics and the methods used to collect and calculate the published rates. In particular, the impact of the participation of workers from Mexico in the border community workforce will be examined. The objective of the study is to identify aspects of the methodology or selection and estimation of variables used in the methodology that may lead to distortions in the unemployment rate as calculated for Yuma and Imperial Counties.

Spenner, Emmaa, Western Washington University

“A Quantative Analysis of Transboundary Environmental Management: An In-Depth Look at the TEMI System”

The study of the Abbotsford-Sumas aquifer offers a unique model to investigate the nature of shared resource management problems within two divergent cultural regions (western Washington and southern British Columbia), bisected by a political boundary (U.S.-Canada border). This paper describes the methods used to quantitatively measure the "institutional capacity" of environmental managers of the Abbotsford - Sumas aquifer. A Transboundary Environmental Management Index (TEMI) was created to rank seven environmental management groups. The Index uses a functional relationship of five activities and seventeen performance indicators to measure effectiveness of institutions involved in transboundary environmental management of the Abbotsford-Sumas Aquifer. The TEMI is a fuctnioal index that can be described using the general functional relationship: $TEMI = f(D, I, MN, PO, PC)$ where D = Decision Making Power, I = Institutional Lay-out, MN = Measurement of Nitrate Pollution, PO = Public Opinion and PC = Procedural Change.

Stea, David and James F. Petersen, Southwest Texas State University

“Bicultural Issues in Environmental Geographic Education: U.S.-Mexico Border Region”

The political and cultural elements that affect environmental issues are more complex when they occur in regions bisected by an international boundary. The lower Rio Grande/Rio Bravo valley and its hinterland (Texas/Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila) is an example of an environmentally coherent region, politically divided between and within the two nations. This paper describes a teaching and research program integrating the application of environmental and geographic education to this border region. Psychological and cultural variables influence people's perceptions of geography and environmental issues. These conceptions differ by nationality and culture, particularly when viewed bi-nationally. For example, how do cultural differences regarding water resources interact with markedly different legal systems in the two countries? We are working with Mexican colleagues toward developing better binational understanding of these differences. Ultimately, these findings will provide recommendations for teaching

about the importance of geographically/culturally-based attitudes and perceptions in environmental education of the border region.

Stoddard, Ellwyn, University of Texas El Paso

“An Analysis of Bin Laden's Terrorist Network: The "new normalcy in Future U.S. Border Studies”

Terrorist groups direct their violence indiscriminately toward civilian populations. These events are somewhat normal in some countries but not of the magnitude of the September 11, 2001 bombing. The following five requisites enabled Bin Laden's terrorist organization to carry it out.

1. An ideology legitimized by religion/Deity.
2. Trained, committed followers in pursuit of an “afterlife” reward.
3. A coordinative-support structure, directing and financing operations.
4. Intra-network insulation against external penetration or exposure.
5. A target society with highly complex communication, transportation and energy systems.

Sumi, Irena, Institute of Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Border studies are generally understood as an interdisciplinary problem field dealing predominantly with spatial-political borders. However, the concepts of border and boundary were key theoretical tools especially within anthropological disciplinary debates in articulating the field of ethnicity and nationalism in the late 1960s, and were recognised as implicitly incorporated in the constitutive concept of culture as well. Indeed, few contemporary analyses of political borders from any disciplinary or problem field point of view can avoid discussing culture, ethnicity or nationalism. The paper will seek to examine the possible theoretical extensions of the concepts of border and boundary in the ongoing attempts to understand the generic human propensity to construct diversity on interpersonal and group level. Data from case study at the triple Italian-Austrian-Slovenian state border will be presented as illustrations to forwarded arguments.

Tanner, Larena, New Mexico State University

“Challenges of Historic Site Interpretation from the Multi-cultural Perspective”

My paper will explore the issues facing historians and social scientists in the collection, cataloguing and presentation of interpretive materials dealing with historic sites that have connections to multiple cultures. Among the issues I plan to address are the collection and use of oral histories, conflicting viewpoints regarding the significance and relevance of preserved and unpreserved sites, and the delivery methodology of interpretation to a diverse public.

Tinajero, Roberto, University of Texas El Paso

“Regional Income Econometric Forecast Accuracy”

Regional economic forecasts serve as useful tools for policy making and budgeting decisions at the state and local levels. To date, however, regional economic forecast accuracy assessments have occurred less often than those associated with their macroeconomic counterparts. One component of regional activity that merits additional attention is personal income. Personal income movements influence consumption patterns, retail sales, savings, tax collections, and government spending at the state and local levels. Accurate predictions of personal income will thus reduce levels of uncertainty associated with regional planning efforts. The objective of this paper is to estimate the accuracy of personal income forecasts developed at sub-national levels, including both state and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) data. Accordingly, this effort examines the issue of econometric prediction accuracy for personal income forecasts for New Mexico, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Las Cruces utilizing univariate autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA), vector autoregressive (VAR), and random walk extrapolations as benchmarks.

Tirado, America, University of Texas at El Paso

“Establishing a Port Authority in El Paso, TX”

Since the passing of NAFTA, El Paso has grown through international trade. This report explains the geographic and economic importance of El Paso as a strategic city for the import/export of goods. Secondly, the discussion illustrates the environmental, transportation, and administrative problems and impacts, resulting from the lack of proper infrastructure to accommodate this growth. The study continues by citing initiatives that proposed different infrastructure solutions, the most recent being the possibility of creating an El Paso Port Authority. The report overviews the location, governance, administration, funding, and services of other port authorities in the U.S. Furthermore, the role of participating and affected federal, state and local institutions will be identified. Based on the comparison to the Unified Port District of San Diego and on the identification of involved institutions, the last section will recommend several infrastructural adjustments that will enable the creation of a unified El Paso Port Authority.

Torres, David, University of Texas at El Paso

“Exchange Rate Determinants for the Mexican Peso”

In recent years, merchandise trade among nations has surged. Relaxed capital controls have allowed international financial flows to grow enormously. Foreign exchange average trading volume is approximately \$1.5 trillion, making it the most active financial market in the world. This figure underscores the importance of foreign exchange market and currency valuations. This paper examines exchange rate determinants for the Mexican Peso. The analysis takes advantage of an international restaurant price data set that matches menu items from El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. Model strategies employed

follow precepts established under the purchasing power parity and interest rate parity hypotheses. A variety of statistical and econometric testing procedures are applied to the data and models examined.

Torres, Minerva, Cristina Ponce, Lucia Franco, Erick Varela, and Laura C. Luevano,
Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua

“Furious Voices: Chihuahuan Women Writers Take on Violence”

The state of Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico has a long tradition of violence. The Indian wars continued in this region until well after the Independence. Frequent violence has been a constant theme since that time. A natural reaction to the violent context of life in Chihuahua has been the strain of violence in the literature of the region. This study considers work written by women short story writers from Chihuahua during the period 1980 to 2000. Women writers in Chihuahua are writing openly about violence from an easily identifiable viewpoint, different from that of their male counterparts. Our focus is upon stories in which women figure as perpetrators rather than victims of violence. The study utilized both discussions with the writers and analysis of the stories to determine how Chihuahuan women authors perceive and are influenced by violence in their works.

Toudert, Djamel, Universidad de Baja California

“A la Búsqueda de la Región Fronteriza en el Ciberespacio: Presencia, Importancia, y Desarrollo”

El desarrollo de las tecnologías de información y de comunicación (TIC) plantea según el discurso posmodernista una nueva oportunidad para escapar de la frontera del espacio y del tiempo. Las organizaciones corporativas, los medios de comunicación y los organismos ciudadanos no dejan de hablar de estos instrumentos previstos como la solución milagro para el desarrollo social y territorial. Después de casi diez años de la entrada de la Internet a la frontera Mexicana, sería interesante buscar en una perspectiva binacional la realidad de la implantación fronteriza en el ciberespacio y las lógicas de desarrollo sustentadas en la región. Desde luego, la naturaleza y el contenido del discurso alrededor de las TIC en la frontera deja ver un abismo de contradicciones con lo observado. En este trabajo, trataremos de deslumbrar algunas realidades muy poco conocidas en el desarrollo de las TIC en la frontera.

Van de Velde, Martin, University of Nijmegen

“The Perceived Border in the San Diego-Tijuana Region Can Lessons be Learned from Europe?”

The US-Mexican border separates two very distinct and differing worlds. It is clear that the ‘tension’ in a economic, cultural, political and social sense between the northern and southern region along this border is huge, and wherever there is a tension, flows of all kinds try to cross the divide. Probably the biggest discrepancy along this border exists in

the San Diego-Tijuana region, resulting in all sorts of undesirable but also desirable cross-border interaction. This paper tries to evaluate how the public opinion on the US side has evolved in the last decade. It does so by analysing the readers-contributions in the leading regional newspaper on the US side, taking into account important events like the Mexican entrance in NAFTA and economic cycles. This analysis can provide a useful insight for future developments in Europe, where the EU-enlargement may yield borders dividing regions with differences comparable to the US-Mexican border.

Van Schoik, Rick, San Diego State University

"Risk, Response, and Return on Remedial Investment: Highlights of research and policy work of The Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy, 1990-2001".

SCERP assists U.S.-Mexico border peoples and their environments by applying research information, insights, and innovations. We created ourselves in 1989 to "initiate a comprehensive analysis of possible solutions to acute air, water, and hazardous waste problems that plague the United States-Mexico border region." The consortium of ten U.S. and Mexican universities works closely with the Border XXI Program and other organizations and has the multi-fold mission of applied research on the environment, outreach, education, policy development, and regional capacity building for the communities, our ultimate customers. The Center exists to address the rapidly deteriorating border environment, to protect and enhance the quality of life of border residents, and to support the educational mission of our universities. The Center's approach is to integrate and focus trans-disciplinary academic expertise; binational, state, tribal, and local policy making; non-governmental organization advocacy capacity; and private industry attention and influence on the trans-border issues.

Vargas, Ruth, Tec de Tijuana

"El Ambiente Laboral en Sony, Tijuana Oeste"

La planta ha tenido un continuo proceso de recorte de personal, en la primera fase afectó sobre todo a ingenieros a todos los niveles. El 11 de septiembre estaba en Sony, cuando se enteraron de la caída de las torres en NY los obreros se hincaban y decían que era el fin del mundo. Este hecho agudizó el ambiente de tensión provocado por los recortes de personal. Lo que identifique es un " empobrecimiento" del trabajo, derivado de la pérdida de mercado, del menor volumen de producción y de la suspensión de proyectos que estaban en proceso. Los ingenieros perciben escasas oportunidades laborales internas y externas. Por vez primera vemos en Tijuana desempleo de ingenieros y obreros. Estas circunstancias han dismiuido el índice de rotación de personal.

Verea, Monica, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

"Martes 11: Un Parte Aguas Hacia La 'Refronterización' Entre Mexico Y Estados Unidos"

El trabajo pretenderá analizar la reformulación y redefinición de las fronteras a la luz de los acontecimientos después de Martes 11 de Septiembre. La ‘desfronterización’, que se había venido poniendo en marcha durante los noventa, producto del fenómeno de globalización y regionalización, para darle la bienvenida a los bienes y servicios será menos visible, pues paralelamente se reforzará una política de “refronterización” para rechazar a extranjeros indocumentados, dando como resultado una mayor violencia en la región, y en contra de los derechos de inmigrantes en particular. Las discusiones entre México y Estados Unidos en esta materia, darán un viraje en tendencia y actitud. Para ello, se analizarán las propuestas recientes en materia de migración, específicamente el programa de trabajadores huéspedes y el de amnistía tanto en Estados Unidos como a nivel bilateral. Finalmente se destacarán algunas implicaciones en las relaciones bilaterales en general y en la zona fronteriza en particular.

Villarreal, Roberto, University of Texas El Paso

“The Role of "First Generation" Latino Leaders in Higher Education”

Since the new model of higher education has been defined as “excellence and equity”, the challenge for Latino Leaders in higher education is to bridge the gap is monumental. This study is based on a fundamental hypothesis that newer and workable strategies to reach a higher level of equity for the new generation of Latinos are found in the experiences and characteristics of the first generation of Latino leaders in higher education. Their will, tenacity, sagacity and determination have opened the gates for excellence and equity. A survey instrument has been designed to capture the motivation, aspiration, and experience of Latino/Latina leaders in higher education particularly staff and faculty members who occupy leadership positions on campuses across the nation.

Janeth Wiebe, Nancy K. Venegas, and Liz Piñon, Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua

“Modernization and Adaptation in two Mennonite Congregations in Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua”

In this study, we found that though adaptation to Mexican culture is general throughout the Cuauhtemoc Mennonite community, not all groups adapt at the same pace. The dress, lifestyles and beliefs of modern Mennonites vary greatly from the traditional stereotype of simple farmers in overalls or dark dresses and scarves working in the fields using antiquated technology. Mennonites from Cuauhtemoc group themselves into three main churches, the Altkolonier, The Modern Church and the Middle or Small Church. This study is focused on the two extremes, the Altkolonier or traditional Mennonites and the Modern Community. Our purpose is to show how change has affected these two groups to different degrees. The study focuses on lifestyle, religious practices, education.

Wilson, Tamar Diana, University of Missouri, St. Louis

“Images of the U.S.-Mexico Border: Voices from a Rancho in Jalisco”

There are myriad images of the U.S.-Mexican border among residents of a rancho in Jalisco I interviewed in the 1989 to 1990 period. These images reflect not only the history of a community with high outmigration to the U.S., but personal experiences of crossing the border, or being the wife and mother of recurrent immigrants, mostly undocumented. Some of the images are conditioned by representations beamed to the rancho via national television stations, and some are more deeply embedded in the mutually influencing history of the two nations. The border is often envisioned as a dangerous place, and people on both sides of it are held to be unjustly separated. Although many people would like to see an open border, others feel that current U.S. policy is justified, because too many people would go to the U.S. and there would be employment for no one if the border were opened.

Yoskowitz, David, Rolando Pena-Sanchez, and Michael J. Pisani, Texas A&M University

“Street Vendors in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico: Occupational or Demise”

The location of Nuevo Laredo on the border with the United States provides unique opportunities to study the informal sector and in particular street vendors. This study takes its cue from Smith and Metzger(1998) who studied street vendors in interior Mexico. They found that returns to education and participation in vendors associations were positive and significant. This study, using the same methodology, addresses those same questions and more, and provides a much needed comparison and contrast between border cities and cities in interior Mexico.

Canadian Studies

Barnes, Thomas G., University of California, Berkeley

“Canada’s Defense Non-Policy and Canada’s Sovereignty”

Since the “First World War” began in 1496 the definition of a nation-state has been raised on the polity’s capacity to secure and project military force in defence of its national interests. The Middle Ages understood the use of military force as a means to acquire and protect territory; the Modern Age to protect vital interests whether or not they touched territoriality. The congeries of European treaties between 1648 and 1659 ending the “Second World War”—the Westphalian System--confirmed the distinction between territoriality and vital interests as the purpose of military force. The imperial struggles of European powers in the Modern Age were fought on territory, but seldom over territory. All of the Western Hemisphere’s polities that became nation-states, not least Canada, were founded by the projection of military force in advancing the vital national interests of the imperial power. Their notion of the nation-state has been, and still is, indistinguishable from that of Europe.

Beran, Carol L., Saint Mary’s College of California

“Eat, Drink, and Be Merry: Food in Robert Kroetsch’s *Badlands*”

Food and drink, markers of gender and class, similarity and difference, define the human condition. Each individual's taste in comestibles is unique, yet all individuals share a common need to eat and drink, which signifies life and reminds of mortality. Food and drink also define the modern condition in a world in which some have plenty while others are deprived. In Canadian writer Robert Kroetsch's novel *Badlands*, eating, drinking, and being merry become part of a pattern of plenitude, which contrasts with images of deprivation and underscores essential moments of individual and collective transformation in this quest story set in Alberta.

Cody, Howard, University of Maine

“Canada's 2000 Federal Election, the Canadian Alliance, and the New Democratic Party”

Before the November 2000 federal election, the right-wing Canadian Alliance and the leftist New Democrats undertook repositioning exercises to strengthen their appeal to Canada's voters. The election proved disappointing for both parties. The Alliance failed to achieve its desired breakthrough in Ontario and deny the governing Liberals their third consecutive majority government. The New Democrats lost substantial support from the 1997 election and barely retained official party status. We use interviews in Ottawa with officials and Members of Parliament with both parties in summer 2000 and summer 2001, along with results of the highly detailed 2000 Canadian Election Study, to assess where the election left each of these parties and what lessons they might draw from the results. We consider the options that both parties might consider for further renewal, and we apply interviews and the Election Study to speculate on their likeliest and/or most electorally promising courses of action in their new repositioning efforts.

Downes, Bryan, University of Oregon

“Communities and the State: Exploring Changing Power and Authority Relationships in the North: Roundtable Discussion”

A roundtable discussion of the various articles/themes in the special issue of the Northern Review on intergovernmental relations in the North/how states and communities interact in the North. Several of the article authors as well as one of the special issue editors will join me on the panel. These colleagues are from universities in Greenland, Alberta, and Alaska.

Franks, C.E.S.

“The Role of Parliament in Canada's National Unity Debates”

This paper will address the problematic issue of the role of Parliament in Canada's National Unity Debates. Canada's Parliament has been, for the most part, on the sidelines in debates over national unity. National unity, as a subset of federal-provincial

relations and executive federalism, has largely been addressed by the first ministers of the provinces and the federal government. But Parliament, or more precisely the House of Commons, represents the people of Canada as much as do the various provincial legislatures, and probably more accurately than do the provincial premiers. Some of the weakness of Parliament's role in national unity debates is attributable to weakness in Parliament itself; the dominance over Parliament of the executive is another source of weakness. This paper will explore both these weaknesses and possible ways of remedying them.

Harris, Lyle, E., Western Washington University

“Two Supreme Courts Examine Child Pornography: Freedom of Expression and Community Protection”

The Canadian Supreme Court has unanimously upheld a 1993 law banning possession of child pornography by concluding Parliament has balanced freedom of expression and protection of children. *R. v. Sharpe*, handed down January 26, 2001, allowed two exceptions that clarify individual rights for private use of pornography. The decision came just four days after the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear a case with similar aspects in which a lower court struck down parts of the nation's 1996 child pornography laws. The U.S. high court heard oral arguments October 30 and will hand down its decision in early 2002. The paper will examine the common ground of the two decisions based on the interpretations of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the First Amendment.

O'Malley, Kiernan D., University of Washington

“Comparative Health Care Practices in Canada and the USA. The Political and Ethical Dimensions to Health Care Delivery”

This paper will begin by offering an overview of the Canadian and USA health care systems as recently analysed by the WHO. It will then trace the historical roots of the Canadian health care system beginning in a small, sparsely populated prairie province [state] called Saskatchewan. The changing face of the Canadian health care system will be seen and viewed in the context of the USA system. Health care as a commodity will be one of the themes explored. The issues of disenfranchisement will also be considered. Why does the wealthiest country in the world have over 42.6 million people [1999] without health insurance? Is this solely a business/economic decision or is it a political decision, or is it both? It is hoped that this paper will stimulate discussion from representatives of both parts of the border. One of the current ironies in the politicization of health care practices finds Canada rapidly pursuing a private /for profit system and parts of the USA pursuing a 'Canadian' model of a one payer system!

Smallman, Shawn, Portland State University

“Energy Security: Canada's position in North America”

Energy analysts have given renewed attention to Canada's position in the North American energy market since the September 11th attacks, because of fear that conflict might interrupt the flow of oil from the Middle East. There are currently \$30 to \$50 billion (Canadian) in projects to develop the Alberta Oil Sands, new petroleum projects in Newfoundland, and major natural gas finds off of Nova Scotia. While Canada is already the single major energy exporter to the United States (ahead of both Saudi Arabia and Venezuela), its production could double by 2010. Canada's rapidly increasing energy production has major implications both for the Canadian economy, and for the United States' strategic position.

Thomas, Ted E., Mills College

"Implementing Canadian Gun Control Policy: A Report and Evaluation of the Initiatives Undertaken Through 2001"

During the last half of the twentieth century Canadian gun control policies frequently were responses to concerns about increasing gun violence in the United States as well as in the Canadian nation. Legislative initiatives attempting to control and or limit gun accessibility began as early as 1878 and have continued until the passage of the latest legislation in the 1990's. This paper will summarize the latest available data regarding the implementation of most recent gun control policies in the nation.

Treleaven, S.J., Michael, Gonzaga University

"Policies for Landscapes in the Lands of Splendour and Promise"

Land use policies have both social and environmental dimensions. In the Pacific Northwest three distinct episodes of policy initiative have occurred, in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, and at different times. Today each of these communities is facing (and not facing, at the same time) difficult choices about governing the relationships between human activity and fragile, often damaged ecosystems. Moreover, sustainability issues of land use, water use, forests and other resources have become central policy themes. This paper describes these policy initiatives as state-centered, but ones not able to overthrow long-standing policy regimes and interests. Instead, and to varying degrees, the state gained some leverage, but found that social forces learned how to modify and rebuff, sometimes, the state. A new equilibrium has been achieved and awaits new reform initiatives.

Whitson, David, University of Alberta

"Writing Off the Rural West? Free Trade, Provincial Governments, and Transformations of Rural Life"

Today, as a result of globalization, the farming and forest-based economies that have been the livelihood of rural western Canada are severely jeopardized, and many rural

communities are desperately seeking new sources of jobs. In a post-NAFTA environment, meanwhile, 'entrepreneurial' provincial governments (like their counterparts in the US and Mexico) are competing to attract outside investors into their rural regions, often approving controversial development projects like intensive livestock operations in the face of local opposition. Several issues of public policy arise from this, which the paper will explore. Should small farmers simply be allowed to fail, while public resources are redirected into supporting a more 'efficient' agribusiness sector? Could a different policy agenda help rural people in making the transition from 'old' to 'new' economies, and include them collectively in making decisions between alternative futures? Finally, in an economic environment in which mobility is uncritically celebrated, and the mobility rights of investors (and citizens) are now increasingly protected by law, have rural people (or anyone else) a corresponding right to remain 'in place'?

Chicano Studies

Barrera, B. James, University of New Mexico

“The 1968 Edcouch-Elsa High School Walkout: A Case Study of Chicano Student Activism in a South Texas Community”

This paper examines a 1968 non-violent walkout, involving 192 Chicano/Mexican American students that occurred at Edcouch-Elsa High School in the Rio Grande Valley border region of South Texas. The paper will trace the origins, development, and legacy of the walkout, and provide insights into the broader historical ramifications of this protest. The Edcouch-Elsa High School walkout was the first major Chicano student protest that occurred in South Texas, and was a by-product of the 1960s Chicano Movement. This event is critical to understanding the emergence of a politicized ethnic and class identity of Chicano students in South Texas. I will focus particularly on the goals and/or ideologies of Chicano students, Mexican American and Anglo student race relations, and the walkout's impact toward the school system and local community.

Gutierrez, Jose Angel, University of Texas-Arlington

“The End of White Electoral Power in Texas' Major Cities”

The paper would be an examination of the voting results of the office of mayor in San Antonio, Houston, Austin, and Dallas during the recent elections held from 1999 to 2001. Ethnic and racial minorities, blacks and Latinos, have won the mayoralty in each city by defeating white candidates, and in some cases, such as Houston, 2001, the run-off election was between minorities. I will examine the applicability of Stone's regime politics and Browning, Marshall, Taub, et al concepts of political incorporation to this recent phenomenon in Texas and forecast some scenarios of local political realignment.

Lucero, Aileen F., Metropolitan State College of Denver

“The Latinization of the U.S.: A 2000 Profile”

The U.S. Bureau of the Census reports that the Latino population in the United States has grown 58% since 1990. This paper examines Census 2000 data to profile changes among Latinos from 1990 to 2000 in population size, population growth, and distribution of regions (Southwest, West, Midwest, Northeast, and South), states (top 20), metropolitan areas (top 20), and cities with 100,000 or more population (top 20).

Martinez-Brawley, Emilia E., Arizona State University, and Paz M-B Zorita, Arizona State University West

“A Different Way of Looking: Observations on Latino and Mexican Communities in the Southwest”

The 2000 Census showed the tremendous growth of the Latino population in the U. S. Most of the Latino immigrants who came during the decade preceding the Census were from Mexico. In 1998 alone, 660,477 immigrants from 208 countries became permanent residents of the U.S. Of that group, the largest number, 131,575 were from Mexico (Swerdlow, 2001). But the importance of Latino communities, particularly Mexican communities in the Southwest predates recent recognition. Historical forces that shaped the Southwestern states connect the border regions to their Latino, particularly Mexican, roots. This presentation will focus on the characteristics of Mexican communities in the border regions, particularly in Arizona. We will discuss the socio-cultural, political and economic elements that tie the various waves of Mexican native and immigrant residents and the factors that separate them. The presentation will draw from the published social science literature and from recent media coverage of those accounts.

Vega, Santos C., Arizona State University

“Theological Perspectives of Mexican American Experience and Culture”

The paper will present the findings of a research project to discover and define the theology of the Mexican American people. The research will be based on the Mexican American existence, experience, and culture. The research will make use of literature in various disciplines such as history, theology, culture, literary writings, education, and other social documentation of their experience. The researcher has personally participated in many social and religious experiences and events with the Mexican American people and as a participant in the process was involved in some of what has been asserted. The Mexican American people's self-interpretation of their transcendental experience can produce a Mexican American theology. In this experience is included the non-scientific manifestations of the life of the spirit in art, in poetry, and in society. This represents a

form of the spirit and of human self-understanding with which theology must have something to do.

Chronic Disease and Disability

Aaron, Jessica E., University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

"Crip Tourism: Supercrip Syndrome of Resistance?"

This paper looks at the experiences of politicized people with disabilities as tourists, as well as those of tourists with physical disabilities in general. The tourist experience has received much recent attention in the fields of anthropology and sociology, but the theoretical frameworks offered are inadequate in addressing the motivations and experiences of disabled travelers. Basing my finding on first-hand narratives and tourist site marketing, I propose that tourism for crips, or politicized disabled people, involves motivations that stem in part from an internalization of the Supercrip ideal and in part in resistance to hegemonic narratives of disability. Furthermore, I argue that the disability tourism experience in general, both due to the embodiment of the tourist and the sociocultural constructs of disability that confront her as she tours, differs in important ways not addressed by current tourism theory.

Altman, Barbara A., and Elizabeth Rasch, National Center for Health Statistics

"Are Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Health Care and Therapy Services an Issue for Persons with Disabilities?"

Much has been written in recent years about the notable racial and ethnic differences in access to health care. In fact, public health programs have made great efforts to close this gap and have provided guidance in this process through the development of the Healthy People 2000 and 2010 agendas. Much of our information about these disparities comes from the general population and does not address itself specifically to special populations that might be in more need of health care services, particular therapies that help overcome physical limitations and mental health problems. Therefore, this analysis seeks to examine the access to health care and therapies among a variety of ethnic and racial minorities with disabilities. Using the Disability supplement to the National Health Interview Survey, collected in 1995 and 1996 with followback in 1997, this research seeks to assess possible differences in access among Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities.

Balazadeh, Nancy, Southwest Tennessee Community College

"We are in Your Faces Everyday, Everywhere: A Journal Chronicle of Women with Disabilities"

My paper examines the changes taking place in a support group for women with disabilities as the group moved from a workshop on journal-writing to a forum that

examined constraints and opportunities for realizing the common goal of inclusion. The medical approach to impaired bodies is critiqued by juxtaposing the medical model with the experiential reality of social relationships within the workplace, the family, sexual dyads, and political arenas. Since feminist scholars are typically employed and either knowingly or unknowingly have institutional commitments to academe, I use an unconventional mode of inquiry. I argue that institutional and interpersonal definitions of disability demand that scholars with disabilities, excluded from the workplace, pinpoint omissions in the professional literature after rather than before data are presented and interpreted.

Barnartt, Sharon N., Gallaudet University

"Trends in Disability Protests in the US and Internationally 1970-2001"

In previous work, I have examined trends in non-AIDS, disability-related protests in the US and compared to those in the UK since 1970. I have shown that, in the US, there were increases in numbers of protests as well as changes in demands and types of organizations involved in the protests across the three decades. Protests are diffusing spatially as well as becoming more heterogeneous. The protests are expanding their demands, organization, targets, and types of impairment issues. Changes in characteristics of organizations involved in disability protests are extremely striking: There have been larger increases in the number of single issue, multiple issue organizations or in cross-disability organizations involved in protests over time. This paper asks to what degree similar patterns are seen for disability protests in other countries around the world.

Baynton, Douglas C., University of Iowa

"Defective Aliens: Eugenics and American Immigration Policy, 1882-1924"

The exclusion of disabled people was a fundamental imperative behind the formulation of American immigration police from 1882 to 1924, and it has continued to play a significant role up to the present. Historians have noted but never questioned the exclusion of disabled people as "likely to become a public charge," and they have entirely overlooked the central significance of disability in the shaping of immigration policy. Drawing on the records of the INS, as well as debates in Congress and the popular press, this paper will make two related arguments: One, that historians have taken for granted the exclusion of disabled people on economic grounds, assuming their inability to work, and that this assumption is demonstrably false on the basis of immigration records themselves. Two, that eugenics and physical appearance (which were themselves closely related) were at least as important as economic concerns in the exclusion of disabled immigrants.

Brown, Barbara, and Sigrid Corcuera, Tennessee State University

"A Phenomenological Study of Anger Among Women in Selected Ethnic Groups"

The purpose of this study was to discover the meaning of anger among women in a variety of cultures. Schieman (1999) conducted an anger study with women and concluded that anger is perceived as uncomfortable and involves negative appraisal of oneself. A qualitative, phenomenological approach using grounded theory analysis was used. Women were interviewed in African-American, Caucasian, Hispanic, and Asian populations. The sample population was recruited using the networking approach. Informants were professional African-American, Caucasian, Hispanic, and Philippine women. In-depth interviewing, demographic questionnaire, journaling, and field notes were used in collecting the data. Themes evolving from the data of African-American women were: discrimination, low self-esteem, multiple victimizations, and powerlessness. Themes from Caucasian women were similar to the African-American women: low self-esteem, powerlessness, and injustices. The themes of the Hispanic women were: childhood conditioning, inner struggle, and injustices. Themes evolving from the Asian women were: anger is wrong in women, pain, control, and redirection of anger.

Emerson, Janice C., Tennessee State University, Pamela C. Hulls, Vanderbilt University, and Baqar A. Husaini, Tennessee State University

"The Effect of Exercise on Psychiatric Symptoms Among Low-Income Primary Care Patients"

A preventive health study was conducted in the primary care clinics that serve mostly low-income TennCare/Medicaid and Medicare populations. The 473 adult participants were asked "how many days a week?" and "how many minutes per week?" they exercised. Their depressive symptoms were assessed using the first nine questions of the mood module of the Prime MD. To ascertain the effects of how many days and how many minutes they exercised on depressive symptoms, linear regression modeling was used, controlling for the age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, income, and number of medical problems of the participant. Significant negative correlations were found between the number of depressive symptoms and the total number of days per week (Beta = -.80 and $P < .05$) and between exercise of 17 minutes or more a day (Beta = .94 and $P < .05$). These results suggest the benefits to mood of more frequent, brief periods of exercise. Further waves of data collection on this study will help clarify these effects.

Ferguson, Ronald J, Professional Development and Research Institute on Blindness

"Policy Archaeology: A Methodology for Challenging Socially Constructed Policies"

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the usefulness of policy archaeology in examining educational and social policies that impact persons with disabilities. Policy archaeology is an application of Foucault's archaeology (the name he used for his historiographical methodology which focused on the human sciences) on the study of educational and social policies. His method of analysis opens new interpretations by

offering alternative ways of seeing the objects of study. Archaeology unearths alternative ways of thinking, perceiving, and acting, and in so doing it challenges the *de facto* monopoly of the prevailing systems. This theoretical model is particularly useful in that it examines policies from the perspective of marginalized people.

Foster, Susan, National Technical Institute of the Deaf, Rochester, Institute of Technology and Waithera Kinuthia, Las Cruces Public Schools

"Deaf Persons of Asian, Latino, and African-American Backgrounds, A Study of Intra-Individual Identity"

The proposed presentation will explore the ways in which deaf college students who are members of minority racial groups think about and describe their identity(ies). In-depth, semi-structured interviews with 33 deaf students of Asian American, African American, and Latino American background are analyzed for findings regarding the self-reported identities of respondents. Results suggest that each person is a constellation of many parts, some of which are stronger than others, but any of which can be drawn out in response to a particular set of circumstances, resulting in a contextual and interactive model of identity. Six dimensions of this "intra-individual" model are described: individual (personal characteristics), situational (physical location), social/cultural (family, friends, associates), organizational (school, work, community), environmental (political, technological, economic, societal), and developmental (changing over time). Findings are discussed as they related to identity theory, particularly theories of identity development for individuals from historically oppressed or minority groups.

Garnelo, Luiza Adele Benzaken, University of Amazonas, J. Gary Linn and Yvonne N. Stringfield, Tennessee State University

"STD/AIDS Prevention in Indigenous Areas of Brazil: The Symbolic Market of the Alto Rio Negro"

The region of *Alto Rio Negro*, located at the municipality of S. Gabriel da Cachoeira, northwestern Brazilian Amazon, encompasses a multi-ethnic complex of 17 different indigenous groups, with a population of approximately 25,000 people, distributed in more than 700 villages, in an extensive area of difficult access and lacking transportation network. These ethnic groups belong to four major linguistic groups: Tukano, Aruak, Maku, and Ianomami. The linguistic differences reveal differences in values and conceptions about the world, which influence the way these groups deal with sexuality and with the preventive work on STD/AIDS.

Husaini, Baqar A., Barbara Killbourne, Clinton Craun, Van A. Cain, and Janice Emerson, Tennessee State University

"Chronic Stressors and Depression Among Elderly Females"

This study examines the effect of chronic conditions on three measures of depression among the elderly females. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews with 300 elderly females living in subsidized high-rises for the elderly in Nashville. Data pertained to chronic medical conditions, acute life events, financial stress, and three measures of depression including Geriatric Depression Scales (GDS), Prime-MD Psychiatric Symptoms (Symp), and CESD Scale measuring depressive symptoms experienced within the past 30 days. The average age of the females was 70 years with a majority of the elderly having less than high school education, and less than \$800 per month income. Analyses show that elderly who experienced a set of chronic conditions individually (greater number of medical problems, or financial stress, many acute life events) or combined sources of stress tended to manifest higher levels of depression. This finding was further substantiated by the relationship between poor self-health ratings and high depression scores. These findings are discussed from a perspective of stress-symptom model.

Linn, J. Gary, Iris Padilla, and Shonreah Dos, Tennessee State University

"AIDS, Homelessness, and Chronic Mental Disease: Consequences for Policy and Treatment in the Minority Community"

This paper provides an overview of available epidemiological data, reviews the literature on the interfaces between HIV/AIDS, homelessness and mental illness, and explores what is known about sexuality and high-risk behaviors in this population. It examines risk reduction programs that have been developed and implemented with homeless people who have serious mental illnesses. Finally, it makes recommendations for appropriate public policy and future research directions.

Makas, Elaine, Lewiston-Auburn College University of Southern Maine

"MIDS Stream Adjustment: Sharing a Concept"

The Modified Issues in Disability Scale, developed by the presenter 15 years ago, is based on the premise that disabled people are the appropriate ones to judge attitudes directed toward them. Although many within the disability studies and disability advocacy communities have expressed interest in and support for the scale and concept on which it is based, it has been difficult to collect and consolidate sufficient MIDS data to allow for its widespread use. This presentation will give a brief overview of the MIDS and some of the research generated by it, but it will also seek input from session attendees on ways to expand both the usefulness and use of the MIDS.

Moon, Sangho, Tennessee State University

"The Effects of the Americans with Disabilities Act on the Economic Well-Being of Men with Disabilities"

This paper estimates the effects of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) on the economic well-being of working-age (20-62) men with disabilities by fitting a fixed-effects model to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) panel data. The fixed-effects estimation strategy was adopted because it allowed one to take into account of the effects of unmeasured factors. I find that employment probability of disabled males fell by 4.8% relative to their nondisabled counterparts over the time interval running from just prior to the enactment of the ADA in July of 1990 to 1992. I do not find a statistically significant difference in log-real-wages. The economic dependence of disabled males on means-tested government cash transfers and other sources of transferred income rose significantly by 5.4% compared to able-bodied males at the 5% level.

Panitch, Melanie, Ryerson University, Toronto Canada

"Disability and Activist Mothering"

This paper will examine how hundreds of ordinary homemakers have become activists through the experience of having a child with a disability, how they overcome the obstacles associated with the denigration of mother's care-giving work in society, and the stigma attached to them as mothers of disabled children; how they developed leadership skills in the context of working as part of a community and how they came to recognize that individual efforts alone are not enough to effect systemic change. A particular focus will be on how mothers connecting for mutual support and common action exerted their influence to confront and challenge medical, educational, and government authorities in order to increase the benefits for their families, construct disability in a positive way and worthy of entitlement, and on how their actions transformed their own lives.

Raman, Supriya, and Sandra Levi, University of Illinois at Chicago

"Concepts of Disablement in Documents Guiding Physical Therapy Practice"

The purpose of the study was to describe disability concepts used within documents guiding physical therapist practice. Content analysis was performed on the Guide to Physical Therapist Practice, 2nd Edition; A Normative Model of Physical Therapist Professional Education, Version 2000; APTA House of Delegates Standards, Policies, Positions and Guidelines; APTA Board of Directors Policies, Positions and Guidelines; The Model Practice Act for Physical Therapy; and The Illinois Physical Therapy Act. Across documents, contextual themes with number of occurrences were disability as role performance limitations within specific contexts: 819; disability resulting from health status: 39; disability law: 29; rights of individuals with disability: 25. Documents guiding physical therapist practice commonly conceptualize disability as individual limitations within specific contexts and infrequently conceptualize disability

as a societal phenomenon affecting persons across most settings and circumstances. We believe that a concept of disability that is more inclusive of broad, as well as specific, contexts of disability may lead to improved physical therapy management for individuals with a wide range of performance capacities.

Rawls, Antionette C., Tennessee State University

"Health Beliefs of First and Second Year Associate Degree Nursing Students"

The purpose of the study was to describe the health beliefs of sixty-three first and second year students in an associate degree nursing program. The following research questions were asked: (1) What are the health beliefs (MHLOC scores) of first and second year nursing students in the Associate Degree program at Tennessee State University? (2) Is there a difference in health beliefs of nursing students based on age, special health training, and years of experience working in health-related fields? Study findings revealed that the nursing students studied perceived their health/illness as mostly their own responsibility, and that they scored slightly higher than the norm on the chance sub scale. A t-test revealed no significant age differences between the two groups. Cross tabulation between scores on the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control scale found no significant differences for subjects based on additional training and work experience.

Roberts, Kelly, University of Hawaii-Manoa

"Voice Recognition Software as a Compensatory Strategy for Postsecondary Students with Learning Disabilities"

Voice Recognition software can assist some postsecondary education students with learning disabilities in compensating for their learning disability. Voice recognition software will improve the written composition performance of postsecondary students with LD. Preliminary findings indicate the software to be most beneficial to students with the most severe dysgraphia.

Rose, Petra, California School of the Deaf and Gary Kiger, Utah State University

"Deaf Self-Identification: The Effects of Family and Educational Backgrounds"

This study examines the influence of family and educational backgrounds on self-identification among deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals. Drawing on videotaped interviews with 35 deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals, we investigate the association of family and educational factors with three aspects of self-identification: self-identity, self-evaluation, and group introspection. We found that persons with supportive family factors (e.g. parents use American Sign Language) and supportive educational experiences (e.g., the respondent attended a residential school for the deaf) were more likely to: (a) refer to their deafness in self-descriptions, (b) evaluate themselves

positively as a deaf person, and (c) express strong group commitment. We conclude with several policy implications of this study.

Russaw, Keshia, Tennessee State University

"Violence Prevention for High Risk African American Youth"

The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of the Meeks Heit Violence Prevention Model on high-risk youths' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. A pretest/posttest questionnaire was administered to three separate groups divided by age. The age groups were 5-15 years, 6-8 years, and 9-10 years. Each group was exposed to weekly thirty-minute teaching sessions, with sessions scheduled over an eight-week time frame. Through these sessions, the youth were exposed to information about self-esteem, anger management, resistance skills, discrimination, stress management, and conflict resolution. Although there was numerous increases in positive behavioral responses, the pretest/posttest results showed no significant statistical changes in knowledge at the level of $p < .05$.

Schlenker, Emily, Mennonite College of Nursing at Illinois State University

"Healing Touch Therapy in the Care of Alzheimer Dementia Clients"

This pilot study explores the advantages and disadvantages of training Alzheimer's care providers in the use of Reiki touch therapy. Research has demonstrated the importance of touch for normal human growth and development. In critical care settings, the use of simple, noninvasive, intentional touch has also been found to decrease blood pressure and heart rate, and to reduce anxiety. It promotes relaxation and decreases agitation in patients with Alzheimer's Dementia and other confusional states. Elderly clients are particularly receptive to touch and yet many are profoundly touch-deprived. The present study is a collaborative effort between a Reiki Master/Teacher/Practitioner and selected professional staff members caring for these clients. Staff members are learning Reiki technique and implementing this in nursing care. Potential benefits include reduction in client anxiety and confusion, and increased attention and response to the environment. Caregivers are expected to experience reduced stress levels, calming and improved focus, as well as better therapeutic communication with clients. A possible obstacle to the process is the conservative nature of the surrounding community. Thus the study has two purposes: (1) improving care and quality of life for Alzheimer's Dementia clients; (2) raising community awareness concerning the benefits of one complementary therapy as a tool in the array of health care techniques.

Stensrud, Robert, Drake University

"Procrustes is Alive and Well and Living at a University Near You: The Perils of Being a Research Subject"

This presentation discusses the personal experiences of a researcher turned service recipient and research subject. This is done from the perspective of existential phenomenology. The contradictions of trying to be a good but honest subject create problems for both the researcher and the subject. For the researcher applying quantitative assessment tools, this creates a problem when honesty can only be categorized as "missing values." For the subject attempting to respond to structured items, this creates the problem of "othering." The assumptions of the researcher that underlie many assessment tools reinforce the notion inherent in the medical model that the independent variable lies within the subject. For disability studies to go beyond the limiting assumptions of contemporary quantitative studies, we need a better mechanism to inform the presuppositions made by researchers. If we were to begin by conducting more careful qualitative studies and derive our assumptions from them, we may find more useful ways to collect generalizable data. I summarize a series of studies that apply this approach to show how it may be done.

Wakefield-Franklin, Anett, Tennessee State University

"Effective HIV Risk Reduction for Homeless Mentally Ill African-African and Caucasian Males"

The data in this study were collected by Dr. J. Gary Linn, and supported by the National Institutes of Health, MBRS Program Grant No. SR 65943. The preliminary findings indicate a 19% incidence of HIV-positive status among homeless minority males. The random sampling consisted of 152 southeastern homeless minority males. The data analysis will test the relative effectiveness of the Sex Games and Videotapes (SexG) intervention (Susser & Associates, 1994) over traditional methods of HIV prevention among homeless mentally ill males. The results will help Advanced Practice Nurses develop effective interventions to reduce HIV/AIDS infection and transmission.

Criminal Justice

Archambeault, William G., Louisiana State University

"Academic Neglect of Crime and Justice Issues Affecting Native America: A Continuing Story"

Prior to the Clinton Presidency, American Indian criminal justice and criminological issues were largely ignored in Federally funded research reports as well as in most academic journals. In the five years from 1996 through 2001 more comprehensive funded crime-related research and other criminal justice related materials that targeted Native American criminal justice issues were published than had been published during the first ninety-five years of the Twentieth Century. Despite these policy changes, American Indians and their criminal justice issues are not treated with a level of concern that is on

par with other minority groups, such as African-Americans, Hispanics and Asians, in many other government funded studies and academic journals. This conclusion is supported by the results of a content analysis of over one hundred government and academic publications purporting to compare minority groups according to some research schema and published since 1997.

Bluehouse, Philmer, Bluehouse Peacemaking Institute

“The Navajo Ceremony of Making Peace”

When discussing tribal justice initiatives, one cannot ignore the importance of Navajo peacemaking. A modern update to a truly traditional process, Navajo peacemaking is firmly rooted in ceremonial knowledge about healing and well-being. This presentation will discuss some of the foundations of Navajo peacemaking which are sometimes ignored by scholars who study the process.

Bremer, Mark, Coconino County Superior Court Adult Probation Department

“A Comparison of the Niederhoffer Cynicism Scale and the MMPI”

Police officers typically start their careers with high ideals. By the end of their careers, they have often become disillusioned and cynical. Detecting cynicism in police officers is important so as to prevent a breakdown in the relationship between officers and her/his department or community. This research is a comparison of the Niederhoffer Scale with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) to determine the correlation, if any, the instruments might have. Subjects (N=188) were from a police academy in the Southeast, but had already been hired by a police department. Subjects completed both the MMPI and the Niederhoffer Scale. Variables chosen for the comparison are as follows: Cynicism (or Cyn Scale, as listed on the MMPI), Age, Education, the Niederhoffer Cynicism Scale, Race, Gender, Prior Experience and Lengths of Experience. The result of the Pearson's Correlation suggests that the MMPI and the Niederhoffer Scale are mutually supportive of each other in this sample ($P=.660, p>.01, 2t$).

Brown, Dennis C., University of Nebraska

“Values Clarification: The Affective Domain and Criminal Justice Ethics”

Through the use of the affective domain persons can examine their own values. How do they feel about criminal behavior? Values clarification occurs when new information confirms existing thinking. This paper discusses what happens when students are asked to view illegal behavior through the eye of the criminal. By investigating the background of various criminal types, the students portray themselves as a rapist, burglar, drug dealer etc to an outside audience. This vehicle for learning allows each to experience from a personal (introspection) standpoint, audience reactions, to discussing reasons for

choosing a criminal life style. Comments addressing how this exercise affected their ethical judgments are explored.

Bush, William S., University of Texas at Austin

“Behind the Rhetoric of ‘Getting Tough on Juvenile Crime’: Social Science and Politics in Texas”

“What do you think of me?” The question comes from an anecdote told by George W. Bush at the 2000 Republican National Convention. Bush tells of a Mexican-American inmate at a juvenile detention facility who desperately craves compassionate yet “tough” attention from an adult figure. Truthful or not, the vignette has two roots: in Bush’s 1994 campaign for Texas governor, when juvenile justice was a hot-button issue; and more broadly, on conventional wisdom culled from decades of social scientific research on teenagers and delinquency. The paper begins with the public debate over juvenile crime during the 1994 Texas governor’s race. Both Bush and his opponent relied on experts in framing their views on an issue fraught with racial and class connotations. Using the archived papers of Texas academics and experts, the paper then explores the intellectual and cultural history behind those views. The paper tracks the path from “color blind” humanistic thought and meliorative treatment of juvenile offenders, to notions of a “culture of poverty” that produced “superpredators” requiring tougher measures.

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

“The Ethical Orientation of Local Police Recruits”

The ethical ideologies of police recruits in a undergoing training at a southwestern police training academy were studied using an Ethical Position Questionnaire that measures scales of idealism and relativism. The Ethical Position Questionnaire was administered at the beginning and end of recruit training to determine whether or not recruit training has an effect on ethical orientation.

Culhane, Scott E., Hosch, Harmon M., Tubb, V. Anne, Ponder, Bruce, Taylor, Tanya S., University of Texas at El Paso; Shaw III, John S., Lafayette College

“Law Enforcement Officers Serving as Jurors: Guilty Because Charged?”

Anecdotal evidence suggests that it is unwise for a criminal defense lawyer to allow a law enforcement officer, former law enforcement officer, or relative/close friend of an officer to serve as a juror. This project examined the decisions of 1732 jurors of whom 148 reported being or having been a law enforcement officer and 797 reported knowing a close friend or relative who is or was an officer. Participants watched a videotape of a trial of a burglary of a habitation and were asked to give individual verdicts. Results

indicated that the average conviction rate was 57.6%. Past or present officers did not differ in their conviction rate (53.5%) from non-officer jurors (58.2%). Jurors who indicated knowing a past or present law enforcement officer convicted the defendant only 2.7% more than those who did not know anyone in law enforcement (again, not significant). Implications for this research will be discussed.

Delay, Chris, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Dealing with DWI- One Community’s Efforts to Combat the DWI Problem”

This paper will deal with the recognition of the problem of DWI within the community is world renowned for its “let the good times roll” cultural attitudes and its aversion to restrictions on alcohol consumption. Community wide efforts to utilize resources will be examined, as well as new strategies imposed to not only curb offenses, but to identify and treat offenders to lessen the amount of recidivism. Some of the elements to be discussed will be the implementation of supervised probation, mandatory treatment programs, community service and court diversion programs.

Delay, Chris, Evans, Rhonda D., and Forsyth, Craig J., University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Characteristics of Offenders in Cases of Domestic Violence”

This paper examines characteristics of offenders in cases of domestic violence. Primary data collected were collected on the following variables: race, location of residence, employment status, and victim relationship, relationship to children, substance abuse, and sentencing information.

Dudley, Marissa, Kirsten Rider, Connie Murillo, Michelle Nicoll, Fabian Ortiz, Dustin Tezak, Shanna Whalen, and Beatrice de Oca, Western New Mexico University

“Attitudes towards gun control in Southwestern New Mexico”

The state of New Mexico recently enacted legislation permitting the possession of concealed weapons. People’s attitudes toward this law in particular and towards gun ownership and experience with guns in general were examined. Additionally, we were interested in seeing if people report a change in their attitudes towards guns following the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. One hundred forty people in southwestern New Mexico were surveyed. Their responses were compared to the data obtained by the National Opinion Research Council’s report on attitudes towards and experiences with guns: A state-level perspective (Smith & Martos, 1999).

Dumbuya, Alex A., Mays, G. Larry, New Mexico State University

"A Comparative Analysis of Due Process in the United States and the Republic of Sierra Leone"

Both the United States and the West African nation of Sierra Leone share a common legal heritage with England. A number of the procedural rights and guarantees found in one country also are found in the other. However, upon close examination many of the due process rights commonly found and taken for granted in courts in the United States are absent or minimized in courts in Sierra Leone. The greatest differences occur between the formalized courts of general trial jurisdiction in the U.S. and the customary law courts (also called tribal courts) in Sierra Leone. This paper will trace the historical development of the legal systems in these two nations and will compare and contrast the modern legal systems in both of these former English colonies.

Firebaugh, Eileen M. Luna, University of Arizona

“Indians Who Incarcerate Indians: A Study of Correctional Facilities on Reservations”

This paper analyzes correctional facilities, their operations and policies on Indian Reservations in Southwest United States. Comparisons are made with non-Indian operated jails and detention centers. Policy implications are discussed.

French, Laurence Armand, Western New Mexico University

“The Life and Works of Little Rock Reed: Indian Activists for Prison Reform”

Timothy “Little Rock” Reed, of Sioux ancestry, was a strong and articulate advocate for the contemporary Indian warrior, especially for those Indian warriors whose coup counting and dog soldiering included long prison terms. After a decade in prison in Ohio for armed robberies and drug theft, Little Rock fled to New Mexico in 1993, six weeks before the completion of his parole. Picked up in New Mexico in 1994, and awaiting extradition back to Ohio and prison, District Judge Peggy Nelson ruled that Little Rock fled under duress and under a reasonable fear for his safety and life effectively giving Little Rock protected fugitive status in New Mexico. Ohio petitioned Little Rock’s case to the U.S. Supreme Court where Little Rock lost. He served his remaining time and returned to New Mexico. Unfortunately, he died on January 16, 2000 from injuries resulting from an untimely automobile accident.

Holscher, Louis M., San Jose State University

“Crime on the Borders: A Comparison of the U.S./Mexico and Argentina/Chile Border Regions“

The U.S./Mexico border has many similarities and also major differences with the border between Argentina and Chile. This paper examines both border regions from an historical context, and then analyzes contemporary data and issues. There have been

military and political confrontations in both border areas, and crime is a common occurrence in all four countries. However, Argentina and Chile do not have the immigration issues facing Mexico and the U.S., and crime tends to be much less serious in the southern part of South America. One reason is that there are no large border cities between Argentina and Chile, and there are not many people in much of the mountainous areas. Much of the U.S./Mexico border region is also sparsely populated, however immigration pressures lead to much more crime than in Argentina and Chile.

Jenkins, Philip, Pennsylvania State University

“New Policy Directions in the Suppression of Online Child Pornography.”

I have recently been studying the subculture of online child pornography users, drawing chiefly on internal discussions and debates between subculture participants themselves. Surprisingly, I found that participants hold law enforcement in total contempt, based on the belief that only extremely careless or unlucky users ever fall into police hands. The near-total immunity of serious and persistent criminals reflects a fundamental misunderstanding by law enforcement of the nature of the child porn underworld, and of its technical structures. We might think of an analogy with illegal drugs, in which there is both a supply side (manufacturers and importers) and a demand side (street-level users). Looking at current efforts against child porn, it is almost as if anti-drug policing were to be solely confined to arresting users and addicts, while ignoring organized rings and suppliers. Such an approach might result in numerous arrests and convictions, but it could never make a dent in illicit drug supplies.

Mentor, Kenneth W., New Mexico State University

“The Death Penalty Returns to New Mexico”

Terry Clark was executed by the State of New Mexico on November 6, 2001. This was the first execution in New Mexico in over 40 years. Various legal maneuvers were used in an attempt to stop this execution and the return of the death penalty. The execution was accompanied by a strong grass roots effort in opposition to the death penalty. This effort, and the public debate that accompanied the effort, have the potential to be effective in the effort to stop further executions. For example, a Governor who strongly endorsed the death penalty during his election campaign began to publicly question the death penalty in the days preceding the execution. This paper discusses the unique nature of the return of the death penalty, strategies used to stop the return, and the continuing effort to end executions in New Mexico and throughout the United States.

Meyer, Jon'a, Rutgers University, Camden

“Blessed are the peacemakers: Navajo traditional law and justice”

The Navajo Nation Judicial Branch decided in 1981 to renew their interest in their traditional common law, nearly a century after the Anglo-styled Courts of Indian Offenses were forced on the Navajos and other Native American tribes. Then began the formidable task of documenting the tribe's traditional law principles and finding ways to implement and incorporate them into modern Navajo jurisprudence. One of the concepts discovered by the researchers was the use of peacemaking as the foundation of their traditional justice system. In peacemaking, disputants ask a respected elder or leader to listen to their case and help them prepare an appropriate resolution to assist both of them in their return to harmony. The peacemaker uses traditional teachings and cultural practices to help disputants restore peace between victims and those who have harmed them. This presentation discusses a number of common law concepts and the Navajo Nation's successful peacemaking program.

Moore, Clay, and Gould, Larry, Northern Arizona University

“Using the Niederhoffer Cynicism Scale as a Screening Tool for At Risk Officers”

This study compares the Niederhoffer Cynicism Scale to the more popular but more expensive MMPI Cynicism Scale. The focus of this study concerns whether the Niederhoffer Scale could serve as a screening tool to test the levels of cynicism in officers displaying abhorrent or otherwise no conforming behavior in connection with their duties. There has been both praise and criticism of the Niederhoffer Scale as a diagnostic tool; however, there have been no previous comparisons of the Niederhoffer Scale to other more widely used scales of a similar nature. The findings suggest that the Niederhoffer Scale is sufficiently correlated to the MMPI so that it could serve as a screening tool for in service officers. The strength of the correlation is strongest for whites than for blacks.

Nielsen, Marianne O., Northern Arizona University

“First Nations Healing Lodges: A Model for the United States?”

Native American prisoners are over-represented in some states, yet there are few effective programs available to them. Prisoners of First Nations ancestry are also over-represented in the Canadian correctional system. A number of culturally-appropriate, innovative programs have been developed to lower their recidivism rate in that country. This paper explores one such initiative, the First Nations-operated healing lodges, by focusing on one institution—the Stan Daniels Healing Centre in Edmonton, Alberta. The history of the Centre is presented, as well as data about its residents, staff, mandate, ideology, programs and recidivism rates. A number of obstacles to the development of such a Centre in the USA are discussed, but it is concluded that this model might be very effective in some states with a sufficiently high Native American population.

Paul, Richard, Bluehouse Peacemaking Institute

“Navajo Peacemaking as an old and new form of justice”

In their search for justice and an end to disputes between relatives and neighbors, Navajos can turn to their traditional form of justice, hozhooji naat'aanii (peacemaking). This paper focuses on the healing paradigm inherent in Navajo peacemaking. According to Navajo Common Law, peacemaking is a process of summoning the Holy People through chants, prayer, and the use of sand paintings which are taken from Navajo Creation and Journey Narratives. The Holy People help peacemakers (respected elders or other individuals who help the disputants work out a solution) diagnose the cause of disharmony and then determine the root causes of the dispute. Through peacemaking, the disputants can be restored to harmony.

Sefiha, Ophir, Northern Arizona University

“An Investigation into the Social Construction of Skateboarders as Deviant”

I explore the construction of skateboarding as a social problem. Employing ethnographic research methods, I consider how skateboarding becomes labeled as a social problem and thus, skateboarders come to represent a 'deviant' subculture. I then investigate how this deviant label further shapes skaters' perception of both of themselves and those who label them. By drawing in larger social issues of appropriate use of public space, generational conflict, private property and media representations, I attempt to situate my research firmly within a post-modern, constructionist tradition. I also examine how self-identified skateboarders view their own.

Stitt, B. Grant, Nichols, Mark, University of Nevada, Reno; Giacomassi, David, University of Memphis

“The Casino/Crime Relationship: What We Know and Where to Go Next”

This paper summarizes a variety of analyses done on data collected in the NIJ Grant entitled, “The Effects of Casinos on Crime and Quality of Life in New Casino Jurisdictions.” This data allowed for the analysis of casino effects on crime in eight casino jurisdictions that had brought in casino gambling as a source of additional community income and as a general economic stimulus. Effects of casinos on Part I and Part II crimes known to police, and effects of perceptions of the citizens and leaders of the casino communities are examined. Additionally, casino communities are compared to control jurisdictions. Also examined are methodological considerations that were taken into account in the present study. After examination of all the relevant findings a discussion is presented regarding questions yet to be answered and methodological issues that need to be addressed.

Yates, Donald L, Oklahoma State University; Egbo, Ken Amachi, Iowa Wesleyan College

“Analyzing Citizens’ Response to Community Policing in Ponca City, Oklahoma: A Fourth Year Assessment”

This study reports the results of a four 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 four separate neighborhood surveys in connection with the Ponca City Police Department’s launching of the Westside Neighborhood Project. The project involves the efforts of that city’s police department in introducing Problem-Oriented Policing into this group of neighborhoods. The current initiative involving the present adoption of a proactive neighborhood-based crime control and prevention strategy incorporate as well as evaluative 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.

Zion, James W., Northern Arizona University

“The Navajo Nation Criminal Code Amendments: Political Expediency, High Comedy, or Innovative Opportunity?”

The Navajo Nation Council amended the Navajo Nation Criminal Code in January 2000. The amendments were prompted by 1986 amendments to the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 which permitted Indian nations to impose an increased maximum punishment of one year incarceration, a \$5,000 fine, or both, and civil rights litigation addressing jail conditions and a resulting consent decree. The product was an amended criminal code which decriminalized over 50 offenses, and which permitted innovations, such as the use of Navajo peacemaking as a traditional method of restorative justice and making the victim of crime’s interests central to sentencing. This paper will address the political process used to enact the amendments, in which the author participated, the actors in the process and their motivations, and the result up to the date of writing the paper.

Zion, James W., Northern Arizona University

“‘Making it Plain and Clear’, Navajo Peacemaking Stories”

Contemporary Navajo peacemaking, an indigenous method of restorative justice (and more) will observe its twenty-year anniversary, coinciding with the WSSA 2002 Conference. In retrospect, peacemaking has proved to be a successful revival of traditional Indian justice. Many questions about it persist; “Does it work?” “How does it work?” “Can peacemaking methods be replicated in other cultures?” There have been two approaches to answer those questions, with the usual conflicts about how we answer them; is the empiricist method of surveys, analyzing raw data using numbers, and crunching numbers the better way to respond? Or is an ethnological method better and more accurate – or at least more descriptive? This paper will argue that the better (and more Indian) way to examine Navajo peacemaking to answer questions such as those in

the Indian approach of storytelling. It is actually the old “case” method of anthropology and law.

Economics (Association for Institutional Thought)

Adkisson, Richard V., New Mexico State University

“Intellectual Rights as Motivators: Is There a Better Way?”

Intellectual property rights, in the form of patents, copyrights, etc, are typically defended as necessary to provide incentives for creative and innovative activities. This belief has deep historical roots and was well established when the provisions for granting intellectual property rights were written into the U.S. constitution. The darker side of intellectual property rights is that they create monopolies that can be exploited for several years after the creation/innovation process has been completed, even beyond the life of the creator/innovator. This paper draws on the theoretical constructs of institutional economists, particularly Thorstein Veblen and Clarence Ayres, explores historical examples, and ultimately questions whether intellectual property rights, in their modern expression and interpretation, are necessary and/or effective as incentives for innovative and creative activities. The fundamental hypothesis driving the analysis is that there may be equally or more effective ways of encouraging creative/innovative activities that do not result in monopoly creation.

Aldana, Carolyn, CSU, San Bernardino

“Social and Economic Inequalities: Consequences for Quality of Life in the U. S.”

This paper examines the causes and effects of growing social and economic inequalities in the U.S. over the last 30 years. It discusses how the social and political forces responsible for generating and reproducing social and economic inequality are affecting the quality of life of U. S. urban residents.

Atkinson, Glen, University of Nevada

“Stabilizing Banker Capitalism”

John R. Commons chronicled the emergence and evolution of proprietary and pecuniary institutions as they came to govern industrial production relations. Commons traced this evolution from employer capitalism, through merchant capitalism, to banker capitalism. The dominance of financial capital required the decision makers to focus on expected future prices before loans to industrialists would be made. If industrialists could not convince commercial and investment bankers of their view of the future, production would not occur even if the technical foundation for that production was realizable. Commons called this “futuraity.” It goes by the name of uncertainty or expectations in Keynesian theory. Post-Keynesians call this “fundamental uncertainty.”

Commons is known for his work on labor economics and law and economics. More recently his influence on Herbert Simon's concept of bounded rationality has been noted. I will argue that these are all elements of his grander framework for a monetary theory of production.

Bell, Stephanie, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“The Commission's Findings: Is the Analysis Based on Sound Accounting Principles?”

The notion that Social Security faces a long-term *financial* problem has been accepted by economists and politicians alike. Under current arrangements, the program has been deemed unaffordable by the President's commission to reform Social Security. The “problem” goes like this: as baby boomers move out of the workforce and into retirement, benefit payments will begin to outstrip contributions, eventually causing the Trust Fund to become insolvent. All of this is based on the misconception that government's ability to make benefit payments (as they come due) somehow depends on the balance in the OASDI Trust Funds. This paper examines the accounting behind the Commission's reform proposal(s) and concludes that overhauling the current system is both unnecessary and imprudent.

Cackley, Alicia Puente, Julie DeVault, Gretta L. Goodwin, Michele Grgich, and Carol D. Petersen, General Accounting Office

“Voters with Disabilities: The Current Status and Legal Foundations of Access to Polling Places and Alternative Voting Methods”

Following a congressional request, GAO conducted a study to estimate the proportion of polling places with features that might facilitate or impede access for voters with physical impairments. On Election Day 2000, GAO staff visited 496 randomly selected polling places and recorded observations of various features such as steep ramps and high door thresholds. We estimate that, from the parking area to the voting room, 16 percent of all polling places in the contiguous United States have no potential impediments, 56 percent have one or more potential impediment but offer curbside voting, and 28 percent have one or more potential impediment and do not offer curbside voting. A review of laws and policies found that all states have provisions specifically addressing access to voting, but these provisions vary greatly. Although improving voting access presents many challenges, this issue warrants consideration, particularly in light of recent election

Chalmers, Kace and Walter Schwarm, Colorado State University

“Will History Repeat Itself, or Does Economic Development have a Learning Curve?”

If the economy is a socially-instituted process, then redevelopment is futile if integral institutions are ignored, or destroyed, in the process. Consequently, modern urban

renewal must recognize the sustaining, catalytic role that these fragile “geographical accomplishments” can play in a neighborhood’s re-vitalization process. Contrary to recent experience, urban renewal can be government-light without being market-driven, if the appropriate institutions are given credence in the renewal process. If urban renewal’s goal is maximizing social welfare, then redevelopment should use social capital, such as neighborhood groups or previous social arrangements, to endogenously form and continually assess its goal as the project progresses. By utilizing the surrounding institutions’ characteristics, a cognizant urban planner maximizes social welfare without sacrificing social cohesiveness or economic growth. Therefore, the authors evaluate urban renewal’s original intent and its outcomes, describing an institutional framework within which those original goals may be best achieved.

Champlin, Dell, and Janet Knoedler, Eastern Illinois University

“Re-embedding the Economy”

In a recent paper, William Schaniel and Walter Neale discuss the question of whether Karl Polanyi was anti-market and point out that Polanyi’s disapproval was directed specifically at the *self-regulating market* system not at markets in general (Schaniel and Neale 2001). Thus, the process of culturally re-embedding an economy does not consist of eliminating markets but of getting rid of the self-regulating market system. Many government policies affect markets and the economy as a whole, but only policies directed at the self-regulating market system will re-embed the economy. A key characteristic of the self-regulating market is the existence of the fictitious commodities of labor, land and money. In this paper we examine one of these, labor, and assess the extent to which government policies have succeeded in re-embedding the economy. We conclude that the key to re-embedding the economy lies in focusing greater attention on the fictitious commodities.

Cypher, James M., California State University, Fresno

“Economic Downturn, Military Buildup: Enhancing Resource Control, Countering the High Tech/New Economy Crash”

US military spending (ME) will leap upward in FY 2002, by \$58.5 billion. Considerable countercyclical effects are to be anticipated. Secular impacts will be manifest through funding of "The Revolution in Military Affairs", National Missile Defense and other programs. In addition, the war in Afghanistan promises to facilitate a massive restructuring of US corporate control over oil and gas assets in the Caspian Sea Basin. Currently, US military spending is increasingly focused on resource control--a 19th Century concept in terms of the underlying causes of ME. This paper shows the links between the new buildup and the New Economy sector: Much of the expenditures foreseen will deal with cyber war fighting strategies, and RMA technologies laden with high-tech electronics and communications systems. The buildup will function as a

sectoral industrial policy aiding the most impacted, and previously most dynamic, sector of the US economy.

DeGregori, Thomas R., University of Houston

“Change, Progress and Matter-of-Fact Knowledge: The Hamilton Antidote to the New Vitalism”

The advances in scientific understanding and matter-of-fact knowledge so carefully delineated by Dave Hamilton have continuously pushed back the areas of explanation by unverifiable essences and mystic potencies. Using the Hamilton theoretical framework, we examine the rise of organic chemistry and the vitalist reaction against it in medicine and agronomy. This vitalist reaction has grown stronger (or at least louder) in recent years with Jeremy Rifkin now calling for a left/right vitalist coalition against modern science and technology. David Hamilton's *Evolutionary Economics* has never been more vital (but not vitalist) than it is today dealing with current vitalist reactions.

Dugger, William M., University of Tulsa

“David Hamilton: A Radical's Institutionalism”

David Hamilton may or may not choose to call himself a radical institutionalist. The labels he applies to himself are up to him. But, he is my kind of institutionalist, and I am a radical. So, I label him a radical's institutionalist. He has made three significant contributions to radical institutionalism. First, he has explained institutional economics as evolutionary economics, not as equilibrium economics. Second, he has provided a radical critique of the (liberals') "Popgun War" against poverty. Third, he has objected strenuously to the Keynesian capitulation to mainstream thought. These three contributions have moved us forward by pushing our critical thought deeper into the fundamentals of both our economics and our economy.

Forstater, Mathew, University of Missouri - Kansas City

“Visions and Scenarios: Heilbroner's Worldly Philosophy, Lowe's Political Economics, and the Methodology of Ecological Economics”

This paper argues that aspects of Robert Heilbroner's "Worldly Philosophy" as well as his mentor Adolph Lowe's *Political Economics* (in particular his "Instrumental Analysis") may inform the development of a

methodology for Ecological Economics. Heilbroner developed the notions of "visions" and "scenarios" to analyze the work of the Classical

Political Economists and Marx, as well as those who he felt continued in that tradition in some respects (Veblen, Keynes, Schumpeter). Lowe's Political Economics also employs its own notions of visions and scenarios, and in a way quite consistent with usages found in some of the Ecological Economics literature, as well as other policy work. The paper outlines the ideas of Heilbroner and Lowe--both of whom grew increasingly concerned about environmental issues, but who never applied their methods to ecological economics--in the context of an environmental policy framework consistent with the insights of ecological economics.

Fullwiler, Scott T., Wartburg College

“Timeliness and the Fed’s Daily Tactics”

If the federal funds rate should continue to fall, one can expect that there will be calls by some for the Fed to adopt reserve and/or money supply targets, as was the case recently in Japan. This paper discusses the legal/regulatory and technological factors influencing behavior in the federal funds market, which generate the context within which the Fed’s daily tactics occur. The tactics are presented as feedback loops, implying that the supply and demand for reserves are interdependent, in order to illustrate the logical prerequisites for timeliness in the Fed’s tactics. The paper argues against both the viability of reserve targets and the related liquidity effect. Additionally, analysis of the Fed’s tactics should be primarily concerned with payment flows rather than reserve requirements, while the latter should be considered a special case of the former. Policy implications of these conclusions are discussed.

Gray, Jerry, and Richard Chapman, Willamette University

“Noting the ‘Imponderability’ of NAIRU”

Veblen defines an imponderable as “an article of make-believe which has become axiomatic by force of settled habit.” We use fundamental tenets of neoclassical theory, empirical evidence, and views on falsification as the cornerstone of positive economics to demonstrate that, even within the framework of standard theory, NAIRU must be comprehended as nothing more than an article of faith (or an imponderable). We develop and explore tensions between the theoretical underpinnings of NAIRU and use of this concept in setting and explaining monetary policy. The tradeoffs and distributional consequences of recent Fed policy are explored in light of Veblen’s *Vested Interests and the Common Man*. In conclusion, we draw on *The General Theory* to warn that a disastrous deflation may ultimately unseat the imponderable of NAIRU by serving as Veblen’s “unsettling discipline that is brought to bear by workday experience.”

Griffith, Winston, Bucknell University

“Foreign Direct Investment and the Caribbean”

Global foreign direct investment has been rising. It increased by 18 percent in 2000 to a record \$1.3 trillion; however, Caribbean countries have not been able to attract significant amounts of foreign direct investment. This paper seeks to determine how Caribbean countries can attract more inflows of foreign direct investment particularly into those sectors, namely, manufacturing and services, that have the greatest potential for employment creation. It takes an institutionalist approach and argues that, since the production of manufacturing and services is continually changing in the more developed countries, the main sources of foreign direct investment in the less developed countries, the institutions that foreign direct investment needs in the Caribbean to produce manufactures and services must also change. If the institutions do not change, Caribbean countries will not attract significant amounts of foreign direct investment

Welcomer, Stephanie A., and Mark Haggerty, University of Maine

“For the Collective Good? Free Market Claims for Hazardous Waste”

This paper employs critical theory to analyze how the free market perspective legitimates hazardous waste production and disposal. This legitimation is most apparent in processes of regulation and disposal of hazardous waste. Integral to regulation and disposal is a series of communication acts aimed at defining hazardous waste, suggesting particular relations of the substances to production, society, and individuals. We argue that free market claims fundamentally distort the relation of hazardous waste to society, individuals, democratic process, and the ecosystem. We suggest that a reliance on a more holistic economic approach is necessary to address the dilemma facing society.

Hake, Eric R., Eastern Illinois University

“Veblen’s Observations on the Emergence of American Corporate Accounting”

To understand Veblen’s observations regarding corporate finance, where “the old-fashioned concepts of debt and property, or liabilities and assets, are not fairly applicable to the facts of the case,” one must understand the changes in the field of accounting-- specifically the gradual shift from proprietorship to entity accounting. As an analyst focused on the circumstances of his day, Veblen recognized the changes of corporate finance allowed the consolidation and reorganization of industry on a modern footing. Indeed, Veblen addressed the heated arguments of the day concerning corporate financial practices and used those arguments to develop his own theory of finance. This paper will explore the theoretical debates of the accounting profession and use that perspective to interpret Veblen’s observations on the use of goodwill, stock watering, and the concept of the firm as a going concern. I will argue Veblen’s theory of the credit economy proficiently summarized the debates of the nascent accounting profession.

Hall, John, Portland State University

“Tango of Two Titans Competition, Cooperation, Convergence”

The European Union is undertaking an expansion of unprecedented proportions. By the decade's end it will likely have added 12 new members with the lion's share of these coming in as former planned economies with newly formed market economies. The EU's population will increase from the present 315 million to well over 500 million. North America and European Union Europe are positioning to produce the lion's share of world output, generate the technologies, and set standards defining the good life for coming decades. This paper explores the choreography of the two Titans, a dance involving competition, cooperation, and convergence.

Henry, John F., California State University, Sacramento

“The Social Origins of Money”

Conventional economics places money outside a social or institutional framework. Rather, money is a technical innovation that emerges spontaneously as a means to reduce the transaction costs associated with barter. It will be argued here that money emerged as a consequence and in support of a cataclysmic social process through which roughly egalitarian tribal societies gave way to societies of privilege, thus inequality. Money initially expressed the social relationship between the privileged class(es) and the majority producing class, and was an integral part of the process through which economic surplus was transferred to a non-producing portion of the population. Egypt will be examined as a case study, and emphasis will be placed on the subversion of the principle of hospitality and the restructuring of the clan relationships in early class society.

Hildred, William, and James Pinto, Northern Arizona University

“Impacts of Supply Chain Management on Competition”

The American food supply system provides a clear illustration of recent institutional evolution and some likely future outcomes of “supply chain management” (SCM), a required component of the curriculum in many business schools. In the extreme, recommended SCM practices seek to maximize profits for the entire chain of firms involved in bringing a product to consumers, even if the profits of individual firms within the group are reduced. This requires obliteration of many traditional competitive relationships among businesses. Much of the thrust of SCM is accomplished through contractual arrangements that leave intact the independent status of the firms involved. However, several models exist in which firms bend others to their wills and lessen competition through various SCM practices. The antitrust bar has taken note of these situations, but textbooks on SCM and Principles of Economics ignore the issue, to the detriment of understanding.

Hudson, Wade A., Colorado State University

“Why Did the Industrial Revolution Begin in England? The Role of Coal and Path Dependency”

This article seeks to extend C.E. Ayres’ work on the genesis of the industrial revolution. England’s rapid industrial rise during the 18th century was heavily influenced by the implications of its path dependency arising from the centrality of wood as a fuel source. Specifically, England’s transition between organic and inorganic fuels highlights the pivotal role of technological change during a critical historical process. Not only does this approach shed light on the actual process of England’s unique role within the industrial revolution, it serves to illuminate points of commonality between old institutionalist, new institutionalist, and the Austrian school. Aside from their broad agreement over the importance of technology, they are united in their conception of technology as a distinct process that cannot, and should not, be coerced into a system of well-behaved equations.

Hushbeck, Clare, American Association of Retired Persons

“The Circumstances and Needs of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren, and Policy Options for their Support”

The past couple of decades have witnessed the rise of a new household type, grandparents raising their grandchildren. Such families usually form suddenly in response to events stemming from such circumstances as parental drug addiction, imprisonment, abandonment, child abuse, and teen parenting. The grandparent-headed household has been identified by the US Census as a distinct household type; new questions on the 2000 Census focus specifically on these families. Meanwhile, governments at all levels grapple with meeting the unique needs of the grandparents—frequently poor or near poor and in marginal health—and the grandchildren, who often face serious health, learning, and behavioral problems. This paper examines public policies to address the well-being of the vulnerable “grands” at both ends of the age spectrum in these grandparent-headed families.

Kaboub, Fadhel, University of Missouri – Kansas City

“Production and Consumption under Vested Interests: Sabotage of Production and Pecuniary Emulation”

This paper briefly discusses institutions, their origins, and their evolution from a Veblenian perspective. Then, it delineates production and consumption under vested interests. The vested interests class includes businessmen and absentee owners. Businessmen (or the *captains of industry*) choose a low-production/high-price level that generates the highest amount of profits. This conflicts with the technician’s *instinct of workmanship*, thus blocking technical change and the achievement of social well being. Absentee owners (*leisure or predator class*) only engage in conspicuous consumption in order to display their high status (i.e. *invidious distinction*). The lower classes

emulate the consumption behavior of the leisure class, which makes their consumption behavior a ceremonial institution that only benefits the vested interests and reinforces their position. Taking into account production and consumption, it seems that ceremonial institutions are self-enforcing and are maintained by the vested interests because they benefit from them.

Knoedler, Janet, and Anne Mayhew, Bucknell University

“How Veblen Reported on the Engineers: a Case of Borrowing”

Some have argued Veblen's late work on *The Engineers and the Price System* was a departure from his early disengaged interpretations of economic change, a departure in which he appeared to be both predicting and actively advocating an engineer-led revolt. However, as evidence introduced in this paper reveals, Veblen, even in his earliest work, was a highly accurate reporter of what engineers were saying in their own trade publications. He used their work as the basis of his own theory of early 20th century American capitalism. We argue that the importance of the engineers as a source of Veblen's analyses stems from three things: (1) the fact that most of the engineering literature is not well reported in the scholarly literature of economics; (2) the lack of interest in Veblen as reporter of his own times; (3) the challenge that Veblen's treatment of the engineers presents to the way many want to situate Veblen's work within the history of economic thought.

Krall, Lisi, State University of New York, Cortland

”Continuity in Government Land Policy (1785-1862)”

One of the most salient features of the history of government land policy is its diversity. It is not surprising then that land policy scholarship has concentrated on this diversity rather than seeking to identify the underlying logic of the many and varied policies enacted by the government. I agree with D.C. North in his criticism of historians for their lack of a "systematic use of theory," to put together this history. The result has been a confusing and muddled analysis. North offers a theoretical framework where the forces of supply and demand expressed narrowly through price changes, are central for giving coherence to government land policy. I choose to paint a broader stroke by constructing a framework where the evolutionary unfolding of the market economy is central to understanding the disparate and seemingly contradictory land policies enacted by the government. This analysis finds continuity in these policies thereby helping us to understand the meaning and purpose of land in our economic system.

Kukeli, Agim, Colorado State University

”Why Did ‘Shock Therapy’ Not Work?”

This paper examines ‘shock therapy’ and ‘gradualism’, in the context of their respective feasibilities, and institution-building, as derivatives of “cumulative causation”

processes.

Goldman (1994) has provided an enlightening comparison between Hungary and Poland's economic approaches in transforming their economies from centrally planned to

open market. However, his work does not tell us whether "shock therapy" or gradualism is the best policy. Some economist may believe that either policy could achieve the same result; therefore, it is a matter of choice which either society, or its leader, must make. However, this paper argues that the structural differences, of each country determine the path that a country follows as seen in the end results, which are quite different among the Central Planned Economies (CPEs). In particular the contrast between Albania and Poland is quite stark, considering both countries applied shock therapy at the same time.

Lee, Frederic S., University of Missouri - Kansas City

"The Emergence of Heterodox Economics in the United States in the 1960s"

In the period 1945 to 1960, Marxian economic theory was, except for some isolated cases, not taught in American universities. Moreover, Institutionalism was dying as well. Thus, by 1960 the absolute dominance of neoclassical economics seemed all but assured; but within ten years it was all but shattered. The turbulent 1960s upset the status quo in many ways, thereby providing the opportunity and intellectual space for heterodox economics to emerge. The objective of the paper are threefold: first to recount the emergence of the Association for Evolutionary Economics in 1965 and the Union for Radical Political Economy in 1968; secondly to explain why two heterodox economic associations arose instead of a single heterodox association; and thirdly to explain why

Mayhew, Anne, University of Tennessee

"An Introduction to Veblenian Revisionism"

Over the past several years revisionist interpretations of the work of Thorstein Veblen have flourished. In particular, both Rick Tilman and Steven Edgell have attacked the notion that ethnic "marginality" can account for Veblen's powerful understanding of the U.S. economy. Others, including William Dugger, have stressed the affinity of Veblenian and Marxian thought. Without in any way wishing to play down the importance of Veblen's theoretical contributions, the members of this panel have employed a somewhat different perspective to reexamine Veblen's work: Veblen as Reporter. Even among those who have given Veblen

high marks for his satiric insights and for his work as the "first economic anthropologist" (John Diggins), there has been too little emphasis on Veblen as an accurate reporter of the varied events of his time. In this introductory paper, I will review various interpretations of Veblen's work and show how the views of this panel differ, and why this is important.

Maynard, Tony, Franklin & Marshall College

“Veblen’s Evolving Theory”

Recent reassessments are bringing some harmony to a century of conflicting evaluations on the life and work of Thorstein Veblen. Further coherence can be achieved by relating the evolution of Veblen's analysis to the changing intellectual thought of his times. Veblen was raised and educated in the evolutionary milieu of the second half of the nineteenth century. Much of the social analysis that influenced his early social theorizing derived from unilinear social evolutionism often buttressed by biological underpinnings that ran in terms of racial hierarchy. In the decade after Veblen attained fame with the publication of *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, the evolutionary form of social analysis fell from favor and was replaced by a cultural relativism freed from biological determinations. Veblen's work straddled these two paradigms of social reality and many of the tensions in his academic output and its change in emphasis over time arise from his attempts to bring the two into harmony.

Miller, Edythe S.

“Evolution and Stasis: The Institutional Economics of David Hamilton”

David Hamilton's *Evolutionary Economics* is a classic work in institutionalist thought. First published in 1953 under the title *Newtonian Classicism and Darwinian Institutionalism*, the updated but otherwise essentially unchanged book was published in 1970 under its new title. The theme of the book is that of the nature of social and economic change, a theme that Professor Hamilton has pursued throughout his professional career. It is a theme that is as fresh and relevant today as it was when originally written and one that continues to distinguish institutional and mainstream economic perspectives. Now, more than thirty years after the republication of the book, it is timely to revisit its subject matter, and in general to explore the contribution to institutional economics of David Hamilton.

Natarajan, Tara, St. Michael's College

”Confronting Seasonality: A Socioeconomic Analysis Of Rural Poverty And Livelihood Strategies In A Dry Land Village”

This dissertation focuses on the impact of seasonality on primarily the rural poor in Theethandapattu, a dry land village in the state of Tamil Nadu, southern India. The study views poverty as capability deprivation (Sen: 1989) rather than merely as an inadequacy of income. It operationalizes this view by researching 'livelihoods' i.e., both income and non-income earning methods of survival used by rural families to mitigate various risks they confront. Causal linkages are established between variables that interact in the process of creating deprivation. These variables are: the risks people face, the gamut of economic, social, cultural, ecological and institutional factors that impact in determining the actual livelihood strategies people employ. The study focuses on risks posed by climatic and economic seasonality, often times with variable manifestations depending on economic status of households.

Niggle, Christopher J., University of Redlands

“Globalization, Neoliberalism, and the Attack on Social Security”

Neoliberal political movements advocate privatization of public pension systems. Globalization imposes pressure on nations to conform to neoliberal policy views with respect to the design and structure of social insurance, including public pension systems. The paper begins with an investigation of the economic, ethical and ideological dimensions of the privatization debates in the United States. The second section discusses the history of Social Security, the purposes for its creation, and some of its economic effects. The final section considers the ethical, macroeconomic and distributional implications of privatization, prefunding and payroll tax funding, and argues for a pay-as-you-go system financed with income taxes.

Olson, Paulette, Wright State University

“Economic Growth and Job Insecurity: Two Sides of the Same Coin?”

According to official reports, the 1990s represented the longest economic expansion of the post-WWII era. The unemployment rate hit a 30-year low. The Clinton Administration’s “rosy scenario” reports heralded the great American job-creation machine. Yet millions of Americans remained unemployed and underemployed during the 1990s.. And those holding the so-called “good jobs” lived in constant fear of losing their jobs due to downsizing and corporate restructuring. If the labor market of the 1990s represents the best that proponents of economic growth can offer working Americans, what does this suggest about the future of work in America? This paper will explore the nature of growing job insecurity with particular emphasis on higher education. Because “tenure” represents the last bastion of job security, it is particularly relevant to examine the social context within which it is being attacked.

Ostas, Daniel T., University of Oklahoma

Toward an Economic Model of Enlightened Entrepreneurship: Reconciling Corporate Social Responsibility and Profit Maximization

This paper seeks to construct a decision-making model for “enlightened entrepreneurship.” The analysis begins by exploring the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its relationship to a firm’s profit motive. A working definition of the firm’s social and economic goals is offered and defended. This definition emphasizes that much social gain can be achieved without sacrificing the long-run interests of the firm. What is needed is a decision-making model that explains how concerns with CSR and profitability can be combined in a tractable (useable) way. Part II of the paper offers the decision-making model. It begins with the model of entrepreneurship offered by the neoclassical theory of the firm. This model, while useful for organizing thought, is found to be incomplete. To complete the model, one needs to account for the ethical, legal, and economic predispositions of the entrepreneur that inform his or her use of the neoclassical perspective.

Peterson, Janice, and Barbara Smith, General Accounting Office

“Economic Security in Old Age? Retirement Income and Today’s Workers”

The current uncertainty and anxiety regarding the future prospects of the U.S. economy contributes to concerns about the economic security of today’s workers when they retire. Even before the recent economic downturn, possible reductions in Social Security benefits, the lack of widespread pension coverage and low levels of personal saving have prompted researchers and policy makers to question the adequacy of future retirement incomes. The objective of this paper is describe the income and wealth of current workers and to examine some of the key factors that are likely to affect their retirement income, such as changes in the growth and distribution of earnings, changes in pension coverage and in types of pensions, changes in major public retirement programs such as Social Security, and demographic changes affecting the age

distribution of the population and labor force. This discussion will provide a context for thinking about future retirement-related policy proposals.

Rogers, William H., Colorado State University

“A Market for Institutions: Community Associations and their Acceptance in Housing”

There are two major issues for a future neighborhood to answer: first who makes the plans of where and how the development is designed, and second how can the neighborhood maintain stability? This paper is an inquiry into a growing trend in the housing market to establish more comprehensive planning and an institution that will maintain the community. This paper will explain why developers have taken on the role of adding a "private government" to their developments and how these institutions function to provide answers to the above questions. Community associations (or homeowner associations) are planned by developers who create an association with legal ties in the deed of each house in the neighborhood. Thus, the norms established by neighbors can be enforced thereby giving the neighborhood a platform to provide public goods, internalize externalities, and in general create social stability. The demand for community associations is growing which may reflect a desire for more focus on the quality of neighborhood institutions.

Serero, Matlhodi M., Colorado State University

“Who benefits from international free trade between developing and less developed countries? - a case study of the automobile industry in the USA and Mexico within the north American free trade agreement”

The question ‘who benefits from international free trade between developed and less developed countries?’ will be answered by testing the hypothesis; ‘the USA captures all benefits from the North American Free Trade Agreement, (NAFTA) at the disadvantage of Mexico’. A case study of the NAFTA will be assessed using evidence from the automobile industry of America¹ and Mexico. The developments occurring in the automobile industries of Mexico and the USA regarding exports trend, and their contribution to employment and GDP will be used as a measure of benefits derived. The country with a rise in automobile exports leading to increased profitability, production efficiency, increased employment and a rising contribution to GDP growth, will be considered as capturing some benefits from NAFTA, hence free trade between an LDC and a DC. The results of the automobile industry analysis show that in general both Mexico and America benefit from NAFTA.

Sherman, Howard, University of California at Los Angeles

“Evolution and Stasis: The Institutional Economics of David Hamilton”

Hamilton's exposition of the basic propositions of institutionalism is the best there is. He explains a holistic approach and an evolutionary approach better than anyone else. But his explanation of the substantive mechanism of evolution is a liberal one, not a radical one. He argues that the obstacles to technological progress are superstition and ignorance -- and the solution is more education. The radical interpretation of Veblen is that there is a dichotomy and tension between business and industry or capitalist institutions and technological progress -- and further institutional progress comes through conflict to overcome the resistance of the elite. Thus his contribution to the basics is enormous , but one may argue about the structure that is built upon it.

Shuklian, Steve, Marshall University

¹ For purposes of the study, Canada will be considered to be at the same level of development as the USA, hence attention will only be given to Mexico and America.

“The Case for Lifting the Embargo on Trade with Cuba”

Over the past few years, there has been a growing movement in the U.S. whose aim is to pressure the U.S. Government to lift the embargo on trade with Cuba. While the American Left has always opposed the embargo, many American businesses, manufacturing associations and conservative think tanks are joining the Left in the demand to lift the embargo. This paper examines the history and impact of the trade sanctions on both Cuba and the United States and offers an explanation why so many diverse groups of people believe that, after 42 years, it is time to lift the sanctions on trade with Cuba.

Stirling, Kate, University of Puget Sound

“Child Support Awards: Are Nonresident Dads Dead-Beat or Beat-Up?”

For the last 25 years, legislation has been established to address the inadequacy and inequity of child support awards in the United States. Most recently, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (informally known as the Welfare Reform Act) included elements designed to improve child support payments. A clear-cut and widely-held consensus had emerged among policymakers and researchers that unless concerted public policy efforts were undertaken, the growing number of children in single-parent families faced serious economic risk and their futures were imperiled. Given this consensus, we might have expected that the implementation of such policy would have been heralded as a great success on the family front, and in many circles indeed it was. But not in all circles. Many nonresident fathers argue that they have been wronged by this legislation and are unfairly painted as “deadbeat dads.” The perceived injustice led to the establishment of thousands of fathers’ rights groups across the country. The focus of this paper is whether award amounts are adequate for children as well as fair to the nonresident parent responsible for their payment.

Sturgeon, James, I., Bill Williams, and Jairo Parada, University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Consumption Concepts: Maximization, Habitual Inertia, Agency?”

In this paper we bring together recent developments in psychological theory (the application of control theory to human behavior) and Veblenian/Keynesian consumption concepts. In particular we apply control theory to the Duesenberry consumption function in a way that brings it into close correspondence with Veblen’s concepts of consumption behavior and which offers a theoretical solution to specific consumption paradoxes. Note that this application of control theory is not in the tradition of the work presently found in contemporary macroeconomic theory. Rather, it seeks to forge a theoretical link between the Post-Keynesian and Institutionalist concepts of consumption. Veblen’s first book, *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, had a lasting impact on the community’s understanding of the meaning of consumption. His

satirization of neo-classical economic theory's "Economic Man" as "a homogenous globule of desire . . ." carried a sting that orthodoxy has been unable to entirely ignore.

Swaney, Jim, Wright State University

“Keep America Rolling” toward what?: Consumerism as antidote to terrorism”

Is personal indulgence consistent with fighting a war? Can consumerism offset post-9-11 insecurity? From a macroeconomic perspective, the "buy more, buy now" recommendation appears to be a sensible, even necessary element of economic recovery. The General Motors advertising slogan "Keep America Rolling," is apropos. Or is it? Insecurity is both necessary ingredient and product of consumerism. Marketing, overwork, globalization, and extension of markets in general contribute to personal and employment insecurity. Our oil dependent consumer economy fuels both energy insecurity and national insecurity. Fossil fuel gluttony contributes to insecurity via climate change. Feedbacks between these and other sources of insecurity are examined. The potential interactions of voluntary simplicity, eco-effective design, and other movements working to reduce insecurity are explored.

Todorova, Zdravka K., University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Foreign Investment and Finance under Currency Board in Bulgaria”

When praising the virtues of global business, we are not only assuming that the trickle down theory works, but also that it is valid uniformly. In what sectors do the foreign direct investments take place in the developing and emerging markets? What are the types and levels of technology that are transferred to the developing and transition countries? Do the corporations undertake local reinvestment and research and development, and if so, which worker and consumer segments benefit most from the implemented innovations? The present paper addresses these issues while evaluating the liberalization process under currency board in Bulgaria.

Toruño, Mayo C., California State University, San Bernardino

”Material Interests, Social Valuation and Public Choice”

In this paper I explore the relationship between the process of social valuation, the material conditions of life, and the choices made by the state. I am particularly interested in the role that political economic ideology plays in the construction of social reality, how it provides individuals with a definition of “we” the community, and how that ideology interacts with material conditions to provide the accepted framework through which the state makes choices on behalf of the nation. This exploration will be carried out along three dimensions: first, by explaining and critiquing the Public Choice school of thought; second, by examining the contributions that Institutionalists and Marxists have made toward understanding these processes; and third, by examining what these three schools of thought have to say regarding conditions that must hold for the state to generate life enhancing outcomes.

Tymoigne, Eric, University of Missouri, Kansas City

“Stabilizing Banker Capitalism: Keynes and Commons on Money”

Atkinson and Oleson have shown there are some important similarities between Keynes and Commons. Keynes wrote that Commons was the economist with whom he had the most accordance. The aim of this paper is to go further in the study of the similarities between Keynes and Commons by looking at their respective money theory. In particular: What is money? How is money introduced in the economic system? What are its impacts on economic behaviors? The argument is that Keynes and Commons have a very similar point of view on this topic. So similar that one can even consider that they have the same theory of money. Thus, on this point, we can say that Institutionalists and Post Keynesians are –or should be– part of the same corpus of thought. In this instance at least, contrary to what is often claimed, the heterodoxy does not consist only of discordant and isolated schools of thought.

Widner, Ben, and Stephan Weiler, Colorado State University

“Illuminating Neglected Inner City Opportunities”

Many studies have touted the neglected advantages of “new” markets in marginalized rural and inner city areas. While much of the motivation has been based on equity, there are potentially strong efficiency arguments for such renewed attention. This paper proposes a unique combination of recent work on informational market failures to understand new markets as examples of informational asymmetries, which can provide the rationale for both private and public support of new market ventures. A focal case study assessing the private versus social returns of an inner city retail development project highlights a potential template for understanding the private and social value-added of new markets initiatives.

Wisman, Jon D., and Aaron Pacitti, American University

“Have U.S. Labor's Successes Led To It's Woes?”

Political economists from Smith to Marx to Veblen viewed the conflict between the interests of labor and capital as a defining characteristic of capitalism as a social system. Drawing upon this theoretical tradition, this paper explores the dynamics between capital and labor over two centuries of U.S. history. More specifically, it explores why it is that an extended period during which labor made substantial gains was invariably found to be followed by a period of significant partial reversals of these gains. An institutional examination of this history of labor's ups and downs suggests it is due to the fact that capital has been controlled by interests divergent from those of labor. The consequence has been that the latter's gains have set in motion economic, political, and social forces that eventually reverse, at least partially, these gains.

Wray, L. Randall, University of Missouri-Kansas City

“Social Security: Truth or Convenient Fictions?”

Many supporters of Social Security have tried to defend the program on the grounds that its Trust Fund is a real source of funds to be used when – as projected – its benefit payments exceed its tax revenues (around 2016). Ironically, the enemies of Social Security respond that the Trust Fund doesn't hold any “real” assets because it has accumulated only nonmarketable government IOUs. Today, those same enemies have created a Presidential commission that will recommend partial privatization as a way to ensure that the Social Security surpluses are invested in real assets, and to ensure that individuals become fully “vested.” As a supporter of Social Security and as an educator, I believe that the best way to save the program is to tell the truth about its finances. What matters is Congressional Goodwill, and so as long as the full faith and credit of the U.S. government stands behind Social Security, all promised future benefits will be paid.

Wunder, Timothy A., Colorado State University

“Implications of Veblen's Economic Sociology Contact”

Veblen is universally considered to be a founder of institutionalism. One of the main criticisms of Veblen's work has been that it lacks a consistent framework with which it could displace economic orthodoxy. This criticism can be evaluated by looking at Veblen's work in context of the growing field called economic sociology. Joseph Schumpeter argued that Economic Analysis deals with how people's behavior creates economic outcomes but that Economic Sociology deals with how people came to behave as they do. Veblen was looking at how people came to behave as they do, and as such was an Economic Sociologist. Viewed in this light, one can freshly evaluate Veblen's case for the need to create a new system of Economic Analysis.

Economics (Business and Finance)

Buerger, Kurt H., Angelo State University, and Linda M. Nichols, Texas Tech University

“An Examination Of The Usefulness Of Alternative International Income Reporting Models”

The reporting of corporate income is an area of ongoing debate on a worldwide basis. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) in conjunction with the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and standard-setting boards from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom have issued two Special Reports on the subject. The first report identified four basic income reporting models being utilized internationally. These models include the revaluation of assets as allowed by the European Union’s Fourth Directive. The second report recommended the use and adoption on a worldwide basis of one of those four reporting models. This study examines the usefulness of the four models by asking bank loan officers to make lending decisions based on corporate financial statements using one of the four models identified in the first Special Report. The results of this study are consistent with use of the model recommended in the second Special Report.

Britton, Charles R., University of Arkansas and Richard S. Smith, Arkansas Tech University

“Money and Dollarization in Post-Soviet Cuba”

An effective money must serve four functions: (a) as a medium of exchange, (b) as a unit of account, (c) as a store of value, and (d) as a standard of deferred payment. This study examines the role of the Cuban peso vs. the U.S. dollar in the post-Soviet Cuban monetary system. While Cuba, unlike countries such as Argentina, has officially maintained its own currency in the form of the peso, the dollar has become the *de facto* operating currency in the economy. The authors demonstrate that the dollar fulfills the four functions of money in Cuba far better than the peso. Rather than bad money driving out the good (as Gresham’s Law would suggest), the stronger (high confidence) dollar has in fact displaced the weaker (low confidence) peso.

Butler, Marilyn M. Sam Houston State University, and Balasundram Maniam, Sam Houston State University

“Consumer Credit and the Effect on the Economy and the Consumer”

Consumer credit in America has fueled the economy expanding industries, providing jobs, and stimulating innovation. The use of credit can be beneficial to the economy, but the misuse of debt, can be devastating to consumers and the economy. Consumer credit accounts for over two-thirds of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Household debt

in the United States has reached record highs relative to Disposable Personal Income (DPI), with household debt totaling over \$6.8 trillion. The over indebtedness of American households could have a significant affect on the GDP, the health of the nation and the well being of the family. The purpose of the paper is to examine historic trends indicating the relationship between the growth rate of the GDP, growth of consumer credit from the household sector, and the growth rate of consumer durables as an economic indicator of a recession. Additionally, the implications of the effect of excessive consumer debt on the American family are considered.

Faircloth, Sheri, University of Nevada - Reno

“The Time Varying Relationships of Real Estate Assets,”

The importance of real estate as an asset class is evident from its representation of nearly one-half of world financial wealth. Adding this asset to traditional portfolios consisting of stock, bonds and cash has been shown to provide diversification benefits. To participate in such gains, a prospective investor may consider holding either securitized or unsecuritized real estate. This study investigates two primary issues of the return series for the two real estate alternatives: 1) does the price series of one asset lead/lag the other asset, and 2) is there a long-run equilibrium relationship between the two real estate investment vehicles. The results indicate no short-run dynamic adjustments exist and there is no long-run equilibrium relationship between securitized and unsecuritized real estate assets. These findings support weak-form efficiency.

French, Dan W. New Mexico State University, Zahid Iqbal, Texas Southern University, and Shekar Shetty, Western New England College

“Corporate Insider Transactions Around Announcements of Employee Layoffs”

Research has shown that corporate insiders (managers, directors, and large shareholders) often employ their private information to engage in atypical and profitable stock transactions around significant corporate events. This paper examines insider transactions around 701 layoff announcements by 524 firms from 1990 to 1998 and finds that insiders engage in an unusual level of stock selling prior to layoff announcements with differences according to the reason stated for the layoff. Some insiders consistently appear to make profitable transactions in advance of concurrent and post-announcement returns, while others effect profitable transactions after the announcement. Insiders in the “financial difficulty” group tend to make unprofitable transactions after their layoff announcements.

Pencek, Thomas, Meredith College, Raleigh, NC; Philip Ghazanfari, Cal State-Pomona

“An Analysis Of Stock Price Behavior Prior To Barron’s Recommendations,”

Barron’s magazine is respected investment periodical. It is considered to be one of better advice magazines for the individual investor. One of the regular features of the magazine are professional investment advisors making recommendations of stocks for the reader. This article observes the stock price behavior of those stocks recommended by these advisors. For the ten days prior to the publishing of the magazine, daily returns for these stocks prior to the publishing of the paper are computed and compared to the market returns. In addition, five- and ten-day returns are compared to market returns. No significant abnormal returns are identified when positive recommendations are examined. However, when negative recommendations are examined, significant negative returns are observed.

Tiwari, Kashi Nath, Kennesaw State University

“Start-Ups or Established-Firms: Choices for Investors,”

The volatile financial markets and uneven investment returns for the years 2000 and 2001 stand witness to the differences in the complexities and unpredictability of the tech sector and the fundamental sector. The tech sector’s excess returns vanished as quickly as they appeared, while the fundamental economic sector’s return stayed within a comfortable domain. The tech sector investors that saw their wealth rise and fall within a matter of months have begun to shift their funds toward the old economy. Being the internet economy, the new sector is more susceptible to changes in the relative values of the global economic variables. While the internet has shrunk the global gulf for the old economy as well, the latter is far more insulated against global parameters than the former. In year 2002, investors’ preferences have begun to shift away from the start-ups in favor of the well-established firms. The price parity and the ensuing equilibrium will be stable and investment-friendly.

Tiwari, Kashi Nath, Kennesaw State University

“Tax Relief, Slacks, and Surpluses,”

Are the game-theoretic Nash equilibrium and Pareto optimal equilibrium models consistent with the empirical observations of the past decade? Does every economic sector (and its individual components) reach the optimal points within a general equilibrium framework? The e-business sector was relatively free that experienced the boom and bust within a matter of months. Both types of equilibriums are guaranteed within a non-interventionary set-up. A tax cut gears the economy toward an optimal and stable equilibrium. Under normal economic circumstances, a tax reduction would expand the economy for the benefits of all economic units, small and large. A tax cut expands the consumption demand function, thereby eliminating the surpluses from the marketplace. It also expands the investment demand function that increases supply, employment, and disposable income. The twin engines of growth, less regulations and greater economic

incentives, work cohesively to attain Pareto optimality. Market anomalies appear to be less frequent under freer market conditions than under interventionary conditions.

Economics (General)

Adkisson, Richard V., New Mexico State University, and Linda Zimmerman, New Mexico State University

"NAFTA's Impact on Retail Trade on the U.S.-Mexico Border"

When the North American Trade Agreement was implemented in 1994, there was widespread speculation regarding the impacts the trade pact might have on the three nations involved, the United States, Mexico, and Canada. One thing that should have happened is that the goods of each member country would become more widely available, at lower prices in the markets of the other member countries. Given this, one might expect that NAFTA would induce changes in the pattern of retail trade in the border regions as border residents found less need to cross the border to buy the goods they desired. The focus of this paper is to test whether this has happened in fact. Using data from the Censuses of Retail Trade for 1992 and 1997 and other sources, an empirical model is developed, operationalized, and the hypothesis that the volume and/or patterns of retail trade on the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border has changed because of NAFTA is tested.

Banaian, King, St. Cloud State University

"Productivity, Democide and Property Rights as Conflict Resolution Mechanisms"

Democide, or mass killings by governments, has been shown to correlate with both the rate of increase of GDP and with investment shares of GDP. What remains to be shown is whether a country's productivity depends on the rate of government-sponsored deaths? In this paper, I use relatively simple Solow residuals and ask whether these correlate with democide. The results show that democide is insignificant in explaining productivity when the institutional features that influence democide rates are held constant. This is treated as additional evidence that democide is a dependent on the presence or absence of property rights institutions as means of conflict resolution.

Banaian, King, St. Cloud State University, and Bill Luksetich, St. Cloud State University

"Filter Rules for Football"

Prices provide information about scarcity. In football gaming, casinos provide a price called a "line", which reflects the relative strength of the two teams. Lines are adjusted to the information bettors provide on the strength of teams. Bets are also offered on the

"total" (the sum of the two teams' scores). Casinos or bookmakers gain profits by charging a fee called 'vigourish' much like the brokerage fee charged by securities dealers. As with prices of securities, the line is efficient if it contains all relevant information about the strength of teams. In this paper we test this by studying betting lines in the National Football League between 1999 and 2001. The use of "filter rules", a mathematical statement of when to bet on a team, should provide no excess returns above the vigourish. We find, however, that while lines might be efficient, there is some possibility that totals are not. We create possible filter rules and test them with out-of-sample years of betting lines and totals.

Bodvarsson, Orn B., University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and Rosemary Walker, Washburn University

“Does Financial Aid Enhance or Hinder College Performance?”

When others pay for part or all of a college student's education, will the incentive to perform well be lower than for a student who finances his/her own education? This study examines the impact of self-financing versus other methods of financing a college education on success in college. We apply the concept of moral hazard to test the hypothesis that students who pay for their own college education will have, *ceteris paribus*, lower GPAs, lower rates of course failures and lower likelihoods of being on probation, than students whose financier pays for all or part of their college education. Using survey data collected from over 900 undergraduates at two public universities in Nebraska and Kansas, we test for the effects of alternative financing methods on various measures of performance, including GPA, incidence of failing grades and probationary status. We also consider possible two-way causation between performance and type of financing.

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

"The Divorce Rate and the Female Labor Force Participation Rate: Evidence from Times-Series Data, Causality Tests, and Cointegration"

This paper examines the causal relationship between divorce rates and the female labor force participation rate. Does increased female participation in the labor force lead to increased human capital, increased financial interdependence, and a higher divorce rate? Or does a higher divorce rate imply that women can no longer rely on the steady, joint income of a married household, and they hedge this greater risk by seeking employment and the higher degree of financial interdependence associated with it? Using annual, U.S. time-series data, the paper tests for the causal relationship between these two variables using cointegration and vector-error correction techniques. Given annual, U.S. data between 1950 and 1998, Dickey Fuller tests are performed to ensure the presence of unit roots. Given unit roots, a VAR model is specified, and cointegration tests are performed. Once the two series have been corrected for cointegration, Granger causality tests are applied to the VAR.

Carlson, Kelly, St. Cloud State University

"Have Gender Influenced Wage Differentials Really Shrunk? A Comparison of Women's Private and Public Sector Employment"

Historically and presently women working both in the public and private sectors have earned less than men. This discrepancy has been accredited to numerous different factors including: work experience, maternity leave, lack of education, affirmative action, etc. In my paper I will investigate this issue by examining women's and men's wages in both the private and public sector. I will then compare the differentials (private and public).

Carson, Don, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, and Jessica Sparks, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

"Does Gambling Pay? A Look at the Factors Affecting Public Spending on Higher Education"

Public spending on higher education fluctuates directly with the state of the economy. This paper isolates 1995-1997-years in which the economy was of stable health-and looks across the board at the public expenditures on higher education. Using regression analysis, we examine the various factors that affect spending including institution location, size, minority population, median income, and state tax structure. Our underlying purpose is to isolate and determine what impact, if any, a state's decision to legalize gambling plays on education expenditures. If significant, this paper would serve to support the claim that legalized gambling, including state lotteries increase public expenditures on higher education in a given state.

Carson, Scott A., University of Texas, Permian Basin

"The Nineteenth Century Health and Nutrition of American Males: an Observation from the Anthropometric Record"

Well accepted measures of stature and body mass provides significant insights into economic conditions during periods when economic data are scarce. This paper uses the Utah State Prison records to assess the human growth patterns of 19th century American males. This highly mobile cohort of 19th century American prisoners reflects not only living conditions in the American west but also provides unique insight into living standards from across the United States and around the world. This paper demonstrates that the stature of American and European male inmates increased throughout much of the 19th century. Height cycles are also observed. Inmates from Britain, Europe and eastern states had smaller mean stature than inmates from mid-western and western states. This supports the notion that 19th century stature declined with urbanization.

Coates, Dennis C., University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and Jac C. Heckelman, Wake Forest University

"Absolute and Relative Effects of Interest Groups on the Economy"

We test for the impact of interest groups on economic growth among the OECD nations. Preliminary results indicate more evidence of an absolute effect from the number of groups than a relative effect of the number of groups compared to the size of government. The effects are non-linear, as additional group formation is less harmful the more groups there already are, although total growth would still be hampered by their presence. When controlling for the absolute number of groups, the relative measure has no additional impact, but controlling for the relative measure increases the estimated average effect of the absolute number of groups. In addition, the negative influence of a given number of interest groups on growth is lessened over time.

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

"Price Gouging or Gauging Price? Retail Gasoline Price Behavior Around September 11, 2001."

The events of September 11, 2001 cast a pall of uncertainty over all United States markets. In some cases, such as securities and commodities markets, trade was formally suspended until such time as "order" could be restored—thus giving participants in those markets an opportunity to digest the events and evaluate the uncertainty. In most retail markets, trade was significantly reduced as consumers also took time off. However, the retail gasoline market, presents a unique opportunity to observe behavior in a market that is commodity-based, relatively important to the average consumer, fraught with uncertainty, and was active throughout the week of September 11. This research is an analysis of pricing behavior of forty-two retail gasoline outlets in Shreveport, Louisiana. Price data is observed for September 9, 2001 to establish a pre-event baseline, September 11, 2001 (afternoon) and September 13, 2001. The paper should be able to determine and explain price behavior around the event as well as identify the value placed upon this unique uncertainty.

Deme, Mamit, Middle Tennessee State University, and Frank Michellon, Middle Tennessee State University

"U.S. Monetary Policy Instruments: Analysis of Policy Effectiveness"

This paper re-examines the effectiveness of alternative U.S. monetary policy instruments in affecting the real economy as well as the policy transmission mechanism. Econometric analysis is applied to assess the impact of each policy tool on various measures of the real economy. The study further specifies and estimates the Federal Reserve's monetary policy reaction function to evaluate the relationship between a policy tool and major economic target variables. Finally, to determine the monetary policy

transmission mechanism we estimate the time path of monetary policy actions on bank balance sheets and the economy.

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

"The Recession of 1969 - 70: Economic Woes in a Troubled Nation.

The paper will review the recession of 1969-70 and the preceding recovery. The expansion from 1961-69 was the longest in history up to that point. It was also a period of extreme trial for the U.S. with racial tensions domestically and the Vietnam war internationally. The international economic scene was also coming apart as the Bretton Woods era was coming to a close. The paper concentrates on the unique economic and social setting of the recession and the policy response.

Ewers, Mary, University of New Mexico

"Performance of EU Members since the Introduction of the Euro"

It has been 40 years since Mundell spelled out the properties of an optimum currency area. Now, with the introduction of the Euro, we have a rare opportunity to gather empirical evidence for a test of the theories. This paper analyzes economic indicators from the 15 individual EU members to determine whether the Euro has brought price and output stabilization or an increase in unemployment and/or inflation.

Fuess, Scott M., Jr., University of Nebraska

"Pay and Productivity in a Corporatist Economy: The Case of Germany"

Conventional theory predicts that productivity gains lead to hikes in real pay. Efficiency wage theory hypothesizes that pay increases can lead to productivity improvements. But would such results be observed in a corporatist economy with industry-level wage setting? For the case of Germany, a corporatist archetype, this study uses an innovative technique to disentangle the relationship between contractual pay and labor productivity. For white-collar salary earners, pay increases lead to an improvement in their productivity, confirming efficiency pay setting behavior for managers. For blue-collar wage earners, wage hikes do not affect their productivity; rather, productivity gains leads to wage hikes. So in western Germany, raises for managers lead them to be more productive; when the productivity blue-collar wage earners improves, then those workers are rewarded.

Gomez, Roberto A. and Leslie Rutkowski, University of New Mexico, and,

"Dollarization in Latin America: Costs and Benefits of Incomplete vs. Complete Unilateral Monetary Integration"

In Latin America, talk of dollarization has become widespread as the region continues to suffer economic recessions and loss of monetary policy credibility. Three countries (Panama, Ecuador, El Salvador) are fully dollarized; several others have been classified as highly dollarized (e.g., Argentina, Costa Rica, Peru). This paper analyzes the costs and benefits of full dollarization by comparing the evidence on inflation, unemployment, interest rates, and trade flows from highly dollarized and non-highly dollarized countries, with the goal of determining which countries stand to gain or lose the most.

Hoas, David J., and Neha Surie, Centenary College

"Does A Classroom Attendance Policy Affect Student Performance In a Principals of Economics Course?"

Lectures and classroom discussion represent the primary means of teaching economics to undergraduates. Research has found a significant level of absenteeism during class meetings. Likewise, studies have found an inverse relationship between absenteeism and course performance. To increase student performance, instructors may make class attendance mandatory. This paper examines how mandatory class attendance affects students. Specifically, the use of an attendance policy in an introductory economics course is examined for potential effects on student performance. Student performance in an introductory economics class with an attendance policy is compared to student performance in an introductory economics class without an attendance policy. Student performance is regressed against whether or not a student was enrolled in a course with an attendance policy. Student ability, gender, and classification are also considered as possible explanatory variables in the regression equation. This research is conducted within a liberal arts institution enrolling a traditionally aged student body.

Hou, Jack W., California State University, Long Beach

"Evolution of China's U.S. Policy (1965-72): Prelude to the Economic Reform?"

The superior economic performance of China relative to Russia is their respective post-reform era is beyond debate. Many have accredited China apparent success to the "gradualism" or patience in its reform agenda. But equally important is China reform "sequence": staple food production, rural industries, urban SOEs, external (international trade and FDI), to the impending reform of the financial sector. This study traces China early reform (the agricultural production) to her realization and abandonment of the self-reliant agriculture in the early 1970s. This self-sufficiency had been China central ideology and main objective since the 1950s. We study China attitude towards the U.S. via the line-struggle between different fractions within the Chinese Communist Party during this period (1965-72). We further quantify the evolution of China U.S. policy by examining the anti-U.S. propaganda in Chinese publications and the military/defense spending.

Hou, Jack W., California State University, Long Beach

“Class Size and Determinants of Learning Effectiveness”

With the arrival of Tidal Wave II or the BBB (Baby Boomer Babies), many institutions of higher education have experienced record enrollments, and are expected to rise even further. Universities have taken actions to deal with this problem. These include, expanding evening course offerings, week-end universities, and converting to YRO (Year Round Operation). Another popular alternative is to increase class size. This study utilizes a technique originally designed for wage discrimination analysis to measure the learning difference between large and small classes. If there is no difference in learning, simple economics should dictate the conversion toward larger class sizes. If larger class size does hamper the students learning, a tough choice will have to be made, as we head into a recession and the luxury of budget surpluses are once again memories of the past.

Kappel, Ramona, University of New Mexico

“Should the UK Join the Eurozone?”

The EMU currently includes 12 of the 15 EU countries; the UK is one of the three nations that opted out of membership. The issue of whether the UK should remain a non-member or join the common currency is highly debated. The decision to join will have enormous economic and political ramifications for Britain. This paper addresses the economic issues involved by using Mundell's optimum currency area theory as a framework for the empirical analysis.

Kirby, J. Laron, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“The Econometrics of Presidential Elections”

This project examines the economic, political and societal factors within individual states that may affect the outcome of recent presidential elections. It is hypothesized that election outcomes are influenced by partisanship, ideology, the state poverty level, the racial composition of a state, urbanization and geographic region. An ordinary least squares regression model is used to determine the impact of each of these factors.

Kuester, Daniel D., University of Arkansas, and David Loschky, University of Missouri

"Necessary Conditions for Growth in Malthusian Theory"

This paper examines the common misconceptions that are commonly associated with Malthusian theory. The most common misconception is that Malthus only allowed for dire poverty to eventually exist throughout the world. Once this has been established, we examine the potential for economic growth in Malthus' theory. It is our contention that there are four necessary conditions for growth in Malthusian theory are: property rights, civil and political liberties, education and the availability of luxury goods. We will

examine and establish the importance of each of these necessary conditions in this paper. Once we have done that we will theorize whether or not these conditions are also sufficient for growth according to Malthus.

Liu, Zhongmei, University of New Mexico

“Dollarization and Currency Substitution in Mexico”

Dollarization, which is attracting a lot of attention in Latin America, is closely related to currency substitution – the substitution of foreign for domestic money balances in people’s portfolios. This paper analyzes the extent and impact of currency substitution in Mexico during the 1993-2000 period. A constrained CES production function is estimated to assess the substitutability and efficiency of pesos versus dollars in the production of money services. Furthermore, the significance of currency substitution is investigated by estimating an aggregate money demand function.

Manasserialian, Tatoul, Yerevan State University

"Forecasting the New Economic Order"

In an interdependent relationship, changes in the behavior of one system lead to changes in the behavior of the other. Our analysis of major trends in international business toward global interdependence and new economic order gives us further grounds to identify groups of trends. Based on the analysis of current interdependent business environment, we define some of the major trends that will shape the management of the future. The identified features of tomorrow's executive are expected to be global strategist, master of technology, politician par excellence, leader /motivator. The call for a new economic order is on the global agenda. All international businesses face a constantly changing world economic condition that provides the opportunity for new market positions to emerge and for managerial talent to improve the competitive position of the firm. Recognizing the importance of change and adapting creatively to new situations are among the most important tasks of the international researchers and business executives.

Mead, Robert W., California State University—Fullerton, and Victor Brajer

"Air Pollution and Health Costs in Urban China"

Among other things, contemporary China is well known for having one of the world’s highest economic growth rates and some of the world’s most polluted cities. In spite of the amount of attention that has been paid to both of these phenomenon, the economic analysis of pollution costs in China has been relatively limited. This paper uses China-specific health studies and time series data of pollution levels to develop dose response functions to pollutants and to calculate costs of continued pollution. The economic gains from a given reduction in particular urban air pollutants are also discussed.

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

"Revisiting Governors' and Federal Reserve Bank Presidents' Monetary Policy Voting"

Empirical studies dating back to the late 1960s have generally suggested that Federal Reserve Bank Presidents prefer tighter, or more anti-inflationary, monetary policy than do Board Governors. This finding is important if the implication is that the appointment process of Governors produces Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members who are more susceptible than Bank Presidents to political pressures from the central government for lower unemployment and thus easier monetary policy. This study examines the robustness of past findings by utilizing data that span the 1990s for the first time, and by studying two sets of monetary policy voting data: (1) *all* votes cast at *all* FOMC meetings during the 1960-1999 time period; and (2) *all* votes cast at FOMC meetings during the 1960-1999 time period where *at least one dissenting vote was cast*. Furthermore, a multi-level modeling technique is utilized to focus more specifically on the voting behavior of individual FOMC members rather than on the individual votes cast by each committee member. Preliminary results point to varying differences in Governor-President voting behavior across data sets and estimation techniques.

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

"Publication Rates for Male and Female Economics Ph.D's"

This research reports and compares journal publication from the 755 Ph. Ds. awarded by U.S. and Canadian economics departments in 1985. Approximately 84 percent of these Ph.Ds. were awarded to males. This paper provides statistics concerning the percentage of males and females who published at least one article (in any of over 250 economics and related journals) or who never published from 1982 to 2000. Publication statistics are also generated for the 94 schools represented in the data with a focus on those departments represented by eight or more Ph. Ds. Economists study and are concerned with the efficient use of resources. For themselves and fellow colleagues this is normally measured by research productivity. Our research provides both individuals and departments with information relevant to measuring their efficient and comparable (to other economics departments) use of resources.

Villareal, Joel, University of New Mexico

"Economic Integration and the Prospects for Mercosur"

This paper analyzes the potential for Mercosur to become a successful monetary union through the increasing economic integration process already under way. Using the Eurozone as a comparison, we evaluate the different criteria for an optimum currency area for the Mercosur members. Alternatives to full monetary integration are also

considered, taking into account political as well as monetary policy implications to determine the best possible solution for Mercosur.

Yonge, Nancy Bord, Regent University

"Regional Economic Implications of the California Energy Crisis

California's energy crisis of 2000-2001 has profound implications not only for California, but also for the entire Western United States. In an attempt to lower prices through competition, California's flawed deregulation legislation, forced its largest electric utilities to purchase power on the spot market while retail rates were capped. Consequently the regional power grid became overloaded and could not meet California's needs, even though cheaper energy may have been available. This situation has prompted consideration of fundamental questions of economic and energy policy for both the near and longer term:

- What long-term strategies will ensure adequate and reliable energy supply across the region?
- What short-term incentives are needed for sound regional energy policy?
- What regional cooperative arrangements are or should be in place?
- How can utility industry restructuring and deregulation be effectively implemented in the Western states?

Environmental Policy and Natural Resources

Ashley, Jeffrey S., and Jeffrey A. Aranowski, Eastern Illinois University

“State-Tribal Cooperative Agreements and the Quest for Clean Water”

The Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act include provisions which allow for, and encourage, cooperative agreements between state and tribal governments in their efforts to promote and protect environmental quality. Unfortunately, while it would seem that such agreements would be mutually beneficial, they are not required. The purpose of this research is two-fold. The first is to determine the extent to which tribes and states are voluntarily entering into cooperative agreements under the Clean Water Act and to identify any obstacles which stand in the way of such cooperation. The second part of this study is to determine the importance of these agreements for reaching water quality goals and whether there are substantial differences in water quality between those entities that have entered into cooperative agreements and those which have not.

Brinson, Ayeisha, U.S. Geological Survey, and Delwin E. Benson, Colorado State University

“Environmental values of National Wildlife Refuge managers and biologists: Is a different paradigm emerging?”

The purpose of this study is to acquire information that is needed to understand the complexities of natural resource management in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Refuge System. The objectives of this study are to (1) determine the ecological values, as measured by the New Environmental Paradigm, of refuge managers and biologists at National Wildlife Refuges (2) compare values of managers and biologists, (3) determine if regional differences exist, and (4) ascertain if the degree of refuge isolation is a determining factor for differences in attitudes. This study will address the effects of urbanization on natural resource management in the United States. Three hundred (65% response rate) managers and biologists at staffed refuges in the continental U.S. of the Fish and Wildlife Service were surveyed in August 2001.

Burger, Angela S., University of Wisconsin Colleges: Marathon County

“Global Warming and South Asia: Impact and Policy Constraints”

Global warming presents double problems in Asia. One of many points of controversy over the Kyoto Treaty was the exemption of India and China from reduction of greenhouse gases. Western leaders pointed out that the exemption would nullify any action taken in developed countries. Global warming also will have positive and negative effects in South Asia. This study examines the IPCC and other relevant predictive studies to show the impact of warming and water on India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Secondly, the study tries to show the impact on food production, livability, sustainability, as well as pressures for emigration. Thirdly, the study identifies limits on the governments' ability to act to counter the consequences. Last, the study attempts to show a variety of logical political and international consequences of the competition for scarce resources.

Burnett, Christopher, California State University at Long Beach

"A Baumgartner-Jones Policy-Change Model and State Ballot Initiatives on Wildlife Issues in California, Colorado and Ohio"

In the wildlife policy arena, ballot initiatives have been used increasingly over the past two decades to wrest control of policy from legislators and bureaucrats. This trend has led to dramatic changes in policy as professionals are forced to adapt to changing political winds. I use a model of policy change developed in the early 1990s by Frank R. Baumgartner and Bryan D. Jones, to examine how the policy arena has changed in recent years by ballot initiatives. Case studies in Ohio, California and Colorado are examined. Whether the wildlife establishment prevails is affected by the success of opponents in altering policy image.

Clapp, Tara Lynne, Iowa State University

“A Sand County Almanac: Growing Toward Ecological Stewardship”

Theorist Kenneth Burke proposed that we learn to interpret new situations through perspectives and forms that are socially available. He proposed that literature is one source of our equipment for living. Aldo Leopold’s *A Sand County Almanac* has been widely influential, especially in natural resource management. *A Sand County Almanac* draws on our existing understandings of the identity of the steward and his relationship to land, and our affection for some aspects of the natural world. The ecological steward was fallible and is now wise; he learned from his mistakes. Through his experience, he has come to see the world as a complex interaction of natural processes that deserve our respect and care.

Corwin, Meg, Colorado State University

“Public Entrepreneurs: Current Theory, Proposed Typology and Suggestions for Further Research”

Schneider and Teske categorize public entrepreneurs as ‘political’ and ‘managerial’ and identify the different skills and strategies used by each. However, their study is confined to the local government arena and focuses primarily on identifying specific costs and benefits inherent in local institutions to more accurately predict the likelihood that public entrepreneurs will emerge. This research examines the role of public entrepreneurs at facilitating major change in state growth policy. Findings are derived from case studies of the politics of state regulation of land use and transportation in Oregon and Colorado. Based on this research, I suggest a refinement of Schneider and Teske’s political and managerial types derived from policy milieu and institutional context. I then suggest areas for further research on the role of public entrepreneurs in facilitating policy change.

Davis, Charles, Colorado State University

“Change in Wildfire Policymaking within the U.S. Forest Service”

The U.S. Forest Service has served as the lead federal agency for the prevention and suppression of wildfires since the early 1900s. For much of the twentieth century, the primary agency focus was putting out fires as quickly as possible. However, during the 1960s and 1970s, changes occurred in the scientific literature about the management of wildfire and in federal policies affecting environmental protection and sustainability on public lands. My objective is to determine how and why wildfire-related programmatic changes occurred within the Forest Service using James Q. Wilson’s agency autonomy approach as a conceptual guide.

Wu, Fengshi, Univ. of Maryland, College Park

“State-society Structure and Transnational Civil Linkages: A Case of Transnational Energy Efficiency Coalitions in Six Transitional Countries”

This research intends to do a case study on energy efficiency coalitions initiated by a same group of U.S.-based experts and institutions in Russia, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and China since 1989. Some early findings from the research suggest that the current and changing state-society structure and interactions contribute to the development of such coalitions. For example, in China, as the extreme example of state's domination in energy efficiency field, the coalition takes a quasi-NGO form, or a government organized NGO existing within the political structure. The fascinating puzzle is that the energy efficiency coalition in China appears to be the only one, among those six, placing substantial leverage on policy-making. Answers to this puzzle will provide reflections to newly-developed theories on transnational advocacy networks, and transnational civil society, which the author finds that not sufficient attention has been paid to non-contentious relationships between transnational civil coalitions and states.

Ferguson, Sandra J. and William R. Mangun, East Carolina University

“An Analysis of the Implementation of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Requirements (Section 6217) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990”

In 1990, Congress approved the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments. Section 6217 required the coastal states to establish a new nonpoint source pollution program. Various state policy inducements and constraints help explain why policy implementation efforts such as with the Coastal Nonpoint Source Control Program vary. This paper examines both the policies and the players of eight Middle Atlantic states in an effort to provide a better understanding of the variables that provide the greatest contribution to success in a Coastal Nonpoint Source Control Program. This paper attempts to identify key variables that will affect future policy implementation efforts. Typical key variables include organizational structure, funding capacity, agency expertise, level of cooperation, and political culture of the state.

Fraser, Leah, University of California-Irvine

“Sustainability in Food Security: A Natural Fit?”

At a time where over 20% of the developing world population is under-nourished, concern for the issue of international food security has come to the forefront. The 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security, and the more recent Five Year Update of November 2001, highlight the importance of food security in the world's Low Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDC). Yet, many of these countries are facing environmental insecurity concomitantly. Food security should not be pursued at the expense of the environment, as the two are mutually dependent. Through qualitative policy analysis, the construction of sustainability in the aforementioned international food security treaties is examined. I contend that when the policy design includes concrete tools for sustainable

action by identifiable target populations, the policy goals can be attained. It is when policy language is ambiguous and without clear target group involvement that food security and the environment will be at odds.

Garrido, A., Universidad Politecnica de Madrid

“The Economics of Groundwater Policy: Case Studies from the U. S. and Spain”

Increasingly, groundwater is being used intensively for economic purposes, often with substantial environmental repercussions. Perhaps in response to some of these pressures, groundwater policy is changing rapidly around the world. The question becomes: What makes a particular policy arrangement successful in economic terms? This paper ventures into the policy debate concerning groundwater. The paper begins with a discussion of resource economics as it applies to groundwater. Criteria for establishing well functioning institutions (fundamental property rights and reasonable government regulations) are developed. A range of institutional approaches is identified, along with some classic problems in changing institutional regimes. Four case studies, two in Spain and two in the U.S., which are instructive in terms of the general trend in policy innovations are presented. The role of pricing, trends in public vs. private ownership, and strategies for implementing institutional change are analyzed.

Holman, Patrick N., US Department of Energy

“Ecosystem Management as an Environmental Management System”

Environmental management systems have recently received international attention as potentially powerful tools for substantively considering the protection of natural resources within the management decision making process. Released in 1996, the ISO 14001 protocol established a standard for environmental management systems. This paper examines the compatibility of ecosystem management and an environmental management systems approach. I argue that ecosystem management principles may be framed within an environmental management system. Given the wide-spread acceptance of ISO 14001 within the public and private sector, articulating ecosystem management within an EMS context may help reduce the contentious nature of current ecosystem management approaches.

Jacques, Peter, Northern Arizona University

“Oceans and Environmental Security: A Review of the Literature”

Since the 1970s, environmental security has received increasing attention as a new sub-field. Environmental security is becoming a mainstay in teaching global environmental politics and it is now a legitimate part national security policy in the United States and other countries. Ocean security is an important part of environmental security when it comes to

traditional lanes of control, resource control, and environmental change. This paper first provides an in-depth review of the relevant thought that sets up what I refer to as ocean security, and then reviews the research and theory that has been completed on ocean security specifically. Finally, this paper ends with the thought that, if ocean security is a goal for states, international regimes, and humanity as a whole, then environmental policy is and should be a part of a larger shift in international relations as we know it.

Kiel, Dwight C, University of Central Florida

"The Politics of the Econlockhatchee River Basin"

This paper examines the variety of governments that control the river basin and the laws and regulations that they have developed for the river basin. The Econ river basin cuts across central Florida and flows through both heavily developed areas and pristine forests and preserves. Recent political activity has marked by the lobbying of both developers and environmentalists (including ecotourism interests).

Kurfurst, Rob, Delta College

"Great Lakes Water: Politics, Process, and Prospects"

This is a case study of Lowell, Indiana, which was refused access to Lake Michigan water resources when it discovered dangerous levels of fluoride in its well water supply. Such access required unanimous approval of 8 states and 2 Canadian provinces, but Governor John Engler of Michigan cast a "no" vote. The origin and evolution of the Great Lakes Charter will be examined with special attention to the prospect of greater future demands on Great Lakes resources which account for 20% of the world's fresh water. The key question will be: Is the present process adequate for future demands, especially since it provides each of the 10 governments involved a unilateral veto power?

Jayasinghe, J.Lakshman, NMarandawella Junior School

"Lesson Plan For the Peace Education Program"

Duration of the program will be nine years for the primary and secondary students in the schools. The object objective is to build a concept of peace in the participant's mind and develop communicative and mutual understanding of co-existence in the hopes of establishing better social relationships. Activities: Every schooldays 8.00 a.m. all students and teachers gather at particular place and read out stanzas of the religious poem and every body touches the baskets of flowers calm and quit mind and after 5 minutes are taken to meditate,concentrate on breathing. One day of a every month has been allocated for a full day religious activity. Immediate results: after 3 months no reports have been

made of students harming others. Mental satisfaction developed, various new skills created, attendance increased, relationship among family members and peer groups has been developed, and physical strength developed.

Lamb, Berton Lee U.S. Geological Survey

"Measuring Knowledge-holding About Natural Resources Policy: A Roundtable Discussion"

Although we will list titles of papers, this will be a roundtable discussion. We will have available short, 2-5 page notes on measuring knowledge. The panelists will cover subjects such as, on the knowledge measurement level: what measures of self-assessed knowledge seem to work; what measures of factual knowledge seem to work; when should these measures be used? On the use of the data level: how can self assessed knowledge be interpreted; how should measures of self-assessed knowledge be integrated with measures of factual knowledge; what is the connection between knowledge-holding and policy preference, attitude, or behavior; what is the connection between interest groups and knowledge-holding; how can natural resource managers actually use information about knowledge-holding in their day-to-day practice; and etc.?

Kelly, Kristine, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

"Enforcing for Cleaner Air: Results from a Two Period Study of Regulatory Styles Among Air Pollution Control Inspectors"

This study examines attitudes about enforcement among air pollution control inspectors in New York State's Environmental Conservation Agency. Interviews were conducted with inspectors in 1990 and 2001. Results from the 1990 interviews show that inspectors used a combination of enforcement styles. These styles featured a mixture of sanctioning (legalistic), negotiating (flexible), and capture (accommodative) approaches; the negotiating style dominated. The dominance of the negotiating style appeared to be due to the lack of sufficient legal support systems. Findings from the 2001 interviews indicate inspectors tended to favor negotiations with facilities based on past enforcement practices. Collectively, these findings imply state and federal decision makers need to recognize the importance of providing sufficient legal resources for inspectors and prosecutors when designing enforcement policies.

Lyons, Michael, Utah State University

"Political Self Interest and Presidential Legacies in U.S. Environmental Policy"

The political self interest literature predicts that policies with diffuse benefits will be advanced most effectively through entrepreneurship by national political figures such as

the president. Applying this general prediction specifically to environmental policy, this paper theorizes that presidents have both the motive and the means to be significant environmental policy advocates. The motive arises from reelection incentives shaped by public expectations, and from the moralistic historical judgment of presidential legacies. The means exists in the president's ability to mobilize diffuse constituencies of policy beneficiaries. The paper illustrates its arguments with discussion of environmental policy advocacy by former President Clinton and encourages environmentalists to direct more attention to the national, presidential agenda, and to the realities of presidential elections.

Ómarsdóttir, Silja Bára, University of Southern California

“Whales and Elephants: Use and Non-Use Values of Charismatic Megafauna”

Whales and elephants have long captured the public's imaginations. Their size and perceived intelligent behavior has made these animals attractive to environmental movements, who have made fortunes by appealing to the public in an effort to protect what they say are endangered species. This paper addresses the claims of groups living in closer proximity to these animals that they need to be controlled through sustainable harvesting, in order to prevent wider ecological damage. These attempts are often in direct opposition to the call of the international society to protect these animals, as they are seen to have intrinsic value, based only on their existence. The paper addresses the clash between these consumptive and non-consumptive claims, and evaluates attempts to govern them on different levels, e.g. local or international, questioning whether resource management can truly be effective without the active participation at the local level.

Parker, Steven Parker, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Natural Resource Management and America's Fastest Growing City”

For the past decade Las Vegas, Nevada has been the nation's fastest growing metropolitan area. The proposed paper will examine the way in which The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) impacts this growth. It administers some 50 million acres in the state and 100% of the land immediately surrounding the city itself which means BLM land sales control Las Vegas' rate of growth. In 1998 the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act drew a boundary around Las Vegas by instructing the BLM as to where it could and could not sell land. The law also created a legal mechanism by which 80% of the proceeds from all such sales would be used to purchase environmentally sensitive lands elsewhere in the county. In effect, it set up a system by which the U.S. government could not only impact the problem of urban sprawl but also generate funds for natural resource management. This paper will examine environmental policy by assessing this law and its collaborative implementation by the BLM and interested stakeholders.

Perry, Robert L., University of Texas of the Permian Basin, and Kelly Tzoumis, Roosevelt University

“Water Rights Policy in the Federal Courts, 1789-1999”

In this paper we examine federal court cases dealing with water rights from 1789-1999 (N=557). We describe how issues of development, environmental protection, and Indian appropriative rights to water all have had a role in defining water rights as a policy issue in the federal courts. For each case before the courts, we analyze and code the tone of witnesses and the courts’ decisions. We expect to find that while “pro-development” views were once dominant in water rights issues. These views are challenged by the environmental movement and increased demands for Indian appropriative rights.

Schaper, Marcus

“Politics of Nuclear Phase Out - A Comparison of the German and Swedish Cases”

Germany and Sweden are among the first European countries to phase out nuclear power production. Today, in a climate where market forces determine energy options, nuclear power has become too expensive to justify the construction of new sites. Existing plants, however, will continue to operate since running costs are low once capital investments are written off. The purpose of this paper is to analyze factors that enable or hamper politics of nuclear phase out in Germany and Sweden. A comparative study of nuclear phase out politics can identify motivations for engaging in such a policy and analyze the effects differing motivations had on the political processes. Rooted in an Actor-centered New Institutional framework, this piece focuses on the processes of policy formulation and actor’s motivations and strategies that inform these processes.

Schlosberg, David, Northern Arizona University

“Environmental Justice and the State”

Demands for ‘environmental justice’ go beyond strictly distributional desires. While the inequity in the distribution of environmental goods and bads is certainly a major focus of movements for environmental justice, those movements also make demands based in cultural recognition and political participation. This paper examines the role of the nation state in responding to varied demands of environmental justice. In order to achieve environmental justice, states must not only make progress in distributional terms, but also must take claims for recognition and participation seriously. In addressing the concerns of distribution, recognition and participation, the environmental justice movement embodies a form of reflexive modernization that aims to change the way states respond to environmental crises.

Shepard, Robin, University of Wisconsin, and Garrett O’Keefe, Colorado State University

“Communication Campaign Considerations in Natural Resources Management”

Natural resource management issues encompass a community, whether defined by political boundaries such as a city or county, or natural boundaries like a watershed. Communities also include grower cooperatives, civic organizations, and even networks of environmentally minded citizens. Research has demonstrated relationships between extent of mass media use in a community and the sense of "community" in terms of closeness of ties among members. In this paper, survey data from approximately 1,900 Wisconsin farmers will be used to suggest applied communication campaign principles for agricultural and natural resource protection programs. Data and discussion will contrast communication campaigns targeted at a "community" level with those focusing on interpersonal channels at the "individual" farmer.

Urquhart, Ian, University of Alberta

“A Tale of Two Mines: Political Institutions and Mining in the Rocky Mountain West”

Western landscapes have deep roots in the American psyche. Until this generation, prevailing attitudes towards these landscapes stressed ethics of conquest and domestication. A new "environmental West" has struggled to emerge in America, a West willing to turn its back on its resource-extractive past and embrace instead more environmentally-sensitive economic pursuits. This paper explores two dramatic illustrations of how American and Canadian policy makers recently responded to the clash between the old and the new in the Rocky Mountain West. These public policy controversies arose from proposals to develop huge, open-pit mining operations in very close proximity to Rocky Mountain National Parks. I want to use this comparative study to explore questions that arise in efforts to explain public policy generally and Canadian/American policy outcomes in particular.

Vogel, Cynthia Jo, California State University, Sacramento

“Analysis of Environmental Education in Selected California Public Schools, Grades K-6”

No standard curriculum has been adopted by the State of California for Environmental Education (EE) in public schools, grades K-6. In an effort to understand EE in California, a select group of California elementary school teachers were surveyed. The purpose of the survey was as follows: catalogue environmental subject matter; catalog pedagogies used to teach environmental subject matter; assess teacher attitude toward the environment; discover if teachers had formal training in EE; determine if teacher training in EE influenced teacher attitude toward the environment; determine if teacher training in EE influenced the inclusion of environmental subject matter in the classroom; and, determine if teacher training in EE influenced the pedagogies used to teach environmental subject matter. Curricula, pedagogies, training and attitude are reported using descriptive statistics. Analysis found no correlation between teacher training in EE, curricula, pedagogies or attitude.

Wilson, Jeremy, University of Victoria

“The policy impacts of transnational environmental regimes: the case of Western Hemisphere migratory bird arrangements”

The history of transnational migratory bird policy negotiation and cooperation holds many potential lessons for social scientists interested in the forces affecting public policy in internationalized domains. This paper reports on the preliminary stages of a project examining the impacts of Western Hemisphere migratory bird arrangements on domestic policy processes. The paper examines the literature on the impacts and effectiveness of transnational environmental regimes and considers how increased transnational interaction has affected the policy performances and priorities of the government agencies, NGOs, and scientific organizations making up the bird conservation policy community. The conclusion assesses how well migratory birds and their habitat are protected by existing policy institutions and priorities.

Yoon, Esook, Kent State University

“Transboundary Pollution Regime in Northeast Asia (NEA): A Dual track of Bilaterally Formal and Multilaterally Informal Cooperation”

Since early 1990s, countries in NEA (particularly China, Japan, and Korea) have developed various channels of environmental cooperation for regional transboundary acid rain and marine pollution. It is hard to conclude decisively what pattern of environmental cooperation will take in the region. However, current cooperation shows a unique pattern of regional cooperation characterized by a dual track of bilaterally formal/ institutional and multilaterally informal/ non-institutional and open tracks. Environmental cooperation in NEA has not been developed mainly as a response to a pending ecological threats or domestic public pressure. Rather, the cooperation has been determined by the diplomatic interests and economic concerns of central governments. The main argument of the paper is that current pattern of environmental cooperation in NEA has been conditioned by socio-economic and geopolitical factors special to the region.

Geography

Buell, Honor M., Northern Illinois University

“Population Clusters in Suburban Chicago”

This paper replicates a study done by Dr. Anne Moudon of the University of Washington. Moudon studied the Seattle and Tacoma, Washington region. In the present study, the analysis focuses on the suburban Chicago region, specifically five of the six counties, which comprise the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. By employing geographic information system (GIS) software to analyze U.S. Census population and housing data,

this study locates clusters of medium to high-density housing which, as of yet, have not been recognized as neighborhoods or communities. This research investigates the planning implications in these areas such as transportation routes, economic development opportunities, and redevelopment options.

Dagodag, W. Tim, California State University Northridge

“An Assessment of Retail and Service Needs in a Low Income Latino and African American Community”

A commercial and a service-oriented survey was carried out in Pacoima, California by Urban Studies and Planning Students at California State University Northridge. Pacoima, a low income Latino and African American community located in the San Fernando Valley portion of the City of Los Angeles, was surveyed with the intent of providing information useful to the Mayor’s (City of Los Angeles) Targeted Neighborhood Initiative (TNI) program. This program, encompassing, several older, declining commercial areas in Los Angeles, sought to make limited investments that were designed to deal with structural and physical improvements that were thought to have a positive effect on commercial and service viability and the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The survey provided a profile of community and neighborhood conditions and problems thought to have an effect on commercial retail and service activities. Types of businesses serving the community, ownership, length of time business has operated, travel distances, the roles of security and technology, and an evaluation of City services represent some of the key findings.

Greene, Richard, and Peter Piet, Northern Illinois University

“Urban Development Trends and Open Land Transformations on the Edges of Los Angeles”

This paper combines a geographic information system (GIS) database on population change for the Los Angeles area with the USDA’s National Resource Inventory (NRI) to examine the association between population change and open land transformations. The population change database was constructed from census tract level geography with observations drawn from decennial censuses between 1940 and 2000. The NRI is mapped at a watershed level and observations are drawn from 5-year periods between 1982 and 1997. The census information is used to illustrate the magnitude, direction, and shape of population growth within Los Angeles metropolitan region, whereas the NRI will illustrate the types of open lands that have been lost as a result of population growth. The paper concludes with a discussion of the role that transportation has had on population growth, especially at relates to the region’s arid lands resources.

Kie, Clayton, Nationwide Financial

“Localization and the Returns to Growth in Apparel Manufacturing”

It is now widely accepted that flexible systems of production have, over the last several decades, characterized the localization of selected industries. Flexibility enables firms and establishments to externalize production and collectively deepen their agglomerative returns to scale. As a result, new industrial districts develop through a sustained process of vertical disintegration and output growth. Among craft manufacturing sectors impacted by such flexible production, the apparel industry is especially recognized. Features of the industry's product, manufacturing processes, and organizational structure are thought to make it particularly subject to localization dynamics. This paper examines the localization of apparel manufacturing in terms of the productivity returns to the growth of apparel districts. Although the findings indicate an expected relationship between the growth of labor productivity and the localized growth of production, they also reveal an industry characterized by localization attributes distinct from much of our stylized understanding of new industrial districts.

Milstead, W. Bryan, National Park Service

“Life on the Border: Monitoring the Effects of Border-Crossing and Law Enforcement on Natural Resources”

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument comprises 1,300 km² of prime Arizona Sonoran Desert Habitat. Due to high biological diversity the monument has been named a UNESCO world biosphere reserve and 95% of the land is federally designated wilderness. Organ Pipe shares 48 km of border with Mexico and in recent years has experienced an explosive increase in trans-border activity. During 2001, Border Patrol apprehended ~15,000 border-crossers within Organ Pipe but estimated >150,000 people entered the monument from Mexico. Organ Pipe receives ~150,000 official visitors annually but issues less than 1,500 backcountry permits per year. As a result, “unofficial” wilderness use exceeds “official” use by at least a hundred fold. Increased traffic has resulted in the formation of illegal roads and trails, and damage to vegetation and archeological sites. To assess the impact and suggest management alternatives we are implementing a monitoring program.

Schoolmaster, F. Andrew, University of North Texas

“A Survey of Recreational Use and Visitation at Ray Roberts Lake State Park, Texas”

A recreational use and visitation study was conducted at Ray Roberts Lake State Park, Texas, in an effort to provide information on facility management and carrying capacity for the cities of Dallas and Denton, Texas. During the sampling period, which extended from June 1, 2000 to June 17, 2001, the occupants of 4,979 vehicles participated in the study. The total number of occupants in the vehicles was 12,785, with an average passenger load of 2.57 people per vehicle. The primary activities pursued by the park visitors were fishing, boating and swimming. Visitors to Ray Roberts Lake State Park came from 229 communities, primarily located in the North Texas region. The total park attendance based on the survey numbers was 454,790. This information is being used as part of a larger carrying capacity study of the lake and its environs in an effort to protect water quality, sustain recreational resources, and reduce environmental degradation.

Smith, Jeffrey S., Kansas State University

“Rural Place Attachment Among Urban Dwelling Hispanos”

No place engenders more emotional meaning for Hispanos than the village of their family's roots. Despite intense feelings of loyalty to their "patria chica," in the 1940s Hispanos began moving to Albuquerque, Española, Santa Fe, Denver, Pueblo, and Phoenix. By the 1950s a majority of Hispanos were living in urban areas, yet nearly all studies to date have examined the cultural characteristics of their rural settlements. What has yet to receive enough attention is how Hispano place attachment has been manifested in urban areas. Fieldwork has revealed that links between rural communities and urban centers are evident in a variety of ways including painted murals, burial practices, and popular music. The Hispano urban experience illustrates how threads of the rural culture have been incorporated into the urban fabric. The findings lead to a better understanding of the emotional attachment urbanites have for rural areas and the complexity of the urban cultural environment.

Stager, John C., University of Redlands

“Land Use Conversions of the Colorado Plateau: 1982 to 1997”

Data from the 1997 National Resource Inventory (NRI) is utilized to identify the land use conversions on the area known as the Colorado Plateau (an area encompassing portions of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico). An historic inventory of land use is presented for the periods covered by the four inventories used in the research. Rangeland that was converted to urban land is studied along with conversions of rangeland to cropland. All cropland is studied with an emphasis on the use of irrigation and the disposition of prime farmland.

History

Gies, Gerald, Eastern New Mexico University

“Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Native American Constables and Social Order in California's Spanish Colonial Missions”

The California mission system intended to bring the Native Americans into active participation in Spanish culture by forming them into self-sufficient communities under the direction of Franciscan missionaries. The Franciscans, from the start, agreed that Spanish authority and law must be the framework of Native American life at the California missions. This paper explores the roles of Native American elite who were elected annually by the neophyte population of the missions to act as mission constables known as *alcaldes*. One of their principal duties was to bring before the Franciscan *padres* those of the mission population who were guilty of disobedience. To the *alcaldes*

also fell the task of carrying out punishments imposed by the padres on these individuals. Alcaldes acted both as instruments of social control for the Spanish and as individuals attempting to adapt to the new power structure of mission society.

Gies, Linda, Eastern New Mexico University

“Elite Native American Women in the California Mission System: Leaders of Resistance”

While the Spanish California mission system provided roles for elite men from Native American communities to establish elite roles for themselves at the missions, elite women had no such opportunities. This paper explores the ways in which such women attempted to adapt to the new mission society and to maintain their high status positions through the sacramental institutions of godparentage and sponsorship. The obstacles they faced were both institutional and economic; the results, I will suggest, were revolts. From Toyapurina at Mission San Gabriel to the anonymous woman whose visions almost precipitated a major revolt in Santa Barbara in 1801, women were at the center of much resistance to the mission system.

Johnson, Natasha A., Metropolitan State University at Denver

“Home Sweet Home: Historical African American Settlement within the American Frontier”

African Americans who survived the Reconstruction period in America witnessed freedom for the first time. Now free from slavery, African Americans desired the new fruits of citizenship granted by the Fourteenth Amendment. The opportunity for open land settlement drove black men and women Westward. One African American, Moses L. Johnson, was one of many African American Exoduster who sought a better life after the Civil War. African Americans like Moses Johnson dreamt of developing the West for their families to prosper. As a descendent of Moses L. Johnson, I have come to understand the importance of keeping family history alive for future generations. Hence, for my research paper, I will explore the contributions of African Americans development of the West. The African American settlements for study are Nicodemus, Kansas, Five Points and Dearfield, Colorado, Allensworth, California, and Johnson family history. My paper will explore the goals of independent financial sufficiency of African American pioneers.

Lawson, Michael J., Arizona State University

“Exchanging with the Indians of Acoma Pueblo for Ethnologic Collections: The Smithsonian Institution’s 1883 Expedition to the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona”

In 1879, the Smithsonian Institution initiated a series of collecting expeditions directed by the Bureau of Ethnology that secured extensive material culture from Southwest American Indians. Led by James Stevenson, veteran western explorer, the Bureau's field expedition visited Zuni, Hopi, and some Rio Grande Pueblos. Frank Hamilton Cushing, a young naturalist and protégé of Spencer Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, stayed on in Zuni for further study when Stevenson and his field party withdrew to Washington, D.C. The following year, the Bureau's Second Expedition collected artifacts exclusively among the Rio Grande Pueblos. For the 1881 field season, the Bureau returned to Zuni and Hopi. The 1882 Expedition visited Acoma, Laguna, Zuni, and Hopi. This paper focuses on the Fifth Expedition of 1883 to New Mexico and Arizona, and drawing upon new historical sources, it furthers our understanding of the origins of the resulting ethnographic collections.

Leonard, David, University of California-Berkley

“No Coloreds or Jews Welcome: Residential Segregation and the Fight to Unfragment Los Angeles”

This paper ostensibly examines a battle over space, a fight against (or for) segregation in Los Angeles. Specifically, it will look at how restrictive covenants and racial violence defined residential organization in LA, and more importantly how blacks, Jews, and other civil rights activists battled against all forms of housing discrimination following World War II. Using both the courts and the streets, targeting both white racists and city hall, coalitions developed in opposition to restrictive covenants and other forms of housing discrimination (Klan violence). These coalitions are significant, not only because of the impact they had on segregation in Los Angeles, but more importantly on the long-term development of inter-racial coalitions and political identity of the black and Jewish community. Regardless of the source of protest, the Mayor's office and the City Council were always a source of their protest.

Lewis, Wallace G., Western State College of Colorado

“Observing ‘Our National Epic of Exploration’: the 1955 Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial”

Unsurprisingly, the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial celebration was meager in scope and magnitude compared to what we can probably expect of the Bicentennial extravaganza approaching in just a few years. For the most part, only the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana participated, yet the 1955 observances reflected growing interest in the history and route of the expedition following a rather tepid commemoration of its first 100 years and several decades of relative neglect (an exception being Sacagawea). The momentum gained in 1955 was maintained into the 1960's, when an expanding movement to create a Lewis and Clark national historic trail captured the public imagination and attention at all levels of government. This paper will

describe ways in which the sesquicentennial was observed (particularly with respect to pageantry and ceremony), how it related to other regional interests, and how it contributed to support for a national trail twenty years later.

Lockman, Paul, Eastern New Mexico University

“Social Organization among Early Native American Communities”

This paper deals with formal and informal means of social control among various Native American groups. Informal control among pre-reservation Mescalero apaches involved the nantan’s (chief’s) authority that stemmed largely from persuasion and personal prestige, for he had no real authority over others. Examples of formal control are the Five Civilized Tribes, especially the Cherokee, and the Navajo. The Cherokees were among the first of the Five Civilized Tribes to develop a legal code in the late 1700’s, early 1800’s. They also provided machinery for enforcement. The Cherokee appointed warriors to assist the chiefs in dealing with horse thieves – the “Lighthorse” police. In the Southwest around 1860’s the Navajos also developed a formal regulatory body. This paper will compare social control systems among these groups.

Logan, Earl, Arizona State University

“Enlightenment Thought: Political Views of J.J. Rousseau and Albrecht von Haller”

Haller, a Swiss physician and literary critic, and Rousseau lived during the same period in the eighteenth century but developed remarkably different ideas about government. Their political writings show that they both agree that civilization is responsible for the moral decline of society, but they differ on the political reforms needed to cope with the ills of society. In his three political novels, Haller presents three forms of government and advocates one in which the aristocracy plays a major role. In his Social Contract, Rousseau advocates the purest form of direct democracy. Clearly the spectrum of European political opinion includes many variations of their ideas. This paper analyzes the similarities and differences in the political views of these two intellectual giants of the eighteenth century, and concludes by briefly observing the utilization of their ideas in the evolution of government in France, Germany, England, and the United States during the nineteenth century.

Raphalides, Sam J., Fairleigh Dickinson University

“Greek-Americans and their Cold War Odyssey”

In April of 1967, Greek military officers with important commands in the Athens area seized control of the government and ruled Greece until September of 1974. This paper examines key segments of the Greek-American community's reaction to events in Greece and the attempt to influence United States policy. Opponents of the fascist-like regime organized a variety of local and regional groups sharing one common objective--the restoration of democracy in

Greece--even as they often engaged in conflictive behaviors in the attempt to develop a consensus on substantive policies and coordinate procedural methods over what to do and how to do it. The common ground means to that end required mobilization of interests in order to influence media and public opinion and, most importantly, to lobby the Congress and Executive Office in an effort to counter perceived (or real) pro-junta sentiments within the Departments of State and Defense.

Latin American Studies

Barrios Medina, Félix, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Reformas Administrativas en Jalisco en un Gobierno de Alternancia Política”

El Estado de Jalisco, México, fue uno de los primeros escenarios regionales de la alternancia política a nivel de uno de los gobiernos de la federación: en 1995 dejó de gobernar el Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), y el poder ejecutivo del Estado empezó a estar en el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) con Alberto Cárdenas. Más allá de la coyuntura del cambio político, nos preguntamos por la estructura de la administración pública y sus posibles transformaciones reales durante ese primer sexenio del PAN en Jalisco. ¿Qué cambios reales ocurrieron en la manera de gobernar, que hacían diferente un período de otro, no sólo en el nombre y signo de las personas de la administración pública sino en su nuevo estilo bajo un gobierno de ideología diferente?

Delgado, Paula, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Procesos de Privatización en México y Chile”

México y Chile son dos países latinoamericanos que sufrieron cada uno en su ámbito particular dos importantes procesos de privatización de empresas estatales. Chile lo experimentó a partir del golpe militar de 1973 en donde, bajo el gobierno de Augusto Pinochet, se implementaron de manera autoritaria los primeros programas de austeridad del modelo neoliberal en América Latina. En México se inició el proceso de privatización de empresas con el gobierno de Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado de 1982 a 1988 y que continuó hasta finales del siglo XX. ¿Qué semejanzas y diferencias se encuentran entre ambos procesos de privatización de empresas? ¿Han resultado provechosos estos procesos de privatización para el desarrollo económico de los países? La producción económica en manos de la iniciativa privada, ¿se ha convertido en un modelo a seguir para el resto de América Latina? Estas son algunas de las preguntas que se tratan de comentar en esta ponencia.

Lomelí Meillon, Luz, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente (ITESO)

“Procesos Politico-electorales en el Estado de Jalisco, Mexico”

Desde 1995 cuando ocurrió la alternancia política en Jalisco a nivel de gobierno del Estado, pasando del PRI al PAN el poder ejecutivo, la expresión de la población como electorado activo no ha sido uniforme ni a nivel del territorio del estado ni en los diferentes procesos electorales realizados posteriormente, como el de diputados y presidentes municipales en 1997 y de nuevo en la disputa por la gubernatura en el 2000. e dio en Jalisco como en el resto de México durante la década de 1990 un mejoramiento de las leyes electorales y mayor vigilancia de los procesos, y con ello una mayor legitimidad de los gobernantes. Pero las expresiones del electorado no han sido un cheque en blanco para los dirigentes elegidos puesto que las posiciones de poder han seguido variando y, sobre todo, no se puede decir que el anterior partido de Estado, el PRI, haya sido enterrado de la vida política del país.

Medina Núñez, Ignacio, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente (ITESO)

“Integración Latinoamericana y Libre Comercio”

América Latina ha ingresado al siglo XXI con grandes aspiraciones hacia la integración tal como se expresa su inserción en proyectos continentales como la Alianza para el Libre Comercio de las América (ALCA) o en proyectos regionales como el Tratado de Libre Comercio (TLC-NAFTA), la integración Centroamericana, el grupo Andino, el grupo de los TRES y el MERCOSUR. Sin embargo, el énfasis principal en todos estos proyectos ha sido la apertura comercial como si ésta, por sí sola, fuera el motor del desarrollo económico. Habría que tener en cuenta dos cosas importantes en estos procesos de integración. En primer lugar, existen dos modelos claramente diferenciados: uno es el proyecto donde Estados Unidos tiene la hegemonía como es el ALCA con una pretensión continental, y el otro son los proyectos regionales en donde diversos grupos de países latinoamericanos tratan de encontrar afinidades culturales políticas y geográficas que les ofrezcan más oportunidades de desarrollo en una perspectiva de integración más horizontal.

Negrete Mata, José, Colegio de la Frontera Norte

“Cultura Política, Participación y Abstención. El caso de Tijuana, Baja California”

En las elecciones locales del 8 de julio de 2001, en Baja California, ocurrió la más alta abstención de toda su historia: 65%. Comportamiento en el que el municipio de Tijuana destacó con el 67%. Tijuana, desde 1989, cuando inició la alternancia política en el nivel estatal, ha sido el sostén principal del PAN. Tanto por el número de votos que ha aportado para los triunfos de las candidaturas de este partido al gobierno estatal y al Congreso, como por haber sostenido al gobierno municipal panista durante cuatro trienios y refrendado el triunfo para un periodo más. Sin embargo, este apoyo popular, expresado en votos, viene disminuyendo en forma acelerada. ¿A qué se debe esta baja en la participación electoral?

En la ponencia se analizan diversas teorías sobre la participación política, desde la perspectiva de la cultura política. En particular, se analiza el caso del abstencionismo, con base en dos encuesta realizadas, una antes de las elecciones, y otra ochos días después de

los comicios, para tratar de encontrar cuáles son los perfiles –si es que existen- diferenciales entre votantes y no votantes. Al final se hace una consideración de conjunto sobre este tema no resuelto todavía en las ciencias sociales.

Pérez Castellanos, Luz, Universidad de Guadalajara, México

“Identidad Latinoamericana en el Siglo XIX”

Los procesos actuales de integración de los países de América Latina tienen un sustento histórico en la conformación de una identidad cultural que viene desde tiempos de la colonia española pero que se expresaron de manera explícita durante el siglo XIX, a pesar de la dispersión en múltiples repúblicas independientes. El sueño de Simón Bolívar a través de la constitución de una federación de repúblicas fracasó en lo económico y en lo político pero se forjó en el nombre mismo de América Latina una identidad -dentro de la diversidad- que llevan todos los habitantes de habla hispano y portuguesa del continente. En este escrito se presentan las manifestaciones de esta identidad latinoamericana a través de diversos escritores del siglo XIX.

Villegas, Mirta M., Licenciada, Universidad de Guadalajara

“Democracia y leyes electorales en México”

Después de la etapa de las dictaduras militares en América Latina durante la década de 1970, la mayoría de los países han estado llegando a sistemas políticos regidos por los procesos electorales, en donde los dirigentes nacionales y locales se han legitimado por el voto mayoritario de la población. Diversos analistas han llamado a este proceso una "transición a la democracia" pero queriendo identificar, de manera equivocada, este concepto simplemente con la realización de elecciones. En el caso de México, sin haber tenido un régimen militar, perduró por 71 años un régimen autoritario de partido de estado, en donde se mostró claramente que, aunque con la fachada de las elecciones, no existía la democracia, sobre todo por la falta de respeto al voto de los ciudadanos. En México, entonces, también podemos hablar de transición a la democracia cuando hablamos de todos aquellos procesos que han permitido que llegue la alternancia política hasta la presidencia de la república.

Mass Communication

Brinkley, April, and Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

“The Changing Face of Women's Mass Culture: An Analysis of Women's Magazine Covers (1947-1995), Before, During and After the Feminist Movement”

This study examined women's magazines from the latter half of the twentieth century to determine if the publications reflected the historical patterns of feminism. The front covers of Ladies' Home Journal, Seventeen and Essence were content analyzed for both headlines and pictures to determine if there was an increase in the amount of

feminist messages conveyed over the period of time. Esquire, a men's magazine, was also analyzed to determine if men's and women's publications differed in their coverage of male-female relational issues. It was found that the women's magazines did reflect the historical patterns of feminism, increasing in feminist messages over time. Women's magazines had a steady amount of male-female relational issue headlines, while Esquire was shown to have increased its coverage of this topic over time.

Calloway, Dana J., and Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

“Verification Procedures: How U.S. Dailies Verify Non-Editorial News Items”

A questionnaire was mailed to 228 daily editors in six southern states in fall 2001 asking about their publications' verification policies and procedures for letters to the editor, obituaries, birth/wedding/engagement announcements, and education, community, military and religion briefs. Editors identified sources used to verify information for each type, detailed correction procedures and policies for such items and how they were communicated to employees, noted if there was a standard place for corrections, and indicated if they had been sued due to inaccuracies/incomplete information in these type items. Editors were also asked what percentage of those items were ready to publish when submitted, and how often they run corrections for each item type. A majority of respondents published all items under study and had a written policy and standard placement for corrections. Verification policies varied and less than ten percent had been sued for publishing these type items.

Duke, Shearlean, Western Washington University

“Partnering with a PR Agency in the Public Relations Campaigns Course”

An important goal of a public relations campaigns course is to prepare students for real life work. Working with actual clients allows educators to integrate the technician role of the PR practitioner with the managerial role. As Benigni and Cameron discovered in their 1999 survey of PR educators, 92 percent of respondents require students to work with actual clients in the campaigns course. As for the mix of clients, two-thirds are non-profit organizations, 17 percent are corporations, and 10 percent are government agencies. But PR agencies make up only 1 percent of campaign clients; therefore, PR agencies represent an untapped resource for students. Educators can take advantage of this resource by forming a learning partnership with a PR agency. Using a pedagogical framework, this paper describes how a PR agency partnership was added to the PR campaigns class at Western Washington University.

Estrada Jr., George, Humboldt State University

“Days of Infamy: How the Media Reacted to Pearl Harbor Revisionism”

This paper looks at the ways mainstream media responded to a book that challenged conventional wisdoms about the Pearl Harbor attack. The book "Day of Deceit" by Robert Stinnett uncovered new evidence that led the author to conclude, among other things, that President Franklin Roosevelt knew in advance that the Japanese were going to attack Pearl Harbor, yet did little to stop it. How the media reported on this book's findings says something about agenda-building, agenda setting and the professional norms of the Western newswork culture.

Jones, Ashley, and Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

“An Examination of Sex and Violence in Music Videos Aired on the MTV, BET and GAC Networks”

The study content analyzed the top music videos aired by Music Television (MTV), Black Entertainment Television (BET), and Great American Country (GAC). Special attention was given to violence and sexual content in these videos. Research questions asked which network contained more violence, more sexual content and whether a certain genre of music or gender/race of lead performer were related to inclusion of such content. Music videos, recorded during October 2001, were coded for network, music genre, race/gender of lead performer, nature of violence, perpetrator of violence, consequences of victim, nature of sexual content, and if the video was repeated. 805 videos were analyzed; 77 of which were unique. MTV and BET each aired 230 videos; GAC aired 345. Of the non-repeat videos, MTV aired 20, GAC 31, and BET 26. Country music genre was played most often. Typical video, featuring white male, was repeated 10.5 times over the month

Hardy-Short, Dayle, Northern Arizona University

“The Wolf and the Family Archetype: A Rhetorical Assessment of ‘Never Cry Wolf’”

The 1983 feature film *Never Cry Wolf* was both a critical and commercial success. Starring Charles Martin Smith, the film recounted the work of Farley Mowat who ventured into the Canadian wilderness to study the predatory nature of wolves. The film offers a portrait of the wilderness in which wolves demonstrate remarkable complexity and play a vital role in maintaining ecological harmony. A significant rhetorical theme surrounds the scientist who discovers new meanings for himself, human culture and the wolf pack.

Holman, Bonnie, Northern Arizona University

“Public Advocacy and Scientific Communication: The Debate to Create a Sanctioned Definition of ‘Organic Food’ in the United States”

The study examines the public debate over establishment of a national definition of “organic” from the perspective of consumers, agribusiness, small farmers who refuse to use pesticides, and the federal government. The author examines websites, news articles,

interviews, speeches, testimony and official publications to discern how the debate is framed for diverse audiences. The author finds that “organic” has become a valuable tool for marketing agricultural products and that much of the public debate centers upon who should control the sanctioned meaning of the term, the federal government or the agricultural producer.

Houser, Gayle, Northern Arizona University

“Secrets of the Rainforest: A Cultural Critique of Science and Technology in ‘The Medicine Man’”

Sean Connery starred in *The Medicine Man*, a 1992 film that portrayed a modern scientist who discovers a cure for cancer in the Amazon Rainforest, but is unable to duplicate it outside of the Rainforest. This paper studies the clash between two significant forces in the film: the western commitment to science and technology as the highest value and the native values of spirituality and ecological harmony. While critical reaction to this film was mixed, many viewers, especially those who embrace a philosophy of environmental sustainability, endorsed the film’s critique of science and technology in the modern world.

Lei, Richard M., Northern Arizona University

“Advertising to the Mature Market: We’ve Come a Long Way, Baby”

As the Baby Boomer generation approaches retirement, marketers and advertisers must respond to the changing needs of this population segment. While representing a group of people born between 1946 – 1964, it is important to remember that older Boomers grew up in a very different world than those born in the late Boomer period. As such, the Boomers represent a complex segment of the population. Collectively, these Boomers have shaped society for the last 50 years, and because of their presence in the marketplace, will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. This paper discusses the complexities of the mature market and traces their cultural journey through advertising from their “Pepsi Generation” days of their youth to the more sobering “I’m Ready” campaign for Viagra today.

Marez, Christye, Texas Tech University

“The Value of Integrated Communications When Designing a Campus Prevention Campaign”

This study explores the use of integrated communications to develop and implement a campus prevention campaign to make college students aware of the dangers of tobacco use. Raider Communications, Texas Tech University’s student-run public relations agency, utilized various integrated communications tools including advertising, public relations, social marketing, promotions and a special event to communicate their message. Interviews with campus administrators, faculty and students were conducted to

provide feedback and recommendations on the campaign components. The researcher examined segments of the project that might serve as a reference for campaign planners wishing to utilize an integrated communications approach on a college campus.

Mitchell, Kevin, Arizona State University, and Brant Short, Northern Arizona University

“Finding Meaning in the American Wilderness: Rhetorical Themes in Robert Redford’s Environmental Films”

Robert Redford has lived in Utah since the early 1960s and has been a committed environmental activist for over three decades. While his films have addressed many diverse topics in his career as an actor and director, in several films he has examined the wilderness as a defining agent for people who live in the American West. In this paper we explore Redford’s environmental trilogy, a 1972 film about a mountain man in the early 19th century (Jeremiah Johnson) in which Redford starred; in addition we explore two films that Redford directed but did not appear in (The Milagro Beanfield War and A River Runs Through It). Although these three films are quite different in time frame, plot, and geographic location, the films are guided by Redford’s belief that nature defines reality, especially when one looks at the American West and its powerful landscape.

Norman, P. Wynn, West Virginia University

“Scholarly Research for J-School Undergrads: A Press for Understanding”

Scientific approaches to knowledge are sometimes perceived as an unnecessary burdens in higher education, especially when they extend beyond general education or “core” curricular requirements. However, of the three types of academic press identified in educational research literature (press for completion, press for performance and press for understanding), pedagogy emphasizing scientific approaches may produce the most effective press for understanding. This presentation attempts to illustrate that effectiveness by drawing from cognitive studies in education to defend common pedagogical techniques in mass media research. Identified through an analysis of syllabi from 62 undergraduate and graduate courses, these materials include conceptualization and operationalization exercises, literature reviews, hypothesis formation and testing, and the reporting and critical discussion of results. Although challenging to students and faculty alike, it is argued that such pedagogy establishes a press for understanding that is closely in line with the cognitive standards required in an increasingly complex media workplace.

Oskam, Judy B., Texas Tech University

“An Exploratory Study of Mass Communication Women Administrators with Families”

Women administrators of mass communication departments and schools often cope with the demands of family and career. This exploratory study examines the major challenges

women administrators face balancing their roles at home and at the university. Using the 1999-2000 Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication Directory, women administrators were identified, asked if they had families and would like to participate in the study. The researcher also used the snowball technique to contact other mass communication women administrators with families. An open-ended questionnaire was designed and sent to the participants via e-mail. In addition, follow up telephone and e-mail interviews were conducted. As expected, the majority of the women administrators in the study reported challenges involving time management and balancing conflicting demands. The respondents offered advice for women administrators with families. The participants also provided recommendations to encourage women faculty with families to consider administrative positions and appointments.

Oskam, Judy B., Texas Tech University

“A University Response to 9-11: The Role of Communication in Developing an Anti-Terrorism Initiative”

On September 25th, a Texas Tech University System Task Force on Anti-Terrorism and Public Security was appointed in response to the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks. The Task Force was charged with: identifying existing university resources, examining strategic plans, degree offerings and administrative structures, and determining how the Texas Tech University System can make its resources accessible and of greatest service regarding the security of our region, our nation and its citizens. Given the nature of terrorism and its impact on the American public, communication and outreach are a major focus for the task force. This study examines the role and importance of communication and outreach during the data collection and planning phases of the task force efforts. Using participant observation and case study research methods, the investigator will illustrate how internal and external communication were utilized to address anti-terrorism issues related to the university and its many stakeholders.

Oskam, Judy, and Christye Marez, Texas Tech University

“Students and 'Real World' PR Projects: Challenges & Recommendations”

It is important for public relations students to bridge the gap between their classroom experiences and the industry. Faculty can be an important component in facilitating the connection by coordinating projects with professional clients. This study explores the challenges and barriers campaign planners face when utilizing students. Researchers examined various projects involving students to determine common themes and problems. Interviews with campaign managers and coordinators, faculty and students were conducted to provide feedback and recommendations. Guidelines for faculty and industry representatives for working with students on professional projects will be presented.

Roberts, Dwayne, Northern Arizona University

“Economics, Politics and Wildlife Advocacy: Rhetorical Themes in the Idaho and Montana Grizzly Bear Reintroduction Debate”

Using the Endangered Species Act as a mandate for action, the federal government has announced a policy of reintroducing grizzly bears into the Bitterroot Ecosystem that covers the border of Montana and Idaho. To date however grizzlies have not be reintroduced because of law suits, public outcry, and conflict with diverse stakeholders (hunters, loggers, Idaho and Montana Farm Bureaus, state officials, etc.). In this essay, the author examines the public debate over reintroduction and the efforts of diverse advocates to shift public momentum to their side. The author interviewed leaders on both sides of the debate as well as analyzing websites, newsletters, speeches, editorials, and letters to the editor for rhetorical themes. A significant text for analysis is an April 2001 broadcast of National Public Radio’s Talk of the Nation news program.

Roehl, Janet, and Anthony Schroeder, Eastern New Mexico University

“Classroom-based Assessment in Communication”

The paper will discuss the experiences of Eastern New Mexico University in developing and implementing classroom-based assessment (CBA) in mass communication and communication courses. Preliminary results of CBA, individual course rubrics, and department planning forms will be shared with attendees. Specific topics will include: How has assessment been implemented at the department and classroom levels? How is it linked to student learning and competencies? How has interpretation of assessment results been used in the curriculum by the department and faculty? How do you get faculty buy-in for institutional assessment initiatives/mandates?

Schild, Steven, Saint Mary’s University of Minnesota

“Separate Realities: Comparing Letters to the Editor and Postings to a Public-Affairs Listserve”

Though letters to the editor and postings to a public-affairs listserv both allow discussion of political and social issues, survey and statistical data demonstrate significant differences between the two forums. Participants in the two forums identify different issues as worthy of public discussion. And, based on letters to the editor and listserv postings concerning United Way funding of Boy Scout activities, participants in the two forums represent diametrically opposed ideological groups within the same community. According to survey results, listserv participants define the two modes of communication (letters to the editor and postings to the listserv) as fundamentally different from one another and use different criteria in evaluating the two. Also, statistical data are used as the basis of a discussion about the extent to which opinions expressed on the listserv represent opinions in the community at large.

Shin, Ji Yun, and Lianne Fridriksson, Baylor University

“Media Framing of Human Rights Concerns in Coverage of 1999 Kosovo Crisis”

This research investigated U.S. and Chinese media coverage of human rights issues involved in the crisis in Kosovo in 1999. The following major findings were reported: (1) Neither U.S. nor Chinese media were biased in their reporting of Serbian and Yugoslav forces. (2) The U.S. media tended to cover victims of human rights violations more frequently than did the Chinese media. (3) The Chinese media tended to be more critical of NATO intervention than were the U.S. media. (4) The Chinese media tended to frame the Kosovo crisis as a nation v. nation conflict, whereas the U.S. media tended to frame the issue as a human rights emergency. Additional questions addressed the use of civilian and official sources, the use of non-governmental sources, and the effects of cultural differences on coverage characteristics.

Snyder, Marcus, Ralph E. Hanson, and Robert Duvall, West Virginia University

“Entertainment or Serious Rhetoric? Pundits and the 2000 Presidential Election”

The proliferation of political television talk shows as a modern media form appears to have had a profound influence on the dimensions and depth of public discourse. While the majority of these public affairs programs position themselves as forums for the serious discussion of consequential events and ideas, many media critics have suggested that these programs have diminished the quality of the national political dialogue by presenting and interpreting information according to television's penchant for drama and amusement. Although public affairs programs have been the target of much criticism, there has been little academic exploration of the ways which these shows may employ certain techniques to make everyday events seem intriguing and interesting. The current study attempts to address this apparent gap between popular criticism and principled scholarship on the subject by analyzing the content of several pundit shows around the time of the 2000 presidential election.

Veera, Christina M., and Gil Fowler, Arkansas State University

“Terrorism And The News Media: A Content Analysis Of Four Mid-South Newspapers And Their Coverage Of The September 11 Terrorist Attacks”

On September 11, Americans watched the nightmare unfold as the World Trade Center and the Pentagon came under terrorist attack. Soon the world knew that terrorists had turned American planes into guided missiles to strike at the heart of our country. This study examined how The Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Little Rock Democrat-Gazette, the Jonesboro (Arkansas) Sun, and the Paragould (Arkansas) Daily Press covered the event beginning the day of the attack, Sept. 11, 2001, through Oct. 12, 2001, the day before American troops began their attacks on the Taliban and the Al Qaeda terror network. A content analysis looked at item source, subject of photo/story, item date, and item play. Early coverage (the first five days following the attack) was

compared with later coverage. Research questions asked how the coverage changed focus and intensity over time.

Von Sehlen, Jen, Northern Arizona University

“Frankenfood or Good Science? The Public Debate over Genetically Modified Food Policy”

Genetic modification of food in the United States is being debated in the national press, among special interest groups, and in political realms. Critics label genetically modified food as “frankenfood” in order to conjure up images of Frankenstein and the misuse of science in pursuit of perfection. In this study, the author examines the history of genetically modified food and contemporary controversy related to consumer notification, economic implications, and the possible impact upon health. Using interviews, news articles, interviews, websites, newsletters, and other forms of public discourse, the author examines public argumentation and assesses the use of scientific, political, and economic appeals.

New Zealand and Australia Studies

Coates, Donna, The University of Calgary (Canada)

“Not Sydney, But the Bush”

Until recently, social historians and literary critics have paid little attention to the one million American servicemen who spent time in Australia between 1941 and 1945, a surprising oversight given that, at the time of the “friendly invasion,” the population of Australia was only seven million. In the past decade, several historians have suggested that contact with Americans served to sharpen Australians’ awareness of their own identity. Rosemary Campbell, for example, asserts that the presence of the Yanks called into question the overwhelmingly masculine monopoly of the Australian national identity; noting specifically that the war marked a “critical point in the male-female relationship in Australia and its disintegration of the hero myth.” My paper argues, by contrast, that several of the women’s fictions which emerged soon after the war do not accord with any of the historians’ analyses.

Cody, Howard, University of Maine

“MMP Meets Westminster: Lessons from the New Zealand Experiment”

In 1996 New Zealand grafted a German-style mixed member proportional electoral system onto a traditional Westminster Parliament much like those in Canada and Britain. In so doing it became the first country to impose coalition-inducing proportionality in a majoritarian-oriented polity. We use interviews with New Zealand Members of Parliament and officials conducted in July and August 2001 to discuss why MMP was

adopted and what it was intended to accomplish, and to assess how the mixed member proportional arrangement is operating and how (well) New Zealanders are responding to it. Although New Zealand's political class took pains to prepare the population for the new system, New Zealanders' majoritarian mind set endures. As a result, after two elections New Zealanders still view MMP position in New Zealand is precarious, and its survival is uncertain. The paper concludes with suggestions for New Zealanders, and for others considering MMP, on how they might reconcile proportionality with majoritarianism.

Fridriksson, Lianne, Baylor University

“Interest in Antipodal Economic News by U.S. Media”

Television news tends to provide brief, often disjointed glimpses into world events, in which explanation and context tend not to fit. While scholars often level these, and other criticisms, against the medium, broadcast news consistently is the means by which most Americans get their news. For this reason, it is important to examine broadcast news. This study describes U.S. television network news coverage of economic news concerning Australia and New Zealand. Using a 30-year census of coverage from ABC, CBS, NBC and CNN nightly newscasts, this research categorizes the economic issues in these countries that were covered by U.S. television news. Further, this research investigates numerous correlates of that coverage, including crisis-orientation of the coverage, links to international interests, trends in coverage, sources of economic news, and the effects of the ANZUS crisis of the mid-1980s on U.S. broadcast news interest in the economies of these two nations.

Kittelson, Pat, University of Colorado

“Widening Surveyors Pathways of Scholarly Communication: A New Zealand Digital Indexing Project”

For over 100 years, the New Zealand Surveyors Institute (NZSI) has published the refereed journal, the New Zealand Surveyor. This journal has served as a network for scholarly and professional communication within New Zealand's surveying profession expanding to include the wider Commonwealth surveying community. The journal's value has been diminished by the lack of consistent current and archival indexing thereby hindering retrieval of historically important and relevant articles. Working in partnership with the Surveying Department at the University of Otago, an online index is currently under construction to create digital records for articles in the New Zealand Surveyor. This index will be accessible to members of the NZSI and eventually the global surveying community. Highlighting the design and content, this paper will present the library, academic and institutional partnership process in creating an online indexing model.

Gaskins, Richard, Baylor University

“State-Building in New Zealand after Neo-Liberalism”

This paper traces the changing role of the state in New Zealand following the 1999 election of a Labor-led coalition government. Early changes in Accident Compensation and Labor Relations were followed by state initiatives in social services and commercial regulation, including the political rescue of Air New Zealand in mid-2001. I will select examples from such recent state initiatives, and from others that may arise before the 2002 conference. While looking to the future, my examination of state-building will find selective connections with the past. I shall draw from two contrasting historical interpretations of the New Zealand state prior to 1984: Michael Bassett’s *The State in New Zealand, 1840-1984: Socialism Without Doctrines?* (1998) and Brian Easton’s *The Nationbuilders* (2001). As the current New Zealand state learns new ways to cooperate with powerful market systems, it will also rest on points of continuity and contrast with earlier historical periods.

Isern, Thomas D., North Dakota State University

“Science and Story: A Life in the Tussock Grasslands of New Zealand”

The tussock grasslands of the South Island of New Zealand, where ski resorts, roadside wineries, and urban amenities tuck into breath-taking landscapes of pastoral splendor, appear and feel today like the long-sought Arcadia of the Antipodes. They are, however, and always have been, a place of contention, and the contests (from Maori v. Pakeha to pastoralist v. environmentalist) have been grounded in contracting methodologies. Particularly in the second half of the 20th century the supposed contrast has been between science (something brought by outside authorities) and story (traditional knowledge of people on the land). This supposed contrast is not necessarily authentic; it seems so only in the short view. The career of range scientist Kevin F. O’Connor is a lens for the long view. His career in the tussock has spanned the full half-century, during which time he has served as interpreter and arbitrator of science and story.

Karsten, Peter, University of Pittsburgh

“William Buckley: Antipodal Culture-Broker”

The “culture-broker” or “go-between” has, in the past decade, drawn the attention of cultural anthropologists and ethno-historians. One such “go-between” from the Antipodes is William Buckley. The English soldier/convict escaped from the first effort to settle Port Phillip in 1803, lived for 32 years with a band of the Kulin, and served as an interpreter and mediator for two years after the arrival of the pastoralists from Van

Dieman's Land and the "Sydneyiders" began in 1835. I will create a "typology" of the "culture broker" in the Americas and Antipodes: that of the Europeans who are known to have become "go-betweens" in the Americas and the Antipodes, men and women who arrived at that status after having been dispatched to a tribe as missionaries, having escaped their masters, having been shipwrecked, or having been designated the teen-age agent of a colonial governor to serve the colony by living with a tribe and learning its language.

Schaniel, William C., State University of West Georgia

"The Rise of Positive Inter-Tribal Relations in Pre-Colonial New Zealand"

The rise in warfare, which followed the expansion of the economic frontier, gave way in the late 1820's to generally positive Maori inter-tribal relations. There were two impacts of the expansion of the economic frontier. The first was in terms of negative utu. The general acquisition of muskets through transactions with Europeans made taking negative utu more difficult. At the same time trade increased the Maoris' ability to give positive utu. The second aspect of the spread of the economic frontier was the rising volume of transactions, and the resulting acquisition of large amounts of European goods. This expanded the ability of tribes to deliver positive utu. The rise in peace reflected a double shift in terms of Maori valuing as a consequence of the widespread increasing volume of European trade. The objective of acquisition of goods remained the traditional objective of their being used for enhancement of individual and tribal mana.

Shor, Fran, Wayne State University

"Trans-Pacific and Trans-Tasman Radicalism in the Early Twentieth Century"

The circulation of capital and labor in the early twentieth century created a constant movement of people and ideas. With cheap sea travel linking North America with New Zealand and Australia, numerous labor and political radicals sought refuge in new lands where they might find employment and proselytize their radical ideas. This paper will highlight a number of labor and political radicals who made journeys across the Pacific and the Tasman in order to determine the impact they had on the political culture of Australia and New Zealand in the early twentieth century.

Philosophy

Beck, Susan Abrams, Fordham University

"Eleanor Roosevelt: Coming to Terms with Feminism"

A Deviant Case of Chinese Diaspora? The Brisbane Case of Taiwanese Immigrants

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Taiwanese immigration is a recent phenomenon in Australia and most Taiwanese immigrants entered Australia under the Business Migration Program. Therefore most Taiwanese immigrants share a common distinctive feature, that is, they belong to the category of affluence and their wealth ensures their economic wellbeing in Australia. Nevertheless, Taiwanese capital and labor migration to Australia raises important macro-and micro-level theoretical issues. At the macro level, several questions pertaining to globalization need to be addressed – how did the Australian government promote transnational patterns of capital and labor migration to boost its economic development? As a force of globalization, did Taiwanese capital and labor flows contribute to Australia's post-1980 economic development? And did gender, ethnicity, and national origin within Australia segment Taiwanese immigrants? At the micro level, attention needs to be given to questions related to the diaspora thesis such as: Did Taiwanese immigrants continue to identify with familial, religion, and political structures back home? How did Taiwanese immigrants develop new identities in Australia and how were these identities formed while being away from their home country? Have Taiwanese immigrants experienced exploitation or intimidation in Australia? Do Taiwanese immigrants envision a return to their natal country? Or do they find new permanent allegiances in Australia? Do they join or form larger diasporic communities while away from Taiwan?

Against this background, this paper aims to achieve three goals. First of all, it conducts a comprehensive literature review of the diaspora thesis and summarizes the general characteristics of Chinese diaspora. Secondly, this paper investigates the unique experiences of Taiwan's latest immigrants in Brisbane and the similarities they share with other Chinese immigrants. On the basis of this analysis, it discusses how deviant the Brisbane settlement experiences of Taiwanese immigrants are, once compared to the general pattern of Chinese diaspora. Thirdly, since a considerable number of Taiwanese immigrants come from economically better-off backgrounds, it uses the findings of the Brisbane study to testify the common belief that the settlement experiences of ethnic immigrants inevitably involve victimization.

Eleanor Roosevelt's feminism was rife with contradictions. She was a social reformer who remained committed to special protections for women, even as other activists began to call for an ERA and to argue that full equality required moving beyond harmful gender classifications. The controversies that surrounded Eleanor Roosevelt cast light on contemporary debates about equal rights for women.

Casselman, Alan, California State University, Long Beach

“Paul Churchland’s Treatment of Intentionality as ‘the mark of the mental’ “

Intentionality is often claimed by the dualists to be “the mark of the mental.” Paul Churchland, a materialist, argues that the dualists are begging the question or that intentionality *requires* a dualist ontology. Churchland needs to show that it is possible that intentionality might be a feature of something that is in fact physical. I offer an analysis of his argument that propositional attitudes have the same logical structure as the claims of many of our physical theories, and show that it is not adequate. While at this point Churchland might still claim that his position is at least plausible, I argue that his position is further weakened by John Searle’s “Chinese Room” thought experiment. But Churchland has a reply, his own “Luminous Room” thought experiment. I conclude with an analysis of Churchland’s “Luminous Room” argument and show how it suffers from the logic of analogy.

Freeman, David A., Washburn University
“Hegel on Identity”

The following essay offers a Hegelian preface to a politics of identity. The content of this preface is drawn from my reading of Hegel’s response to the neo-Kantian and Communitarian efforts toward ideological engineering. In recent scholarship this engineering has been discussed along two lines—a neo-Kantian revival of the political philosophy of liberalism and a Communitarian critique of this same philosophy. I outline these two approaches to liberalism and investigate to what extent Hegel transcends these approaches by offering a metaphysically grounded *Sittlichkeit* (‘ethical life’); one which conjoins the civil and political orders to constitute a preface to a politics of identity for both the individual and the state. Hegel’s thoughts on these matters are particularly instructive and worthy of study, especially in light of the ideological deconstructing and restructuring that is taking place in both Eastern and Western Europe.

Maccarone, Ellen M., University of Florida

“Boyd on Moral Observations”

In “How to be a Moral Realist” Richard Boyd argues for the plausibility of moral realism as a metaethical position. He argues that, since the thesis of scientific realism is relevantly similar to the thesis of moral realism and that since scientific realism is a

plausible position, so too is moral realism. The challenge I will discuss concerns ethical observation compared to scientific observation. I will argue that Boyd's response to the challenge is inadequate because it leaves open the possibility that the problem for moral realism is not wholly analogous to the relevant counterpart in science. I will argue that part of the problem Boyd's analogy between moral observation and scientific observation faces is due to some unclarity in his use of "trained judgment," and "moral observation." I will attempt to clarify these notions by looking at Michael DePaul's account of moral perception in order to make Boyd's analogy stronger.

Martire, Joseph E., Southwest Missouri State University

"Reassessing Death Penalty Argumentation"

Over recent years, there appeared to be noticeable momentum developing in the U.S. toward a moratorium on, if not abolition of, the death penalty. Two former Supreme Court justices publicly reversed their support for its constitutionality; allied European nations refused to extradite criminal suspects to the U.S. without guarantees that they would not face a death penalty; successful use of DNA evidence to overturn death sentence convictions exacerbated concerns about wrongful convictions; and numerous scholarly studies continued to indict the fairness of the death penalty in respect of racial biases, further undermining claims for its deterrent value, and revealing spiraling additional costs in death penalty cases. But now, in the aftermath of recent terrorist attacks in the U.S., popular support for the death penalty seems to have risen appreciably. I address these divergent contemporary arguments concerning the morality and constitutionality of the death penalty.

Olson, Tom, University of Hawaii at Manoa

"Buddhism, Behavior Change and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder"

For individuals with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), the unfairness of their situation and the trap their symptoms represent come as no surprise. But what might be less expected is how directly their situation is spoken to in Buddhist teachings. Still, in nearly all mainstream discussions of psychiatric disorders, including OCD, the rich philosophical and spiritual dimensions of these conditions, and the related treatment and care, tend to be either ignored or disguised in euphemisms and vague explanations. The aim of this paper, then, is to shed light on this hidden aspect of psychiatry, through a philosophical analysis of one of the most popular approaches to treating OCD, the four-step method presented in *Brain Lock*, by Jeffrey Schwartz. In so doing, the argument is made that sharing the philosophical and spiritual foundations of treatment and care not only makes practical sense, but is morally imperative as well.

Preciado, Michael, California State University, Long Beach

"The Grue Paradox"

The purpose of this paper will be to explore a problem that arises from what Nelson Goodman calls the new riddle of induction. The old riddle of induction concerns the problem of our justification of our inductive inferences. This problem was clearly stated by David Hume. The problem is: How do we justify our assumption that the future will be like the past? Goodman considers this old riddle to have not been solved. So, he wishes to cast this problem aside and pursue a different path. Goodman wants to give a detailed analysis of the actual practice of making inductive inferences. This new path is one of clarification and not justification. However, once we start describing our practice of induction, we run into a problem. This problem is what Goodman calls "The Grue Paradox." I will examine this paradox in three steps: (1) I will explain the necessity of distinguishing lawlike from accidental statements; (2) I will lay out the Grue Paradox as an instance for the necessity for distinguishing lawlike from accidental statements and (3) I will discuss how Goodman deals with the proposed solutions to his paradox. I briefly evaluate his treatment.

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

"Further Reflections on Paul Churchland's Treatment of the Argument from Introspection"

Paul Churchland describes our sense perception of external objects as being theory laden. In perceiving a red versus a green apple, for example, we are not aware that we are perceiving subtle differences in intricate electromagnetic, stereochemical, and micromechanical properties of physical objects. He claims the same is presumably true of our "inner" sense. Introspection may discriminate efficiently between a great variety of neural states. He claims that it would be faintly miraculous if our unaided sight were to reveal to us the existence of interacting electric and magnetic fields whizzing by with an oscillatory frequency of a million billion hertz and wavelength of less than a millionth of a meter, for that is what light is. The argument for introspection, Churchland concludes, is therefore quite without force. I examine his arguments and show that he begs the question; equivocates on the sense of "is"; relies too heavily on argument by analogy; and assumes a robust scientific realism that not all philosophers subscribe to.

Uliasz, Connie, Colorado State University

"A Look at the U.S. Retreat from the Kyoto Treaty Negotiations Through an Examination of the Prisoner's Dilemma"

A useful thought experiment for understanding the dynamics of policy decisions is the "Prisoner's Dilemma". In this scenario, you and another person have been arrested and placed in separate cells, unable to communicate with each other. Each of you is given the choice to either confess or remain silent. If one of you confesses but the other doesn't, the confessor will get out immediately, while the non-confessor will get a 10-year prison sentence. If both confess, each will get a 5-year prison sentence, and if neither of you

confess, you will both be freed within the year. The dilemma is that, regardless of what the other chooses to do, you will serve less time by selfishly confessing. However, the best possible outcome for the pair of you would be to cooperate and remain silent. I discuss the implications of this dilemma in the context of the recent U.S. withdrawal from the Kyoto treaty negotiations, intended to decrease production of greenhouse gases. Was this a selfish but practical decision on the part of the Bush administration, i.e. a prisoner's confession?

Political Science

Acheson-Brown, Daniel G., Eastern New Mexico University

“Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda”

This paper investigates the ideology and motives of Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda. First, the author examines Osama bin Laden's life in a search for the development of the ideological-religious beliefs that led to the establishment of the organization, Al-Qaeda. Secondly, the recruitment, mobilization and organization of militant Muslims by Osama bin Laden is explored with an emphasis on explaining why the organization came into being. The strategy and tactics of Al-Qaeda under Osama bin Laden and his sub-leaders are critically analyzed. Different theories of bin Laden's leadership role are reviewed and assessed. Finally, the author concludes with an assessment of the future of such organizations as Al-Qaeda.

Beatty, Bob, Washburn University

“The Immediate Media Response to 9/11: An Analysis of Coverage by CNN and FOX News”

The attacks of 9/11 fit into the rare category of media scholarship called “Reporting Extraordinary Events.” What politically significant roles did the media play on 9/11 in reporting on this tragedy? By engaging in content-analysis of four-hour blocks of coverage at the “height” of the 9/11 crisis (immediately following the collapse of the first WTC tower) from both CNN and FOX news, this paper will argue that TV media coverage not only played a political role in the crisis in general, but these two networks—via analytical and visual decisions—engaged in different kinds of issue framing and agenda-setting on 9/11. Finally, this paper will also examine the pressure for breaking news that encouraged reporters and commentators alike to speculate about what happened and why. Were any bias or prejudices evident of this early “rush to judgment,” and if so, were they politically based more on “getting the story first”?

Bower, Carol Lynn, Arizona State University

“The Media in Their Midst: First Families in the White House”

The first family lives in perhaps the most public residence in the country. Nearly every act is subject to media and public scrutiny. This paper considers how this impacts the first family politically and socially as a family. The paper also addresses the issues of how the media covers the first family and how to balance the public's right to know with the first family's right to privacy.

Dewhirst, Robert, Northwest Missouri State University

“The White House Over Two Centuries: The Evolution of an American Landmark”

This paper will trace the evolution of the renovation of and improvements made to the White House and its adjacent supporting areas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The analysis will review changes made within each of the four 50-year periods under consideration and focus in particular on the rebuilding of the structure following its burning during the War of 1812.

Paddock, Elizabeth M. H., Drury University

“Values and Ideology in Democratic Party Platforms”

Plenty of research has shown evidence of shifts in prevailing attitudes and values among mass publics. If the changes in values are durable as suggested, one would expect to find parallel shifts in institutional language and structure. In a content analysis of Democratic Party platforms from 1976 through 2000, we find marginal evidence of changes in postmaterialism and ideology. Any fluctuations in ideology and postmaterialism that occur appear to be linked with economic variability.

Frey, Raymond, Centenary College

“Mr. Truman's White House: The Extensive Renovations to the Executive Mansion”

Of the many renovations made to the White House throughout the building's history, one of the most extensive and important was completed during the administration of Harry Truman. This paper chronicles that renovation, putting it into historic perspective. Also, the role and preferences of President Truman are assessed in the paper, as are the enduring contributions of Mr. Truman's White House.

Han, Lori Cox, Austin College

“First Sons v. First Daughters: A Gender Bias in News Media Coverage?”

This study will analyze how the news media has covered children of presidents during the television age. Specifically, it will address the issue of how first sons are covered in comparison to first daughters, and consider whether or not there is a substantive

difference based on gender. Do first sons often make news from the perspective of “following in dad’s footsteps” into the real world-academic, business, and/or politics? And do first daughters more often make news from the perspective of the society page-engagements, weddings, fashion, having children? Or does the pattern of news coverage of first children more often reflect the personalities of not only the individual son or daughter, but that of the president as well?

Jeffrey, Harry P., California State University, Fullerton

“After Jackie: The Role of the White House Archivist in Recent Renovations”

There have been many famous and needed renovations of the White House. One of the best known was done under the guidance of First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy. One of the many results of Mrs. Kennedy’s renovation was increased interest in the historic accuracy and integrity of the Executive Mansion and its furnishings. An important role was thus born for the White House archivist. This paper presents the roles, contributions, and importance of those who have served in this capacity since the Kennedy renovations.

Jeffrey, Harry P., California State University, Fullerton

“Recent First Families in the White House”

This paper assesses the marriages and family life of presidential families serving in the modern era. The social and familial facets of living in the White House are, in and of themselves, worthy of our consideration. Yet, they also shed light on presidents and presidencies. This rich source of information of the presidency has however, been largely overlooked by presidential scholars and historians.

Paddock, Joel, Southwest Missouri State University

“Interest Group Activists in Local Political Party Organizations”

In recent decades a number of interest groups have attempted to develop a formal organizational presence within the Democratic and Republican parties. During a period in which the material incentives for party activism have declined, parties have benefited from interest group activists taking on many organizational tasks. However, these same activists sometimes push for ideological goals that make it more difficult for parties to operate in their traditional role as pragmatic aggregators of electoral interests. This study employs a 2000 survey of local Democratic and Republican party chairs to determine whether individuals recruited to party activism via the interest group route represent a distinct subculture among party leaders in terms of such dimensions as ideology, willingness to compromise, and support for party organization. Overall, the data provide only modest support for the thesis that the purposive goals of group activists substantially conflict with the coalitional goals of political parties.

Lansford, Tom, University of Southern Mississippi-Gulf Coast

“Room for Work, Play and History: Edith Roosevelt and the 1902 Renovation of the White House”

Edith Roosevelt was deeply disappointed when she first accessed the White House. The private living spaces were too small to accommodate her large family and the new First Lady was profoundly struck by a sense of gloom and darkness in the family’s new home. Edith set out to make this official residence a real home for the family by separating the living and working spaces and to restore the grandeur of the Executive Mansion as a museum of the American presidency. The essay examines Edith Roosevelt’s efforts to gain approval for a renovation of the White House and her oversight role in the resultant project.

Linantud, John, Arizona State University

“Osama Bin Laden, U.S. Anti-Terrorist Policies, and the Muslim Secessionist Movement in the Philippines”

This paper first explores what role Osama Bin Laden and other transnational Islamic organizations and groups play in the Muslim secessionist movement in the Philippines and how they affect U.S. interests. Second, it explores and evaluates how the Philippines, and the Muslim secessionist movement, fit into global U.S. anti-terrorist policy since September 11 in the context of recent changes in Philippine politics and U.S. policy in Southeast Asia.

Long, Michael, Pasco-Hernando Community College

“The White House Curator’s Dilemma: Historic House Museum v. Family Residence”

This paper explores the contributions of those individuals who held the position of Curator of the White House and the relations they have shared with presidential families. The Office of White House Curator was established in 1961 during the John F. Kennedy administration, with a push from First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy, who considered the Executive Mansion “the worst place in the world” during her initial visit. The First Lady’s concern, “How are we going to live as a family in this place?” led to her support of curatorial work to improve a place she considered more than an office building. Curators have contributed to the preservation of the historic building we know today but have had to balance history with the reality of the White House serving as the first family’s official residence.

Maloy, Theo

“Modeling County Property Tax Rates in Texas”

This paper describes and analyzes a predictive regression model of county property tax rates in Texas. This model can be considered as exploratory research, because although

the model is significant, the percentage of variance explained is not great. However, this model is an excellent beginning point for economic-behavioral research because almost every independent variable is significant at the .05 level. On the other hand, it is of importance to public administration practitioners that the independent variable that shows no statistical significance is median income within a county.

Mazzella, Frank

“The Renegade Factor in the Italian Parliamentary Election of 2001”

Americans, especially democrats, have been debating the outcome of the 2000 presidential election in the context of the Nader’s factor and the Florida vote. American elections are not unique in raising the renegade factor as a distortion of the electoral outcome. Major political parties in democratic countries with a diverse party-system and electoral law fear the renegade factor in the form of spoilers which decide to challenge them. The Italian parliamentary election of 2001 provide us with the opportunity to analyze the role of spoilers in the electoral outcome. Mr. Bertinotti’s Rifondazione Comunista and Mr. Di Pietro’s Italia dei Valori represented a serious threat to the candidacy of Mr. Rutelli, the candidate of the Ulivo coalition. Mr. Di Pietro’s political party falls in the category of “new issue mobilizer” while Rifondazione falls in the “left-right Challenger”.

McCallops, James, Salisbury University

“Family Life in the White House”

To the public, Woodrow Wilson was a serious president and person. His strict Christian upbringing laced with an academic’s dour exterior presented an image few would call fun-loving or carefree. Yet in private, Wilson was quite different. He loved telling stories and playing charades. With his daughter’s and wife’s involvement, he even wore costumes and performed skits for family and friends. Servants and visitors at times witnessed Wilson away from the business of politics and often came away astonished. This informal family lifestyle in the Wilson White House will be examined and consideration paid to its impact on the Wilson presidency.

McElroy, Mathew, Dennis Soden, and Javier Sanchez, University of Texas at El Paso

“Modeling Free Trade in the Americas: How Far Should We Go?”

This paper extends discussion of NAFTA expansion beyond a binary model developed under contract with the U.S. Department of Transportation to a more theoretic approach. The extension of free trade in the form of a Free Trade of the Americas Agreement (FTAA) has gained wide political support under the administration of George W. Bush. The model developed suggests 33 variables that may determine which nations will most likely be first in being invited to a FTAA. Preliminary development of the model is,

however, somewhat premature in light of game theoretic approaches. This paper explores the issue of a more complex modeling effort to determine if more predictability can be obtained.

Michelson, Melissa R., and Lynn Sikkink, California State University-Fresno

“Curanderos and Congress: How Lobbying Influences U.S. Appropriation of Latin American Plant Medicines”

The culture of indigenous plant cures is treated as a business opportunity by American pharmaceutical companies who appropriate indigenous knowledge of plant medicine and use it to earn billions, while little to no compensation is made to the native producers of knowledge and treatment. A notable example of this clash of interests was U.S. resistance to the Biodiversity Treaty, signed at the June 1992 Earth Summit. This paper examines 1) how current political power structures enable policymakers to cater to well-organized and funded lobbying groups, resulting in American opposition to the protection of indigenous intellectual property rights, and 2) how people in countries such as Bolivia are affected by these policies. We juxtapose the intense lobbying with the U.S. for special business interests with an ethnographic case study of the use of medicinal plants in Bolivia to illustrate the injustice of this scenario.

Norris, James A., Texas A&M International University

“The Texas Latino Vote: Latino Issues?”

This paper focuses on voting behavior of South Texas Hispanics based upon my November 2000 election survey of Webb County, Texas. The survey was conducted in both English and/or Spanish based upon respondent preference by bilingual university students, and this work examines only the 672 Hispanic respondents (83.5 percent). Webb County is a large south Texas county located on the Rio Grande River; its seat and only major city is Laredo. Laredo has a long history of Hispanic political control. Even while other Hispanic south Texas communities were politically dominated by their minority “Anglos,” Webb County politics were not. Hence, this is a new and unique data set that enables us to examine different aspects of Hispanic political behavior in a unique environment. My analysis centers on the issues in the 2000 presidential election and includes issues that are said to be salient for the Hispanic community.

Peterson, Mark, Washburn University

“Traditional American Isolationism and Foreign Policy Indifference: The Roots of 9/11?”

A strong argument can be advanced that the terror of September 11, 2001 has its roots in the western realpolitik approach to foreign affairs. When it comes to the contemporary hegemon, the United States, however, one must give up some adherence to “realist” foreign policy arguments and look to domestic American politics. The thesis of this paper

rests on an examination of the isolationism and disinterest in foreign policy and politics—primarily by western and midwestern American politicians—that has produced the elements necessary for congressional support of extremely limited foreign aid; enthusiasm for the aggressive, single-minded promotion of consumer based free-market capitalism as the panacea for the global political-economic inequity; and an acute level of cultural tone-deafness when it comes to sensing popular will and opinion in developing nations around the globe. The terrorist events of this past autumn clearly illustrate that, “What you don’t know CAN kill you.”

Nelson, Ronald L., University of Texas

“American State High Courts and Criminal Cases of the Jacksonian Decade, 1827-1837”

This paper explores criminal cases appealed to American state high courts during the Jacksonian Decade: 1827-1837. The United States of this period faced significant changes. These changes are reflected in the issues taken to the states’ highest judicial institutions. The state high courts’ response to these issues came in written decisions. My study is based on the written decisions regarding criminal cases from six target state high courts issued during the Decade: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana, and North Carolina. These high court decisions offer insight into the interaction of American antebellum societal issues regarding criminal justice and the resolving actions of the judicial institutions of the times. This insight provides a basis for understanding not only the general development of criminal law in the early days of American political history, but also the interaction between society and the institution of the courts.

Tao, Jill, University of Oklahoma

“Populism as a Construct of the State: Representation in the Southern Plains”

This paper tests the premise that the nature of the relationship between state and local governments does not vary across states to significantly affect generalizations about the appropriateness of certain policy types for particular levels of government (see Peterson 1981, 1995 and David Rusk 1997). I examine four states with varying degrees of control exercised over local public school curriculum through constitutional, legislative and administrative means: Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. I look at the way in which local governments respond to those controls through a series of surveys administered to representative samples of local school board officials in each state. By assessing the degree of correlation in the response of local and state officials to the educational policies put forward at the state level, I will attempt to shed some light on the larger question of interstate homogeneity and the implications for current models of federalism.

Taylor, Michael J.C., Dickinson State University

“Hell on Earth: The Pierce Marriage in the White House”

This paper is a study of the effects on the presidency of the marriage of Jane and Franklin Pierce. The prime focus of the paper is the interaction between the couple during their residency in the White House, and how this experience irreparably damaged their relationship. It also examines the background of the Pierce union, the deaths of their three sons, as well as the aftermath of their White House years. Primary sources include the Pierce papers and private correspondence of intimate friends such as Jefferson Davis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and James Guthrie.

Thacker-Estrada, Elizabeth, San Francisco Public Library

“Rooms of Their Own: First Ladies and Their Impact on Historic White House Rooms”

First ladies have played a major role in preserving the White House. From decorating the interior of the building, to overseeing White House staff, to initiating historic renovations, first ladies have made the building what it is today. A number of first ladies have had the foresight to view the Executive Mansion as not only a home, but a living museum. So too have they impacted the political and social climate of the building through their choice of design and utilization of the rooms, while showing their own preferences, styles, and political perspectives. This paper assesses the actions of several first ladies from historical periods and focuses on several key White House rooms.

Trautman, Brian James

“Preserving Our Civil Liberties While Preventing Terrorism: An Examination of the Controversial Political Measures and Opposing Viewpoints Surrounding the Formation of U.S. Anti-Terror Policy”

Since September 11th, 2001, the U.S. federal government has been determined to create effective, judicious, and timely policies, in order to prevent future terrorist attacks on American soil. These radical policies include such measures as the implementation of roving wiretaps; the detention of non-U.S. citizens suspected of terrorism without filing charges; the use of military tribunals for suspected terrorists; the questioning of numerous foreign nationals; and the creation of the "responsible cooperators program." This paper is a comprehensive examination that outlines these sensitive measures and incorporates the viewpoints of the major parties involved; parties such as the "American Civil Liberties Union" and "U.S. Department of Justice." The previous literature on these issues is vast. "The Washington Post," "CNN," and "Harvard Law School," offer the most germane information and are therefore the primary sources used. Lastly, the key issues are reexamined and the author's opinion is presented.

Welch, Reed L., West Texas A&M University

“Was Reagan Really a Great Communicator? The Influence of Reagan's Televised Addresses on Public Opinion”

Unlike other studies, this paper uses individual-level data to measure the influence of televised addresses by comparing the opinions of those who watched an address with those who did not. To do this I use data gathered by Richard Wirthlin, President Reagan's pollster, after ten of Reagan's televised addresses. Reagan provides the ideal subject. What better way to understand the limits and potential of televised addresses than from a president who is a legend at communicating with the public? If this study shows Reagan's addresses were successful at influencing opinion, then we know that other presidents have the potential to use televised addresses to influence public opinion. If, on the other hand, this study shows Reagan was not successful, we may ask what opportunities less rhetorically skilled presidents have to influence public opinion with televised addresses. It would also call into question the assertion that Reagan was the Great Communicator.

Public Administration

Abram, Debra J., University of New Mexico

“Transitioning to a Unified Government: The Resident as Consumer”

Literature on the unification of city/county governments pertains mostly to locations outside the southwest with decaying inner cities and flourishing residential suburbs. The proposed unification of New Mexico's City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County consists of a vibrant inner city and a mix of rural and urban areas in the unincorporated county. This paper reviews the unification literature with a focus on the transition period. It was expected that a survey of active neighborhood association members in four areas of unincorporated Bernalillo County would reveal overall displeasure toward unification but potential acceptance if the new government considers each area's distinct needs. Results were positive in each case. This paper discusses the history of the unification effort, then presents four area profiles as gathered from survey data, and explores differences among these from the perspective that they will be consumers of the unified government.

Anderson, John, University of Nebraska, Kearney

“Trust and Governmental Responsiveness”

Robert Putnam theorized (1993) that trusting relationships could be linked to governmental responsiveness and this research explores that hypothesis in the unique setting of an American state. In particular, this paper examines one critical aspect of relationships between community action agencies in Nebraska and county board members. In this case, the research explores individual county board member's perceptions of trust and how that relates to the work their board actually undertakes with the local community action agency. In effect, the research reported in this paper

represents a test of whether trust and collaboration are related when the behaviors of elected officials are examined.

Barreto, Julie, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Chief Bernard Parks and the LAPD: Critiquing Parks’ Management Style”

The Los Angeles Police Department has a long history of scandal and mismanagement. From the time that current Chief of Police, Bernard Parks, stepped into his position, his tenure has been surrounded by scandals. Chief Parks was expected to develop and transform the LAPD into a department with high morale, decreased public mistrust, lower crime, and an overall sense of security throughout the neighborhoods served. While tackling one of these goals might have been easy, solving all of them simultaneously can create contradictions. By evaluating and critiquing Police Chief Bernard Parks’ leadership style, his success and failures, and how he faced the challenge of walking the ‘tightrope’ of public leadership, many different aspects of human relations management emerge. By evaluating the different themes of civil service reform and then applying them to Chief Parks’ leadership style it is possible to gauge his skillfulness as a public manager.

Bishop, Michelle, University of New Mexico

“The Effects of Unionism on the Albuquerque Police Department”

This study focuses on the Albuquerque Police Department’s union, Albuquerque Police Officers Association (APOA). The hypothesis stated that a strong correlation would be found between rank/pay and union involvement, with lower ranking or lower paid union members being more active. At approximately the 12-year career mark, union participation declines sharply due to advancement. The literature review focuses on public sector unionism and important issues regarding it. A 21-question survey was designed after interviews with officers. Of 450 questionnaires distributed, 58 qualified: 74% from patrolmen, and 26% from higher-ranking officers. Analysis indicated no significant correlation between rank and union activity. A possible reason for nonsupport of the hypothesis is only one-fourth of participants were higher-ranking. A future study might address more specific issues like the effects of unionism on female officers and use of a stratified random sample to ensure enough higher-ranking officers participate.

Brown, Jean C., Arizona State University

“Social-Psychological Hurdles: Integrating Children with Disabilities”

Formulating and implementing policy are two very different things. This paper looks at the social and psychological hurdles that must be taken into consideration when

integrating children with disabilities into a preschool environment. The paper examines the current paradigms and assesses the value of each in an attempt to enhance citizen participation and to facilitate the correct placement of children with disabilities.

Butcher, Lola and Mark Funkhouser, University of Missouri, Kansas City

“The Changing Nature of Performance Auditing”

Why is performance auditing a legitimate function of government? Traditionally, the performance audit function has been justified by its emphasis on effectiveness and efficiency. The applicable theory has been that a performance post-audit function would increase the likelihood that government programs operated more efficiently and/or effectively than they otherwise would have. Today, however, many auditors are extending their reach to include issues of equity, broadly defined as the protection of citizens against the abuse of power by the government. Indeed, a majority of city auditors now support such “activist” approaches to auditing as self-initiated audits and direct questioning of policy. This paper articulates a theory that allows for this expanded role of performance auditing and discusses possible directions in which performance auditing is likely to develop.

Chen, Bin, University of Southern California

“Neighborhood Council Elections in Five-Mile-Bridge: An Experiment of Urban Democracy in Shanghai, China”

In contrast to a top-down, Weberian-style governance, a bottom-up, participatory democracy that embraces citizen participation has played an increasingly important role in the process of public policy-making in many developed countries. In China, changing social and economic conditions resulting from profound economic reforms have imposed serious challenges to existing local governance. This paper addresses a recent citizen participation project at the lowest level of China’s urban administrative echelon, a neighborhood council election in a sub-district of Shanghai called Five-Mile-Bridge (FMB). The initial conditions in the four neighborhoods determined their path of implementation that brought about different levels of citizen participation. This raises a concern over unbalanced levels of democratic participation in the future resulting from an uneven distribution of social and economic resources.

Edwards, David, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

“State Municipal Incorporation Laws: A Review and Summary”

Municipal incorporation movements erupt from time to time across the United States. These movements arise for a variety of reasons, including poor or nonexistent services,

perceived corruption in existing local governments, opposition to development, fear of annexation by existing cities, desire to control decisions that affect quality of life, and provision of infrastructure for private developers. However, once incorporation proponents coalesce to undertake the establishment of a new city, they must then work within parameters and laws of the state in which they reside in order to accomplish their goal. The purpose of this paper is to review state laws that guide municipal incorporations across the United States. The author identifies common provisions in these laws to create a categorization scheme that can then be used to sort states according to the level of difficulty faced by those who wish to establish new municipalities.

Eger, Robert J. III & Deborah Knudson, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

“Assessing the Importance of Local Government Reinventions”

In the United States, major reform initiatives have been periodically undertaken to improve government accountability, efficiency or service delivery. Such initiatives have been in response to recognized problems and issues or were undertaken by Administrations as they pursued broad themes of reform or service delivery enhancement. In the 1990s, the charm of running government like a business was promulgated with the “reinvention wave,” a major reform that has characteristics similar to government improvement movements throughout this century. This paper explores the importance of local government reinventions from 1990-1999 through a survey of key officials in the executive branch of local governments. We address the importance issue through a comparison of the motivating or driving force behind the reinvention activity.

Emerson, Sandra and Maria Harris, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Defining Public Administration within the EU Context - A Bulgarian Case Study”

In Article 41 of its Charter of Fundamental Rights, the European Union stipulates a citizen right to good administration. This includes the right to impartial, fair and timely actions by administrators, and the right of citizens to be heard in matters that affect them. There is an emphasis on the concept of "the rule of law." This approach resembles the classical theory of public administration as developed in the US prior to the 1970s. US administrative history has shown that politics in administrative decision-making plays a considerable influence on policy formation and implementation. This paper explores the appropriate literature to guide EU applicants in developing their own approach to public administration and service. It includes a description of the current efforts being taken by the New Bulgarian University to build the discipline of public administration to meet EU entry requirements.

Farmer, David John, Virginia Commonwealth University

“Discourse and the Libido: Love and Rationality”

This paper explores the functioning of the libido in the forms of P.A. thinking and practice, and proposes options for expanding elements in P.A. discourse. It starts with Plato's notions of the connection between love and rationality (e.g., in the Symposium), and it supplements this with Jacques Lacan's concept of jouissance. It applies the Platonic and Lacanian notions and concepts to an analysis of various styles manifested within American Public Administration. It makes a similar analysis of the Business Administration literature, and draws comparisons and contrasts between the results from this analysis and that of American Public Administration. This will provide the basis for the proposals for strengthening P.A. discourse.

Graves, Joseph B., University of Texas, El Paso

“An Ethical Framework for Public Management”

Ethics in public administration not only means the obligation to avoid injury to others but includes the pursuit of social justice. Sensitive ethical analysis is required to fulfill these ethical goals in public management. The paper includes a discussion of those interests that should be taken into account by managers, the analytical tools for assessing the relative degree of obligation each interest generates and issues of authority and responsibility in managerial decision making. Reasons public managers should be active ethical agents and show responsibility in decision making that reflects careful attention to the treatment and definition of values in competing claims encounters are discussed. The paper concludes with a framework for an ideology of public service that outlines the dimensions of a policy of deterrence of unethical decision making in the public sector.

Heller, Victor and Tom Cannon, University of Texas at San Antonio

“Revisiting State Tourism Offices and Their Impact on Tourist Expenditures”

The growth of the tourism industry has been an ongoing part of the American economy's shift from an industrial/manufacturing base to a service base for the past thirty years. In 1999, international and domestic tourists traveling in and through the United States directly spent an estimated \$523.8 billion for tourism related goods and services. This spending generated tax revenues of \$93.6 billion and provided employment opportunities for 7.7 million residents. As awareness of the tourism industry as an economic development catalyst has increased among public officials, their interest has also increased in understanding the relationship of a state tourism office's publicly funded marketing program to tourism receipts within the state. This article updates an analysis of state tourism office expenditures and changes in market share. A relationship does appear to exist between growth in state tourism office budgets and changes in market share among groups of states.

Holmes, Maja Husar and Rosemary O'Leary, Maxwell School, Syracuse University

“The Impact of Federal Court Decisions on United States and Canadian Environmental Impact Assessment Policies and Programs: A Comparative Analysis”

In the thirty years since National Environmental Policy Act was enacted, the idea of environmental impact assessments (EIA) has been copied by an estimated 200 countries (Caldwell, 1998). Environmental impact assessment requirements, however, have been implemented by different countries in distinctly different ways. Contributing to the differences among countries are hundreds of court decisions interpreting and applying EIA mandates. Based on an analysis of more than 200 U.S. federal court decisions, and nearly 1,000 Canadian court decisions, coupled with an analysis of the EIA rules, regulations, and policies of both countries, this paper compares Canadian and U.S. federal agencies' implementation of EIA mandates. This research documents the myriad ways that judicial institutions play a critical role in influencing how federal agencies implement environmental policy. Implications for public administration are assessed.

Howe, Louis E., University of West Georgia

“Administration and Resentment: Organizations Divided Against Themselves”

Merit systems--because one group is routinely asked to carry out the tasks or projects of another group, and self-worth of participants is dependent upon the evaluations of supervisors--are prime sites for the proliferation of resentments. However, resentment remains under-thematized in public administration. One school of administrative theorists, relying on Jurgen Habermas, seeks to counter resentment through public discourse, while another school, relying on insights from both secular and religious communitarianism, seeks to heal resentments through a greater attention to virtue. This essay will instead build on the works of such thinkers as W.E. B. DuBois, Rene Girard and Friedrich Nietzsche to argue that resentment arises from the project of imposing organizational form onto human material that was not designed to accept it. This analysis unavoidably politicizes the production of organizational identities and the differences they foster.

Ihrke, Douglas, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“City Council Member Perspectives on Service Delivery and Representational Effectiveness.”

Evaluations of local government effectiveness are often based upon citizen perceptions of service delivery. However, service delivery effectiveness can be measured via other means as well, such as by city council members. Given that local government is often characterized as “nuts and bolts” government, it is hypothesized that service delivery effectiveness will serve as a causal agent in city council member perceptions of their own effectiveness as elected representatives. That is, city council members' perceptions of how well they are doing in representing constituent needs will be based, in part, on how well their local governments are delivering governmental programs and services. Other

factors such as governmental form, electoral systems, and partisan/non-partisan elections will be explored as potential explanatory variables of both service delivery and representational effectiveness. This study will examine these perceptions based on a 1999 survey of Wisconsin elected officials serving communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Jacobson, Willow, Maxwell School, Syracuse University

“Motivation in the Public Sector: A Look at Work Motivation in the Federal Government”

A large amount of research has focused on determining whether public and private employees are motivated differently. Researchers have found significant differences between sectors. Based on this assumption this paper asks the question: Are there significant differences within sectors, particularly the public sector? Using Merit System Protection Board data this paper examines motivational differences within the public sector through a comparison of federal agencies. The research is expanded by case studies conducted at the Patent and Trademark Office and the Internal Revenue Service in which motivational differences are examined and compared. Traditional motivational measures are reviewed in light of case findings, and the effects of organizational change on employee’s motivational and moral levels are discussed.

Johnson, Theresa, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

“Do Neighborhood Organizations Matter?”

Do neighborhood organizations matter? Are they truly a vehicle for citizen participation or are they a self-serving predator for federal funds? If they don’t matter, why are neighborhood organizations so prevalent in urban neighborhoods? We attempt to measure the extent of which neighborhood organization elites feel they are impacting their neighborhoods. Impact will be measured by factors such as the nature and the extent of services provided by their organizations, the level of citizen involvement in neighborhood decision-making, and a perceptual measure of organization effectiveness. We attempt to explain effectiveness measures through observed variation in institutional design, board composition and behavior, and demographic characteristics. This research is important because it begins to uncover some of the mysteries of the variation in the urban living experience. Data for the study come from a survey of elites working for over 40 neighborhood associations and community development organizations in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

King, Karen N., University of New Mexico

“Employment Application and Federal Laws: Do Employers Comply with EEO Regulations?”

Since 1964, the United States Congress has attempted to protect American workers from discrimination based on non-merit factors. Although these legislative initiatives have been shown to be successful in diversifying the workforce and preventing overt discrimination, the degree to which employers routinely comply with specific Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) guidelines, especially in regard to written job applications, is unclear. In this study, the researcher investigated this question by analyzing written job application forms from 42 public, nonprofit, and for-profit organizations in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Findings suggest that these employers are complying with EEO guidelines, and not unnecessarily invading employee privacy, except possibly when it comes to queries about other names the applicant is known by, and arrest/conviction records of potential employees. The prediction that public sector and not-for-profit sector employers would incorporate official standards into their recruitment and hiring practices more routinely than for-profit employers was not supported.

Love, Suzette, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“The LAPD Tradition: A Legacy of Agency Isolationism”

On August 25, 1998, veteran Los Angeles Police Department, Raphael Perez was taken into custody for stealing six pounds and \$700,000 worth of cocaine from a property room. This incident was the beginning of what has become known as the Rampart Scandal. This paper will discuss the genesis of the Rampart Scandal and the organizational culture that helped to create it. The primary focus of this paper is on the department's culture of isolationism. This has been a characteristic of the LAPD for decades. The isolationist stature of the LAPD has hindered public accountability and community responsiveness. This paper will examine how the organizational culture of the LAPD assisted in creating the Rampart Scandal.

Macias, Elsa, Tomas Rivera Policy Institute

“Information Technology in Underserved Communities”

Access to advanced technologies continues to be problematic in Latino communities. According to Department of Commerce figures, computer home ownership and Internet rates have increased, but are still significantly lower for low-income and minority households. How do we ensure that all communities have equitable access to information and communication technologies, and the training needed to maximally benefit from these technologies? This session will cover the relevant issues to understand the challenges and opportunities posed by differential rates of access to emerging technologies, the role of information technology in public access centers such as schools, libraries and community centers, and how resources are being mobilized and coordinated by government, nonprofit, corporate and philanthropic entities to address the digital divide in underserved communities across the country.

Mandell, Myrna. California State University, Northridge

“Getting Results Through Collaboration: Networks and Network Structures for Public Policy and Management”

This roundtable will be an informal discussion of some of the themes of the book, *Getting Results Through Collaboration: Networks and Network Structures for Public Policy and Management*. Throughout this book, there is an emphasis on the uniqueness of collaborations through networks and network structures and the innovations currently being developed which will have an impact on their use for the future. Organization behavior concerns at the micro level (motivation, change, interpersonal relations) are coupled with organization theory concerns at the macro level (structural, political, contextual and managerial). In addition, theoretical concepts and ideas from academics have been meshed with insights from practitioners to provide the reader not only with cutting edge concepts and theories, but to add the dimension of what these concepts and theories can mean at the “ground level”. This blend will also be represented by the discussants.

Marlowe, Justin, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

“Jeffersonian Bliss or Legal Efficiency? Non-Lawyer Judges in Wisconsin's Municipal Courts”

This paper examines the unique and nearly inseparable fates of elected non-lawyer judges and the municipal courts over which they preside. Although once a cornerstone of American democracy in the Jeffersonian tradition, non-lawyer judges have steadily declined in numbers and in prominence. Despite this trend, non-lawyer judges continue to play a key role in the dispensation of justice in many municipalities throughout a few states. This paper examines this dynamic in Wisconsin by exploring some of the potential explanations for continued support for this often criticized legal institution.

Menifield, Charles E., Mississippi State University

“Political Representation of Hispanics at the State Level”

By 2010, the U.S. Department of the Census has predicted that Hispanics will outnumber African Americans, thereby making them the largest minority group in the U.S. The purpose of this research is to analyze the level of Hispanic representation at the state level, evaluate their political participation, the formation of mobilizing organizations and to evaluate bill sponsorship in the California and New Jersey House of Representatives from 1996-1998. I argue in this paper that the lack of political participation among Hispanics has been a key factor in the lack of descriptive and substantive representation.

The descriptive data were provided by the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO), while the bill sponsorship data were taken from the California and New Jersey state government websites.

Michie, Aruna, Kansas State University

“The Use of Fiscal Policy to Implement Land Use Reforms”

Fiscal policy is a tool ignored so far in implementing land reform policies. Enacted land reform legislation has remained largely on the books of many LDC's. Although we know through the experience of countries like Japan, the Republic of China and South Korea that rural poverty reduction and increased productivity can be dealt with through reforms, much of the reform literature blames political factors for a lack of wider implementation. Today, land reform is largely ignored as policy makers are occupied with globalization and free markets. However, a part of that attention is devoted to deficit reductions and the need to raise taxes from agriculture as one means to meet needed reductions. I argue that taxes and other fiscal tools can also be used to bring farm size into compliance with existing laws. Fiscal tools can also "soften" the political polarization which results from direct redistributive legislation. Although this paper will focus on India, the same principles can be applied elsewhere.

Okada, Sandra, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“The Effect Of Changing Technology On Law Enforcement”

This study looks at three important issues that currently affect law enforcement agencies due to technological change. The first issue is the ability of law enforcement agencies to share information and to achieve interoperability, which is critical in today's heightened state of national security. The second issue is the revolution in information technology and how it has led to high technological crimes. Covered briefly are the main types of Internet crimes, the cost to society, the impact these high technological crimes are having on law enforcement agencies and how they are dealing with this relatively new, ever changing threat. The third issue addresses the problem law enforcement agencies are having in developing interoperability and responding to high tech crimes, while at the same time being careful not to infringe on people's privacy and civil rights.

Patel, Kant, Southwest Missouri State University

“Politics, Medicine, and American Health Care: The Role of Public Health in the 21st Century”

Public health in the U.S has many accomplishments to its credit since its inception in 1798 when the federal government established the Marine Hospital to provide health services to seamen. Over the years, the role of the public health has changed from dealing with infectious diseases associated with poor hygiene and sanitation, unsafe workplaces and hazardous occupations in the early 1900s to dealing with chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer during the second half of the twentieth century. As we enter the 21st century, public health will be required to assume a new role to confront the challenges presented by advances in biomedical and information technologies as well as other developments. This paper discusses some of the challenges that will confront the U.S. public health in maintaining and promoting community health by examining issues such as relationship between public health and medicine, law, community, genetic epidemiology, and bioterrorism.

Patterson, Patricia M., Florida Atlantic University

“Administering Suffering”

This paper will suggest that the job of the public administrator often is to manage the suffering of Others. How does the politics of suffering play out in administration, how does that work get accomplished, and what do the euphemisms tell us? In even considering spectacles of human suffering, not to mention our appetites for them, we quickly encounter the powerful emotion called disgust. Disgust is difficult to discuss (especially with academic credibility), yet its linkage with suffering should not be ignored. It is often the public sector's responsibility to "manage" both. When it comes to encounters with suffering, we pay and oblige administrators to "take care of it." In some instances, we ask them to avert their eyes, and in others, to palliate, confront, or invent particular types of suffering. I am particularly interested in contrasting these expectations with Tronto's conceptualization of a politics of "care."

Perlman, Bruce and Roli Varma, University of New Mexico

“Barely Managing: Perceptions of Computer Scientists on Management and the Social Sciences in Public Institutions”

It is the purpose of this paper to present the perceptions of practicing computer scientists concerning social scientists and management scientists and the value the work of the latter holds for the work of the former in large organizational settings, especially in the public sector. Specifically, this paper presents exploratory research on the attitudes of computer scientists concerning the efficacy of management technique and social research in computer system design. The research presented is based on in-depth, ethnographic interviews conducted with 30 academics and practitioners from a national laboratory and a major research I university in New Mexico. The paper goes on to examine the subsidiary questions of what computer scientists in large public institutions view as the contributions of “socially” oriented organizational activities such as management to their

endeavors, what the barriers are to collaboration between social scientists and computer scientists, and how to improve collaboration between them.

Pops, Gerald, West Virginia University

“The Consequences of September 11th for Public Life”

This is a roundtable discussion that uses a panel of specialists with expertise in the following areas to forecast and induce audience discussion of the effects of terrorism on the following: (1) civil liberties and citizen access to government, (2) safety and security, (3) new economic realities, (4) mass psychological and cultural shifts, and (5) new political alignments and methods of office-seeking.

Prindeville, Diane-Michele and Russell Winn, New Mexico State University

“Building Community: Development Policy Among Indian Nations in New Mexico”

As part of a larger study, we examine community planning and development policy within seven different Indian Nations in New Mexico. Specifically, we contrast and compare decision-making, policy formulation, priorities and development strategies among gaming and non-gaming tribes. Using data from personal interviews with tribal officials we address the following research questions:

- What factors do tribal policy makers consider when making development decisions?
- To what extent are environmental quality or natural resource use considered?
- Who participates in decision-making?
- How do tribal administrative staffs influence the formulation of development policy?
- What are the tribes’ development priorities?
- What sorts of development constraints do tribes face?
- What strategies are Indian Nations employing to stimulate community development?

Our preliminary findings reveal similarities among the tribes’ priorities and strategies for development, as well as differences in policy and their approaches to development.

Rich, Aaron, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Things were going well: The case of the LAPD Rampart Scandal”

Residents of Los Angeles historically have looked to the police for protection in the law. As well, the LAPD has been one of the country’s leading police departments.

Unfortunately, some of our most trusted civil servants have become associated with one of the worst police scandals in American history. Angelinos are now faced with a dilemma, can they still trust in the LAPD since it has been tainted with the Rampart Scandal? This case study explores the origins of the LAPD Rampart Scandal, identifies some areas of management oversight, identifies recommendations for reform implementation, and discusses relevant management and civil service themes related to this scandal.

Rubin, Ellen, US General Accounting Office

“Strategic Human Capital Management: A Maturity Model for Planning and Evaluation”

The strategic human capital maturity model is a self-assessment and planning tool developed by GAO to help federal agency leaders better manage human capital. The model is designed to help agencies assess how effectively they utilize their human capital and how well they integrate human capital considerations into their strategic planning and daily decision-making. The model consists of eight Critical Success Factors that embody an approach to human capital management that is fact-based and strategic. Each factor is developed across three maturity levels: basic, intermediate, and advanced. Also provided are specific actions agencies can pursue and case illustrations of agencies moving in the right direction.

Salgado, Enrique, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

“Police Ethics, Culture, and Corruption: The LAPD Rampart Scandal”

Los Angeles is a dangerous area to be a police officer. Drugs and violence are rampant. However, in the case of the Rampart Scandal, police officers took on the roles of the criminals. Indeed, their reckless behavior in this scandal mirrored that of the city’s worst criminals. This paper will examine this scandal from various perspectives. It will explore the role of leadership and organizational culture. Police officers find themselves in the crossfire of a police culture in conflict with the needs of the community they serve. Local politicians call for new leadership, new hiring and new training practices. The community calls for accountability, justice and fairness. This case study looks at what led to the LAPD Rampart scandal. It discusses recommendations on reforming this organization.

Sekwat, Alex, Tennessee State University

“Corruption in Africa: A Challenge for Reformers”

Corruption is a worldwide problem. However, research indicates that it is more pervasive in Africa. According to Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

of 2000, thirty three percent of the countries with low scores (six or lower) were based in Africa. The causes and consequences of corruption in Africa are complex and widespread. A study by the African Development Bank (ADB) noted that corruption is responsible for high incidence of poverty and conflicts in Africa. The purpose of this study is to examine the root causes of corruption in Africa and what can be done to combat it. The study will further examine why traditional corruption fighting strategies have failed in Africa. An assessment of why and how Botswana has been more successful in minimizing corrupt practices than other countries in the continent is made. The study concludes by looking at the prospects of replicating Botswana's success in other countries.

Trautman, Brian, University of Alaska, Anchorage

“The Debate Over Northeastern Alaska: The Influence of September 11th”

Exploring the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for energy resources has long been a sensitive policy issue involving much debate. The attacks on America have thrust open the policy-making window and sparked decision-making processes. Since September 11th, America's energy policy has soared to the top of governmental and environmental agendas. This paper is an objective, detailed examination of these unresolved agendas, and incorporates the viewpoints of actors from various governmental, corporate, international, environmental, and indigenous organizations. This review also serves as a clarifier of the major policy themes surrounding the ANWR debate, including recent legislative action. Previous literature on the subject is abundant. The “U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service,” “Anchorage Daily News,” “Arctic Power Organization,” and “Arctic Circle Project” all offer comprehensive research articles; consequently, they are the primary sources used. Lastly, the key issues are reexamined and the author's opinion on the future of ANWR is presented.

Varma, Roli, University of New Mexico

“Asian Americans in the U.S. Labor Force: Success and Discrimination”

Currently, over 4% of the U.S. population traces their roots to Asia and the Pacific Islands. The Census Bureau has predicted that the Asian population will increase to almost 40 million or 10% of the U.S. population by the year 2050. Yet, the diversity brought by Asians in U.S. labor force has received little attention in the literature. When some studies have focused on Asians, the emphasis has been at the level of skills rather than on their social and cultural backgrounds that affects work, especially their promotion. Even with vast strides in terms of education and employment, Asians are far from achieving fairness and equity. For instance, talented and qualified Asians do not reach the top level with policy and decision-making responsibilities. I shall discuss the workforce diversity in U.S. labor force by examining both success and the glass ceiling for Asians.

Vick, Dwight, Troy State University Pacific

“An Intergovernmental Approach to Enacting Model Drug Laws”

The federal government has taken the lead in controlling drug abuse. However, its success depends upon state, local, and community based support. With the federal government’s encouragement, the states should enact uniform drug control laws that will provide consistency throughout the country while allowing communities to implement according to their needs. There are 44 comprehensive model state drug laws and recommendations that encourage subnational governments to cooperate with the federal government in discouraging and controlling licit and illicit drug use. These comprehensive laws include: economic remedies, community mobilization acts, crime code enforcement, treatment, and drug free families, schools, and workplaces.

Westall, David and Byron Price, Mississippi State University

"The Administration of Special Weapons And Tactics"

The purpose of this study is to inform police administrators of the growing problems with the use of Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) teams. There is very little research related to SWAT and even less aimed at helping police administrators become aware of and prevent associated problems. There is recent evidence suggesting SWAT teams are not only using more force than before, but that the SWAT status may actually be causing officers to use more force. This will be a qualitative, exploratory study aimed at addressing the research question of what problems exist with the use of SWAT teams. The authors will collect and compare archival data and will interview selected police administrators. It is hoped the study will give police administrators facts that will allow them to effectively control and direct their elite Special Weapons And Tactics Commandos.

Yousof, Janat, University of La Verne, and Gilbert Siegel, University of Southern California

“New Millenium Work Structures in Local Government”

Various trends in the environments of private sector organizations have resulted in a series of impacts on employment such as large-scale work force reductions, increased use of contractors and part-time employees, various tactics of maintaining non-union work environments, and containment of benefit costs. These initiatives have set in motion actions that will be fraught with multiple consequences on organizational systems for the management of human resources, the way work is done, and on national work force phenomena such as the use of contingent workers and contractors and the nature of careers and the ways they are pursued. The kinds of job, career and work design changes in the literature focus mainly on private sector organizations. In asking “where is local

government in the changing order of arrangement”, we draw upon that literature for hypotheses to assess changes in the local government work force and use the results from a questionnaire sent to public sector agencies.

Public Finance and Budgeting

Clynch, Ed, and Elizabeth D. Morris, Mississippi State University

“Mississippi’s Budget Deficit: Size, Causes, Responses, and Effects”

Mississippi's economy is undergoing structural changes with the exodus of manufacturing jobs and the addition of service jobs in the casino, hotel, and restaurant industries. The robust growth in state revenues in the 1990s stopped abruptly during the last few months of FY 2000. Mississippi faced revenue stagnation and decline during fiscal years 2001 and 2002. In FY 2001 revenues grew only 1.2 percent over FY 2000, and FY 2002 money is expected to decline 2.2 percent compared to FY 2001. The state's general fund spending for FY 2002 is projected to fall below FY 2000 spending by \$190 million. The budget for FY 2003 promises further reductions for most state programs as the state pays for the teacher pay raise and additional increases in Medicaid spending.

Conant, James, George Mason University

“Wisconsin's Budget Deficit: Size, Causes, Responses, and Effects”

Wisconsin's lawmakers are attempting to cope with a large structural deficit, which has been severely exacerbated by the current economic recession. The principal causes of the deficit appear to be large increases in spending on school aids and other state programs that exceeded the amount of revenue growth the state could reasonably expect to maintain over time. As part of their response to the deficit in 2001, the state used a large share of the state's 25 year's of tobacco settlement revenue for balancing the budget. The remaining balance of that settlement may be used up this year in efforts to balance the budget in 2002. The long term consequences of the short term use of these funds are likely to be substantial. Yet, even this action will not be sufficient to stem the red ink in 2002. Large expenditure cuts, tax increases, or both will also be required.

Crain, Gil, Montana State University

“What Users Want From Financial Statements,”

In an effort to resolve a long-standing debate over what annual financial reports for state and local governments should look like, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board began using focus-group-type interviews of the financial statement user community in the mid 1990's. Participants were asked to respond to various proposals and indicate what they liked and didn't like. It became clear from the three rounds of user focus groups that

learning more about the user environment would be valuable to future Board deliberations. Therefore, the research results summarized here resulted from 54 in-office interviews of a total of 63 individuals during the first half of 2000. The large majority of the participants work in some facet of the municipal bond market. However, three of the interviews were conducted with a better governmental groups to gain an initial insight into their activities as well

Donahue, Amy K., University of Connecticut, Jacobson, Willow S. Syracuse University, Rubin, Ellen V. U.S. General Accounting Office, and Selden, Sally C., Lynchburg College

“A Model and Empirical Analysis of the Human Resources Management Function in State Governments”

The influence of human resource management policies, processes, and practices transcends agency boundaries, affecting agency outcomes both directly and indirectly. The operational complexity of human resource management systems is often neglected in empirical work because researchers’ adhere to the traditional, functional model of human resources. Recent research suggests that the operational linkages, interactions, and interrelationships of human resource systems in state government are multi-faceted and more complex than typically modeled in the literature. Specifically, we address the question: How do the procedural and network activities of expert human resources managers affect the outcomes of the human resources management function? To address this question, we use survey data about the character of human resources management policies, practices, and outcomes in state governments.

A.J. Haley, A.J., Arizona State University

“Public Management Menaces: A Developmental Review of British Soccer Hooligans,”

This paper historically traces and documents, over the past forty years, the reality and rise of a super-strain of British Soccer Hooligans.

Hingorani, Vineeta, Albrecht, William, Ulmer, Lisa, Southern University

“Effects of Governance and Investment Strategies on State and Local Government Pension Fund Financial Performance”

Recent research in the public pension arena suggests that governance, beyond influencing investment strategies, can do little to improve total rates of return (Useem and Mitchell 2000). This research builds on this line of inquiry by utilizing a mediating statistical model to examine the effects of governance and investment strategies on abnormal returns. The study uses a prospective design with data from the 2000 Survey of State and Local Government Employee Retirement Systems. Substantive innovations of the research include the multivariate analysis of previously unexamined predictors of pension fund performance and the use of a new data set. Findings will have implications for the

enactment of the Uniform Management of Public Employees Retirement Systems Act (UMPERA) and Social Security Reform.

Hoffman, Kim U., University of Central Arkansas.

“Legislative Fiscal Analysts: Influence in State Budget Policy,”

The purpose of this study is to assess the duties, functions, and influence of legislative fiscal analysts in state budget policy. Although much research exists on legislative staff, particularly at the Congressional level, little research exists specifically on legislative fiscal analysts at the state level. This research proposes to fill a gap in the literature on legislative fiscal analysts. In order to assess the duties, functions, and perceptions of influence of legislative fiscal analysts in the budget process, key budget actors will be interviewed in four states. Telephone interviews will be conducted with legislative fiscal analysts, executive budget analysts, agency directors, agency legislative liaisons, agency fiscal directors, and chairs of appropriation committees and/or subcommittees. Several factors relating to legislative fiscal analyst influence will be explored including legislative term limits, divided government, legislative fiscal analyst tenure, and legislative fiscal analyst relationships with legislators and agency personnel.

Hou, Yilin, Syracuse University

“Budget Stabilization Funds, General Fund Surpluses and State General Fund Expenditure 1979-1999,”

This paper adopts a strict definition of budget stabilization funds (BSF) and general fund surpluses (GFS), and empirically tests the effects of BSF and GFS over the recessions in 1980, 1982 and 1990. Through a survey-initiated, document-based, multi-check method, a panel data set of all 50 states over 21 years (1979-1999) has been formed. This paper first sets up a basic model with two-year lag variables of the BSF and GFS, then expands it to examine different segments of the 21 years. A year-by-year volatility measure identifies the effects of BSFs during periods of economic downturns and expansions. Finally, the Heckman sample selection model is adopted to render further confirmation of the effects. With control variables for accounting methods, socio-economic factors, balanced budget requirements, economic structure, and state politics, this paper proves that BSF and GFS can effectively minimize the negative expenditure gap of state general funds during economic downturns.

Johnson, Craig L., Indiana University and Kriz, Kenneth A., University Of Minnesota

“On the Pricing E-Government: An Analysis of Online Services”

The proposed paper examines the pricing of e-government services. State governments are beginning to develop web portals and provide online services in the hope of

improving their responsiveness to their constituents and increasing productivity. A major issue surrounding, and permits limiting, the development of e-government are the prices being charged for online transactions. This paper will develop a model of the pricing of e-government online services, provide an analysis of a sample of state government online service pricing structures, describe the alternative pricing structures, and develop and justify a set of recommended pricing policies for policymakers to use as they roll out e-government services.

Jump Jr., Bernard, Syracuse University, Robbins Mark D., and Simonsen, Bill, University of Connecticut

“State Government Laws and Rules about Municipal Bond Interest Rate Calculations”

The superiority of True Interest Cost (TIC) over Net Interest Cost (NIC) as a method for calculating municipal bond interest rates is well established in the literature. This paper explores state constitutions, statutes, and administrative rules regarding the use of NIC and TIC. We also examine the actual use of NIC and TIC in the 50 states.

Khan, Aman, Texas Tech University

“A Programming Approach to Hiring a Cash Manager,”

In the last couple of decades, cash management in government has become an important non-tax revenue generating activity. Today, there is hardly a government that does not have an individual working either full-time or part-time in some form of cash management activities. Yet very few governments have a clear knowledge of how to select a cash manager and whether or not the manager is able to carry out the cash management functions without costing a government additional revenue. This paper provides a simple programming model to show the optimal way to hire a cash manager, one who will best meet the requirements expected of a cash manager but at least cost to the government.

Khan, Aman, Texas Tech University

“Budget Rationality and Rational Budgeting”

In his classic work “The Politics of the Budgetary Process,” Aaron Wildavsky creates a scenario in which participants in a budget process (bureaucrats, elected officials, and others) act as rational individuals, each working in his or her own best interest. Yet Wildavsky never quite made that argument explicit. This paper tests several hypotheses to demonstrate budget rationality based on expectations individuals, in particular agencies have about the (budget) process and its outcome.

Kim, Daehwan, University of Georgia

“Does the Federal Government Help State and Local Government Reduce Their Debt? The effect of federal grants on state and local government debt structure,”

State and local governments borrow the money to finance public capital projects and other pressing needs. Borrowing is not the only way to finance capital outlays. Federal grants and current revenues by their own taxes are also used to finance state and local government capital outlays. This paper examines if federal grants have been influential on state and local government debt levels, and if different kinds of federal grants have different effects on debt structure of state and local government. If it is assumed that block grants give more flexibility or more slack resources to state and local governments than categorical grants, then block grants will have more of an effect in reducing the debt levels of state and local governments. The effects will be analyzed by time series cross sectional regression model using the panel data from 1983-1996.

Knudson, Deborah A., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

“Assessing the Impact of Tax Increment Financing on Property Valuation: A Case Study of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin”

This paper attempts to provide resolution to the ongoing debate on whether tax increment financing has a significant impact on property values. Using parcel-level data, this analysis examines property values on an individual basis to determine what factors have an impact on value. All 44 TIF districts that have been established in the City of Milwaukee are analyzed. Descriptive statistics will be used to provide information on various aspects of each TIF district including the composition of property classifications, tax delinquency and exemptions, and changes in value from the time of the creation of each district to the present. In addition, empirical analysis of all properties within the City of Milwaukee will indicate what factors contribute to property values and if tax increment financing has a significant impact.

Kriz, Kenneth A., University of Minnesota

“The Optimal Size of Budget Reserves: A Simulation Approach,”

Governmental saving through budget reserves has become an issue of vital importance with the advent of the 2001 recession. Many state and local governments have seen significant revenue shortfalls in the past 6 to 12 months. The question of the optimal size of budget reserves has long been a question in the mind of public finance academics and practitioners. Up to this point, however, there have been no attempts to formally model the optimal size of reserves (while Joyce (*Public Budgeting and Finance* 2001) and Navin and Navin (*Public Budgeting and Finance* 1997) have approached the issue, their models are ad hoc in nature). This paper will develop a theoretical model of optimal budget reserves and from this develop a simulation model. The model will be benchmarked on data from municipalities in the Twin Cities, Minnesota metropolitan area.

Lauth, Tom, University of Georgia

"Budgeting During a Recession Phase of the Business Cycle: the Georgia Experience,"

Lewis, Carol, University of Connecticut

"Updating State and Local Financial Indicators,"

This paper revisits financial indicators commonly used to interpret budgetary data for state and especially local governments. The purpose is to foster updating several widely used indicators to account for the financial aspects of a changing society, changing intergovernmental relationships, more readily accessible information, and other factors more significant in shaping budgetary realities today than when financial indicators first evolved. Because financial indicators constitute but one set of measures relevant to budgetary decision-making, a broader array of measures is introduced as the analytic context; this discussion shows that current best practice calls for using numerous, varied budgetary and financial measures. The analysis suggests that, for a truer reflection and better understanding of financial condition: (1) alternatives to per capita standardization be developed; (2) unreserved fund balance be accorded a more prominent place in public discourse and political debate; and (3) reliance on intergovernmental revenue be reinterpreted.

Marlowe, Justin, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

"Examining the Outliers: The Correlates of Fund Balance Practices in Southeast Wisconsin Municipalities"

This paper examines the role of six key variables as determinants of budgetary reserve funds in 82 southeast Wisconsin municipalities. Traditionally, budget outcomes at the local level have been viewed almost exclusively as the product of large-scale economic and demographic forces such as population, employment and tax base. This work attempts to incorporate a new dynamic by demonstrating that municipalities employing an appointed administrator/manager differ significantly from those who do not in their overall fund balance levels. Using an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique applied to revenue and expenditure data for 1989-1999, I am able to identify significant differences in reserve funds attributable to both our traditional macro level variables, and this new management dynamic. The results provide initial support for the claim that management plays a key role in shaping budgetary outcomes at the local level.

Martell, Christine R., University of Colorado at Denver

"Municipal Government Accountability"

Decentralization has long been promoted in response to over-centralization by the federal government. Based on the model of benefit finance, decentralized arrangements allow more governmental responsiveness to local demands, varying tastes, and consumer mobility. They also mobilize political participation and strengthen democratic structures. Yet, decentralization is criticized in that it promotes free riding, encourages capture by special interest groups, and results in the loss of centralized efficiency and control. The debate over decentralization highlights the importance of subnational government institutional development and fiscal discipline, lending justification to advanced study of municipal fiscal discipline. Central to the debate is whether municipal governments have the capacity to manage their own resources responsibly and accountably. This paper will examine, through qualitative study, the strategies used by municipal government officials and institutional arrangements in Brazil to improve the accountability and transparency of local government.

Mikesell, John L., Indiana University

“Three Challenges to General Sales Taxation in State and Local Revenue Systems,”

The general sales tax, a major contributor to fiscal autonomy for American state and local governments, faces three severe challenges to its role as a reliable, administrable, and equitable revenue producer. These are: their traditional structuring as taxes limited to the purchase (or sale) of tangible personal property, the shackles from the physical presence rule in states' quest to include purchases made from remote vendors (Internet, telemarketers, catalogs, etc.) in the tax base, and the gnawing away of tax base by legislative actions to reduce the coverage of household consumption expenditures. Because of these challenges, states face an important policy choice. They can seek to preserve the sales tax as a viable and defensible revenue alternative for distributing part of the cost of government services or they can seek revenue options other than the sales tax to finance these costs. This paper explores the nature of each of these challenges, the scope of each challenge, and policy options available should states decide that their sales taxes are worth preserving.

Mattson, Gary A., Iowa State University

“Small Towns, Decision Rules and Grant Getting-- Community Development and Political Choices on the Great Plains”

The paper evaluates the performance of the federally funded Community Development Block Grant among 128 small city recipients during the Reagan/Bush and Clinton Administrations within the State of Kansas. A major research objective involves the role that HUD Fiscal performance and socio-economic indicators played in the grant getting process. The availability of fiscal management skills among local participating communities was especially a concern after 1980, once the socio-economic need formula had been revised. Yet, under devolution, we still find that funding variations can exist, ignoring the need criterion. This research suggests that there are differences pertaining to

which (1) city type had most likely participated and obtained funds; and, what project type were funded.

Peng, Jun, University of Arizona

“A Survey on Government Variable-Rate Debt Management”

Tax-exempt variable-rate debt has been in existence for about a quarter of century by now and it has turned from something esoteric into an important debt instrument. Variable-rate debt carries both benefit and risk. The benefit is a reduction in borrowing cost as long-term interest rate is replaced by short-term interest rate. The risk results from an unexpected surge in short-term interest rate that will significantly increase the borrowing cost. Managing variable-rate debt means reaping the benefit and minimizing the risk. In order to find out how general-purpose governments manages variable-rate debt, a survey was conducted with 40 governments that have issued variable-rate debt over the past five years. The survey found that government issuers adopted a variety of methods to minimize the interest rate risk.

Qiao, Yuhua, Southwest Missouri State University

“The Use of Qualifications Based Selection in Public Procurement”

Public procurement has assumed a strategic role in improving public services. For public procurement to meet such an important responsibility, governments have reengineered or reformed many aspects of the public procurement process, including the source selection methods (e.g., how to select the vendors). Public agencies have started to shift away from the traditional lowest responsive and responsible bid to other approaches in purchasing certain items and services. These alternative approaches emphasize the quality of the products and the qualifications of the vendors (e.g., the qualification-based selection). The purpose of this article is to explore the degree to which qualification-based selection (QBS) is used in public procurement processes. The analysis is based on the results from the questionnaires that were sent out to the members of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing and to a random sample of 300 American Public Works Association members.

Robbins, Mark D. and Donahue, Amy K., University of Connecticut

“A Model and Empirical Analysis of the Debt Management Function in State Governments”

Many scholars have studied the process whereby public policy is implemented in accordance with policymakers' intent. Contemporary scholarship suggests, that affording expert managers discretion can improve policy outcomes. In addition, the body of public management literature and some recent empirical efforts support the idea that management is a key and complex component of policy performance. Specifically, we

address the question: How do the procedural and network activities of expert financial managers affect the outcomes of the financial management function? To address this question, we use survey data about the character of debt management policies, practices, and outcomes in state governments. We find that managerial discretion, conformance with accepted “good practices,” engagement in planning, and level of interaction with professional contacts significantly affect two distinct management outcomes.

Robbins, Mark D. and Simonsen, Bill, University of Connecticut

“Fairness or Preference? Are Interest Rates Different for Municipal Bonds Underwritten by Minority or Women Owned Municipal Bond Underwriting Firms?”

Many of the arguments for minority set aside programs are made based on normative theories of equity and justice. While the literature has demonstrated significant evidence of discrimination and its economic costs have been estimated in many different settings, remedies have been controversial. We ask the question: are municipal bonds underwritten by minority or women owned businesses (MWBs) any more or less expensive than other firms? We test this proposition using data for competitive general obligation municipal bond sales in the United States in 1999.

Stanley, Rodney E., Tennessee State University.

“Measuring the Impact of Casino Revenue on Per Pupil Expenditures in Mississippi,”

The Mississippi Legislature adopted casino gaming in 1990 for the purpose of curing financial ills that have traditionally plagued the Magnolia state. Local policy makers were given the opportunity to tax the casino industry at 3.2 percent, with an additional .8 percent if the local government stakeholders deemed it necessary to extract the additional supplemental revenue from the casino industry. One program designated as a beneficiary of this revenue-generating source was education. An independent samples t-test is the methodology chosen to test the data in this research project. This paper concludes that school districts receiving casino proceeds for education are significantly benefiting from this supplemental source of revenue, compared to matching non-casino school districts in Mississippi. Due to the units of analysis only consisting of 26 school districts in Mississippi (thirteen school districts compared to thirteen matching non-casino school districts), the generalizability of this study may be questioned.

Steinbauer, Paula E., University of Georgia

“Trading Sales Taxes for Property Tax Relief: A Study in Equity”

In the last two decades, local governments have undertaken a variety of means to create new funding options and reduce reliance on property taxes. This study examines the effects of one local government’s tax policy that added a sales tax for reduced property taxes. In 1997, voters in DeKalb County, Georgia approved a one-cent sales tax in order to fund homestead property tax exemptions and capital projects. Using survey data and

information from the County Tax Commissioner, this research project seeks to understand whether the property tax relief program has increased or decreased residents' overall horizontal and vertical tax equity. As local governments search for new revenue sources like the sales tax in order to decrease property tax burdens, programs such as the one in DeKalb County may be emulated, underscoring the importance of understanding its fiscal impact on residents.

Williams, Orice M., Aldridge, Toyoa, Hillman, Richard J., and Tarosky, David, U.S. General Accounting Office

“Review of Securities and Exchange Commission Resources,”

Given the change and innovation that is occurring within the nation's financial markets, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) regulatory role continues to grow in significance. Some in industry and Congress have expressed concerns that SEC lacks the proper funding/staffing to address the complex regulatory issues that exist today. The report will examine the validity of these concerns by reviewing the staff and monetary resources appropriated to SEC over the past decade compared with the changes in the complexity and volume of its workload. The report objectives are to; (1) determine whether SEC's resources have kept pace with increases in its workload, (2) determine what impact, if any, SEC's resource levels have on its ability to regulate and oversee the markets, and (3) identify any other factors that may impact SEC's ability to fulfill its mission.

Rural Studies

Amato, Anthony J., Southwest State University

"From Edelweiss to Sagebrush: Grazing Rights, Forest Access, Landscapes, and Land Disputes"

Disputes over grazing and forest rights have shaped the political and physical landscapes of many parts of the world. In their efforts to gain and maintain access to land, pastoralists and foresters have come up against a host of obstacles. Faced with encroaching states, changing policies, fluctuating economies, and waning natural resources, they have clashed with landowners, state officials, and even advocacy groups over the meanings of land and property. One such conflict took place in the Austrian Empire's province of Galicia. After 1848, newly emancipated serfs in the province lost their traditional access to forest and pasture, known as servitudes. By examining the servitudes disputes in the Hutsul Region, a mountainous area in the province's southeastern corner, scholars can put these conflicts in perspective. The cases show that in addition to demanding subsistence and justice, the region's inhabitants also made claims to property and specific places.

Bell, Cecilia, Western New Mexico University

"Danish Capital of Texas: A Cooperative Venture"

In 1894, the communal-cooperative community of Danevang Texas was settled by immigrant Danes who were followers of Bishop N F S Grundtvig. Obtaining their land from the Texas Land and Cattle Company, these Danish immigrants established a communal-cooperative community that produced economic stability and sense of unity despite the hardships of the Texas environment. Over time cooperatives have been established that provide fire insurance, local cotton gin, telephone exchange, coffin supply, and a farmer cooperative organization. Non-cooperative businesses were rare. Into the twentieth century, Danish traditions and institutions remain even as other ethnic/immigrant communities of the midwest lost their ethnic heritage.

Carpenter, Stephanie, and Edward Sakowicz, Murray State University

"Only experience we had was in growin' up: Life and Agriculture in the Land between the Rivers"

The Land Between the Rivers is an area of Kentucky and Tennessee that no longer exists. Flooded with the construction of dams and creation of Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley under the Tennessee Valley Authority, this region existed between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. While the TVA brought many advantages to the region, including flood control, navigation, electricity, and recreational areas, the displacement of "marginal" farmers was, and remains, a controversial part of the TVA. With low annual incomes, the federal government saw resettlement as the only option for the farmers in flood areas. But to the residents of the Land Between the Rivers, they lived a full life and one that was far from "marginal." Although most engaged in traditional agricultural pursuits, many supplemented their crop/livestock income with nontraditional agricultural and rural incomes.

Hubby, Clif, New York University

"Commercializing the Medieval Bavarian Countryside: The Market of Holzkirchen, c. 1289 - c. 1500"

In this paper I argue that the growth of local rural markets offers evidence that villagers played a dynamic role in the commercialization of rural society in late medieval Bavaria. Basing my arguments on an analysis of the market of Holzkirchen, I show how this town provided a hub for local villagers to sell agricultural products while acquiring a variety of craft goods. Second, such rural markets acted as intermediaries between village society and larger towns. Thus Holzkirchen acted as a node of interaction between merchants from the larger regional town of Munich and local merchants and consumers. Going beyond such market exchanges, Holzkirchen also provided important links to the countryside through familial and property ties. Some families held property in both town

and country, thus retaining ties to their families and with local parishes. This suggests the existence of complex interrelationships between village society and the market, which were generated at least in part by the members of village society.

Pitts, Wayne J., University of New Mexico

"Recent Mexican Immigration to the Rural South: Perpetuation through Social Capital Networks"

The phenomenon of recent Mexican immigration to the rural south, particularly in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi, is an important variant of Mexican immigration patterns. The robust economies and relatively more relaxed enforcement stance in southern states have attracted a rapidly growing population of Mexican immigrants. Although there have been numerous indicators of these shifts including increased apprehensions of undocumented Mexicans and a growing number of concerns by social services agencies, there has been little research on recent immigration to the South. This paper will present results of a case study of migration networks in Buncombe County, the largest and most economically important county in western North Carolina with a total population of about 200,000 residents. Although 1990 Bureau of the Census figures show less than 1,000 Hispanics living in Buncombe County, some estimates regarding the total number of Mexican immigrants in 1999 were as high as 15,000, not including other Latino immigrants.

Podair, Jerald E., Lawrence University

"Free Labor and Its Paradoxes: Edward Daniels and the Gunston Hall Experiment"

In 1868, Edward Daniels, a Wisconsin abolitionist, purchased a rundown plantation in Virginia called Gunston Hall, hoping to convert it into a model experiment in the principles of free labor agriculture. Daniels' travails over the course of the succeeding three decades, as he struggled with poor soil, uncertain credit, an independent-minded work force, and an increasingly conservative state political power structure, were a microcosm of both the limitations and possibilities of the free labor doctrine in the post-Civil War South. Daniels came to Gunston Hall with an idealistic articulation of free labor philosophy, one which stressed cooperation with, and opportunity for, the freedmen who worked for him. He echoed antebellum models of the philosophy in his faith in the harmony of interests between employee and employer, and in the fluidity of class barriers in American life. But Daniels' vision ultimately ran up against the institutional limitations imposed by the social, political, and economic structures of the post-war South, not to mention the contradictions of the free labor ideology generally.

Ponzetti, James J., University of British Columbia

"Growing Old in Rural Communities: A Visual Methodology for Studying Place Attachment"

Most people desire to age in place; that is, to stay in their residence as long as possible. The dramatic changes that rural communities have experienced are presenting long-time older residents with difficult choices about remaining or relocating. This paper will discuss the utility of photography as a methodology to understand aging in rural towns. Thirty older adults who lived in small remote rural towns were given cameras with instructions to take pictures that illustrate people, places, and/or things that were memorable or special to them, and thus provided them with reasons for living in their community. Participants were then interviewed to understand how their pictures demonstrate their reasons for aging in place. The pictures were content analyzed for common themes and elements. The strengths and limitations of using a visual methodology are highlighted. Implications for using photography in social science education are also presented.

Sakowicz, Edward, Murray State University

"Slave Magic Traditions: Preserved and Thriving"

If you close your eyes tight enough you can still hear drumming and songs of praise filling the air on the Southern Coast of the United States. The African religions of Voodoo, Hoodoo and Santeria were alive in slave communities. Many people think that this talk is just "*gumbo ya -ya*", that this era is passed; however, during the warm summer nights slave magic still lives. One must strive to see the evolution of slave religions from the cultural anthropologist's eyes. Always evolving, the dynamic nature of culture produces questions about the relationship between African culture and "civilized" European culture in the New World. I propose that the Ifa traditions were not destroyed, but were re-formatted for the New World. Europeans did not create cultural genocide, but African-Americans formed a magical "American" way of life.

Staten, Frances, Grambling State University and Alma Thornton, Southern University

"Environmental Health Risks Among Rural Farm Workers"

Although researchers have identified major environmental health problems of industrial workers, relatively little is known about chemically-related health problems among southern farm workers. This exploratory study addresses health status of present and past farm workers in north Louisiana. More specifically, the purposes of this research are (1) to assess the level of environmental health knowledge among farm workers; and (2) to determine the relationship between health status and race among farm workers. Structural variables, age, education, income and race were used to measure differences in health knowledge and health status. Chi-Square analysis will be used to assess differences. We expect to find differences in health knowledge and health status varied by race, education and income.

Whitson, David, University of Alberta

"Writing Off the Rural West? Free Trade, Provincial Governments, and Transformations of Rural Life"

Today, as a result of globalization, the farming and forest-based economies that have been the livelihood of rural western Canada are severely jeopardized, and many rural communities are desperately seeking new sources of jobs. In a post-NAFTA environment, meanwhile, 'entrepreneurial' provincial governments (like their counterparts in the US and Mexico) are competing to attract outside investors into their rural regions, often approving controversial development projects like intensive livestock operations in the face of local opposition. Several issues of public policy arise from this, which the paper will explore. Should small farmers simply be allowed to fail, while public resources are redirected into supporting a more 'efficient' agribusiness sector? Could a different policy agenda help rural people in making the transition from 'old' to 'new' economies, and include them collectively in making decisions between alternative futures? Finally, in an economic environment in which mobility is uncritically celebrated, and the mobility rights of investors (and citizens) are now increasingly protected by law, have rural people (or anyone else) a corresponding right to remain 'in place'?

Slavic Studies (Rocky Mountain/Western Slavic Association)

Berthomiere, William, MIGRINTER (International Migrations: Spaces & Societies), Maison des Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société, Poitiers, France

"Reconstruction of the Soviet Diaspora: Geographical Analysis of the Jewish Immigration from the Former USSR in Israel"

The collapse of the Soviet Union offered ethnic minorities an open gate which the Soviet Jews entered quickly. Since 1989, more than 900,000 Soviet Jews have emigrated to Israel. In this paper, I will explore the question of the role of social networks in the geography of that community in Israel. By an analysis of a special database linking social and geographic data on the Soviet Jews before and after their immigration to Israel (including age, place of origin, and occupation in FSU and in Israel), I will try to demonstrate the relevance of the process of reconstruction of the Soviet Diaspora in Israel.

Cichock, Mark, University of Texas, Arlington

"The Russian Card in Yugoslavia: Belgrade's Slavic Savior or Chimera?"

In general terms the Russian Federation's policy preferences regarding the former Yugoslavia have run to two differing categories: 1) maintaining strategic advantages in supporting a long-standing client state; and 2) preserving the appearance of being an involved great-state actor while investing few expendable resources. This study seeks to determine which of these considerations prevailed in Russian foreign policy during the initial decade of independence of the Russian Federation (1992-2001). The prevailing

wisdom has held that Yugoslavia and Russia have maintained a strong relationship based on their collective identities as Slavic states, and that Russia could be expected under most circumstances to support the government in Belgrade due to those identities. This paper seeks to show how well this assumption has survived in the post-Soviet era, and to determine which factors have helped develop the Russian-Yugoslav condominium throughout this period.

Collopy, Erin, Texas Tech University

“Women Behaving Badly: The Transgressing Female in Petrushevskaiia and Sadur”

This paper addresses the anti-heroines of two contemporary Russian women writers, Liudmilla Petrushevskaiia and Nina Sadur. Sadur's unusual heroines have received much less scholarly attention than Petrushevskaiia's. They are similar to Petrushevskaiia's characters in their atypical behavior, their transgression of the boundaries of traditional gender expectations. Vera, the heroine of the novel *Almaznaia Dolina*, and Olia, the main character of the novella “Iug”, are women alone, not defined primarily by their relationships, such as mother or daughter, with other people. Like Petrushevskaiia, Sadur describes a bleak world where the meaning and purpose of life, if any, is obscured. Nonetheless, there remains a large difference between the two writers. However bleak Sadur's creative world is, there is always some hope that her heroines can play some kind of salvatory role, no matter how small that role may be.

Conroy, Mary Schaeffer, University of Colorado, Denver

"Socialist and Capitalist Healing: American and Soviet Interaction in the Pharmaceutical Industry, 1912-1945"

One of the items of breaking news on November 26, 2001, was the ten-year agreement signed between American Biogenic Sciences and the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation for the making of vaccines for anthrax, smallpox, botulism and other diseases. Cooperation in pharmaceuticals appears to be one more manifestation of post Cold-War cooperation between two former adversaries. But is this a new development? U.S. and Russian archival materials indicate interesting instances of cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector--as well as competition in that arena--between the United States and Soviet Russia, in 1918 and continuing during the Russian civil war and the 1920s (well before the United States recognized the Soviet Union), and extending through the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Corwin, Julie, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc.

“Vladimir Putin's Regional Reforms: A Progress Report”

This paper will look at Russian President Vladimir Putin's attempts to rein in the power of Russia's regional leaders. I will discuss the theory behind Putin's reforms and how the reforms have been implemented. I will discuss former President Yeltsin's previous policy towards the regions, providing a context for the Putin-led efforts. In addition, I will examine the new bureaucratic institutions that Moscow has established, evaluating their efficacy and providing some tentative conclusions about the reforms' overall success so far.

DenBeste, Michelle, California State University, Fresno

“Professional Memoirs in Historical Perspective: The Writings of Russian Women Physicians in the Late 19th Century”

Like the male physicians with whom they worked and trained, Russian women physicians of the end of the nineteenth century published memoirs of their work in the field. Because their presence in the profession and their writing (scientific, personal, and educational) helped to form both the questions and the possible answers to the direction Russian medicine should take, their memoirs should be considered important historical sources. Women physicians' memoirs served several purposes. First, they publicized the activities and successes of women physicians. Second, the memoirs allowed individual women to write about personal experiences in the context of a professional account. Finally, women memoirists described the appalling conditions of ignorance, dirt and ill health in which a large percentage of Russia's population lived. This paper will discuss the ways in which women physicians presented themselves and their work in their memoirs, as well as the ways in which those memoirs were received by the medical, professional and literary communities.

Evans, Alfred, California State University, Fresno

“Rural Russia: Survival in a Demodernizing Economy”

After Stalin's death, the Soviet regime made substantial progress toward reducing the gap in living standards between urban and rural areas. Since the beginning of the 1990s, however, living conditions have deteriorated rapidly in rural areas of Russia, and in some respects the disparity between urban and rural living standards has widened rapidly. The salaries of the employees of collective and state farms have fallen sharply, and investment in the rural social infrastructure has almost collapsed. This paper will describe the ways in which rural residents have adapted to the changes in living conditions in postcommunist Russia. The paper will argue that the main theme in the behavior of rural dwellers has been the effort to survive in a setting of economic demodernization.

Gleason, Gregory, University of New Mexico

“Security Dimensions of Russia's Relations with Central Asia”

The border between Russia and Kazakhstan is a symbolic divide that separates the European world, its culture, its values, and its intellectual and physical infrastructure, from the Muslim world of Asia and Asia Minor. Over the past decade, growing competition over Central Asia's energy and mineral resources has been accompanied by an intense struggle for the hearts and minds of the region's population. As a consequence of the American-led campaign in Afghanistan, Central Asia has again become recognized as "the pivot of Asia," in the phrase coined by Owen Lattimore. That region is likely to be a fulcrum of geopolitical change during the coming decades, driven by the rising and falling of Great Powers as Russia recedes and China and India advance. This paper analyzes the implications of the war in Afghanistan for security in the Central Asian region, with emphasis on the security relations between Russia and the states of Central Asia.

Klima, Cynthia A., State University of New York, Geneseo

"Unchaining the Pen and Unleashing the Pain: Social Change and Czech Women Writers"

In the Czech Lands of the eighteenth century, men were the primary movers in the realm of literary creation. However, women started coming into their own at that time and began to develop themselves into creative and marvelous writers as well. This paper will discuss the difficulties many women of Prague had from the eighteenth century to the twentieth century as they forged ahead to create in a man's world. I will discuss some remarkable Czech and Czech-Jewish women who, despite all the obstacles set before them, managed to embark on a road of creativity that had previously been closed to them. I will also compare the situations for Czech women writers with those of their counterparts in neighboring countries. Were the Czech Lands more progressive for women due to their immense ethnic diversity? How did the Czech-Jewish woman make her mark and develop her sense of literature for the public?

Lubecki, Jacek, Millikin University

"Worlds that Communism Built: Electoral Constituencies of 'Successor' Parties in Post-Communist Eastern Europe"

The paper, based on newly collected data, will explore regional and political cultural characteristics of the electoral constituencies of "successor" (former ruling communist) parties in Hungary, Poland, Russia and East Germany. I will decisively refute the "economic losers" theory as a general explanation of patterns of "successor" parties' vote in Eastern Europe. Instead, I will show that the regional patterns of vote follow a complex set of determinants, based, to a large extent, on a set of cultural variables. More specifically, I would link specific historical trajectories experienced by agrarian regions characterized by the prevalence of latifundism or agrarian poverty in the pre-communist

period to the above-average levels of electoral support for the successor parties in the post-communist period.

Lugo de Fabritz, B. Amarilis, Emory University

“Issues of Adaptation in Czech Cinema”

Are all cinematic adaptations equal? This paper will analyze the use of film adaptations in the Czech republic as part of a well developed political discourse regarding the relationship of the Czech nationality to the rest of the Slavic world. It will compare the development of adaptation by comparing some of the classics from the New Wave to some of the films in the post-Soviet era, including adaptations of Russian novels.

Miller-Purrenhage, Laura, University of Michigan

“Bodies in Parts: Images of the Female Body in the Works of Anna Swirszczynska and Audre Lorde”

As indisputably significant and influential authors for their cultures and times, Polish poet Anna Swirszczynska (1909-1984) and African-Caribbean-American Audre Lorde (1934-1992) have been studied by many scholars. Swirszczynska and Lorde both focus on the metonymic images of the female and male body in order to discuss identity in general and the social situation that they were viewing at the time. Swirszczynska's book of poetry, *Jestem baba (I Am a Woman)* attempts to destroy traditional poetic images of women in order to offer a more comprehensive, multiple, realistic, and disturbing view of their social situation and their personal lives. Lorde's collection, *The Black Unicorn*, highlights black female identity and draws on re-mythologized versions of African folklore. I will discuss how Swirszczynska and Lorde use images of the body, particularly parts of the body or the dismembered or battered body, and how those images relate to their poetics of identity construction and deconstruction.

Qualin, Anthony, Texas Tech University

“SashBash vs. the Refrigerator People: The Artist as Savior in Nina Sadur’s ‘Chudesnye znaki spasen’ia’”

If one wishes to appreciate fully Nina Sadur’s “Chudesnye znaki spasen’ia” it is essential to understand the role played by the narrator’s somewhat mysterious visitor named Sasha. While living, Sasha puzzles the narrator with his seeming innocence and simplicity. After his death, Sasha brutalizes the narrator, yet offers to cleanse her apartment of the blood of her enemies. Sasha clearly represents the artist and the redemptive power of art, but the nature of his gift is unclear, unless we examine the source of most of the elements provided in the narrator’s descriptions of Sasha—the rock-bard Aleksandr Bashlachev. I shall begin by establishing the many connections between the character Sasha and Bashlachev. I shall then consider the extent to which Sasha represents a reaction to

Bashlachev's music and verse and to what extent he represents the cult of Bashlachev that arose among many elements of Russian subculture after his suicide in 1988.

Shapovalov, Veronica, San Diego State University

“The Jewish Theme in Konstantin Paustovsky's Works”

This paper explores Jewish themes in Paustovsky's stories of the 1920s (*Dochechka Bronia and Etiketki dlia kolonial'nykh tovarov*) as well as in his memoirs, *Vremia bol'shikh ozhidanii*. Paustovsky contributes to the Odessa myth of Russian culture. He is the only Russian writer of the Soviet period who touches upon the theme of Jewish emigration to Palestine. In his memoirs on Isaak Babel, Paustovsky turns to the theme of the Jewish artist and Jewish identity in Russian culture.

Tassemenova, Manat, Kazakh State University of Foreign Affairs and International Languages (Almaty, Kazakhstan), and Monterey Institute of International Studies

“The Lingua-Stylistic Aspect of Poetic Translation”

Reading poetry is to a great extent a creative activity of decoding the poetic text, which implies certain expertise on the part of a reader. This code includes a very diverse and complex system of associations based on the knowledge, both of factual information connected with the source language and literary and of esthetic standards in that language. The translation of poetry consists of decoding the text and recreating it in another language. A translator of poetry needs talent and expertise in both the source and the target languages. In this paper, the analysis of some examples of successful poetic translation will attempt to reveal the mysterious process of the birth of poetic text as a new creation in its own right. Depending on the poet's individual style and the types of the pair of languages, the degree of the translation's loyalty to the original may be different. The paper will analyze some relevant factors in order to determine the success of the translator's effort.

Vladimirov, Katya, Kennesaw State University

“Charms of Our Sorrows: Family and the Rhetoric of Daily Life During the Great Patriotic War”

My research is based on a family archive comprised of 300 letters. Olga Kvasha, her sister Lydia, and their mother Praskoviia wrote each other almost every day for four years, from August 1941 to September 1944. After their mother died in 1943, both sisters continued the correspondence. Three hundred letters became a part of a family history of war, sorrow, fear, and love that was passed on from one generation to the other. That family archive helps us understand the culture of survival and the preservation of social traditions. It is a tiny fragment of a nation's experience of war chipped from memories of dreadful years and collective sufferings. Those letters give insights into

Soviet society of the late Stalin years. Those dark years were full of life illuminated by the closeness of friends and relatives, by the appreciation of simple things in life, and by newly acquired capabilities and explored boundaries.

Social Psychology

Davidson, Sue, and M.G. Bulgatz, Montana State University-Billings

“Simulations of Native American Beliefs”

Numerous Native Americans believe all things on earth are imbued by the Great Spirit which moves in a spiral. Continuous life depends on respect for nature. Three simulations allow for hands-on understanding of Native American beliefs. The first is the cycle of life in which water is poured on clean and dirty soil, separately, and the results compared. The second is life and spirit in which, comparing the bison and the orange, every part is usable. The third simulation is the sacred pipe in which blowing bubbles represent the smoke of the sacred pipe rising to become part of the universe. Everything on earth has a purpose and is connected to the universe.

Lioutikova, Evgenia, University of Northern Colorado

“Psycho-cognitive Aspects of Tolerance as a Communicative Strategy”

The point of my research is subconscious and half conscious basis of cognition, that is, “axioms of cognition”, which form the ground and standpoint for rational thinking and influence human information processing. Possible material for the study is media and historiographical texts on ethnic minorities issues. At present I have almost developed the tools for laboratory text analysis. I believe these sociopsycholinguistic tools can be rather efficiently applied to the studies in the conditions of tolerance and critical thinking of different social groups. Now I am striving to develop the applicable measurement tools for studying group tolerance potential, in particular, through evaluation of perception and response to suggestion-implying texts (e.g. media and historiographical articles). The ecoanthropocentric paradigm used in the study was laid out by Professor T.M. Dridze (Russia) and based on the concept of human-environmental interactions, with text as a communico-cognitive unit within these interactions.

Self, Elizabeth A., Eastern New Mexico University

“Expectations of Cross-ethnic Interaction in a Rural Southwestern College Student Sample”

U.S. Census figures indicate a dramatic increase in the proportions of “minority” group members living in the Southwest. Within social psychological research on reducing prejudice, Gordon Allport’s “equal status contact hypothesis” (Allport, 1954) has been supported by numerous studies. However, anticipating future contact does not

necessarily correlate with current desire for contact with, and knowledge about, members of other ethnic groups. This study investigated rural southwestern college students' (approximately 25% Hispanic) expectations for working closely with members of specific ethnic groups in the future. Additionally, the students' frequency of desire for increased contact, and desire for knowledge about problems faced by members of specific ethnic groups, were assessed. Results will be discussed within a framework of classroom efforts at increasing cross-ethnic perspective-taking through a type of cooperative learning (Aronson & Gonzalez, 1988). While successful in K-12 settings, less is known about this method's effects in higher education.

Takeuchi, M. May, and S. Alexander Takeuchi, Washington State University

“Two Strategies in Parenting: Application of the Cost Equalization Principle.”

This paper offers a theoretical explanation for the effectiveness of child socialization that stresses the reciprocal interaction and mutual influence between a parent and a child. Two parenting strategies are examined within the structure of behavioral interdependence: 1) the competitive strategy, which is the combination of initiation and rejection and 2) the collaborative strategy, which is the combination of initiation and compliance. The two strategies are examined in their influence structures that emerge in task-oriented groups representing the family. An iteration program is used to generate asymptotic predictions based on the principle of cost-equalization for compliance/noncompliance. The results demonstrate that in a certain combination of conditions the collaborative strategy helps achieve both collective and individual goals of all involved family members. The results also suggest that children should not to be viewed as liabilities to be controlled but as members of the family with whom parents need to cooperate in the long run.

Sociology Abstracts

Bacigalupi, Tadini, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Empowering Students: Strategies and Tactics of Social Change”

Social change was the guiding force behind the development of sociology. When this topic was discussed by the founders of the discipline, their approach was to discuss the topic theoretically. Social change is still a major focus of the discipline, and for the most part we still teach this material from a theoretical perspective. However, sociology gives us much more than theories about how society has changed, or how it could change; the discipline gives us actual techniques which we can share with our students in order to help them take control of their social world. This paper focuses on the strategies and tactics of social change that students can use to make their world a better place.

Baker, Richard, Boise State University

“Sociology and Social Activism”

This paper examines my 30-year career as a Professor of Sociology who has attempted to integrate his social activism into academia. Social activism is used in the widest sense to include many types of community and university service. As a professor I gradually came to realize how essential it is for students to see their professors engaged in attempting to work for social justice both in the local community and the university. My service and activism has ranged from youth services and half-way house for ex-cons which I could then discuss in my criminology classes. I was on numerous boards ranging from peace, anti-nuclear, to Chicano education. In the university I worked with other faculty senators to eliminate the ROTC program and to expand diversity programs at the university. All of these activities could be discussed in Social Problems or Ethnic Studies Classes.

Brown, Nancy L., University of Colorado, Denver

“USA as Sports Society: How Durkheim Might Interpret Football”

For Emile Durkheim, *La Conscience Collective* is Society. One meaning of “*conscience*” is Consciousness, an altered awareness resulting from men getting together. The intensity of this awareness functions to Attach men to the group. Men sanctify this collective experience by profaning their ordinary life with women and children. In the USA, Sports alone provides the group experience that engenders this Consciousness. Only Sports Attaches. A second meaning of “*conscience*” is Conscience: a morality. The morality of Society functions to

Regulate the collective by placing a limit on two types of passions: greed and lust. Economically, everyone is regulated; sexually, males are regulated. *La Conscience Collective* is **sui generis**—self engendering. Society promotes common practices which, when exaggerated, result in **sui cide**—self murder. Too strong an Attachment results in Altruistic suicide; too little, in Egoistic suicide. Too intense Regulation results in Fatalistic suicide; too little, in Anomic suicide.

Campbell, Carole A., California State University, Long Beach

“Service Learning and Applied Sociology”

Applied sociology can play an important role in the resolution of social problems through community-based service learning. The relationship between service learning and solution-centered sociology is addressed. Issues and constraints in designing and maintaining service learning programs are covered. Best practices for problem solving and building community partnerships are offered.

Cummings, Adele J., and Jessica Gorrone, Mesa State College

“The Sociodemographic Bases of Environmentalism: A Reexamination.”

Literature on the sociodemographic bases of environmental attitudes identifies age, sex, social class, education and other variables as significant correlates of environmental attitudes. Other research indicates that the different ways in which environmental issues may be framed in questionnaire items (e.g., environmental attitudes, environmental activism, trade-offs between the economy and the environment, perception of threat to the environment) affect the results. This paper reexamines the effect of sex on environmental attitudes using data from the General Social Survey. Results indicate that some independent variables are more reliable than others in predicting environmental attitudes, and that the operationalization of environmental attitudes can indeed lead to inconsistent findings regarding the relationship between certain demographic predictors and environmentalism.

Drabek, Thomas D., University of Denver

“Responding to High Water: Social Maps of Two Disaster-Induced Emergent Multiorganizational Networks”

When two western state communities experienced flash flooding, multiple agencies responded. Analyses of their response is divided into five sections: 1) qualitative description of the disaster responses; 2) theory and procedures for creating social maps of the emergent multiorganizational networks (EMONS); 3) structural features of the EMONS for each of four phases in the disaster life cycle, i. e., warning, evacuation, emergency response, and restoration; 4) relationship

between EMONS structure and response effectiveness; and 5) implications for emergency management theory and practice.

Foote-Ardah, Carrie E., University of Colorado, Boulder

“Alternative Medicine and the Demedicalization of AIDS”

This paper provides insights into AIDS de-medicalization processes and the role users of alternative medicine for HIV disease play in decreasing biomedical hegemony through the treatment choices they make. Qualitative interviews with 62 persons with HIV disease completed between May 2000 and June 2001 revealed that 66% of respondents used some form of alternative medicine over the course of their HIV infection. I analyzed the considerations that HIV positive persons took into account when deciding whether or not to use alternative medicine, focusing specifically on when and how they used their "embodied knowledge" and experiences as a standard against which to assess the validity of alternative medicine therapies in contrast to "biomedical authoritative knowledge". The data provide insights into demedicalization processes and the role ill people themselves play in decreasing biomedical hegemony in the context of AIDS care.

Heller, Peter L., David F. Briones, Martin Guerrero, James A. Wilcox, Elizabeth M. Ledger, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center—El Paso

“Psychological Distress Among Elderly Hispanic and Anglo Residents of El Paso, Texas”

Data were collected through in-home interviews with 1200 (840 Hispanic and 360 Anglo) non-institutionalized elderly respondents of El Paso County, Texas. The respondent sample contains relatively equal numbers of men and women from age categories 65-74 and 75 and older. The purpose of the study is to: (1) ascertain the prevalence of clinical depression, dysthymia, anxiety and cognitive impairment among El Paso’s non-institutionalized elderly; (2) ascertain the prevalence of various forms of physical illness among this population; (3) develop bi-ethnic risk factor profiles for El Paso’s elderly population regarding psychological distress and various physical maladies; (4) assess the direct and interactional effects of ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Anglo) and SES on above-mentioned phenomena; (5) compare our research findings with those from other regional and national studies; and (6) to conduct a three-year follow-up study with this panel of respondents in order to develop bi-ethnic risk factor profiles over time.

Neece, Kerry N., Eastern New Mexico University

“Television vs. Reality: The Perception of Married People”

There is an assumption by many that television mirrors reality. The question is how realistic is television's portrayal of couples? This study examined the perceptions of couples on television to determine if they correspond with how relationships exist in reality. Participants were asked to respond to a survey, derived from studies conducted by Fitzpatrick, with television couples in mind. This study suggests the media has an influence on how couples interact within their marriages. This study reveals that couples interact together by mirroring actions seen by couples on television.

Okura, Masako, University of Connecticut

“What can Political Scientists Learn from Sociologists? Bringing Sociology Back in Social Capital Debates”

No one can deny the fact that Robert Putnam has contributed greatly to the development of social capital concept in the discipline of *political science*. However, his application of social capital is considered as “a conceptual twist,” “a conceptual stretch,” and “misuse and abuse” in the field of *sociology*: Sociologists see him as the root of all the confusion and messiness that has spoiled the authentic meaning and significance of the social capital concept, a view of the micro-structure of fluid human relationship in a particular context. Examining both from an empirical and theoretical levels, this proposed study will argue that Putnam should have used a different term, possibly “civic capital,” or “public social capital,” to refer to static relationships, and ethical, civic and educative elements stemming from the act of participation, rather than amending the ethically neutral sociological notion of social capital which would have better captured the bonding and other factors that have made sociological social capital a context-specific relational-oriented concept.

Palacio, Robert, and Edward Nelson, California State University, Fresno

“Engagement in the Research Process Among University Faculty”

Faculty in the College of Sciences and Mathematics at California State University Fresno were surveyed regarding academic research. Several factors were found to be related to the respondent's perceived level of engagement in research. These included perceived adequacy of funding for research in the college, importance of research at current stage of career, and perception of research in the college by faculty in other colleges and by off-campus individuals. Other factors related to level of engagement in research are rank, tenure, and length of time at the university.

Schelble, Jenni, Mesa State College

“The Relationship Between Environmentalism and Income”

The history of the environmental movement in the United States suggests dependence on economic conditions. Using General Social Survey data, the connection of income to environmental attitudes and activism was explored. Given the relationship between economic conditions and the environmental movement, a similar situation was expected to be found concerning individuals involved with the environmental movement. Specifically, those with upper-middle class incomes were thought to be the most involved with environmental causes because they have more free time than the lower classes, and less control over industry than the very wealthy. Results determined that income was not a significant indicator for environmentalism. However, race, religious fundamentalism, and education were significantly correlated with environmentalism.

Segady, Thomas W., Stephen F. Austin State University

“Traditional Religion and Institutional Transition in the 20th Century”

That religion remains an institutional force in American Society is clear; what is not clear is the transformations it has undergone during the last century. This paper attempts to capture the development and persistence of “traditional” religion, even as denominational and postmodern forms of religion also emerge. Traditional religion may include but is not defined by fundamentalist religion. The dimensions of religiosity as outlined by Stark and Glock are examined in traditional religion, and the question of civil religion is reconceptualized in light of Marty’s distinction between priestly civil religion and prophetic civil religion. Finally, the challenges to traditional religion as constituting the central social institution in American society is addressed, taking as a focal point for illustrating this challenge the Scopes trial and the reshaping of discourse surrounding religious authority as a result.

Shevalier, Rae, Metropolitan State College of Denver

“E-Students: Are there Differences by Gender and Ethnicity?”

This study focuses on students enrolled in on-line courses offered by a large, urban, commuter college. Students' responses (n=240) to a self-administered, mailed survey were compared by gender and ethnicity across four indices, including computer literacy skills, communication with instructors, student characteristics, and additional commitments (e.g., work, childcare). While chi square tests were not significant, small but important differences appeared. These differences concern which types of computers skills students felt most competent in performing, which aspect of communication they valued with instructors, how they viewed their personal characteristics as students, and what types of additional commitments they felt were important.

Shwayder, Martha L., Metropolitan State College of Denver

“Funeral Directors: A Comparison Between Two States”

Being a funeral director can be a stigmatizing occupation. As death became denied in the 20th century, those who handle the dead are likely to suffer what Goffman refers to as “courtesy stigma”. One way to improve the status of an occupation is through licensure, thereby reducing the level of stigma. All states license funeral directors with the notable exception of Colorado. It is the purpose of this study to compare funeral directors in Colorado with those in Kansas to see to what extent licensure impacts educational attainment, income, job satisfaction and the perception of being stigmatized.

Starbuck, Gene H., Mesa State College

“Education and Fertility: Implications for Social Inequality”

The inverse relationship between educational level and fertility has been well established in the literature. This paper uses both global data and GSS data to further explore the correlation over time and by gender. Based upon the data, it is reasonable to speculate that fertility differences in women of different educational levels is a significant contributor to the widening income gap in the United States.

Terrell, Terri R., Middle Tennessee State University

“Simulated Interaction Rituals: Negotiating the Marijuana Users Identity in the 21st Century”

Western culture has currently been positioned to contend with the ‘reality’ of cyberspace in their everyday lives. For a rapidly growing number of individuals, the construction of identities is mapped out by stylized online simulated interaction, in temporally defined ‘real time.’ Hyperactive expansions of systematized networks are now beginning to challenge how individuals construct and perceive identity in the societal elucidations of cyberspace. Contributing to the construction of identity is the simulated interaction order of web cam communities. Web cam interactional communities are live virtual visual simulations that possess the capacity for ‘real time’ interaction using the Internet and a specialized camera called a web cam. Particular to my research are web cam interactional communities that maintain and construct a ‘420 room’ virtual framework. A *420 room* is any web cam interactional community that intentionally labels itself as a marijuana-positive community.

Thomas, Pedro, and Bill Wagner, Minnesota State University, Mankato

"Using Postmodernist Methods for Modernist Goals? Applied Sociology: How does it Feel?"

Modernist epistemology has handcuffed us in the attempt to apply sociology. The methods fit a "value free" interpretation of social science focused on finding the "laws" of society; something no one really believes anymore. Applied stuff is a different animal; its goal is enhancement of the quality of real lives. Applied stuff should build on critique, a giving up of "business as usual" to make a space for new attempts at building supportive communities. Following Nietzsche and Foucault, we suggest a genealogy to help us derealize, and so move beyond, the suffocating understanding of "reality" that funds our conventional institutional arrangements. Genealogy "... has more in common with medicine than philosophy.... Its task is to become a curative science." The space can be filled with "what works," with what feels good, with the variations that serve the "other."

Towns, Jim, Stephen F. Austin State University

“Understanding And Supporting Caregivers”

Although it is possible that nearly everyone will be a caregiver at some time, most people are not aware of what caregivers do or the difficulties they face. Family members provide most of the care needed by disabled or older relatives. They do so without pay and often with little assistance, while having to cope with the competing responsibilities of work, family, and own personal needs. Caregivers functions include performing a variety of personal tasks such as bathing, dressing, preparing food and feeding and even administering medications. Entailed in this may also be shopping, transportation, housework and managing finances and dealing with behaviors. This is a descriptive study that seeks to examine the role of care giving in contemporary American society. The paper seeks to present information as to understand and supporting the caregivers. The study will define terms and present goals and methodologies for dealing with the topic.

Wilhelm, Brenda, Mesa State College

“Consequences of Family Structure While Growing Up: The Timing of CoResidential Unions”

This paper uses an event-history methodology to investigate the impact of family structure growing up on the timing of marriage and cohabitation when the two are treated as competing risks. Based on a complex measurement of family structure growing up (including reason for the single parent family, age of the child while living with a single parent, whether a step-parent was present, etc.), the findings indicate that the impacts of family structure vary according to the specifics of the single parent situation. However, in general there appear to be opposing effects, with one set of people marrying and/or cohabiting relatively early and another set

marrying/cohabiting relatively late. Several theoretical perspectives are used to understand these effects.

Wilkins-Wells, Pat, University of Northern Colorado, and Thelma Bear, Greeley-Evans School District Six

“‘Gifted and Talented’ and Dropping Out of School”

One frequently overlooked aspect of providing specialized educational opportunities for gifted children is the potential for such children and teens to become "disengaged" academically, socially and/or emotionally, even while participating in gifted education programs -- programs designed to keep them in school by addressing their special needs. This paper presents a brief overview of a unique project conducted by the Greeley-Evans School District Six in northern Colorado, in which gifted and talented (GT) students, their parents, teachers and school principals were extensively surveyed in an effort to identify both the current state of GT education in the district and the primary concerns of all those affected by the program. Of particular interest methodologically is the extensive use and analysis of open-ended questions, together with focus group interviews and feed-back sessions, yielding a particularly rich body of information that is also immediately policy relevant. This is a rare example of a community self-study on this topic, and a notable recognition that not all of society's disengaged children are those unable to learn in school.

Zisman, Stuart, Jackson State University

“Sociology of Coherent State: Assessing a Juncture Point of Ancient Scriptures in Modern Times”

Coherent states in modern science identifies how a physical system can be greatly influenced by coherent behavior of a fraction of the system. To achieve this effect two conditions must be present: 1) a smaller number of units in the system must be acting in unison with each other, and 2) they must achieve a critical mass in number defined by the square root of one percent of the entire population of the system. Some examples of coherent effects in physical systems are lasers, superconductivity in electricity, superfluidity in helium, the Meissner Effect in magnetism. In all cases when coherent effects are achieved throughout the system, that system takes on expanded and unusual properties. This presentation looks at ancient Vedic and Hebrew scripture predicting a coherent effect is possible in humans with beneficial effects. It will examine extensive research testing this hypothesis.

Urban Studies

Cazayoux, Edward, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Thresholds to the Hearth: Living with the Natural Environment”

As the world becomes more complex – so does our lives. When I was younger I climbed the mountains confronting nature to console my mind and spirit. I was profoundly influenced on a visit to the Forbidden City in Beijing some fifteen years ago. The architecture was wonderful, but it was the sequential experience of passing through many thresholds to reach the sacred core of the City that affected me. Even though this was a special place in the heart of Beijing, it was a sanctuary removed from the city.

In finding a natural site to build on and designing & building a house for my family, being able to experience thresholds to separate myself from the fast pace society we have created was at the core of conception. This paper will address the natural thresholds I experience in leaving my office in the city to reach my property, and the thresholds I have created from the entrance of the property to the hearth.

Gjertson, Geoff, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Shopping malls x-ray the culture that produces them. The long histories of shopping malls, as well as several case studies, which span the socio-economic spectrum, offer a cross-sectional view of gender, class, race and power structures. Like most everyday events, the life of the shopping mall usually goes unnoticed or undocumented. We take for granted this environment, which is imposed upon a place and a people. Malls are not democracies; they are very rational constructs designed by the few for the many, for the purpose of making money.

Removing oneself from the stage of the mall and becoming the viewer has offered and awareness of the contradictions, strange juxtapositions and disturbing physical environments that is the shopping mall. From pre-Hellenic days to the 1950's, here in America, to today and beyond, shopping malls continue to x-ray the culture in which they exist.

Graf, Douglas, The Ohio State University

“Shared Design Strategies: Romantic Suburb/ Medieval Village/English Garden”

In a parallel relationship to the equation of ‘Baroque Garden=18th-19th century City’, there is a common understanding that the English garden was one of the sources in the development and organization of the romantic landscape suburb. But whereas with the former pairing there is a substantial body of literature which has explored the organizational, configurational, and motival patterns which are shared between the two, the shared references which connect the latter are often assumed, but rarely researched. This is an area worth a closer look. Similarly,

the connections between medievalism and romanticism are often invoked, but the direct comparison between the design strategies of the romantic suburbs or English gardens and a renewed appreciation of the configurational structures and strategies found in medieval spatial organizations that began to emerge in the 18th century is possibly worth more concerted scrutiny.

Edwards, Jean, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Building Community: Interior Design in the Urban Studio”

Interior design, a related but distinct discipline from architecture, does not typically find its way into the urban design studio. Its focus on the “near environment,” however, suggests a positive potential for it to contribute to the success of community-based projects. Over the past several years the Community Design Workshop has offered opportunities for interior design faculty to collaborate with the architecture faculty on a number of community-based projects. Interior design faculty has provided expertise in such areas as lighting, acoustics, and the use of public art “place-making” element to enrich these projects. In one of its most recent community projects, the Community Design Workshop extended this collaboration to include interior design students. In addition to working with architecture students to develop parking and streetscape schemes and design proposals for a downtown festival gathering place, the brought their expertise in interior design to the proposed renovation for an historic building on the town’s square.

Hebert, Paulette R., University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Not in My Backyard’: Strategies for the Reduction of Light Trespass”

“Light trespass,” or “obtrusive light” were terms virtually unheard of prior to the 1980’s. Since that time, increased concern for light pollution emanating from uncontrolled exterior luminaries has resulted in specific recommendations for pre-design solutions and post-occupancy modifications. Developed by contributors including concerned citizens, grassroots environmental groups, and lighting design professionals’ organizations, savvy communities are adopting ordinances and standards to reduce light trespass. Strategies include the following: selecting lighting fixtures with optics restricting stray illumination, careful aiming and mounting, proper shielding, installing controls and enforcing lighting curfews. Appropriate illumination can enhance aesthetics and safety in nighttime environments. The illumination of buildings’ and monuments’ facades as well as vehicular and pedestrian pathways and special features, can be designed such as to provide the desired effect and function without causing light trespass on neighboring property.

Hinders, Kevin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

“Struggling with the Suburbanization of the Urban: Three case studies in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois”

Although much has been written recently of edge cities, suburban sprawl, and urban redevelopment, it is rare when urban design initiatives can harness ‘market forces’ that determine the form of the small city. This paper examines three interrelated developments in the cities of Champaign and Urbana, Illinois. Designers attempted to develop an urban environment adjacent to the University of Illinois while struggling with suburban codes and the unstated prejudices of traffic engineers, politicians and real estate developers. The designs illustrate the intentions and the relative successes and failures of the cities to implement their stated goals. The projects include: The Campustown Revitalization Plan (a master plan document); The Burnham Hospital Redevelopment Project (for the redevelopment of an abandoned hospital and the seven acre site between downtown Champaign and Campustown); and Gregory Place (a relatively small, one block Campustown environment to be inserted into the University campus in Urbana).

Malinowski, Jerome, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Terrorism AKA Crisis Redesign”

The devastation of the twin towers in New York on September 11, 2001 created instant recall of an incident, which occurred November 22, 1963. Both incidents would change the course of history. On that November day the assassination of President John F. Kennedy would alter my normal design responsibilities of production Lincoln’s at Ford Motors by my being assigned to redesign the presidential Lincoln. As with the presidential Lincoln and aircraft used in the towers incident, these products expose design flaws, which failed to mitigate potential problems that were predestined to occur. The design of the presidential Lincoln was predicated on historical precedent, as was the accessory to the aircraft cockpit by terrorists rather than by a sound design methodology. A visual presentation will accompany the history of presidential limousines and a discussion on space age materials and technology transfer as a means of mitigating potential problems in the initial design criteria for both armored presidential vehicles and commercial aircraft.

McCafferty, Kathleen, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“Johnston Street: Challenge the Strip”

In the pretence of progress we have allowed the automobile to dominate our built environment and sacrificed aesthetic, identity, the public realm and most importantly safety. The individuality of our communities has been eroded by the

unregulated sprawl reducing us to a homogenous society seduced by speed and convenience. As architects and urban designers it is essential that we address the problems of the ubiquitous strip development and start to regain control of our urban environment. Johnston Street is a major arterial road in Lafayette, Louisiana. There is no doubt that it is the physical backbone of the city, however, as a connector of the community and an expression of the rich culture and unique history of the area it is a great disappointment. Sadly, Johnston Street and its problems are not unique; it is cloned in many postindustrial cities in the USA. In a collaborative effort, the fourth year design studio at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the Community Design Workshop teamed up with local government departments to actively address the problems of the Johnston Street strip.

O'Bryan, Mark, University of Kentucky

“World Dwelling – Population 65+: A new town design for the state of Kentucky”

The hypothetical new town study to be presented is an investigation undertaken by a professor and 11 second-year undergraduate students from the University of Kentucky College of Architecture. One objective of the class is to explore town design in the tradition of the typical Kentucky rural town. Simultaneously, students are asked to consider these rural influences in relation to the contemporary themes of decentralization, globalization and digital technology. Also, students look at the uses of formal themes and archetypes inspired by European history and culture. For the reasons stated above, the proposed town is located north of Bardstown along a beautiful stretch of Highway 31E. The site is chosen because of its scenic qualities and its rural nature. Also near the site are numerous historic sites, including prominent places of catholic faith and worship. The proposed town is composed of three parts acting very much as independent centers: Domestic, Commercial and Sacred. It will be a township community where members might come together for mutual benefit and respect.

Richard, Frederic, Universite de Poitiers

“The role of the British post-modern urban policy on the rising social fragmentation of space in London”

Some British geographers consider that with the end of the political consensus that guided the building of the post-war British society since the second half of the 1970ies, Great-Britian entered in a post-modern era. In this contribution, I would like to show the relevance of this assertion in the field of urban policy, and then, I would like to analyze the consequences of this post-modern policy in Tower Hamlets, and *East End* London borough. Through this example, one may conclude that in a context of growing social inequalities, because of their features

(i.e. very small scale of application, privatisation, etc.), the numerous urban and housing regeneration actions applied led to a rising social fragmentation of space in Tower Hamlets.

Sammons, Thomas, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

“An Urban Design for a Small Town”

The Community Design Workshop of the School of Architecture of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette for the past seven years has been working with cities, small towns and neighborhoods to develop vision for their community. The Community Design Workshop believes in the charettes process to engage the public in a discourse about urban design architecture and landscape architecture. Small towns are at the heart of the workshops work in southwest Louisiana. Opelousas, Louisiana with a population of about twenty-one thousand has suffered from the ravages of the late twentieth century and early twenty -first century development. The Community Design Workshop believes in developing a homogeneous fabric for the regeneration of downtowns, it believes in a greener city, and a more pedestrian sensitive city. The development of the street and public space becomes paramount to issues of small town regeneration. Infill strategies for vacant properties as well as parking strategies become a challenge in urban design.

Sherlock, Basil J., California State University

“The Long-term Urbanization of California from 1850 to the Present, and Projected to 2050”

More than two centuries ago, a chain of twenty-one Franciscan missions in Alta California. Began to convert and colonize the tribes of Coastal California. Missions were located a day's journey apart along *El Camino Real* from the first mission at San Diego, to those near the Bay of San Francisco. For more than half a century, Missions were the most effective instruments of Spanish efforts to colonize California. After Mexico wrested her independence from Spain, in 1830, Alta California became a frontier province of enormous cattle ranches, which were established on former mission lands. However this epoch of Rancho/Hacienda economy was effectively ended in 1849 after the war between the United States and Mexico when migrant gold seekers challenged the legal foundations of Mexican land tenure. The papers plan to present census data indicating that a linear tier fourteen counties which once had missions, now comprise the first stage Pacific coast megalopolis, *San/San*. Moreover, population projections suggest that San/San will be highly developed by middle of the century.

Stone, Ramona, and Thomas, Isabelle A., University of Louisville

“Why do we die? Differences in Mortality Causes between Urban and Suburban Areas”

This research study replicates a Dutch study in conducting an analysis of the existent variations in the mortality rates across the neighborhoods of the Louisville, KY, Metropolitan Area (LMA). We hypothesize that there is a significant difference in the rates of various causes of deaths across the areas of LMA. Additionally, we hypothesize that there is a significant negative change across time within the suburban areas with regards to the quality of life – rising rates of specific causes of death such as diabetes, heart or respiratory diseases, traffic accidents, intentional self-harm... It is expected to find an association between the mortality rates, trends and the change in the quality of life. This study enables us to characterize the association between the existent patterns of sprawl specific to LMA, and local mortality rates. It addresses possible recommendations for smart growth policy.

Women's Studies

Basarudin, Azza, Roosevelt University

“In Search of Solidarity: Reconciling Arab and Western Feminism”

Given the historical background of the Middle East, there is a need to understand multiple factors such as class, nation, racism, sexism, colonialism and imperialism that intersect with Arab women's struggles for human rights. For Western feminists trying to make sense of Middle East issues and women's struggles, solidarity will never be achieved unless they recognize that Arab women's experiences and struggles cannot be separated from race, class, nation, colonization and imperialism. My paper attempts to address how solidarity can be achieved through: (1) connecting local and global gender issues and (2) reconciling Western feminists scholarship and Arab women's culturally specific positions in an international and cross-cultural framework. An examination and exploration of Arab-Muslim Women's identities will also be addressed.

Callaway, Susan K., University of New Mexico

“Bisexuality as a Postmodern Borderland”

For decades, the topic of bisexuality has been taboo in the field of women's studies or lesbian research. The so-called predilection was pathologized as an aberration occurring in only the smallest of populations. Interestingly, as studies have been conducted (Firestein, 1996; Garber 2000; Rust 2000), the discoveries made regarding this issue have been illuminating. More people identify as bisexual than ever before. Bisexuality is the Postmodern Borderland where I live.

Feeling somewhat betwixt and between, I live a life not as a heterosexual, but certainly not as a gay woman. As Patricia Hills Collins (1986) has explained the phenomena, "I find myself living as the outsider within." This paper will examine the tension of bisexuality as a sexual identifier in a postmodern borderland.

Calloway-Graham, M. Diane, Utah State University

“A Historical Perspective of the Status of Women in the Workplace”

Women have always worked. The nature of women's work has changed over time with urbanization, industrialization, and the technological era. The kind of work, the amount earned, and the status of women's work has varied over time. The purpose of this paper is to explore the past, present, and future status of women in the workplace.

Dawson, Susan E., Gary E. Madsen, and Brian R. Spykerman, Utah State University

“Laboring in the Uranium Industry: A Case Study of Women Workers”

This presentation focuses on a study of women uranium workers employed in the Four Corners' region of the American Southwest. For the most part, women were hired in the industry as a result of affirmative action programs in the 1970's. The women were interviewed having worked primarily during the 1970's and 1980's. The majority of these women were hired in the production end of the industry, including mining, milling, and truck hauling. The ethnic composition included African American, American Indian, Angolo, and Hispanic workers. Our presentation will highlight these women's perceptions of working conditions, including hazardous exposures and health problems. This study is the first to focus on women as a distinct group within the uranium industry. Issues regarding public policy, research, and worker rights will be discussed.

Donahoe, Myran Cherkoss, California State University, Dominguez Hills

“Creating a New Women's Studies Program on the Basis of Race, Class, and Gender”

Although CSUDH had a Women's Studies minor since 1975, it was not fully functioning and no specific Women's Studies courses existed. Our task was to resuscitate the minor with the final goal of creating a major. Women comprise 70% of our student population and the majority are working class and women of color. We believed that we had to design a Women's Studies Program that would meet the needs and interests of our student population. We built upon the theoretical works of bell hooks, Gloria Anzaldua, Maxine Baca Zinn, Bonnie Thornton and Barbara Smith to create a program that went beyond gender issues to

include race and class. In addition our goal was to integrate a feminist perspective throughout the campus curriculum. This paper will discuss the genesis our program, the rationale for our curriculum development, and our goals for the future development of our program.

Hewitt, Pamela, University of Northern Colorado

“Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Theory of Child Rearing: A Modern Approach”

Charlotte Perkins-Gilman, a late 19th, early 20th century classical social theorist views the proper socialization of children as a central process in progressive social evolution. In Gilman's book, *Concerning Children*, she discusses principles that reflect an organized course of action for successful parents. The developmental importance of “*the precious ten*” first years of a child's life is stressed as well as the components of effective discipline including withholding affection, natural consequences, knowledge of results, and fitting the punishment to the act. She also encourages delaying parenthood, appropriate parental role modeling and communal teaching. Although her views on systematically improving the human race appear throughout her writings, her child rearing monograph is the most compact rendering of her socialization theory. Many of Gilman's points that were radical ideas in her time, now reflect contemporary advice to parents by child development experts.

Howard, Natasha, and Kiran Katira, University of New Mexico

“The Bridges and Boundaries between Black Feminist Thought and Chicana Feminist Thought: Explorations by Two Women of Color Committed to Social Justice”

This presentation will examine *Black Feminist Thought* by Patricia Hill-Collins and *Borderlands: La Frontera* by Gloria Anzaldua. The two presenters, both women of color, will unravel the complexity of the outsider-within identity and the mestiza identity to unearth the borderlands not only within but also between the Black and Chicana feminist theories. We will look at how this identity development is embedded within intersecting oppressions that operate as a matrix of domination. Finally, a discussion will ensue on how to bridge the boundaries between the two fields of thought, move beyond affirmation and critique to a place of solidarity where Black and Chicana feminists can work together to achieve social justice.

Layden, Dianne R., Santa Fe Community College

“Teaching Women's Studies”

Women's Studies is an interdisciplinary field that examines the history and condition of women, and the role of gender and culture in society. These programs may make a strong contribution to the education of women and the advancement of women in society. The first program was founded at San Diego State University in 1970, and some 600 programs exist across the country. Women's Studies programs generally offer a blend of courses about women drawn from the academic disciplines and interdisciplinary course that have been developed for Women's Studies. Women's Studies courses address many controversial topics, such as male dominance in society, sex discrimination, sexual harassment, domestic abuse, feminism, and lesbianism. Both men and women have strong views on these topics. The purpose of this panel is to consider the pedagogy of Women's Studies and gender-related course in general. Both philosophical issues and practical considerations will be addressed.

McCarragher, Timothy, and Joanna Hardis, University of Akron

“Women Living with HIV/AIDS in Cleveland: The Process of Developing a Peer Counseling Program Based on a Qualitative Needs Assessment”

Historically, there have been few services for HIV-positive women living in the Cleveland, Ohio area. In order to better understand their unmet needs, an ongoing eight-month qualitative needs assessment was completed. Using a grounded theory approach, the most consistent theme that emerged was a necessity to conquer the isolation and stigma associated with HIV, which often inhibited access to essential services and social support. Based on the findings of this needs assessment, a peer-based counseling network was established at an area AIDS Service Organization. The main goals of the network were to reduce the isolation and stigma associated with the disease, to increase access to available services, and to empower women to offer support to one another. This panel presentation will present the findings of the needs assessment and then discuss the challenges and satisfactions in developing a research-based peer-counseling network for women living with HIV/AIDS.

Salem, Linda, University of Redlands

“Teaching Women's Studies: A Feminist Pedagogical Analysis of K-12 Reading Lists”

In this paper, the author conducts feminist pedagogical analysis of the California Department of Education's K-12 Recommended Reading Lists. Through this analysis the paper investigates the current influence of social sciences epistemology and humanities epistemology on how young people in California K-12 classes are led to reading and what that reading might mean to how they learn about diverse communities and the lives of women and girls. The paper discusses frameworks, content area standards, and reading issues for second language learners. Course development in schools of education is discussed as the author

reviews the difference between 'teaching of reading' courses and literature courses in teacher preparation programs.

Smith, Priscilla R., and Nikki W. Wingerson, The University of Akron

“How Do Women Learn in College?”

Women learn differently than men learn. They process information differently and participate differently in the classroom. However, our educational system was originated by men for male students. It continues today to discriminate against women's ways of learning. Educators should be aware of the differences between the ways the two genders learn so they can teach more effectively to all of their students. This presentation will draw on Women's Ways of Knowing and the works of Deborah Tannen, the author of the Argument Culture.

Terzuola, Gail, Santa Fe Community College

“Women in Transition Program”

The Women in Transition program is provided as an eight-week, one-credit course at Santa Fe Community College to support women who find themselves in difficult life situations. The purpose of the program is to assist women in making choices that will improve their present situations, lifestyle or professional development. Many of the women are facing divorce, single parenting, the death of a spouse, or an employment or academic transition. Presentations on a variety of issues important to women making changes in their lives, such as financial aid and education, money planning, setting goals, mental health, stress management, buying a home/legal issues and physical fitness, are given by local experts. The course helps women develop a positive self-image by exploring new ways to meet the challenges of life's transitions, as well as the support, knowledge and motivation they need to identify and reach their goals.

